



**Nuryakin, Eko Indrawan, Junil
Adri, Bulkia Rahim**

Department of Mechanical
Engineering, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Negeri Padang,
INDONESIA

*Corresponding Author:

Nuryakin86@yahoo.co.id

Article history:

Received 25th May 2023

Revised 07th June 2023

Accepted 17th July 2023

<https://doi.org/10.24036/meej.v1i3.35>

Copyright:

Author(s)

Published by:

[Universitas Negeri Padang](https://www.unp.ac.id).

**This is an open-access article under
the:**

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Analysis of industrial work cultur at aviation school

Abstract

Currently, many companies are competing to provide education and collaborate with schools, especially implementing an industrial work culture because there will be tax cut incentives. One of the vocational high schools in Bandung has collaborated with industry and applied an industrial work culture to learning. The absence of monitoring, control and evaluation from companies and schools means that the implementation of industrial work culture cannot be seen to be suitable and successful. This problem prompted researchers to conduct research on the application of industrial work culture in a vocational high school at one of the vocational schools in Bengkalis. This research aims to determine the suitability and results of implementing industrial work culture. From the industrial work culture analysis that has been carried out in the practical learning of machining, it is clear that there are still students who do not have high integrity, are not professional, are not productive and are less innovative. So that work culture can be analyzed when learning machining practices. To create a conducive industrial work culture requires basic awareness of how employees interact, how tasks are managed and how the company handles problems of change.

Keywords : Industrial, Work Cultur, Vocational

Introduction

The manufacturing industry is one of the pillars of Indonesia's national economy. So far, the manufacturing industry has played an important role as a mainstay sector in making the largest contribution to the national economy. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the industrial sector contributed to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with an achievement of 20.16% in 2017. The manufacturing industry also plays an important role in labour absorption in Indonesia. Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry Ansari Bukhari said the number of workers in the manufacturing industry sector continued to increase from 12.37 million people in 2011 to around 15.73 million people in 2013 so that the manufacturing industry had absorbed approximately 13.87% of the workforce in Indonesia (baihaqi, 2014).

Skilled labour is one of the supporting factors in shaping an industry that has global quality. This is reinforced by the issuance of Law Nornor 3 Year 2014, there are 14 articles that mandate the need for competent human resource development. To maximise the development and competence of the workforce can be done through education both through formal and non-formal channels. Vocational High School (SMK) is one of the institutions in the formal education pathway that aims to prepare its graduates to have an advantage in the world of work. Industrial work culture is very appropriate to be applied during the teaching and learning process at SMK. Industrial work culture is the values that become traits and habits shared by each individual in an industrial environment. The application of industrial work culture in teaching and learning activities in SMK can

shape the values of industrial work culture in the nature and habits of students.

The results of observations at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu found that the implementation of the teaching and learning process for machining practices has not fully implemented an industrial work culture. This is indicated by students who do not ask permission from the teacher when leaving the workshop during the lesson. Leaving the workshop without permission is not in accordance with the value of integrity in industrial work culture. The Industrial Research and Development Agency (BPPI) states that the value of integrity is reflected by working with full responsibility and honesty.

Methods

This research uses qualitative descriptive research methods. According to Sugiyono (2016) qualitative descriptive methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalisation. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, describe, explain, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as closely as possible an individual, a group or an event. In qualitative research, humans are research instruments and the results of the writing are in the form of words or statements that are in accordance with the actual situation. The reason for choosing this method is because it is in accordance with the research objectives, namely to describe the teaching of industrial work culture by teachers and its application by students in learning machining practices at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu.

Result and discussion

Result

In this qualitative research, the process of analysing, describing and summarising events or phenomena from data obtained through the interview process or direct observation in the field. Data is usually presented in the form of graphs or tables. The purpose of qualitative descriptive analysis is to describe in full and in depth the events of the various phenomena studied. This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu. The research used a questionnaire as a research measurement tool. The object of this research is class XI students of SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu. This research hypothesis test uses multiple regression analysis, using SPSS software.

The sample in this study was SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu and the respondents were 2 teachers and 20 students. At SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu, one of them has a field of expertise or a machining engineering department. SMK students after graduating have been equipped with several specialised competencies according to their majors and are also given briefings on how to enter the industrial world. To analyse the industrial work culture in learning machining practices at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu, the author distributed questionnaires to respondents. The following will show the results of primary data processing which is a description of the research results based on the answers of respondents about industrial work culture in learning machining practices.

Table 1. Industrial work culture in practical learning

Items	Respondent's Answer Score											
	SA (4)		A (3)		U (2)		D (1)		SD (0)		Sum	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	9	0,45	3	0,15	5	0,25	3	0,15	0	0	20	100
2	8	0,4	7	0,35	3	0,15	2	0,1	0	0	20	100
3	12	0,6	5	0,25	1	0,05	2	0,1	0	0	20	100
4	11	0,55	0	0	5	0,25	4	0,2	0	0	20	100
5	11	0,55	6	0,3	3	0,15	0	0	0	0	20	100

Discussion

From the analysis of industrial work culture that has been carried out in learning machining practices at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu, it can be seen that there are still students who do not have high integrity, are not professional, unproductive and less innovative. So that the work culture can be analysed when learning machining practices. To create a conducive industrial work culture requires a basic awareness of how employees interact, how tasks are managed and how the company handles change issues. A good work culture is a strong foundation for the success of the company, meaning that if the work culture is implemented effectively and efficiently, a healthy, harmonious and safe work environment is created. This can certainly increase employee productivity and increase company success.

Conclusion

Industrial work culture that has been carried out in learning Machining practices at SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu, it can be seen that there are still students who do not have high integrity, are not professional, unproductive and less innovative. So that further guidance and careful planning are needed in an effort to improve the quality of industrial work culture.

Acknowledgement

Thanks to all the elements that have contributed to the research on the relationship between the completeness of safety facilities and the level of work accidents in the mechanical engineering workshop of SMK Negeri 2 Penerbangan Bukit Batu, thanks to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Universitas Negeri Padang lecturers, teachers, and staff.

Declaration

Author contribution

Nuryakin as a researcher and data collector for the facility relationship. Dr. Eko Indrawan, S.T., M.Pd is a provider of direction and methods in research; Dr. Junil Adri, S.Pd., M.Pd.T. Evaluating research methods and data analysis, Dr. Bulkia Rahim, S.Pd., M.Pd.T

Funding statement

This research did not receive any specific grants from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or non-profit sectors.

Conflict interest

The author states that there was no conflict when conducting the research.

References

- BPPI. (2016). Nilai-nilai Budaya Kerja Pegawai Industri. Diakses tanggal 24 Januari 2019, <http://bppi.kemenperin.go.id/page/nilai-budaya-kerja/>.
- Ekoanindiyo, FA. (2013). Pengendalian Kualitas Menggunakan Pendekatan Kaizen. *Jurnal Dinamika Teknik*, (7)2, 1-10.
- Hamalik, Oemar. (2009). *Proses Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Hasibuan, S.P Malayu (2005). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Imawan, R. (1999). Profesionalisme Bidang Politik dan Swadaya Masyarakat. Makalah yang disajikan Pada Seminar Nasional Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial 1997. *Proceding*. Universitas Sumatera Utara
- Nawawi Hadari, 2003. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia (Untuk Bisnis Yang Kompetitif)*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.