IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIGHT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE TRAINING PROGRAM WITH INJECTION SYSTEMS FOR TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AT THE SAMARINDA VOCATIONAL AND PRODUCTIVITY TRAINING CENTER (BPVP)

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Abstract

This research is motivated by training as a means of developing community skills to reduce unemployment rates, unemployment is one of the social problems in society, BPVP Samarinda as the largest training institution in East Kalimantan is one of the solutions for the community to develop skills, so that the knowledge gained can be applied according to the field of expertise. This study aims to describe the implementation of light vehicle maintenance training for injection systems including the stages of implementation, planning and evaluation of hairdressing in developing the skills of BPVP Samarinda students. This study uses a descriptive research method. Data were collected using interviews, observation, and documentation. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. With data analysis carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions, the validity of the data was tested using triangulation of sources and techniques. The results of the study showed that: 1) the planning stage was carried out in a planned and systematic manner by identifying needs, setting goals, and selecting learning methods 2) the implementation stage involved providing material with theory and practice, with mentoring carried out during the learning process; 3) the evaluation stage aimed to measure the assessment of the learning process in developing skills. The training was proven effective in developing the skills of learners which was marked by an increase in the technical ability to maintain light injection system vehicles.

Keywords: Training, Maintenance of Light Vehicles with Injection Systems, BPVP Samarinda

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pelatihan sebagai sarana pengembangan keterampilan masyarakat untuk mengurangi tingkat penggangguran, pengangguran merupakan salah satu permasalahan sosial di dalam masyarakat, BPVP Samarinda sebagai lembaga pelatihan terbesar di Kalimantan Timur menjadi salah satu solusi bagi masyarakat untuk menumbuhkan keterampilan, sehingga ilmu yang didapat mampu diterapkan sesuai dengan bidang keahlian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan implementasi pelatihan pemeliharaan kendaraan ringan system injeksi meliputi tahap pelaksanaan, perencanaan dan evaluasi tata kecantikan rambut dalam menumbuhkan keterampilan warga belajar BPVP Samarinda. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Dengan analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, keabsahan data diuji menggunakan triangulasi seumber dan teknik. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa: 1) tahap perencanan dilaksanakan secara terencana dan sistematis dengan dilakukannya identifikasi kebutuhan, penetapan tujuan, dan pemilihan metode pembelajaran 2) tahap pelaksanaan melibatkan pemberian materi dengan teori dan praktek, dengan pendampingan yang dilakukan selama proses pembelajaraan; 3) tahap evaluasi bertujuan untuk mengukur penilaan proses pembelajaran dalam menumbuhkan keterampilan. pelatihan terbukti efektif dalam menumbuhkan

keterampilan warga belajar yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya kemampuan teknis pemeliharaan kendaraan ringan sistem injeksi.

Kata kunci: Pelatihan, Pemeliharaan Kendaraan Ringan Sistem Injeksi, BPVP Samarinda

INTRODUCTION

Non-formal education is education that emphasizes a person's life skills, so that what is taught is functional skills to develop the potential of students. Non-formal education consists of life skills education, women's empowerment education, literacy education, skills education and job training, equivalency education, and other education. Training programs in non-formal education are a series of activities with the aim of improving the knowledge, attitudes and skills of training participants.

The Samarinda Vocational and Productivity Training Center (BPVP) plays a significant role in providing training programs, including Competency-Based Training (PBK), which focuses on mastering work skills, encompassing knowledge and skills.The PBK program at BPVP Samarinda is well-known among the public. In 2022, BPVP Samarinda offered 11 vocational programs. One of the training programs to be implemented is the maintenance of light vehicle fuel injection systems. This training program is highly needed in today's era of mobility, as high vehicle usage requires skilled technicians. Therefore, it is highly appropriate that this training program will be implemented at BPVP Samarinda.

The objective of the light vehicle maintenance training program with injection system is to equip participants with knowledge, technical skills, and professional attitudes to be competent in carrying out maintenance, repairs, and diagnosis of problems on injection system vehicles according to industry standards, including engine components, electrical, fuel systems, and emission control systems, so that graduates are ready to work as mechanics or open their own workshops and are certified to be competent.

By completing this light vehicle maintenance training program with fuel injection systems, participants are expected to achieve the following:
1. Implement Occupational Safety and Health (K3) in the workshop.
2. Read automotive engineering drawings.
3. Use standard automotive measuring tools correctly.
4. Maintain gasoline fuel systems and emission control systems.
5. Repair ignition and engine management systems.
6. Operate diagnostic tools to detect damage.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach is a research method that produces descriptive data without involving statistics, including written words, spoken words, and observed human behavior. This approach refers to the definition of a particular situation by examining something related to everyday life (Rukajat, 2018: 6).

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research method is a research method based on post-positivism philosophy, used to research in natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data source sampling is carried out purposively and snowball, data collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning more than generality (Sugiyono, 2015:15).

This research employed a qualitative case study analysis. As the primary instrument in qualitative research, researchers participate in real-life situations, approaching subjects and spending time with them in a participatory manner. The steps include analyzing the data. Then, the researchers draw specific conclusions from the findings based on the assumptions of the communication process approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

BPVP Samarinda was established in 1976, making it one of the long-standing and experienced vocational training institutions in Kalimantan, under the auspices of the Ministry of Manpower. BPVP Samarinda plays a role in preparing local workers to meet industrial needs, including those related to the development of the Indonesian Capital City. BPVP Samarinda is tasked with implementing training development and empowerment for workers, and/or instructors and/or training personnel. The targets of the BPVP Samarinda training program include Workers/Employees, Owners/Managers of MSMEs, Vocational High School Students, University Students, the Unemployed (Job Seekers), and the General Public who want to improve their skills and productivity in various vocational fields such as technicians, IT, hospitality, and agriculture/plantations.

