



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

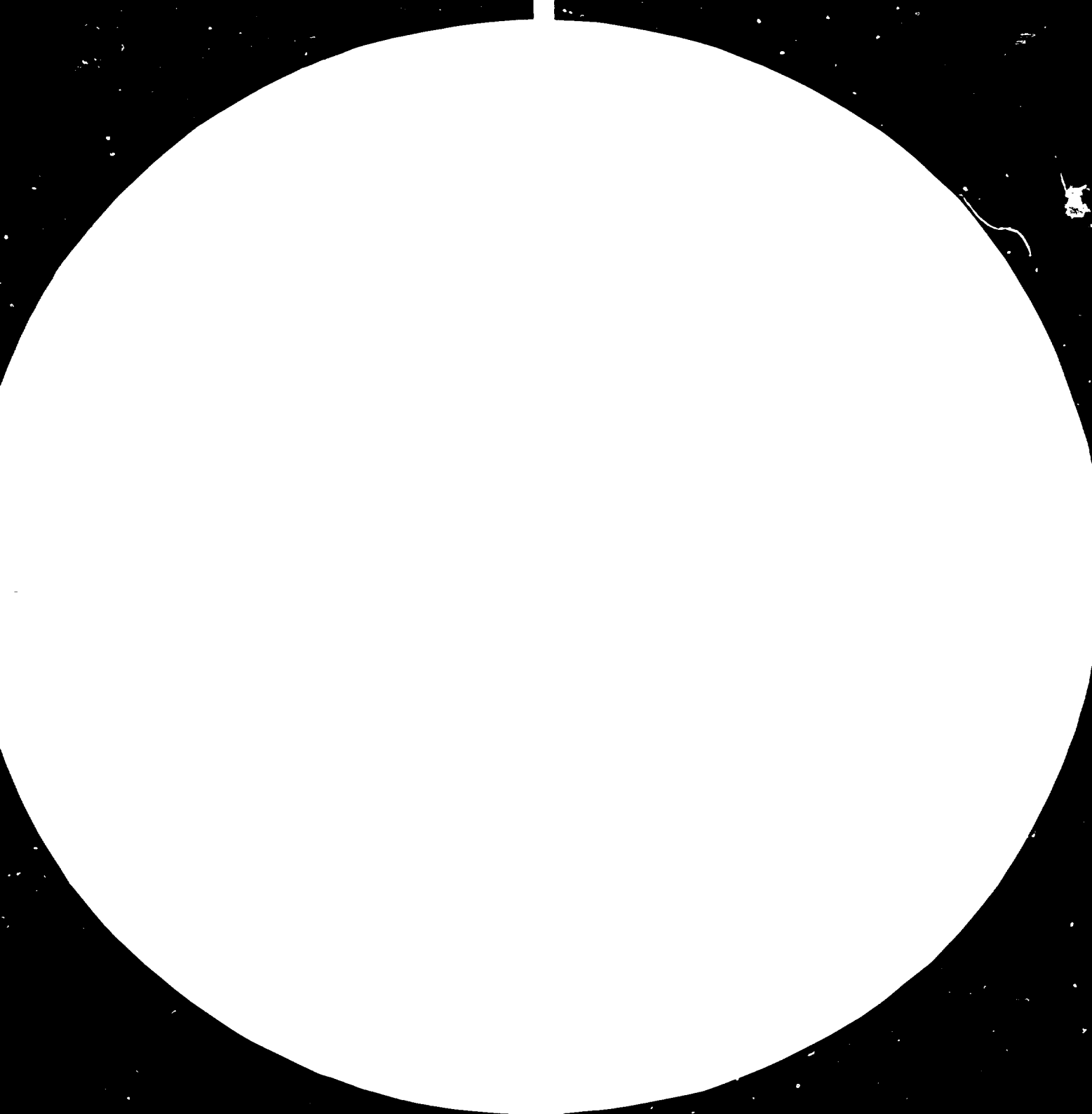
FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org





Microcopy Resolution Test Chart

ANSI #1 - 1983 (ISO #2) - 10 Lines Per Millimeter



11204



Distr.
LIMITED

ID/WG.350/15
25 February 1982

ENGLISH

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Expert Group Meeting for Exchange of
Experiences on Technology Services
Delivery System (TSDS)

Manila, Philippines, 2 - 6 November 1981

EXPERIENCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIA IN THE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEM (TSDS)
FOR BATIK AND HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES *

by

T.T. Soerjanto **

* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the secretariat of UNIDO. This document has been reproduced without formal editing.

** The Institute for Research and Development of Handicraft and Batik Industries, Yogyakarta (Agency for Industrial Research and Development, the Ministry of Industry), Republic of Indonesia.

