

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

# STARTING MY OWN SMALL BUSINESS Participant's workbook

FOR SECONDARY-LEVEL LEARNERS

### STARTING MY OWN SMALL BUSINESS

A training module on entrepreneurship for students of technical and vocational education and training at secondary level

Participant's workbook

### **Foreword**

he Education For All (EFA) process, for which UNESCO is the lead Agency, has spurred considerable increases in primary school enrolments in many Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As more and more young people complete their primary education, governments are faced with the challenge of providing them opportunities for further learning – either in the form of general secondary education or alternative preparation for the world of work.

Many countries, particularly in Africa, consider that technical and vocational education and training (TVET) can equip young people with skills that enable them to engage in productive livelihoods. Yet in the past, TVET programmes have not led to increased employment, despite the obvious need in these countries for technical and vocational services. This has been due, in large part, to a dearth of wage employment opportunities for technically trained workers.

UNESCO's Section for Technical and Vocational Education is addressing this issue by proposing that entrepreneurial skills should augment the technical knowledge and skills young people gain in formal vocational training. Entrepreneurial skills will help them to acquire the mindset and know-how necessary to make self-employment a viable career option. Since there is currently little resource material available for teaching and learning about entrepreneurship at the secondary level, UNESCO has developed this prototype of a modular training package in entrepreneurship entitled "Starting my own small business".

It is my fervent hope that education authorities will utilize this training package to prepare secondary-level TVET students to start their own small businesses. Empowering young people to become self-employed and engage in a productive livelihood not only helps them escape the trap of poverty, but also enables them to become active contributors in the economic and social activity of their community.

UNESCO views the ability to engage in a livelihood as a vital life skill. Therefore, this training package in entrepreneurship may be considered a contribution towards achieving goal 3 of the EFA process – providing young people and adults with access to quality life-skills programmes.

Peter Smith
Assistant Director-General for Education
UNESCO

Paris, March 2006

### **Preface**

tarting my own small business is a prototype modular training package in entrepreneurship that is intended to provide supplementary knowledge to young people receiving technical and vocational education and training (TVET), in formal or non-formal settings, so that they may acquire an entrepreneurial mindset and the knowledge to set up a small business, if they so wish.

The training packages have been developed as a result of numerous requests from high-level education policy-makers in developing countries, particularly in Africa, who have bemoaned the lack of employment opportunities for the technically trained, while at the same time the availability of technical services was very limited. They were convinced that young technically trained people needed to become self-employed as independent service providers rather than depend on finding wage employment. Young people would then be able to satisfy the demand for those services while carving out profitable careers for themselves.

Yet, there was little available resource material on entrepreneurship that could augment TVET. This led UNESCO to hold two workshops in Lusaka, Zambia and Kampala, Uganda bringing together TVET policy-makers from 11 East African countries to design modular training packages in entrepreneurship for higher secondary TVET learners and for non-formal learners. Following their guidelines and in close consultation with a core group of the workshop participants, UNESCO's Section for Technical and Vocational Education developed these prototype training packages for the two groups of learners.

The training packages are elementary and are intended to be an introduction to ethical entrepreneurship. They make no claim to be a complete resource material on starting a small business. Rather, they are core programmes that outline the key topics on entrepreneurship and may be expanded or abbreviated as the teaching situation demands. They also aim at instilling a heightened sense of self-confidence, particularly among non-formal learners, and awakening them to the possibility that self-employment could be a viable career option.

Launching a successful business requires an awareness of one's knowledge, skills, abilities, aptitudes, values and preferences. The training therefore begins by inviting students to consider their own strengths and weaknesses in these areas, so that they develop a clear sense of themselves. They are encouraged to



perceive themselves as the actors responsible for their own lives. Learners are then guided through the various stages of developing a commercial idea, from identifying a community need for a product or service to acquiring resources, organizing a workplace and marketing the product or service and finally preparing a business plan. At each step, the learner is encouraged to discover how his or her skills may be utilized to cater to a need in the community. While encouraging independent thought, creativity and initiative, the training demonstrates the benefits of collaborative work by treating selected topics as group activities.

Finally, a section on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in a small business enables facilitators to introduce these concepts to the extent that is relevant. The rapid spread of ICT usage lends this topic increasing significance. Such a discussion may also help to dispel the mystique that may persist in the minds of some learners regarding ICT.

For learners completing secondary-level education the training may help to make the transition from the structured atmosphere of the school to the world of work. For some non-formal learners it may provide the keys to a livelihood and for others it may lend legitimacy and system to work they are already doing.

