



EMPOWERMENT OF DROPOUT STUDENTS SCHOOL BY TRAINING OF SERVICING MOTORCYCLE

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ABSTRACT

Problems often encountered by dropout students is difficult to get a job due to lack of knowledge and skills, both to apply for jobs or to create their own businesses. Hence, It is necessary an effort empowerment for them through training. The training aims to provide knowledge and skills for dropout students in the servicing and repairing of motorcycles. This research is used action model that given to dropout student. The research sample are 15 Youth dropouts in Borongloe district. The delivery of materials are by lectured, discussions, answer and question, demonstration and simulation as well as direct work practices. Data were collected by used observation and tests method then analyzed by descriptive statistics. The results obtained are: (1) 100% of the participants can use the equipment to perform the service, (2) 85% of the participants to understand the technique servicing motorcycles, (3) 75% of the participants can be served with the right measures, and (4) 75% of participants can revive a motor that has been repaired and tuned.

Keyword: *Empowerment, dropout, servicing, motorcycle*

INTRODUCTION

Bontorannu subdistrict is one of the districts of the 18 districts in Gowa regency, South of Sulawesi Province. Bontomarannu subdistrict administrative area that is capitalized in Borongloe and consists of eight villages and one village with an area of 52,63m², or 2.79% of the total 1.883.33 m² Gowa (Gowa Regency BPS, 2013).

Based on data from temporary of Social and Economic situation Bontorannu society, noted that of the population aged 10 years and above from Gowa approximately 16.86 % never attended school, 18.82 % and 64.32 % are in school no longer attending at school. It has become our collective consciousness that the current education plays a very important in determining the future of a nation. Hence, the construction of this educational field should get serious attention from all parties (BPS Regency Gowa, 2013).

Subdistrict Bontomarannu an inaccessible areas with access to public transport "pete-pete", so that the activity of Bontomarannu's societies are used motorbikes, motorcycles and bentor to travel to a particular place. The needs of people with their vehicles are very large, so it is too influenced by the adolescent for their access to the school.

The second target was a group effort "Bulo Sibatang" People who have 15 members, consisting of teenagers dropping out of school. Activities that are developed today is oil change, servicing outboard and a washing machine motorcycle. The group feels less productive in terms of improved engines, especially motorcycles, only the vehicle washing business and oil change which they can be done well and only in certain seasons they get a lot of customers. While the outboard engine servicing business is not very promising because they

do not have the skills in diagnosing the cause of damage to the machine.

Observations and interviews executing on two groups of target audiences were found some of the following: (1) the level of general education graduates of elementary and junior high students as well as the dropout level, high school, (3) do not have a steady job, (4) the raw materials are hard to come by, (5) did not have a diagnosis skills, (6) do not have a bookkeeping business, (7) not yet qualified service skills. The factor that is seen to be a potential for joint efforts dropout is a desire to learn and accept technological innovation, so that the success rate of the program provided more promising. One of the activities that are easy to implement is training how to diagnose and repair the bike for the business groups.

Based on the description that has been put forward, the motorcycle engine service training is very useful to increase the diversification of its business, and the enterprise that pioneered progress and improve members' income. Besides these activities can help the government in empowering the community, in particularly the business group effort dropout in Gowa, South of Sulawesi.

Skills will be very important when you want to make something of products or goods. Well or not a product is determined by a person's skill or skills. According Thoby Mutis (1995), life Skills to foster an entrepreneurial spirit. Entrepreneurial growth of their skills, interests and economic value that improve people's lives should be a skill that is adjusted to the potential of natural resources and their needs, so that the skills provided actually used in various businesses/economic families and local communities. Syafiuddin (2008) which

states that one of the people's needs is a skill techniques such as servicing the engine (motor) or a versatile machine.

Community empowerment program is basically providing the life skills wider than the skills to work, let alone a manual skill. People who do not work, for example, housewives or retired persons also still need life skills because it will still face many problems to be solved. People who are studying also need life skills, because they have a problem that must be solved. Is there not in life, wherever and whenever, people always have problems to be solved.

Forms of training events empowerment of rural communities/villages as defined in paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of the Regulation No. 19 of 2007 include; (1) training in the classroom / face to face; (2) training outside the sailor in the workplace; (3) a comparative study; (4) apprenticeship; (5) the development of field laboratory; (6) training of circumference; and (7) of distance training. In this activity been kind of training outside the sailor in the workplace.

Job analysis can be used for a purpose different training which includes; individual selection, performance evaluation and training, The Glossary of Terms Training (Department of employment, 1978) describes the analysis of the job as' the process of examining a job in detail in order to identify its component tasks. According to the purpose in which the job is being analyzed, eg training, equipment design, layout work.