C O N T E N T S

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. TSDS IMPLEMENTED BY THE IRDHB . 2

III. PROBLEMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE TSDS 5

IV. DIAGRAM 1 7

V. DIAGRAM 2 8

I. INTRODUCTION.

In delivering technology services to S M I, at first the Indonesian Government pointed out the Agency for Industrial Research and Development to undertake all the responsibilities in carrying out the activities through the Institutes for R & D . The Institute for R & D of Handicraft and Batik (IRDHB) has been carrying out this activities since its early years of coming into existence.

In 1974, the Indonesian Government through the Directorate General for Small Industries started a project to enhance the development of Small Industries (The BIPIK project).

This project has been implemented with the co-operation of the Agency of Industrial R & D, Banks and other bodies, either governmental or private.

Before the BIPIK project was started the IRDHB was the only governmental institution which was responsible in carrying out all the technology service delivery activities for Handicraft & Batik Industries. In this case the institute worked together with regional authorities

where the Handicraft and Batik are situated, especially in organizing the people from those industries.

After the HIPIK project was started, the technology services has been delivered not only by the IRDHB, but also by the Directorate General for Small Industries, employing its own experts, or with the assistance of experts from the IRDHB.

II. T S D S IMPLEMENTED BY THE I R D H B .

The Proposals for technology services to the IRDHB may come from Handicraft and Batik Co-operatives, Directorate General for Small Industries, The Ministry of Culture & Education, The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Commerce (diagram 2) and also in certain cases proposed by the entrepreneurs themselves.

The T S D S is concerned with five activities, namely :

1. Information Dissemination
2. Implementation
3. Training
(Trainings carried out at the Institute)
4. Technical Assistance.
5. Consultancy

Information Dissemination.

The technical information disseminated by the institute is set up to assist the Handicraft & Batik

entrepreneurs by dealing with two types of information, namely :

1. Information on the Institute for R & D of Handicraft and Batik Industries (IRDHB).

This will explain the institute's function and services and how such services be instrumental in improving the operations of Handicraft and Batik Industries.

2. Information on Opportunities for improvement.

This will be in the form of techniques for quality improvement, cost reduction, product diversification, quality control, etc.

Information will be disseminated in the form of concise technical bulletins or through meetings and demonstrations.

Implementation subsystem.

This subsystem covers two major activities in the form of in-plant technical trainings.

1. A group of Handicraft and Batik firms discuss problems being faced with the Institute expert. This will lead toward the identification of specific training needs. Then the institute put up a training program which will be conducted in the regions.

After a training program has been implemented, the institute itself will monitor its effects on the firms involved in the program.

2. The implementation of the Institute's new inventions on new tools, new processings or new product designs should be made known to the Handicraft and Batik Industries.

This can be done by directly implement those inventions to the regions through a series of in-plant training. The member of the Federation of Indonesian Batik Cooperatives has made good use of this, and this subsystem proved to be one of the best ways to improve their ability.

T r a i n i n g .

Beside the in-plant training, the institute also conducted trainings which are held at the institute.

This consists of :

- The routine Handicraft and Batik courses.
- Trainings for instructors.
- ~~Trainings~~ Trainings for operators, foremen and supervisory personnel. (intermediate executives)

Technical Assistance.

For example :

A single Handicraft and Batik firm ask for assistance to the institute in implementing techniques for improving its product or identify the problems being faced by the firm that brings down its production rate. The institute will send an expert to undertake all the necessary action to overcome the problems.

C o n s u l t a n c y .

The problem faced by a single firm are discussed at the institute between the institute's expert and the Handicraft and Batik entrepreneur.

For Batik, most problems faced by entrepreneurs are how to produce certain colour shade, certain wax composition recipes, and improving fastness of certain batik dyes.

Assistance in the form of technical advices will be provided by the institute through corespondence after some series of experiments has been carried out in the institute's laboratory.

III. PROBLEMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TSDS.

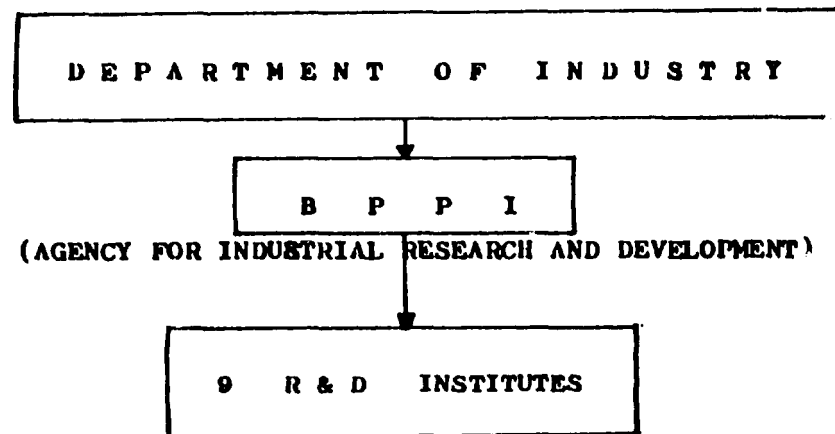
1. Technical Assistance Fee and Consultancy Fee.

