

The Contribution of Management Prakerin, the Management UKK, and The Competence Of The Student against Absorption of Graduates in the Partnership Process on Skills Program Architecture Engineering of SMK Negeri 6 Malang

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Abstract— This study aims to reveal the contribution of management prakerin (X1), the management UKK (X2), and the competence of the student (Y) against absorption of graduates (Z) in the partnership process on Skills Program Architecture Engineering SMK Negeri 6 Malang with the company, either partially or simultaneously. The design of this study uses a quantitative approach with ex-postfacto method and survey research methods. Collected quantitative data were analyzed with path analysis. As a result X1, X2 and Y do not contribute considerably both simultaneously or partially to the absorption of graduates in the process of partnership between the TGB SMK Negeri 6 Malang and companies.

Keywords— *contribution of management prakerin; the management; the competence of the student; absorption graduates; the partnership process*

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2014 for a number of construction companies across Indonesia has increased, in 2012 reached 129 862 companies and increased to 131 080 in 2013. Based on these data, it can be said labor requirements have also increased. Increased labor requirements must be followed by the competence of prospective workers are getting better. Competency of candidates one measuring instrument is the educational level of workers. The education level here can be formal or non-formal ranging from basic to high level. As one example is the Vocational High School (SMK).

SMK under Law No. 20 of 2003 on National Education System, is a unit of vocational education in secondary education. Vocational education is education that prepares students to work in a particular field. However, as a vocational education units are being developed to prepare a skilled and competent work according to its area cannot meet it

independently. Needs support from various parties to be able to produce quality graduates who are qualified, therefore it is very necessary SMK collaboration / partnering with other institutions, one of which company/industry. Through the cooperation with the company, at least the quality of vocational school graduates produced can be controlled according to the needs of the company. This is in line with [1] the pattern of distribution of graduates of the program of cooperation is the cornerstone of the entire program, this is because they will be the benchmark of success in the final process of learning activities in the hope that all the outputs into outcomes.

Observation data on a partnership between the SMK Negeri 6 Malang particular program TGB expertise with companies/industries have been established over 5 years. Partnership is certainly through good management process that can take place until this time. But the process is not always the partnership that exists can take place without a hitch. According to [1] and [2], the factors inhibiting the implementation *prakerin* with industry mentors still monitoring frequency and the creativity of the mentor less.

Not only on monitoring issues, but at this stage of the implementation of other problems arise is related to the competency of students. According Sodikin in [3], the results of their review are generally preparations prakerin has been going reasonably well, the implementation of *prakerin* also experienced bias or discrepancies between desired by the school with the World business/industrial world (Du/Di). These discrepancies are often seen in a very important thing that is related to a *prakerin* with competency skills of the students. Competency of the students can be assessed in several ways, one of which is through the Skills Competency Test (UKK) are carried out routinely in special schools for students who will graduate. The UKK activity involving

companies in the process, through structured cooperation with the company that made the partner. The company that made a partner in this activity serves as an examiner UKK students to appoint representatives of the company to be testers.

Look at some of the above description can be said to be a partnership between the school moved at the company is very important, therefore, necessary to study which aims to assess the contribution of the partnership between program expertise TGB SMKN 6 unfortunate with partner companies in the management of *prakerin* and management UKK the competence of students and absorption of graduates.

II. METHOD

This study aims to determine the contribution of management *prakerin* (X1), the management UKK (X2), and the competence of the student (Y) against absorption of graduates (Z) in the partnership process on Skills Program Architecture Engineering SMK Negeri 6 Malang with the company, either partially or simultaneously. Based on the research objectives, the design of this study uses a quantitative approach with *ex-postfacto* method and survey research methods. Quantitative data collected in this study were analyzed with descriptive statistics and statistical inferensial. Analysis of the data in this study using path analysis. The study design and model the connectivity in this study can be seen in Figure 1.

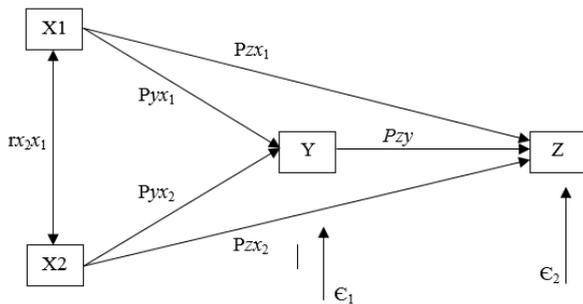


Fig. 1. Research Design

The study population was all those involved in the process of partnership between the program expertise Architecture Engineering (TGB) SMK Negeri 6 Malang with a company that is a partner, namely: (1) Waka Public Relations, (2) staff Waka Public Relations, (3) the Head of Expertise Program TGB, (4) Master Productive TGB, (5) Director / Chairman of the Company, and (6) Employee / supervisor *prakerin* of the company. Number of samples are 45 people, using a sampling technique that is disproportionate stratified random sampling. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire / questionnaire and documentation. The instrument used first validated and tested

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Prakerin* management in the process of partnership between Skills Program TGB SMKN 6 Malang by Company

Descriptive analysis of data related to variable *prakerin* management in general can be seen in Table 1, the results obtained from questionnaires filled out by respondents as many as 45 people.

