CONTRIBUTION OF IMPLEMENTING K3 ASPECT TO STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES IN CLASS XI PMKR SUBJECTS, TKR DEPARTMENT AT SMKN 2 PAYAKUMBUH

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Abstract

This research is a mechanism regarding the Contribution of Implementing Aspects (K3) to Student Learning Outcomes in Class XI PMKR Subjects, TKR Department at SMKN 2 Payakumbuh. The application of K3 aspects in Vocational High Schools has a very big influence on students' practice learning outcomes, with the aim of creating maximum learning outcomes, there is an important connection with the application of K3 aspects. This research method is descriptive correlational research which aims to find out whether there is a relationship between K3 aspects and students' practical learning outcomes. In addition, to explain the research trial, there is a relationship between the application of occupational safety and health (K3) aspects to students' vocational learning outcomes. In the trial, there are several points that will be measured later, namely testing the validation of the trial questionnaire and testing the reliability of the questionnaire.

Keywords: K3 Aspects, Practical Learning Results

INTRODUCTION

The development of vocational education in Indonesia is currently taking place very rapidly. This is in line with the establishment of many companies and various workplaces as the main destination for vocational school graduates to find work. The rapid development of technology in companies demands more understanding for employees, including understanding in the field of work safety. Therefore, knowledge and familiarization with K3 culture needs to be studied and practiced from an early age by prospective employees, which in this case are vocational school students. Yamin (2020) K3 is important economically, morally and legally, occupational safety and health have become important issues. Mayasari (2023) In general, K3 functions to minimize work accidents that occur due to negligence committed during the work process. Dinatha (2023) Good K3 behavior habits can shape worker behavior to be more concerned about work safety. Balqist (2023) Occupational Safety and Health
K3 is a program created by workers or employers as an effort to anticipate their occurrence work-related accidents and work-related illnesses by knowing what they are has the potential to cause accidents and occupational diseases and actions anticipatory if accidents and work-related illnesses occur. Kisno (2023) Improved safety and health work is the duty of everyone involved in a job. Putri (2023) use of the Sanitation Hygiene and K3 module developed to be effectively used to support lectures and greatly contribute to the development of science knowledge in the field of culinary.

Zebua (2020) For practical learning in workshops, students are required to apply work safety guidelines. Vocational school students are directly involved in occupational health and safety issues, both during and after direct learning in workshop. It is important for students to get used to implementing work safety guidelines when conducting direct learning in the workshop. Pane (2021) K3 learning in general has a lot of theory and practice in implementation.

Yunizar (2022) Activities in the workshop carry the risk of accidents if carried out carelessly. Sulistyono (2020) Work accidents in the automotive sector are usually caused by careless work and not following work SOPs properly, careless use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and inappropriate precautions in the workplace.

Researchers have made initial observations at SMK Negeri 2 Payakumbuh when carrying out PPL activities in the Department of Automotive Engineering, in these observations several things were found, such as in terms of students' vocational learning outcomes for pure grades they were still in the lower middle category or many were still below the KKM especially in practical grades as attached in the attachment, what is meant by pure grades are vocational subject grades where these grades are not processed into UTS or UAS grades, and related to understanding K3, researchers found that there were still several students in one class who did not understand the implementation K3 aspects when doing practicum.

When researchers carried out PPL at SMK N 2 Payakumbuh in the Automotive Engineering Department, there were still several students who had not used PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) when carrying out the practicum, so one of the students had a work accident which resulted in one of his body parts being injured.

Third, regarding the role of schools in terms of K3, researchers obtained results from interviews with three automotive vocational teachers that schools were more focused on providing socialization and training about K3 to teachers, but in reality teachers had not provided effective socialization to students about the implementation of K3 in schools.

The research objective is a control tool that can be used as a guide so that this research can run as desired. The aims of this research are: to explain the research trial of the relationship between the application of occupational safety and health (K3) aspects to student vocational learning outcomes. In the trial, there are several points that will be measured later, namely testing the validation of the trial questionnaire and testing the reliability of the questionnaire.

Occupational Health and Safety
Labor has a big impact on the quality of a company or industry in managing and
organizing its operations so that they run efficiently to achieve the set goals. However, it is important to remember that the potential risk of work accidents is also inherent in the workforce. Therefore, preventive measures must always be implemented by companies or industries to reduce the potential risk of work accidents. Work safety reflects conditions in the work environment that are free from the risk of suffering, damage or loss. Signs of work safety can be seen from efforts to maintain the welfare and safety of employees from possible suffering, loss, damage, both physical and material. Based on this concept, it can be concluded that employees are considered to be working in a safe condition when they do not experience suffering, loss or damage in any aspect.

