

# CREATING VOCATIONAL BASED EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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**Abstract.** One of the things that has caused Indonesia to not be able to become a developed country is the lack of business actors. Businesses in the service sector have a great opportunity, because many provide convenience for users. At present many companies request employment contracts because companies do not have to provide facilities and benefits. Entrepreneurs are people who establish, manage, develop and institutionalize their own companies. Employers can create jobs for others too. Labor provider companies are a form of legal entity (business entity) and have permits from agencies responsible for employment. Because of the large number of students who need work to pay for lectures and daily necessities as well as new graduates who still have not found a job and the very tight competitiveness of getting a job makes me think of opening a business that provides services especially for accounting staff. who provide services, gather students and also new graduates who study accounting. The aim is to channel their abilities in accounting to companies that need services in accounting. With the existence of this institution, it is expected that people who are looking for work and also companies that need accounting services will be assisted. In addition to getting extra money, students must have high motivation in practicing the knowledge they have gained during their studies in the workforce. Through this institution, students are expected to have real work experience after graduating from the University.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurs, Accountants, Job Seekers, Provisioning

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries in Southeast Asia which has a population of 267 million people of productive age 183.36 million people or 68.7% of the total population. Although the population of productive age is very large, Indonesia is still far behind other countries, for example in Japan the productive age population is lower than the elderly. The population of productive age in a country can actually be a force to advance the nation. The trick is to motivate the productive age population to become entrepreneurs.

According to McClelland (2000), one of the factors that led to a developed country was when the number of entrepreneurs in the country amounted to 2% of the population. At present, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia reaches 400 thousand or less than 1% of the Indonesian population which ranges from 267 million people. This condition is very inversely proportional to what happened in the United States which has a number of entrepreneurs as many as 11.5% of the population. In the Southeast Asian region, as Singapore has 7.2% of entrepreneurs. The effect is not surprising when the two countries become the most developed countries in the world economy.

One of the things that caused Indonesia to not be able to become a developed country was the lack of entrepreneurs. Businesses in the service sector have a great opportunity, because many provide convenience for users. At present many companies request employment contracts because companies do not have to provide facilities and benefits.

Based on the number of new students or graduates who need a good part-time or full-time job, as well as companies that want ease in finding employment, I think it is necessary to build institutions to channel workers who are prepared accordingly and need each company.

## II. BASIC THEORY

Bandung is a place for knowledge seekers, which makes it possible for a person seeking knowledge to become an entrepreneur. This is caused by the wider opening of road access to enter the city of Bandung.

According to Dan Steinhoff and John f. Burgess (1993: 35) entrepreneurship is the power to organize, manage risk and dare to create new businesses and opportunities. Whereas according to McClelland (2000), one of the factors that led to a developed country was when the number of entrepreneurs in the country amounted to 2% of the population.

David (1996) explains that the characteristics possessed by an entrepreneur must be able to meet the requirements of excellence, he is competitive for companies or organizations, such as innovative, creative, adaptive, dynamic, integrated capabilities, the ability to risk decisions, integrity, power struggles, and a code of ethics will realize the effectiveness of a company or organization.

Based on article 66 (3) Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning manpower, that a company providing workers / laborers is a form of a company that is a legal entity (business entity) and has permission from the agency responsible for employment.

These provisions reaffirm in his decision the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. Kep-101 / Men / VI / 2004 concerning Workers / Labor Licensors, specifically in article 2 and article 3, which can be providers of workers / laborers. must have permission from an operational agent responsible for labor (especially the Manpower Ministry in the district / city) related to the domicile provider of the worker or labor concerned.

## III. DISCUSSION

Human resources are vital objects for companies in other words very important role for companies because all work activities in the company are carried out by company human resources, without the presence of human resources in the company, the company cannot run well.

Having good human resource management in a company has a good impact on all aspects of the company because it will produce generations that are reliable and can advance the company. Reliable human resources will have a major influence on the development of the company because the failure or success of the company can not only be measured from the capital owned by the company, but human resource management plays an important role in the progress of the company.

The function of human resource management is planning in the recruitment of employees that is needed by the company, organizing employees with division of labor, directing all employees to be able to carry out their duties and responsibilities effectively, and controlling employees so that they can obey the regulations set by the company that become the foundation in employee performance appraisal, namely discipline.

A company in accepting an employee needs a very high possible assessment and is obtained from a quality educational institution. Besides that, the current situation is the number of work forces that are not absorbed as employees in a company that they want. Based on these thoughts, it is expected that there is an institution that provides so many people to become employees of a company with the criteria expected by the company that requested it.

In West Java, even in Indonesia, Bandung is one of the destinations to get an education that is oriented towards finding work easily when the person is declared a graduate. Not only that, every graduate has been placed in a company even though the person has not been declared passed by the educational institution where he is seeking knowledge.

Everyone thinks that when he is declared finished or passed in his scientific quest, he must work. Maybe it's the cause or the ideals of the student's faithful, or even a wish from his parents.

Expenses currently in demand by companies are accounting, office administration, warehousing administration, and distribution management. This has been greatly compounded by new entrepreneurs who will expand and enlarge the size of their business but have not been able to pay their employees a high cost. So the entrepreneur seeks out new graduates who have not experienced in the real world of work. In addition, the costs incurred will be lower when compared to workers who already have experience.

In Indonesia, foreign graduates will be more valued both in their financial assessment, even until the provision of clothing, food and shelter will be more concerned by the company where he works. Therefore, let's create educational institutions to accommodate students who have a willingness to work, and want to be placed anywhere. Job placement not only in Indonesia, but at least in the Asian Continent.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Bandung is one city where people look for something that can be said to be "life". In life it can be interpreted as ways to achieve a day in the future, for example through a search for science or art in getting money.

The existence of educational institutions that can generate additional money for their students, so students must have high motivation in practicing the knowledge that has been gained during college in the workforce. Through institutions students are expected to have real work experience after graduating from the educational institution.

In addition to mutual benefits, this can also be a driver for entrepreneurs who have the desire to develop their wings in the world of education, and become a very promising source of income.

If this is done, then Bandung might be the first developed city in Indonesia, or even in the Asian Continent, if it is calculated from a formula that explains that at least 2% of its citizens are entrepreneurs, and are able to absorb labor. From this incident, it will minimize the number of unemployed.

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