TABLE I. VARIABLE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT PRAKERIN

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Persentase (%)
1.	147-175	Sangat Setuju	8	17,78
2.	119-146	Setuju	35	77,78
3.	91-118	Kurang Setuju	2	4,44
4.	63-90	Tidak Setuju	0	0,00
5.	35-62	Sangat Tidak Setuju	0	0,00
			45	100

Research results in Table 4.2 show that: (a) the category of strongly agree as many as 8 respondents or 17.78%; (b) category agree as much as 35 respondents, or about 77.78%; (c) the category of less agree as much as 2 or about 4.44%; (d) category do not agree as 0 respondents or 0.00%; and (e) the category strongly disagree as much as 0 respondents or 0.00%.

B. *Prakerin* management in the process of partnership between Skills Program TGB SMKN 6 Malang by Company

Data related to the management of SMEs have been collected and subsequently analyzed. Results of the data analysis related to variables UKK management can be seen in Table 2 below.

TABLE II. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OF VARIABLE UKK

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	135-155	Sangat Setuju	6	13,33
2.	110-134	Setuju	34	75,56
3.	85-109	Kurang Setuju	5	11,11
4.	60-84	Tidak Setuju	0	0,00
5.	35-59	Sangat Tidak Setuju	0	0,00
			45	100

Research results in Table 2 show that: (a) categories of respondents strongly agree as many as 6 or 13.33%; (b) category agree as much as 34 respondents, or about 75.56%; (c) the category of less agree as much as 5 or approximately 11.11%; (d) category do not agree as 0 respondents or 0.00%; and (e) the category strongly disagree as much as 0 respondents or 0.00%.

C. Student Competency

Results of data processing related to the variable competence of students can be seen in Table 3 below

TABLE III. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OF STUDENT COMPETENCY

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	278-330	Totally Agree	12	26,67
2.	225-277	Agree	33	73,33
3.	172-224	Neutral	0	0,00
4.	119-171	Dissagree	0	0,00
5.	66-118	Very Dissagree	0	0,00
			45	100

Based on the results in Table 3 show that (a) the category of strongly agree as many as 12 respondents or 26.67%; (b) category agree as much as 33 respondents, or about 73.33%; (c) the category of less agree as much as 0 or 0,00%; (d) category do not agree as 0 respondents or about 0.00%; and (e) the category strongly disagree as much as 0 respondents or approximately 0.00%.

TABLE IV. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OF GRADUATES ABILITY

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	63-75	Very Good	0	0,00
2.	51-62	Good	0	0,00
3.	39-50	Not really Good	0	0,00
4.	27-38	Bad	21	46,67
5.	15-26	Very Bad	24	53,33
			45	100

D. Graduates Ability

Based on the analysis in Table 4 show that: (a) the excellent category as 0 respondents or 0.00%; (b) either category as 0 respondents or about 0.00%; (c) the unfavorable category as 0 or about 0.00%; (d) category is not good as much as 21 respondents, or about 46.67%; and (e) is not very good category were 24 respondents, or about 53.33%.

E. Path Analysis Results

1) Contributions Process Management Partnership in Prakerin, UKK Management and Competencies Students of the Graduate Program of TGB absorption SMKN 6 Malang

Table 5, shows that simultaneously can be said to be the absence of a significant contribution simultaneously to the absorption graduate student competence in the world of work. This is reinforced by the value contribution prakerin management (X1), UKK management (X2), and the competence of the student (Y) simultaneously which directly affects the absorption of graduates (Z) of 0.058 or 5.8%, while the remaining 94.2 % influenced by other factors outside of the study.

2) Contributions Process Management Partnership in Prakerin against absorption Skills Program Graduates TGB SMKN 6 Malang

TABLE V. MODEL SUMMARY OF VARIABEL X1, X2, Y DAN Z

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				Durbin-Watson	
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2		Sig. F Change
1	,241	,058	-,011	2,131	,058	,846	3	41	,477	1,828

Partially based on Table 6, it can be said the absence of a significant contribution by partial process management partnerships prakerin against the absorption of graduates in the working world. This is reinforced by the value contribution prakerin management (X1) that directly affects the absorption of graduates (Z) is $-0.0712 = 0.0050$, or 0.5%. Keterserapan graduates themselves one of which can be seen in terms of the relevance of the products produced by the vocational needs of the workforce. According [5] in order to PSG relevant for CMS to the needs of the workplace, the school needs to understand the work culture industry, introduce school programs existing expertise in the world of work, promoting the industry that provides the competencies of students, and invited industry colloquium for informing the program.