By promoting economic self-reliance and the need to play a constructive role in the community, the training also aims at human capacity building, a key element of sustainable development. Furthermore, empowering young people to engage in productive livelihoods is consistent with the first of the Millennium Development Goals, which is concerned with poverty eradication.

Each training package consists of two parts – a facilitator's guide and a participant's workbook. Facilitators may adapt and interpret the training material to suit the unique situations in each community. The packages may be translated into local languages and reproduced without restriction, provided UNESCO is acknowledged as their source.

Section for Technical and Vocational Education UNESCO

### Introduction

### Have you thought about how you will earn your living?

ou will soon be finishing your technical and vocational education and training. You will then want to be independent – to take your place in your community and the wider world. A good way to achieve this would be by using your technical knowledge and skills, together with knowledge about entrepreneurship, to launch your own business.

This course will help you to develop your entrepreneurial skills and start a business that could give you a livelihood that can support you and your family. Your business will contribute to the economic activity in your community and you may even go on to employ others. This would be a service to your community.

Most people who would like to work for themselves find it difficult to decide what type of business to start. If you wish to choose a business that suits you, you should start by thinking about yourself. You have technical knowledge and skills that are needed by both the community and business. Your ideas are needed. You can produce something or provide a service that you can sell.

As a self-employed businessperson, you will be responsible only to yourself. You will not have to report to supervisors or take instructions from anyone.

You will be your own boss!

However, you will have to use your judgment and your sense of what is right and wrong. Of course, you have a responsibility to your community to be an ethical entrepreneur.



This class involves you personally, and you need to be an active participant to benefit fully from it. While you need to contribute your ideas and views, it is equally important to listen to your classmates in an open-minded and respectful way.

You are encouraged to think positively about how this course can help you to fulfil your career aspirations.

Enjoy the course and good luck with your business!

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# My window on the world of self-employment

This topic will introduce you to a few basic concepts in business.

### What is a business?

a)	What does 'business' mean to me?
b)	What types of business are found in my community?
c)	Give examples for each type of business.
<u> </u>	Decigning
	Designing

$\triangleright$	Manufacturing
	J
$\triangleright$	Supply and distribution
$\triangleright$	Selling
$\triangleright$	Installing
$\triangleright$	Repairing
$\triangleright$	Service industries

### Who is an entrepreneur?

a) Who is an entrepreneur?

b)	What entrepreurial qualities do I possess?

ow would ther qualiti			uccesstul?	What

# Developing my entrepreneurial skills

As a young person with technical and vocational skills, you can offer a service that your community needs and for which it is willing to pay.

### Managing my own business

a)	What makes a good manager?
b)	What is vision?

<i>C)</i>	What are the advantages of planning?
d)	What is a goal? Think of an example. To work towards that goal, what small steps would you take?

### **Communicating**

a)	As an entrepreneur, what are the characteristics of good communication with clients?	n

**b)** Role-play a conversation between a customer and a businessperson with a classmate. The client should describe his or her needs, which may or may not be satisfied by the product. The businessperson should clearly describe the product or service and its uses, and explain how the product can be adapted to suit the client's needs.

c)	Why is listening an important part of good communication?
$\triangleright$	How can I communicate more clearly?
>	Which arguments were not convincing?
	Which arguments were convincing?

### Making the best use of my time

a) Why should I plan the way I use my time?
<b>Overall time</b> →
Task 1 $\longrightarrow$ Task 2 $\longrightarrow$ Task 5 $\longrightarrow$ Task 6

	( f	R	
	5 4		

List the tasks that are involved in the preparation of the product to the point of delivery. Using the tables on the following pages, estimate the time needed for each stage of production, leaving a small margin (approximately 10%) for unforeseen contingencies. Determine how different stages of production can be run simultaneously and draw up a time plan.



### **Task time estimation sheet**

Tools	Estimated time			
Task	Normal	Maximum		

### Daily activity time plan

Activity	Starting time	Stopping time	Duration

### Practising business ethics

Businesses are expected to adhere to the laws and rules set out by the community (we will see more on this in *unit 11*). In addition, many groups of businesses have established ethical standards. These standards of practice are a core set of values, developed by that group of businesses, that govern the relationship between business and customers, and between businesses. Although they are not legally required, these values help to provide levels of service that distinguish one business from another and build confidence among clients.

•	•	•		and values	

**b)** List examples of good business practice and bad business practice.

dood business practice	Dad business practice
What are the possible effects for relation to the client or other partners.	or the business of those practices in ers?

d)	Describe what good community.	good busines	s practices v	would be imp	oortant in your



### **Getting started**

In this section, you will learn how to generate a viable business idea. This means identifying a need in the local community and using your skills to fulfil that need, in the process earning compensation for yourself in the form of a salary or payment.

