

The Effect of Learning Quality, Field Work Practice and Teaching Quality on the Work Readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational School

Ari Rumonim¹, A.L Rantetampang², Yermia Msen³, Anwar Mallongi⁴

¹Magister Program of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura.

^{2,3}Lecturer of Master Program in Public Health. Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura

⁴Environmental Health Department, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

Corresponding Author: Anwar Mallongi

ABSTRACT

Background: Jayapura Vocational Health School Jayapura is a school majoring in the field of Health Analyst. The output produced in graduates prioritizes readiness in the job market that is ready to compete in the field of Health Laboratory.

Research purposes: To find out the quality of learning, field practice work and the quality of the teaching staff on the work readiness of Jayapura Vocational High School Students in the field of Health in Health Analyst.

Research methods: Quantitative analytic descriptive desk conducted in September-October 2018 and the proportionate stratified random sampling technique used with a sample of 100 respondents. The data used with questionnaire and multiple regression equations using SPSS 21 program tools.

Research results: The influence of the quality of the lesson on student work readiness with the value of t table ($2.449 > 1.984$) and a significant level of $0.016 < 0.05$. There is a Pratik influence of field work on student work readiness with a value of t table ($8.259 > 1.984$) and a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$. The influence of the quality of teaching staff on student work readiness with a value of t table ($-2.105 < 1.984$) and a significant level of $0.038 < 0.05$. Simultaneously influencing, indicated by the F value of 36.553 and a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the most dominant variable is Pratik Field Work with a significant value of 0,000.

Keywords: Quality, PKL, Quality, Work Readiness

1. INTRODUCTION

Quality is a description and overall characteristics of goods or services that show their ability to satisfy the expected

needs of customers (Lecturer Team 2010: 295). Quality or quality emphasizes the focus on customer satisfaction (consumers). The goods or services produced are strived to be in accordance with the wishes of the customer. In the Great Dictionary of Indonesian the quality is interpreted as a measure of good or bad for an object, level or degree. The definition of quality prioritizes quality as the quality of goods or services. Goods or services that are of high quality are also of high quality. Sallis (2006: 33) quality is a philosophical and methodological method that helps institutions to plan changes and set agendas in the face of excessive external pressures.

Corey (1986) in Syaiful (2003: 61) said that: "Learning is a process in which a person's environment is deliberately managed to allow him to participate in certain behaviors in special conditions or produce responses to certain situations." According to Gagne, Briggs, and Wagner in Winataputra (2008) the notion of learning is a series of activities designed to enable the learning process to occur in students. In this interpretation, it is clear that learning is a complex process, not just the process of providing information that the teacher delivers to students.

So the quality of learning can be said as an illustration of the merits of the results achieved by students in the learning process carried out. Schools are considered quality if they succeed in changing the attitudes, behaviors and skills of students associated with their educational goals.

According to Wena quoted by Sambas (2010), explained that the objectives of street vendors cover the following aspects:

1. produce workers who have professional expertise, namely workers who have a level of knowledge, skills, and work ethic that is in accordance with the demands of employment,
2. To enhance and strengthen link and match between vocational training and workforce education institutions,
3. Improve the efficiency of the education process and training quality and professional workforce,
4. Giving recognition and appreciation of work experience as a process of education.

That PKL aims to form students to be able to carry out activities independently in meeting the needs of life and life in the community where he lives.

Teachers or Teachers are educators who provide a number of knowledge to students in schools (Pupuh Faturohman, 2007-43; Mallongi; 2016). According to Law No. 14 Article 1 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, teachers are professional educators with the main task of educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, evaluating, and evaluating students in early childhood education, formal education, basic education and education. middle class. So in addition to providing a number of knowledge, the teacher is also tasked with instilling values and attitudes towards students so that students become the complete ones. With his knowledge, the teacher also guides students in developing their potential.

Teachers or Teachers are unique human beings who have their own character (Pupuh Faturohman, 2007-43). This difference will cause the learning situation created by each teacher to vary. The teacher's performance in teaching is influenced by several factors, such as personality type, educational background, experience and that is no less important is the philosophical view of the teacher to students. Santrock (2003) argues the

importance of having work readiness and working for students to change careers, According to Wall (2007) states that attitudes and work readiness also greatly affect a scholar to get a job.

