

EVALUATION OF FIELDWORK PRACTICE PROGRAM IN COMPUTER AND NETWORK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AT SMK NEGERI 6 PADANG CITY

*Ratna Yulia, Hasan Maksun, Elfi Tasrif, Eko Indrawan

Master Program of Technology and Vocational Education, Faculty of Engineering - Universitas Negeri
Padang - Indonesia

*E-mail: ratnayuliaa0@gmail.com

Received: 21 Oct. 2021, Revised: 25 Dec. 2021, Accepted: 30 Dec. 2021

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the context, input, process, product of the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City. Fieldwork practice is a mandatory program that must be carried out by schools, especially vocational and non-school education, and must be followed by students. Fieldwork practice activities help students to apply the learning outcomes obtained at school as well as a means for students to gain real experience working in accordance with conditions in the industry. This research is evaluation research with the CIPP model. The methodology used is a combination method (Mixed Methods) with a Sequential Explanatory design. The research was conducted at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City. The subjects in this study were students who had carried out fieldwork practices, the head of the working group, and several supervisors. Data collection techniques through observation, questionnaires, and interviews. The research findings show the context component in the good category with a percentage of 83 %, the input component obtained an average percentage of 76 % in the good category, the process component obtained an average percentage of 78% in the good category and the result component obtained an average percentage of 75 % with good category. It can be concluded that the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City is good with a percentage of 77 %, but still needs improvement in several indicators to get good results.

Keywords: Evaluation, CIPP, Field Work Practice, SMK.



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INTRODUCTION

In this era, Indonesia is obliged to follow the growth of technology and science in the world along with the rapid growth of technology and science. During that time, the role of the quality of education was very significant to advance the abilities of students (Wirawan, 2012; Suryaningsih et al, 2016). The development of the level of education aims to advance the level of professional and agile human resources. Human resources are needed to satisfy the interests of the workforce in the business world and the industrial world, especially in front of the free market. Therefore, the function of job education, in particular, is that there are many efforts to grow that are needed in increasing the potential possessed by students to realize various challenges in the present and the future (Sugiyanto et al, 2013; Crawford, 2003).

Vocational education is an element of the education system in many countries. In Indonesia, as referred to in Law no. 20/2003 regarding the national education scheme, Article 15, explains that vocational education is teaching that students are willing to be able to work in a certain area. Even the government regulation No. 29/1990 Article 3

paragraph (2) ensures that professional secondary education also recommends prioritizing the formation of students to enter the field of work and the development of professional attitudes (Sintawati & Sudjimat, 2014; Ganefri, & Hidayat, 2013).

Field Work Practice is a form of systematic and synchronous implementation between educational programs in schools and mastery of skills programs obtained through direct work activities in the world of work to achieve a certain level of expertise. Besides the business world, Field Work Practices (PKL) can provide benefits to the implementation itself, namely schools, because skills that are not taught in schools can be obtained in the business world so that the existence of PKL can improve the quality and relevance of Upper Secondary Education which can be directed to develop (Oemar, 2017; Irwanti & Sudira, 2014). Implementation of street vendors that is realized in work in a company. Apart from being one of the requirements for the PKL final project, PKL is also an activity for students to seek work experience before entering the real world of work, which is reflected in National Education based on Pancasila which aims to increase intelligence, creativity, and skills to grow people who can build himself and is responsible for the Development of the Nation and the State in achieving an increased economy and a prosperous life. Due to increasing economic growth, it is also supported by growing competition in industry and technology which forces us to participate in the industrial world (Wakhinuddin. 2009; Siswanto, 2018).

SMK Negeri 6 Padang City includes a Vocational High School for the Technology and Engineering group which is responsible for organizing the fieldwork practice program. Fieldwork practice is integrated into the curriculum of SMK Negeri 6 Padang City, to produce quality graduates and by the needs of DU/DI. SMK Negeri 6 Padang City implements a fieldwork practice program every academic year which is carried out at the end of the first semester of the odd semester in class XII. Program evaluation is a systematic collection of facts to determine whether in reality there is a change in students and determine the extent of change in the personality of students while educational evaluation is an assessment activity that occurs in educational activities. and obtain accurate and objective information, describe, interpret and present information about a program to be used as a basis for making decisions (Siregar & Manurung, 2020; Arikunto, 2006; Arikunto, 2021). Program evaluation can be done with many models, one of the models that can be used is CIPP which is a suitable model to use in this evaluation because it has the main goal of improving a program. CIPP has four components, namely Context, Input, Process, and Product. Based on the description of the background above, the title of the research proposed by the author is "Evaluation of Field Work Practices in the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City".

