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The Assessment of the National Working Competency Standard of Indonesia in Educational Environment

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Abstract

This research focuses on teacher assessment of motorcycle engineering on the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI on motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high schools. While the purpose of this study was to obtain information of the assessment about SKKNI in educational environment in Jakarta. SKKNI is the ability of the formulation that includes aspects of knowledge, skills and / or skills and attitudes relevant work with the duties and requirements position established in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. In this study, a suitable educational environment for assessing the SKKNI on motorcycle subsector is vocational high school. Subjects or respondents considered most experts are teachers of motorcycle engineering. The method used in this study is a survey method. Respondents in this study is a motorcycle engineering teacher on vocational high schools in Jakarta. While determined by purposive sampling. Instruments to collect data in this study are the competencies contained in SKKNI. The data obtained from the study, then analyzed to obtain information truthfully about the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high schools. Based on the results, it can be concluded that generally is the same between the competencies contained in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector with the material being taught by motorcycle engineering teachers to students in vocational high schools in Jakarta.

Keywords: National working competency of Indonesia, vocational school, teacher.

Introduction

The era of globalization within the free trade between countries, the double impact, on the one hand this era opportunities widest possible cooperation between countries, but on the other hand bring increasingly fierce competition. Therefore, the major challenge in the future has increased the competitiveness and competitive advantage in all sectors of industry and service sectors that rely on the ability of human resources, technology and management. To prepare qualified human resources in accordance with the demands of the labor market or the business with training institutions, both formal, informal and managed by the industry itself. One form of these interrelationships is the business world should be able to formulate a standard human resource needs are desired, to ensure the continuity of business or industry.

The standard of the human resource needs to be incorporated into the standard of competence areas of expertise are a reflection of the competencies expected of people or someone who will work in the field. In addition, these standards should have equality and relevance to the prevailing standards in the industrial sector in other countries, even internationally.

A competence standard is benchmark or measure of knowledge, skills, and work ethic to possess someone to do a job or task in accordance with the required performance. Standards of competence does not mean only the ability to complete a task, but based on how, and why the task was done. In other words, the standard of competence include factors that support such knowledge and ability to do a task under normal conditions in the workplace as well as the ability to transfer and apply skills and knowledge in different situations and environments. Competency standard drafting team consisting of experts and input from businesses and educational institutions and training. It can be expected that the competency standards can be prepared in accordance with the qualifications required by the industry and equivalent and equality with the relevant standards applicable in the industrial sector in other countries even apply internationally that will allow personnel Indonesian profession to work in foreign countries. Competency standards drawn up by experts, businesses, government and educational institutions and training will be set by the government as a national working competency standard of Indonesia (Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia hereinafter referred SKKNI).

Thus, should SKKNI integrated with educational institutions, especially vocational high schools. Competencies that exist in SKKNI, in this SKKNI on motorcycle subsector must comply with the material being taught on motorcycle engineering in vocational high school, so that the role of vocational high schools as an institution and mid-level labor is not in vain. How

educational environment assess on this subject? Specifically what teacher assessment about SKKNI, we will soon know from this study.

Focus of the Research: This research focuses on teacher assessment of motorcycle engineering on the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI on motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high schools. While the purpose of this study was to obtain information of the assessment about SKKNI in educational environment in Jakarta.

Literature Review: National Working Competency Standar of Indonesia: Working competency is the ability of each individual that includes aspects of knowledge, skills and attitudes that work in accordance with established standards[1].

So the working competency is a benchmarks regarding the ability of each individual that includes aspects of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that work in accordance with the standards or benchmarks are set.

In an effort to equalize the work within the scope of national competence in the field of employment, the government set a national working competency standard. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of work competence of national standardization system, stated that the national working competency standard of Indonesia (Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia), hereinafter referred SKKNI, is the ability of the formulation that includes aspects of knowledge, skills and / or skills and attitudes relevant work with the duties and requirements position established in accordance with the provisions of the legislation[2].

National working competency standard of Indonesia within the scope of automotive jobs in particular motorcycle set in KEP.95 / MEN / IV / 2005 in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector, are as follows:

Educational Environment: In this study, a suitable educational environment for assessing the SKKNI on motorcycle subsector is vocational high school. Vocational High School (Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan), hereinafter referred to as SMK, is one form of formal education unit of vocational education in secondary education as a continuation of the junior high school (Sekolah Menengah Pertama hereinafter referred SMP), islamic junior high school (Madrasah Tsanawiyah hereinafter referred MTs), or other forms of equal or advanced learning outcomes recognized from the same or equivalent SMP or MTs[3].

Subjects or respondents considered most experts are teachers of motorcycle engineering. The teacher is a professional educator with a primary task of educating, teaching, guiding, directing, train, assess, and evaluate students on early childhood education, formal education, primary education and secondary education[4]. So the teacher in question is a teacher who teaches the motorcycle engineering in vocational high school.

Methodology

The purpose of this study was to determine teacher assessment of motorcycle engineering to SKKNI. The method used in this study is a survey method. Survey research is research conducted on large and small population, but the data is studied data from samples taken from the population, so find events relative, distribution and relationships between sociological and psychological variables[5]. Respondents in this study is a motorcycle engineering teacher on vocational high schools in Jakarta. While determined by purposive sampling, ie sampling technique with particular consideration[6]. Instruments to collect data in this study are the competencies contained in SKKNI totaling 58. The data obtained from the study, then analyzed to obtain information truthfully about the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high schools. Also to obtain information regarding the assessment about SKKNI in educational environment.