According to Pool and Sewell (2007), having high work readiness requires several things, namely expertise in accordance with their fields, broad insights, understanding in thinking, and good personalities that make a person able to choose and feel comfortable with his job so that success is achieved. Based on the above opinion, it can be drawn conclusions about work readiness that expertise, skills, and broad-mindedness as well as understanding of the ability or expertise in their fields to prepare in the world of work. Then the Jayapura Health Vocational School is one of the vocational education institutions that seeks to improve the quality of graduates with work readiness of students with high competence. Based on observations in the field, the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational School students is still lacking, because many students are not optimal in applying the knowledge gained from the learning process in school into field work practices. Teacher participation in learning practices in schools is lacking so students are less able to apply the material obtained. Another problem is the presence of students who get a value in field practical work less than standard graduation which is 7.00 so students are declared not yet graduated and are required to attend repairs. The school learning process and field work practices described above are thought to affect the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational students. The existence of the problem assumptions above, the researcher was interested in examining the Quality of Learning, Field Work and the Quality of Teachers Against the Work Readiness of Health Vocational Students in Jayapura.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Types of research

Based on Creswell, (2012: 376), survey research design is a procedure in

quantitative research where researchers manage surveys for samples or to the entire population of people, to describe attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. Survey method for collecting data or information about large populations using relatively small samples. The population can be related to people, institutions, organizations and community units, etc., but the main source is people. Survey design depends on the use of the type of questionnaire used. The purpose of survey research is to know a general description of the characteristics of the population. Survey research as well as descriptive research, there are those that are longitudinal and also cross sectional. So the type of this study used ordinal measurement is cross sectional with descriptive analysis (descriptive analysis) quantitative used to provide an overview of the results of data processing analysis with SPSS 21 program software tools.

2.2. Location and Time of Research

a. Research Location

This research was conducted at Jayapura Health Vocational School. The implementation of the research for 1 (one) month. This research was conducted in order to find out how the learning process, field work practices and the quality of teaching staff towards the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational School students, so as to provide constructivity in the continuation of Health Vocational students to further explore the field of health analyst science and which disciplines can be accounted for is the basis for dealing with health problems in analyst laboratories. The assessment focused on all students and teaching staff of the Jayapura Health Vocational School in the Papua Province for years of lack of improvement in the quality of skills and inadequate skills.

b. Research Time

The research was carried out in July until August 2018. Where this research is in accordance with the procedure of preparation of the title consisting of 1) submission of titles; 2) compile a proposal;

3) take care of permits; 4) compiling instruments, conducting research consisting of 1) data collection; 2) compile and process data, the last stage is preparation and procurement

2.3. Population and Samples

a. Population

According to Ridwan (2008: 54) Population is the totality of all possible values, both the results of counting or quantitative and qualitative measurements on certain characteristics of complete objects. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that become certain quantities and characteristics applied by researchers to be studied and then drawn to conclusions (Sugiyono, 2009). Population is the overall object of research, where one wants to examine all elements in the research area (Arikunto, 1998: 115).

b. Samples

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and researchers are not likely to learn all that is in the population, for example due to limited funding of labor and time, researchers can use samples taken from that population.

Determining sample size, namely the number of sample members is often expressed by sample size. The number of samples that 100% represent the population is the same as the number of members of the population itself. So if the population of 133 and the results of the study will be applied to 133 people without any errors, then the number of samples taken is the same as the total population of 133 people. The greater the number of samples approaching the population, the chances of generalization errors are smaller and conversely the smaller the number of samples away from the population, the greater the generalization error (generally applied).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Indicator of satisfaction level of learning quality

The level of satisfaction of 12th grade students in the Health Vocational High

School on the quality indicators of the lessons in this table is taken

Table 1. Level of satisfaction of 12th grade students on the quality indicators of lessons in Health Vocational High Schools in 2018

No	Level of satisfaction	Score	n	(%)
1	Very agree	5	42	42,00 %
2	Agree	4	56	56,00 %
3	Neutral	3	2	2,00 %
4	Not agree	2	0	0,00 %
5	Absolutely not agree	1	0	0,00 %
Number			100	100,00 %

3.2 Satisfaction Indicator Level of Field Work

The level of satisfaction of 12th grade students in Vocational High School Health in the field work indicator in this table is taken

Table 2. Level of satisfaction of 12th grade students on the pratek indicator of field work in Health Vocational High Schools in 2018