TABLE VI. CORRELATIONSX1, X2, Y DAN Z

		Prakerin_X1	UKK_X2	Kompetensi_Y	Keterserapan_Z
Prakerin_X1	Pearson Correlation	1	,674*	,517**	,071
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,641
	N	45	45	45	45
UKK_X2	Pearson Correlation	,674**	1	,614**	,123
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,422
	N	45	45	45	45
Kompetensi_Y	Pearson Correlation	,517**	,614**	1	,234
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,121
	N	45	45	45	45
Keterserapan_Z	Pearson Correlation	,071	,123	,234	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,641	,422	,121	
	N	45	45	45	45

3) Contributions Process Management Partnership in UKK against absorption Skills Program Graduates TGB SMKN 6 Malang

Partially it can be said the absence of a significant contribution by partial process management partnerships UKK against the absorption of graduates in the working world. It can also be seen from the large contribution UKK management (X2) which, as in Table 7, it directly affects the absorption of graduates (Z) of $0.0072 = 0.0005$ or 0.05%. Based on this, the management UKK that exists between schools and industry can be said to not contribute to the absorption of graduates in the working world. UKK management has been completed so far in the program engineering building drawings SMK Negeri 6 so far is not maximized, it is visible from the industry that made most of

the partners do not know and was not involved in the management of UKK which includes planning, implementation and evaluation and certification. The findings of the field there are only a few companies are involved. It is then a cause of the low level of absorption of graduates into the working world. Because the industry involved in the management of industrial UKK least get an idea about the competence of the students are in accordance with the needs of the working world or not.

TABLE VII. COEFFICIENTS VARIABEL X1, X2, Y, DAN Z

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	20,819	4,987		4,175	,000		
Prakerin_X1	-,015	,045	-,071	-,340	,735	,529	1,890
UKK_X2	,001	,048	,007	,029	,977	,449	2,225
Kompetensi_Y	,026	,019	,267	1,368	,179	,604	1,657

In the process of evaluation and certification UKK, schools should involve the industry / professional associations / certification bodies to issue certificates of competence. With the certificate of competency of the students, the more points can be owned by the students if they want to work. Because in general the company will employ workers who have the appropriate competence fields and can be shown by evidence of skills certificates. In line with that submitted by [4] which says that the Student Vocational Skills Program Image Building that have been certified competency test with good results are expected to be able to have the opportunity to work in the field of building construction.

4) Contribution to the absorption Graduate Student Competency Skills Program TGB SMKN 6 Malang

Partially it can be said the absence of a significant contribution to the partial absorption graduate student competence in the world of work. As Table 7, that the value of the contribution of student competence (Y) that directly affects the absorption of graduates (Z) of $0.2672 = 0.0713$ or 7.1%. Referring to it can be concluded that the competence of the students did not contribute significantly to the absorption of graduates working world. That is because the absorption of graduates in the world of work from the aspect of the relevance of the work with competence remains very low.

The research result of [6] and [7] states that the special expertise of graduates of vocational courses skill building techniques have not been relevant to the needs of the field, while in general over the last decade vocational schools in Indonesia has been the target of criticism substantial for lack of adequate skills and knowledge graduates who do not fit the needs of the industry.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Management prakerin, management UKK, and competence of the students do not contribute significantly

either simultaneously or partially to the absorption of graduates in the process of partnership between the program expertise TGB SMK Negeri 6 Malang and companies, the contribution of management prakerin, management UKK, and competence of the students against the absorption of graduates in the workforce by 5.8%, while 94.2% influenced by other factors not examined in this study. The largest contribution to the absorption is a graduate student competence, then follow the latest management and management UKK prakerin.

Advice can be given based on the results of research and discussion is school and education diknas need to improve partnerships with companies (Du / On) both of which have been partners or who will be a partner. Improvement of this partnership can be realized with an intensity that more intensive partnerships, the involvement of companies (Du/Di) in all school activities through education diknas associated with Du/Di, and expanding access Du/Di. Selection of place prakerin students should be planned by considering the competence of students. Certificate issuance process Skills Competency Test (UKK) needs to hold professional association or certification bodies for issuing the certificate of expertise, it is intended that graduates of vocational competence can be recognized thus becoming a value added for graduate students to enter the world of work. Instead the company (Du/Di) also need to open up wide as possible by providing input related to the learning process, the need in the world of work, the latest technological developments, and involvement in any activities associated with CMS.

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