Results and Discussion

In keeping with the focus of this study was to obtain information on teacher assessment of motorcycle engineering on the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high school. After the calculation and analysis of the data obtained from the respondents, the results of the analysis of data obtained as given in table:

Table-1
Table the assessment to SKKNI

	National Competence Work Standard of Indonesia	Assessment
1.	Following the procedure Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment	Very equal
2.	Reading and Understanding Image Technique	Equal
3.	Using and Maintaining Equipment and Supplies in the Workplace	Equal
4.	Contribute Communication in the Workplace	Equal
5.	Manual Handling Operations	Enough
6.	Using and Maintaining Measurement	Very equal
7.	Perform soldering technique	Not equal

8.	Maintain Components Operation and Repair	Enough
9.	Installing Hydraulic System	Enough
10.	Maintain System Hydraulic	Enough
11.	Setting, Operate, and Controlling Engineering Specialty	Not equal
12.	Maintaining and Improving Air Compressor and its components	Enough
13.	Perform Diagnosis Procedure	Enough
14.	Checking Security / Feasibility Vehicles	Equal
15.	Perform Diagnosis in Complex Systems	Equal
16.	Train Small Group	Equal
17.	Planning for Assessment of Competence Employees	Equal
18.	Conducting Assessment of Competence Employees	Equal
19.	Re-Assessment of Competency Assessing Officer	Equal
20.	Maintain the following Engine Components	Enough
21.	Maintain and Improve Emission Control System	Enough
22.	Removing the Cylinder Head, Assessing Components and Assemble Cylinder Head	Enough
23.	Maintain the following Cooling System Components	Enough
24.	Fix and Cooling System Overhaul following Doing Components	Enough
25.	Maintain System Fuel	Very equal
26.	Fixing and Performing Overhaul Fuel System Components	Very equal
27.	Assess Overhaul Engines and Components, Tolerance Checking and Testing Procedures Appropriate Conduct	Equal
28.	Fixing the following Engine Components	Equal
29.	Maintain Unit Manual and Automatic Clutch	Equal
30.	Overhaul Manual and Automatic Clutch following components Operation System	Equal
31.	Maintain System Manual Transmission	Equal
32.	Perform the following Overhaul Manual Transmission System Components System Operation	Equal
33.	Maintain Brake System	Equal
34.	Assemble and Install the following Brake System Components	Equal
35.	Fix Brake System	Equal
36.	Checking Steering System	Equal
37.	Fix Steering System	Equal
38.	Checking Suspension System	Equal
39.	Fixing Systems Suspension	Equal
40.	Maintain Suspension System	Equal
41.	Removing, Installing and Setting Wheels	Equal
42.	Dismantling, Fix, and Installing and Foreign Tire Inner Tube	Enough
43.	Maintain chain / chain	Equal
44.	Replace the chain / chain	Equal
45.	Testing, Maintaining, and Replacing the Battery	Equal
46.	Repairs Light on circuit / Electrical Systems	Very equal
47.	Improving the Electrical System	Very equal
48.	Fixing Instruments and Warning System	Equal
49.	Fix the Starter System	Equal
50.	Improve Charging System	Equal
51.	Install, Test, and Fixing Systems Lighting and Wiring	Very equal
52.	Improving Ignition System	Very equal
53.	Install, Test, and Fixing the following Electrical Safety System Components	Very equal
54.	Maintain Automatic Transmission Systems	Equal
55.	Automatic Transmission Overhaul System	Equal
56.	Improving and Changing Context of Motorcycles	Equal
57.	Maintain and Improve Engine Management System	Equal
58.	Maintaining and Improving Drive System Electronic Controls	Equal

In general it can be seen that the motorcycle engineering teacher at vocational high school give assessment about working competency that contained on the SKKNI is equal to the material taught to students.

Conclusion

This research focuses on teacher assessment of motorcycle engineering on the presence or absence of equality between the competencies contained in the SKKNI on motorcycle subsector with the material being taught to students of motorcycle engineering in vocational high schools. While the purpose of this study was to obtain information of the assessment about SKKNI in educational environment in Jakarta.

In this section, the researcher will make the conclusion of the study and data processing which has been described in the previous section. Based on the results, it can be concluded that generally is the same between the competencies contained in the SKKNI motorcycle subsector with the material being taught by motorcycle engineering teachers to students in vocational high schools in Jakarta.

Suggestions: The results of this study can be used as a guideline for the integration of efforts among agencies. So the impact will be seen in the industrial sector workforce competent in the field of work. Vocational high schools as a producer of mid-level manpower was time given the opportunity to prove themselves, that graduates are competent in accordance with the standards of competence required by a particular line of work. The role of education is valuable, because the rate of progress of civilization of a nation is determined by the progress of education.

Indonesia is currently running to catch up. It is time for the Indonesian people go hand in hand with influential countries in the world. Hopefully with determination, effort, and our prayers all, Indonesia can achieve his goal. Indonesia, God bless.

References

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2003 Article 1., **(2003)**

2. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2012 Article 1., **(2012)**

3. Indonesian Government Regulation Number 17 of 2010 Article 1, **(2010)**

4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 Article 1. **(2005)**

5. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 27 **(2004)**

6. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta. 85 **(2009)**