The BPVP Samarinda's duties include organizing vocational training, competency certification, and increasing workforce productivity. Its functions include program development, training implementation, competency testing, consulting, marketing, and data management to produce a competent, productive, and competitive workforce that meets the needs of industry in East Kalimantan.

The BPVP Samarinda training program offers 15 vocational programs, including construction, welding, manufacturing, ICT, refrigeration, electronics, automotive, electrical, agriculture, business management, tourism, fashion technology, crop technology, mining technology, and mining sub-vocational programs. The BPVP Samarinda has supporting facilities including: an office building consisting of a main office and a SIAPKerja kiosk; a workshop consisting of 17 workshops with theory and practice rooms; a dormitory consisting of 30 dormitory rooms with a capacity of 90 people; worship facilities; sports facilities; a parking area; a main hall; a garden; and a canteen.

The implementation of the Light Vehicle Injection System Maintenance training program at the Samarinda BPVP cannot be separated from the context in which the program is implemented. In this case, the implementation of the computer training program is based on statutory regulations, namely Article 9 of Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, which explains that job training is organized and directed to equip, improve, and develop work competencies to enhance capabilities, productivity, and welfare.

Implementation is not simply an activity, but rather a planned and rigorous process based on specific norms to achieve the activity's objectives. Therefore, implementation does not stand alone but is influenced by subsequent objectives (Novan, 2018:4).

Implementation is an activity carried out systematically and bound by mechanisms to achieve specific goals (Fauzan, 2020:29). Referring to the definition of implementation, there are several objectives of implementation, as follows:
1. The main objective of implementation is to carry out a carefully prepared plan, both by individuals and groups.
2. To test and document a procedure for implementing a plan or policy.
3. To realize the objectives to be achieved in the plan or policy that has been designed.
4. To determine the community's ability to implement a policy or plan as expected.
5. To determine the level of success of a policy or plan that has been designed for the purpose of improving or enhancing quality.

Discussion

The training program at the BPVP (Vocational and Productivity Training Center) is organized by the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia, through the Central Technical Implementation Unit (UPTP) of BPVP Samarinda. It focuses on developing vocational skills and empowering the workforce to meet industry needs through competency-based practical training. BPVP organizes various programs in various vocations, including automotive, manufacturing, IT, tourism, and languages, and collaborates with various parties to develop work-ready human resources.

Training is short-term education that uses systematic and organized procedures to enable non-managerial workers to acquire technical knowledge and skills for specific purposes (Sri Larasati, 2018:110).

The implementation of the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems is as follows:
1. Learning Activity Schedule for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program.
2. Attendance List for the Learning Activity Process
3. Materials and Curriculum for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
   1) Materials for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
   2) Curriculum for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
4. Learning Methods for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
   1) Lecture and Q&A
   2) Demonstration
5. Learning Model for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
6. Learning Media for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems
7. Learning Evaluation for the Light Vehicle Maintenance Training Program for Injection Systems

The data from the research results and interviews conducted by the researcher to several informants or subjects of the research in the BPVP Samarinda environment regarding the need

assessment or analysis of the needs of the light vehicle maintenance training program with the injection system that the training program was held due to the training package from the center and also based on the needs of the community, especially for the people in Samarinda City, for the holding of light vehicle maintenance training with the injection system. This is evident from the enthusiasm of registrants from the community which has increased every year. According to the community in the BPVP Samarinda environment, they also assessed that the light vehicle maintenance training program with the injection system is also very important to be held considering the increasingly modern developments.

To identify the need for training, the Samarinda BPVP conducted a needs assessment based on community requests received and inventoried by registration officers, which then became the basis for training proposals. Furthermore, the Samarinda BPVP conducted outreach through brochures, newspapers, and letters sent to village halls and sub-district offices throughout the Samarinda area. This outreach was intended to ensure that the computer training truly met the community's needs.

Based on several interview data and research results conducted by the researcher above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the light vehicle maintenance training program with injection system is based on the needs of the community. In addition, the implementation of the light vehicle maintenance training program with injection system at BPVP Samarinda is also considered by the community to be very important because in today's era, there is a great need for people who are experts in this field to meet the more advanced job market. BPVP Samarinda also conducts proactive outreach and conducts outreach to the regions to socialize the light vehicle maintenance training program with the hope that the training truly meets the needs of the community.

CONCLUSION

The light vehicle maintenance training program for injection systems can be said to be good, as evidenced by the improvement in quality achieved by students and the 100% graduation rate. This is in accordance with the achievement indicators for the computer training program at BPVP Samarinda. The results of the evaluation of the light vehicle maintenance training program for injection systems at BPVP Samarinda indicate that the light vehicle maintenance training program for injection systems can be continued by further improving the quality and quantity of human resources, as well as improving the quality of the training program and the quality of the room facilities for the light vehicle maintenance training program for injection systems. This is to produce quality and quantity of graduates who are truly competent and professional in the field of light vehicle maintenance for injection systems.

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