### Matching my skills with business

- a) List your skills, starting with the strongest. Cover a broad range of skills, such as thinking skills, personal skills, and health and safety skills, as well as your technical skills. Then list the needs that exist in your community.
- **b)** When you have identified the needs, indicate which of your own skills can be used for a business venture that can address these needs.



### Matching my skills with business

My skills

Needs in my community
oommunity .

### Assessing demand

a) Why should I assess product demand?					
<b>b)</b> Ho	w should I a	ssess produ	ict demand?		

**c)** Develop a survey to assess demand for your product or service. When you have gathered responses to the survey, analyze the information and classify it into demographic groups (for example, age, gender, occupation and income status).

Survey

### Sizing up the market

a)	What is a market?	
b)	Estimate the market for a product or a service over a per What things can affect my market?	eriod of time.

### Sizing up the market

<b>c)</b> Is my	market susta	ainable?		



### **d)** List locations for my business.

Good locations	Bad locations

e) How will I market my product or service? My marketing strategy.						

### Estimating cost and setting a price

a) How should I decide on my selling price?						

now do	I work out	t now mu	ich it cos	sts me to	) make i	ny prod	uctr

#### **Cost estimation sheet**

Materials	<b>3</b>				
Description	Basic quantity needed	Extra allowed	Total needed	Cost per unit	Estimated total cost
		•	Total material o	cost estimate	

Labour			
Trade	Estimated time	Cost per hour	Estimated cost
	Total labour	cost estimate	

Overheads				
Description	Method of calculation	Units	Cost per unit	Estimated cost
		Allowance fo	or overheads	
	Profit desired		%	

	For my chosen business, the cost of making my product is:
$\triangleright$	What other factors should I think about?
$\triangleright$	A reasonable price for my product would be:
	A reasonable price for my product would be:
	Why should I re-examine the price after I have made my product?  I must remember that my customers may buy from another business
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### Observing rules and regulations

a)	What rules a and why?	and regulatio	ns exist in	my communi	ity or country,

b)	Why should my business be registered?
c)	How do I register my business?

d)	What taxes should my l	ousiness pay?	
e)	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
<i>e)</i>	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
<i>e)</i>	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
e)	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
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e)	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
e)	How does paying taxes	benefit my business and	the community?
	How does paying taxes		

t)	What facilities and incentives are available to entrepreneurs starting a new business in my community?

### Managing my workplace

a) What	is a workpl	ace?			
<b>b)</b> Why r	nust a work	xplace be w	ell-organize	d and tidy?	
<b>b)</b> Why r	nust a work	xplace be w	ell-organize	d and tidy?	
<b>b)</b> Why r	nust a work	xplace be w	ell-organize	d and tidy?	
	nust a work		ell-organize	d and tidy?	
			ell-organize	d and tidy?	
			ell-organize	d and tidy?	
			ell-organize	d and tidy?	
			ell-organize	d and tidy?	
			ell-organize	d and tidy?	

C) What must I do to keep my workplace safe?					

#### Managing my workplace

### **Mobilizing resources**

The resources usually needed to launch a new business may be broadly classified in three groups: financial, human and material.

As a budding entrepreneur, you may need to mobilize sufficient finances to initiate operations. Human resource support, on the other hand, may not be required in the initial stages if you can manage the work alone. Your innovative qualities are expected to help with finding finances and material resources. A spirit of initiative and self-reliance is important in getting the business off the ground by yourself.

## Financial resources How I find and manage my money

<b>a)</b> How	much will	it cost to s	start my b	ousiness?		

means
would

	Why is financial planning important?	
\	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
'	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	
	Why is financial planning important?	

contribution, before they actually give you money.

T)	Income statement
$\triangleright$	Why is keeping an income statement important for my business?
	What are the components of an income statement?
$\triangleright$	Design an income statement for your chosen business.

### g) Cash flow statement

What is a cash flow statement?	
	?
Why should I try to forecast cash flow?	

#### **Prepare a cash flow statement for my business. ■**

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total for year	Outstanding at year end
Cash sales														
Other income														
Total income														

#### **Outgoings/costs**

o dregomiga, e							
Material cost							
Labour cost							
Overheads							
Marketing cost							
Loan payments							
Taxes							
Total expenses							
Cash flow value							
Cumulative cash flow							

h)	Balance sheet
$\triangleright$	What is a balance sheet?
	Fill in the balance sheet on the following page.
<b>&gt;</b>	How do I determine the present value of equipment, taking into account depreciation?
>	How do I determine the present value of items I have in my stock?
>	How much have I invested in my business?
$\triangleright$	Does my business have positive or negative equity?