A systematic approach to training should show the analysis work as an initial step in the design process of training. Here is described step training needs analysis as follows:

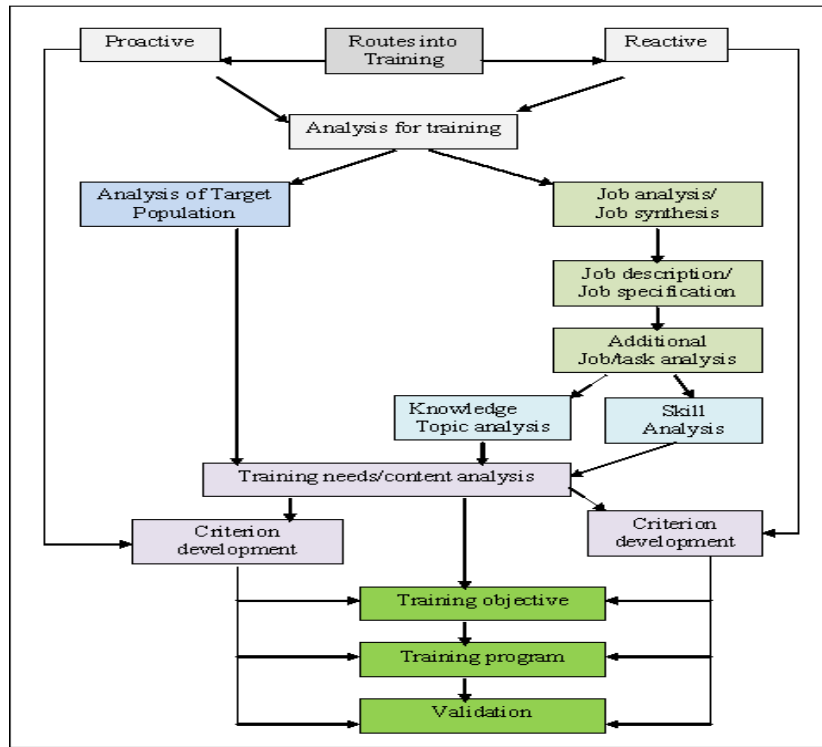


Figure 1. Steps of organizing the needs of training of content and outcome

Source: Buckley, R. & Caple, R. (1992)

METHOD

Methods that used in this research are action and approach training. The research sample included 15 Youth out of school in the village of the District Borongloe, Bontomarannu. Steps delivery of material are lectures, discussions, question and answer, demonstration and simulation as well as direct work practices. Methods of data collection using observation and tests. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of these activities, including: (1) the use of skills, (2) understanding motorcycle service

techniques, (3) steps in service, and (4) the performance of the trainees are given is described as follows:

Mastery of equipment showed that participants who numbered 15 people can use the service with the correct equipment. The equipment consists of a lock-bolt lock opener, screwdriver masher, tracker, avometer, and the timing light. It became the capital because of the use of the wrong tool can damage components opened.

Work steps to diagnose the disorder motorcycle starting primary disorder that is; the engine will not turn, the motorcycle engine suddenly died, smoky engines, engine power shortage, disturbance lights, starter motor disturbances and disorders of the horn is generated as follows:

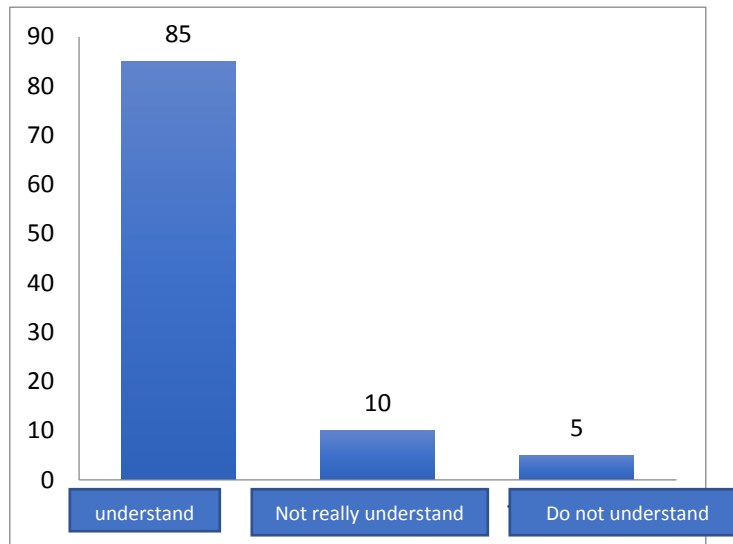


Figure 2. Comprehension Level Trainees for technical services

Figure 2 above show that of the 15 participants who attended training 85% of a good understanding of engineering services, 10% not really understanding of engineering services and 5% did not understand the service techniques.