The institute's finds difficulties in charging the clients, since most of them can not afford to pay the fee, this make the institute incapable of putting up a standard for technical assistance and consultancy fee, Other variable which must be put into account, namely:

- a. the kind and volume of assistance given.
- b. the location of the firm.
- c. man-hour requirements for consultancy services and specealized research.
- d. additional profits resultant from the technical assistance or consultance provided.

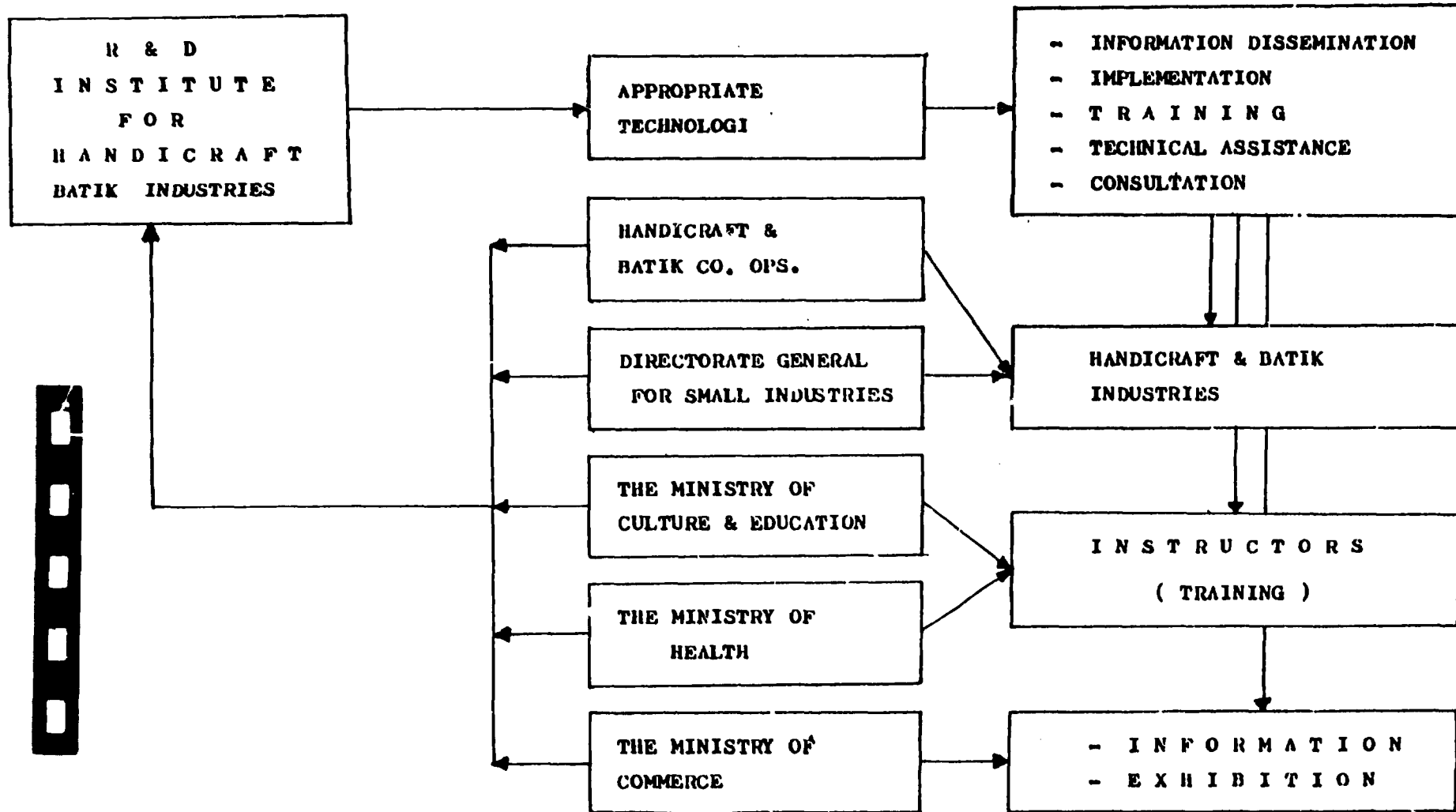
2. Lack of expert.

It is obvious from the T S D S applied, that ex
perts employed by the institute should be of many fields
since it covers the task of both the T R I ' s and
the S B A C of the Philippines simultaneously.



1. INSTITUTE FOR R & D OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
2. --- " " OF AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES
3. DEVELOPMENT of METAL and MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
4. INSTITUTE FOR R & D OF MATERIAL & TECHNICAL PRODUCT INDUSTRIES
5. --- " " OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
6. --- " " OF CERAMIC INDUSTRIES
7. --- " " OF CELLULOSE INDUSTRIES
8. --- " " OF LEATHER and ALLIED INDUSTRIES
9. --- " " OF HANDICRAFT & BATIK INDUSTRIES

IV. Diagram 1 .



V. Diagram 2.