Occupational Safety and Health in Vocational High Schools

Occupational Safety and Health, which is mostly implemented in Vocational High Schools (SMK), will have greater value with the release of government policy in developing education regarding the number of SMA and SMK. The Ministry of Education and Culture stated that it would increase the percentage of State Vocational High Schools (SMK) from the previous 33 percent to 60 percent in 2020. In addition, State Vocational Schools will receive an assignment Special Allocation Fund (DAK) budget in 2017. The aim of this assignment DAK fund is to increase quality of Vocational High Schools (SMK).

One of the problems that often occurs in the workplace is accidents which cause things we don't want, such as material loss, injury, physical disability and even death. How to prevent work accidents is to avoid factors that have the potential to cause work accidents. Preventive measures can be implemented by showing great vigilance when carrying out tasks and being characterized by a strong sense of responsibility. The use of body protective equipment also needs to become a habit and be in line with the type of work going.

Light Vehicle Maintenance Subject

Light vehicle engine maintenance is one of the subjects that students who take the light vehicle automotive engineering skills program must take. In learning about light vehicle engine maintenance, students are looking for knowledge related to how to carry out light vehicle engine maintenance. The success of learning to maintain light vehicle engines can be seen from students' learning outcomes which can be measured by taking exams for basic theoretical competencies and practical tests for basic practical competencies.

Learning outcomes are understanding, knowledge, behavior, attitudes, competencies and others obtained by students after carrying out the learning process. Competency is a quality that can be seen in a person, which involves an understanding of the knowledge, skills and work ethic used to complete tasks or work in accordance with predetermined performance standards. Learning outcomes are changes in behavior that emerge after participating in educational and learning interactions in accordance with educational targets.

Evaluation of learning outcomes is carried out to measure achievement in education, so that learning outcomes should be in line with educational goals. Changes in behavior that originate from learning outcomes are caused by changes in the knowledge, skills and abilities possessed by students after undergoing the learning process. Learning outcomes are knowledge,
skills and abilities that have been formed in students as a result of the learning process.

**METHOD**

This type of research is descriptive correlational research. Correlation research is research that aims to find out whether there is a relationship and, if there is, how close the relationship is and whether the relationship is meaningful or not. It can be concluded that the correlational method aims to see the relationship and its strength, as well as to make estimates based on whether the relationship is strong or weak. The stronger the relationship, the higher the contribution.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Research trials are carried out to get an initial picture of the data that will be collected later before conducting research and are an absolute requirement for carrying out further action in research.

The population is the entire research subject, the population in this research is class XI students of the Light Vehicle Engineering Skills Program. The population distribution in this study can be seen in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>XI TKR students</th>
<th>The number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>XI TKR A</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>XI TKR B</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. Non probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not give each element or member of the population the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. The author chose the Non Probability sampling technique to select the sample for this study, with a trial sample of 30 respondents from class XI TKR A and the research sample was 30 respondents from class XI TKR B.

The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire, the questionnaire is used to obtain data on aspects of occupational safety and health (K3) on vocational learning outcomes. A questionnaire is a group of questions given in writing to 30 respondents. Respondents choose one alternative answer to each question.

The instruments in this research were prepared and developed based on the variables to be measured in XI TKR students in the form of indicators. The steps in compiling this questionnaire are as follows: analyzing variables into indicators, create a questionnaire grid, develop questionnaire questions based on predetermined indicators, consult the questionnaire with the supervisor, piloting research questionnaires, analyzing the trial results questionnaire (validity and reliability).

Instrument testing is carried out to find out whether the instrument used is truly valid and reliable. Instrument validity is the ability of a measuring instrument to be able to measure what must be measured according to its standards, while reliability is the ability of a measuring instrument to provide consistent measurement results at different times, as well as to determine the respondent's understanding of the question items.

Validity is a condition that describes the degree to which the instrument in question is capable of measuring what is to be measured, a measure that shows the level of validity or authenticity of an instrument. To determine the validity of the statement questionnaire items, Pearson's product moment correlation formula is used which is explained as follows. An instrument is said to be reliable if it can measure accurately and consistently over time.
CONCLUSION

This research is an initial overview of a series of further research that will be carried out, from the results of researchers' observations regarding the implementation of K3 aspects in the Automotive Department of SMKN 2 Payakumbuh and relating it to vocational subjects. The next stage of this research starts from creating a trial questionnaire with the theme of applying K3 aspects to student learning outcomes. The trial questionnaire that has been created will later go through the validation and reliability test stages. After carrying out this test, the results obtained will become initial guidelines or benchmarks for preparing research questionnaires, so that researchers can later continue the research to the next stage.

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