METHODS

This research is program evaluation research. According to Stuffelbeam & Shinkfield (2007); Sugiyono (2011) evaluation research aims to evaluate a program, evaluate the implementation of an object, and so on with the aim of improvement. The evaluation model used in this study is the model developed by Stufflebeam, namely the CIPP evaluation model. Using CIPP because this study aims to see the whole program starts from program planning to the results obtained by the program. The research method used is mixed. The combined research method (mixed method) is a research method that uses qualitative and quantitative research approaches in one research process (Creswell, 2014)

The strategy used is a concurrent transformative strategy, namely the collection of qualitative and quantitative data is carried out simultaneously and integrated (Yusuf, 2013). The method of data collection in this study was carried out by providing a test instrument in the form of a questionnaire to students. The distribution of the questionnaire was carried out on a sample, namely Class XII Computer and Network Engineering 67 students had detailed statements that had been prepared based on observations of conditions at school and were strengthened by several relevant studies and data analysis techniques used in this study using quantitative statistical data analysis techniques and quantitative.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research used a combination research (mixed methods research), namely a combination of quantitative methods and qualitative methods. Mixed methods research is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative methods in a single study or series of studies to understand the research problem (Iskandar, 2009). Mixed research is used when researchers want to get complete, valid, reliable, objective data and information, and quantitative research results can be enriched with qualitative data (Basrowi & Suwandi, 2012; Ambiyar & Muharika, 2019). This study collects quantitative data as primary data and qualitative data as secondary data carried out at different times but not too long. The two data were analyzed separately according to the type of data, then both types of data were interpreted in descriptive form after which they were combined into research findings data were in the first stage the research was carried out using quantitative methods and the second stage was carried out using qualitative methods. In this study, quantitative data were obtained from questionnaires distributed to 67 students of SMK Negeri 6 Padang City. The questionnaire consists of 4 aspects, namely, context, input, process, and product. Meanwhile, qualitative data was obtained from the results of interviews conducted with the head of the working group, the supervising teacher for fieldwork practices, and students.

3.1 Evaluation of the context (context) of the Implementation of Field Work Practices at the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang

The evaluation of the context of the implementation of the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City is divided based on the three parts reviewed, namely, the vision, mission, and objectives of the fieldwork practice program, School Preparation for the Field Work Practice Program, and the Industrial Environment / Field Work Practice. Based on a descriptive analysis of the context component which consists of three indicators. The questionnaire was given to 67 students for indicators of vision, mission, and objectives of the fieldwork practice program obtained an average value of 4.16 with a respondent's level of achievement of 79.45% with a fairly good category, School Preparation for the Field Work Practice Program obtained an average value of 4.10 with the respondent's level of achievement of 77.63% in the fairly good category and the Industrial/Field Workplace environment obtained an average value of 4.15 with the respondent's level of achievement of 78, 31% in the fairly good category. According to Sudjana (2009), a large percentage range of 80% is included in the good category. The above statement is supported by the results of interviews with researchers with the head of the working group and several supervising teachers who stated that the purpose of holding

the fieldwork practice program was that some respondents stated that students felt an increase in understanding and skills after carrying out the fieldwork practice program where students could learn new things that they had not yet learned in school.