No	Level of satisfaction	Score	n	(%)
1	Very agree	5	33	33,00 %
2	Agree	4	66	66,00 %
3	Neutral	3	1	1,00 %
4	Not agree	2	0	0,00 %
5	Absolutely not agree	1	0	0,00 %
Number			100	100,00 %

3.3. Indicator of Teacher Quality Level

The level of satisfaction of 12th grade students at the Vocational High School in Health on the indicators of the quality of the teaching staff in this brought table

Table 3. The satisfaction level of 12th grade students on the indicators of the quality of teaching staff in Health Vocational High Schools in 2018

No	Level of satisfaction	Score	n	(%)
1	Very agree	5	44	44,00 %
2	Agree	4	56	56,00 %
3	Neutral	3	0	0,00 %
4	Not agree	2	0	0,00 %
5	Absolutely not agree	1	0	0,00 %
Number			100	100,00 %

3.4 Indicator of the Level of Satisfaction of Student Work Readiness

The level of satisfaction of 12th grade students in the Health Vocational High School on the Student Work Readiness indicator in this table

Table 4. Level of satisfaction of 12th grade students on indicators of Student Work Readiness in Health Vocational High Schools in 2018

No	Level of satisfaction	Score	n	(%)
1	Very agree	5	35	35,00 %
2	Agree	4	65	65,00 %
3	Neutral	3	0	0,00 %
4	Not agree	2	0	0,00 %
5	Absolutely not agree	1	0	0,00 %
Number			100	100,00 %

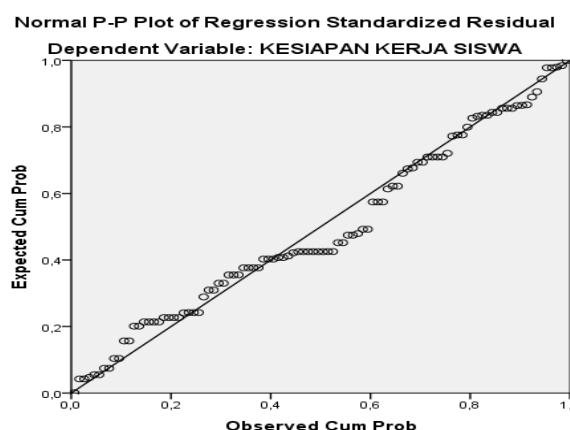
3.5. Normality Test

The normality test is carried out before the data is processed based on research models. This normality test aims to determine the distribution of data in the variables that will be used in the study. Good and feasible data used in the study are data that have a normal distribution. Normality of data can be seen using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normal test. The results of the normality test using graph analysis can be seen in table 4.14 below.

Table 5. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,78445253
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,108
	Positive	,108
	Negative	-,077
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,077
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,196
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

It is said to be normally distributed if the sig (2-tailed) value is > 0.05 or it is said that it is not normally distributed if the sig (2-tailed) value is < 0.05. From the above data can be summarized as follows to 3 Variables Asymp Sig (2-tailed) value 0.196 > 0.05 so that the data is normally distributed in the figure below.



3.6 Classical Assumption Test

1. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was carried out to analyze multiple linear regression models to see whether the independent variable measured by the level of association (influence) relationship / influence between the independent variables through the magnitude of the correlation coefficient (r) had an effect. It is said that multicollinearity occurs if the correlation coefficient between independent variables is greater than 0.60 and vice versa if there is no multicollinearity if the correlation coefficient between independent variables is smaller than 0.60 or equal to ($r \leq 0.60$).

A good regression model should not occur multicollinearity and the multicollinearity test in this study is to look at the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). To overcome if there is multicollinearity, it must eliminate one or more independent variables that have a high correlation coefficient or that cause multicollinearity. According to Ghazali (2005) the cutoff value that is generally used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is Tolerance > 0.10 and with a VIF value <10.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5,355	1,193		4,489	,000		
	MUTU PELAJARAN	,136	,055	,187	2,449	,016	,833	1,200
	PRATEK KERJA LAPANGAN	,519	,063	,637	8,259	,000	,817	1,223
	KUALITAS TENAGA PENGAJAR	-,100	,048	-,148	-2,105	,038	,978	1,023