The results of observations related to the correct working steps in servicing that must be passed participants, namely;

sequence in diagnosing disorders or damage, the order open, open way, using a tool to diagnose component, check the damage to components, test components and how to clean and store the components that have been opened, and the order of installation, the participants showed the following results:

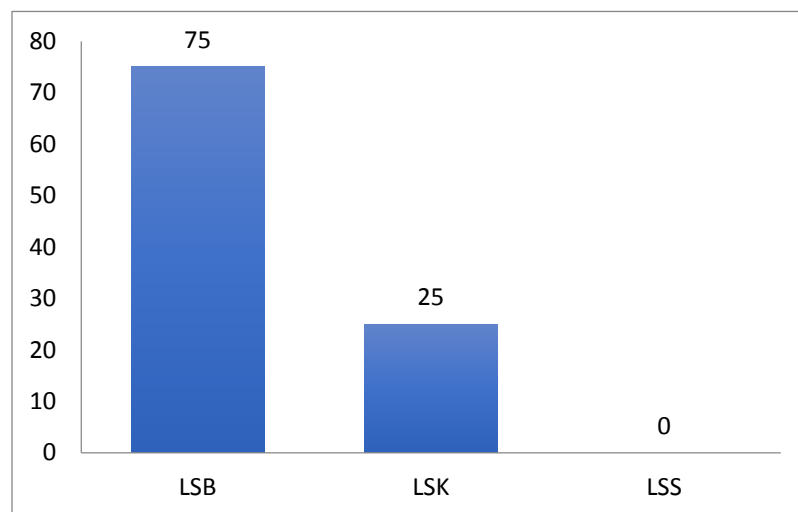


Figure 3. Skill levels follow the service work properly

Note: LSB = Step right service
 LSK step less true service
 LSS = servicing step one

Figure 3 shows that the level of skill to follow the steps servicing work properly, showed that of the 15 participants obtained results found; 75% of participants can follow the steps properly servicing, 25% of participants served less true, and no participants vote which served wrong. This suggests that the expected participants are already skilled can be taught to participants who have not skilled.

The test results associated with the performance of participants in turn on the motor serviced, assessed viability diagnose the damage of a motorcycle, the ability to open motorcycle components, the ability to install components of the motorcycle, and the ability to set the motorcycle in order to live a good (idle) can seen as follows:

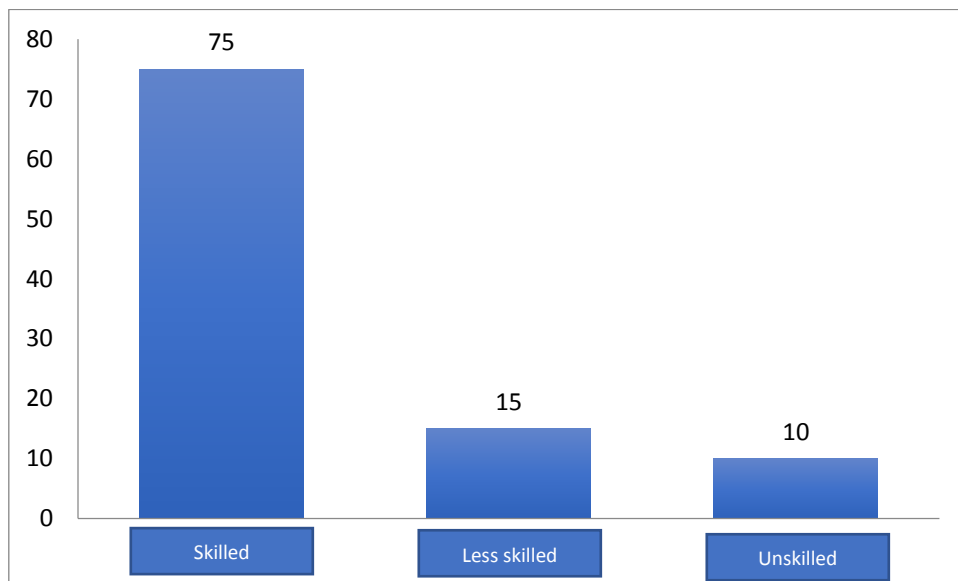


Figure 4. The extent to resurrect motorcycle

Figure 4 shows that there are 75% of participants were able to turn the bike well, 15% of participants are less able to turn the motor well, and 10% of participants have not been able to turn on a motorcycle engine.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it was stated conclusions as below:

1. Participants training totaling 15 people (100%) had have the knowledge and understanding of the technical servicing the motorcycle properly.
2. Trainees who totaled 15 people who attended training, there are 85% better understand the service techniques, 10% did not understand quite well, and 5% did not understand the service techniques.



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3. The skill level of participants 75% of participants can follow the steps properly servicing, 25% of participants less skilled the step of services.
4. The performance of the trainees are assessed on the ability to turn on a motorcycle that was broken from the aspects of skills; diagnose damage, open component, installing the component, set of components, and the turn showed 75% can turn the motor well, 15% less able to turn, and 10% could not turn on a motorcycle is done.

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