#### **Balance sheet**

Assets	
<b>Current assets</b>	
Cash in hand	
Total income	
Materials in stock	
Long-term assets	
Equipment	
Property	
Total assets	
Liabilities	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Outstanding debts	
Cost of outstanding repairs	
Taxes	
Long-term liabilities	
Bonds payable	
Mortgage	
Total liabilities	
	Equity

## Human resources Hiring people to work with me

a) When do I need to hire?	

**b)** What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following human resource arrangements?

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Hiring		
Training		
Outsourcing		

### Human resources Hiring people to work with me

C)	Select a task that needs to be carried out within a business. Identify the work that needs to be done and determine the professiona profile of the person needed to do that work.

### Human resources Hiring people to work with me

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## My material resources The things I need

- a) Make a list of the material items you will need to start your business.
- **▷** Write these items in the box on the following page.
- > Try to estimate the quantities of items you will require when your business is just starting.
- **▶** Think about how you will transport these items to where your business is located.



	Item	Quantity	Where I can obtain it
Regular			
One-off or periodic			

My material resources
The things I need

D)	Are my materials easily available at a reasonable price? Remember, transporting materials over long distances is expensive and not always reliable!
<i>c)</i>	If any of the items you need are too expensive, how will you
	overcome this difficulty?
	overcome this difficulty?



## My first steps in the business world

In this topic, you will develop a simple business plan, drawing on all that you have learnt in this course. This business plan is the practical culmination of your involvement in the course.

Most importantly, it should give you the confidence to take a well thought out, firm step in the world of business!

### Compiling my business plan

a) Why do I need a business plan?	
b) What are the components of my business plan?	
b) What are the components of my business plan?	
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b) What are the components of my business plan?	
b) What are the components of my business plan?	
b) What are the components of my business plan?	
b) What are the components of my business plan?	

C) Here is my business plan.				

#### Compiling my business plan

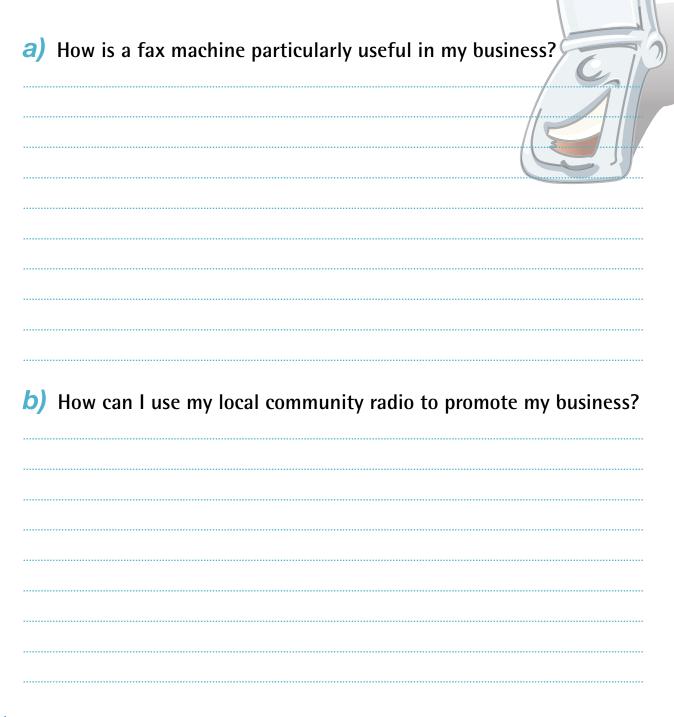


# Information and communication technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) can help you to launch and manage a business efficiently. Even though certain ICTs may not be immediately available in your community, it is important to have at least a basic knowledge of their potential to improve efficiency and expand a business.

This topic introduces ICT in a progressive fashion, starting with the established technologies and leading to contemporary ones.

## Contacting my clients and partners with ICT



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	_		A	
	(6)			

### The Internet and e-business

a) How can the Internet be used in business?			

<b>b)</b> What do I know about sending electronic mail ('e-mail')?				
C)	What is e-business?			

Now that you have successfully completed the entrepreneurship training course, you may wish to join a self-employed person or a bigger business to experience in real life all that you have just learnt. Even if you do not receive payment for the work you may do, it would be worthwhile for you to help out with the business because it will give you valuable 'hands-on' experience that will help you when you launch your own business!

#### UNESCO

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