3.2 Evaluation of input (input) Implementation of Field Work Practices in the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang

Evaluation of inputs for the implementation of the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City is divided into four parts that are reviewed, namely, the readiness of students in the implementation of the fieldwork practice, the readiness of supervisors and industrial instructors in the implementation of fieldwork practices, facilities, and infrastructure to support fieldwork practices, Realization of Application of Curriculum in Industry. Based on a descriptive analysis of the input component consisting of four indicators. The questionnaire given to 67 students for the indicator of students' readiness in implementing fieldwork practices obtained an average value of 4.07 with an achievement level of 76.97 % good enough category, Readiness of supervisors and industrial instructors in implementing fieldwork practices obtained an average value, 3.75 with an achievement level of 70.74 % good enough category, Facilities, and Infrastructure Supporting Field Work Practices obtained an average value of 4.53 with an achievement level of 85.42 % good category, Realization of Curriculum Application in Industry obtained an average value of 4,60 with an achievement level of 86.85% very good category, According to Sudjana (2009) a large percentage range of 80 % is included in the very good category. The statement above is supported by the results of interviews with researchers with the head of the working group and several supervisors suggesting that the readiness of students in implementing fieldwork practices is that several respondents stated that students had been informed from class X that there would be the implementation of fieldwork practices in class XI so that students had ready to carry out fieldwork practice programs so that facilities and infrastructure in schools and industry, curriculum alignment and cooperation in the field of subjects have been carried out.

3.3 Evaluation of the process Implementation of the Field Work Practice at the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City

The evaluation of the process of implementing the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City is divided based on the three indicators reviewed, namely, the Implementation of the Field Work Practice Program, the implementation of monitoring for Field Work Practice Participants, and Obstacles during the Implementation of the Field Work Practice. Based on a descriptive analysis of the input component consisting of three indicators. The questionnaire given to 67 students for the Implementation of the Field Work Practice Program obtained an average value of 3.55 with an achievement level of 78.28% good enough category. of 74.98 % good enough category, Obstacles during the Implementation of Field Work Practice the average value, 3.96 with an achievement level of 74.70% According to Sudjana (2009) a large percentage range of 80% is included in the very good category. The statement above is supported by the results of interviews with researchers with the chairman of the working group and several supervisors suggesting that the ability to solve problems is that some respondents state that students have good communication so far in the industry both with supervisors and employees in the industry, but even though sometimes students experience problems at work. The industry, such as participants, lacks discipline and often skips classes during fieldwork practices.

3.4 Product evaluation (product) Implementation of Field Work Practices at the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City

The product evaluation of the implementation of the fieldwork practice program at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City is divided based on the part being reviewed, namely, the Learning Assessment of Field Work Practice Participants. Based on a descriptive analysis of product components consisting of one indicator. The questionnaire given to 67 students for the indicators of the Learning Assessment of Field Work Interns has an average value of 3.93 out of a maximum score of 5 with an achievement rate of 74.12%. According to Sudjana (2009), a large percentage range of 70% is included in the "good" category, meaning that an increase in mastery of skill competencies is very appropriate, and all fieldwork practice participants get a certificate after completing fieldwork practice in the industry. The statement above is supported by the results of interviews with researchers with the head of the working group and several supervisors suggesting that an increase in mastery of skill competence is that students experience an increase in expertise while in the industry by giving certificates to students as a sign that students have carried out fieldwork well in practice industry.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, the evaluation research on fieldwork practices at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City using the CIPP model (Context, Input, Process, Product) can be concluded as follows: 1) Context in the Field Work Practice Program at Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City in terms of the vision, mission and objectives of the fieldwork practice program, School Preparation for the Industrial Environmental Field Work Practice Program/Field Work Practice is in good category and needs improvement to get excellent results; 2) Input in the Field Work Practice Program at the Computer and Network Engineering Department at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City which is reviewed. Readiness of students in implementing Field Work Practices, Readiness of supervisors and Industrial Instructors in implementing fieldwork practices, Facilities and Infrastructure Supporting Field Work Practices, Realization of Curriculum Application in Industry, good category and need improvement to get excellent results; 3) The process in the Field Work Practice Program at the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City which is viewed from the readiness of participants in the implementation of Field Work Practices, Readiness of supervisors and Industrial Instructors in implementing fieldwork practices, Facilities and Infrastructure Field Work Practice Supporters are in good category and need improvement to get excellent results; and 4) The product in the Field Work Practice Program at the Department of Computer and Network Engineering at SMK Negeri 6 Padang City which is viewed from the Implementation of the Field Work Practice Program is in good category and needs improvement to get excellent results.

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