* Dependent Variable: KESIAPAN KERJA SISWA

From Figure above shows the output values in the Multicollinearity Test results as follows:

1. Using tolerance amount (a) and variance inflation factor (VIF), it can be seen negligently / tolerance at large VIF output count variable Lesson Quality 1,200 <10, Pratek Field Work variable 1,2223 <10, variable Quality of Teaching Quality 1,023 < 10 and tolerance variable Quality Lesson 0.833, Pratek Field Work 0.817, Teacher Quality 0.978 above 0.10 can be concluded that between independent variables does not occur multicollinearity.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test is performed to test whether in multiple linear regression models variance inequality occurs from one observation to another. A good regression model is that homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. For heterogeneity test in this study with a sig

count value in table 4.16 Coefficients on the independent variable Quality of Study 0.016 <0.05, the variable Job Field Job 0.000 <0.05, variable Quality of Teaching 0.038 <0.05, it can be concluded that the model regression contains the existence of heteroscedasticity with an average value of sig calculated <0.05.

4. DISCUSSION

a. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing

To test the quality of the study, the practice of field work and the quality of the teaching staff on the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational School students was used the F test (F test) if the F count > F table then H0 was rejected and Ha accepted otherwise if the F value < Ftable H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected by the test results simultaneously can be seen in table 4.17 below.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	69,589	3	23,196	36,553	,000 ^b
	Residual	60,921	96	,635		
	Total	130,510	99			

From table 4.17, the F value calculated is 36.553. By using a 95% confidence interval or $\alpha = 0.05$ then from the distribution table $F = nk-1$ (100-2-1) the value of 3.09 is obtained by comparing the calculated F value with F table then $F \text{ count } (36,553) > F \text{ table } (3.09)$. The decision is as follows:

1. H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that simultaneously the variable quality of learning, the practice of field work and the quality of teaching staff have a very significant (significant) effect on student work readiness.

2. The testing criteria are if the value of 'Sig' is smaller than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the quality of the lesson, the practice of field work and the quality of the teaching staff simultaneously on student work readiness and vice versa.

Hypothesis testing is statistical verification of all that has been hypothesized in theory-based research. To test the hypotheses that have been proposed and to detect the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable, multiple regression analysis methods are used.

Based on the results of the research of each independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously and partially or the most dominant variable, a clearer picture of the research variables is obtained as follows: H_1 : There is an effect of the quality of the lesson (X1) on the work readiness of students of Jayapura Health Vocational School as indicated by the value of t table (2,449 > 1,984) with a strong level of significance below 0.05 which is 0.016

H_2 : The effect of practical work (X2) on the work readiness of students of Jayapura Health Vocational School is indicated by the value of t table (8.259 > 1.984) with a strong level of significance below 0.05, namely 0.000. H_3 : The weak influence of the quality of teaching staff (X3) on the work

readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational School students is indicated by the value of t table (-2.105 < 1.984) with a significant level below 0.05, which is 0.038

H_4 : There is an influence of the quality of learning, field work practices and the Quality of Teachers simultaneously on the work readiness of analysts at the Jayapura Health Vocational School, indicated by the F value of 36.553 with a significant level of 0.000 < 0.05 and the dominant effect on work readiness of SMK Health analysts. Jayapura is Pratek Field Work with a significant value of 0,000. This shows that Pratek Field Work has a positive and significant influence on the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational students.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The quality of the study influences the work readiness of students of Jayapura Health Vocational School as indicated by the value of t table (2,449 > 1,984) with a strong level of significance below 0.05, which is 0.016

2. Pratek field work influences the work readiness of students of Jayapura Health Vocational School which is indicated by the value of t table (8.259 > 1.984) with a strong significant level below 0.05, namely 0.000.

3. The quality of teaching staff has a weak effect on the work readiness of students of Jayapura Health Vocational School as indicated by the value of t table (-2.105 < 1.984) with a significant level above 0.05, which is 0.038

4. Variable quality of learning, field work practices and quality of teachers simultaneously influence the work readiness of analysts at the Jayapura Health Vocational School as indicated by the F value of 36.553 with a significant level of 0.000 < 0.05 and variables that predominantly influence the readiness of

vocational analysts' work readiness Health Jayapura is Pratek Field Work with a significant value of 0,000. So the Primary Effect of Field Work is very significant on the work readiness of Jayapura Health Vocational students

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