

# Prospects and Sustainability Analysis of Diploma Program in the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

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**Abstract** - This study is a qualitative study that aims to identify prospects and sustainability of D III program in the Faculty of Economics UNJ, which consists of courses in Accounting, Marketing Management and Secretary. The data used in this study are primary data obtained directly from the respondents through the questionnaire to the student of Accounting, Marketing Management and Secretary. Primary data analysis was conducted on the; 1) the reasons to choose diploma programs, 2) preference in diploma 3) offered appeal, 4) the opportunities graduates 5) prospects for graduates 6) plans after graduation, 7) the ability to compete graduates with a diploma from perguruan another high, 8) the ability to compete with graduate diploma graduates, and 9) barriers during college 10) possibility if the diplomas program in the cap. While secondary data in the analysis included; 1) profile regarding the competitiveness of new students, 2) competitiveness of graduates, 3) the waiting time to work, 4) suitability occupations, 5) today's profile job positions, 6) the starting salary and 7) the company perception about alumni competitiveness skills in entering diploma's program.

**Key words:** vocational education, diploma, prospects

## I. INTRODUCTION

The increase in demand for this professional workforce is higher than the number of workers are skilled, experienced and ready to work. Higher education as formal education is ready to print someone to become professionals in a particular field of expertise required by the world of work is one of the most important pillars in national development. Strengthening of vocational education especially at the tertiary level still faces challenges. Until now, the average diploma only able to score the alumni up to level IV (equivalent S-1) due to lack of applied lecturers who hold a minimum of a master. The difficulty of the fulfillment of skilled teaching staff become an urgent issue because of the need of skilled workers in this field are also high. Every year about 70-80 per cent of graduate diploma absorbed into the world of work both at home and abroad.

In the Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta, Diploma program is divided into three courses, namely D III study programs in Accounting, D III study programs and courses Marketing Management III, and D III Secretary. Brown et.al all argued Vocational identity as any kind of identity formation

processes that develop through the interaction between the individual and the work context including vocational education and training. Skills development is a term that has been increasingly adopted by development agencies to cover a wider range of skills than are associated with formal school-based technical and vocational education.

## II. STATE-OF-THE-ART

The UNESCO analyzed the crisis of relevance in the sense that a lot of the offered vocational education is not very relevant for today's labor market. Instead of looking after the number of students passing their exams, occupation-orientation should become the main objective of vocational education institutions. An occupation-oriented training requires a new approach for both institutional structures and methods of training, and it requires a strong co-operation with the business sector in the first place. In a situation where unemployment rates in Africa are up to 80%, employment or self-employment ought to become the principal indicator of a successful vocational education. Like the CTAP, every vocational education institution in Africa ought to know in detail about the whereabouts of its ex-students. Placement statistics or tracer studies are the best indicators for monitoring the market orientation and thus the success of a vocational education program. MISEREOR has introduced 2002 "tracer statistics" as a key indicator in all projects of vocational training funded in Africa. As the CTAP example has shown, a promising path is the co-operation of a training institution with the business sector (e.g. the demanders of the training product = qualified people). Supply and demand, training institution and future employer is brought together designing vocational education together (Lohmar-Kuhnle, 1994, p.149f).

All the while more respect had been paid to the intellectual activity than physical labor. Okola (2003) stated that technical education was stereo-typed, designed for preparing individuals for various occupations and craft men, technicians at sub-professional levels; and that in Africa individuals have held an equally false notion that technical education was for those who could not cope with academic pursuit; that doing work with

one's hand was less cognitive and therefore was meant for the less intelligent people.

Critical to the success of this body will be the role of employers – unless employers are given a sufficient role in the decision making process, training may not be adjusted sufficiently to meet the needs of employers. Hence, the autonomous Board would subsume most functions of the DTE and BTEB, while the Ministry of Education (MoE) should retain a unit to oversight the activities of the Board.

Therefore significant reform need to be made in the domain of better adapting vocational teacher education and well structured VET system and it has the direct impact to enhance competitiveness of skill workforce for the labor market, productivity and to promote entrepreneurial activity. This paper attempts to explore the present scenario of Vocational Education and Training in Bangladesh and in Islamic University of Technology (IUT) highlighting their work and achievement and the immediate transfer of skills in the work setting as well as a set of recommendations that may play a major role in modernizing the VET in Bangladesh in general and in IUT in particular. (Ibrahim Elsayed Elbushari, 2012).

### III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There are many assumptions that graduate D-III equivalent to the "artisan" or even a high school graduate or equivalent, and also there are no definitive data to measure the extent of the prospects and the sustainability of D-III program FE UNJ. Development of vocational programs at other universities that are directly under the university and not under a particular faculty. Based on identification above problems it can be formulated as follows, which is "What are the prospects and sustainability of D-III program in the Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta?"

The purpose of this study is as follows:

1. To examine and analyze the prospects for D-III program in the Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta.
2. To review and analyze the sustainability of D-III program in the Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta.

### IV. PROPOSED APPROACH

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to identify prospects and sustainability of Diploma program in the Faculty of Economics UNJ, i.e. courses in Accounting, Marketing Management and Secretary. The data used in this study are primary data obtained directly from respondents through interviews with students D III Accounting, Marketing Management and Secretary, as many as 56 students. In-depth interviews to sources (key informants) were considered to have adequate knowledge of the prospects and the sustainability of D III in FE UNJ, namely to users graduates and one of the founders senior lecturer III study program D FE Secretary UNJ. In addition to primary data is also used secondary data is data that is collected by the other party, in this case the researchers used data is a database of new admissions and a database of graduates of the Department of Accounting, Management and Economics and Administration and Career Development Center (CDC) Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta. The primary data obtained through interviews or interviews with

respondents over the phone or face-to-face, or social media. While secondary data obtained from the documents comprising the database D III study programs in Accounting, Marketing Management, and Secretary of the Department of Accounting, Management and Economics and Administration and Career Development Center (CDC) Faculty of Economics, University of Jakarta. Analysis of the data in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis. Qualitative descriptive analysis, by providing reviews or interpretation of data obtained so that it becomes more clear and meaningful than the mere numbers. The steps are as follows:

- Data reduction,
- Presentation of data with charts and text,
- Then draw conclusions.

The Perception of Profile Company Capability Against Alumni of Diploma 3. The last indicator is the company perception of the ability of alumni, the purpose of a college in this case the faculty is scored graduates who are competent as required for the world of work, which is a combination of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that contribute to the effectiveness of one and all that needed someone to work effectively in different types of work and various agencies. Competence actually consisted of hard competencies / hard skills and soft competencies / soft skills which are suitable or not suitable.

Table 1. According to the suitability of Alumni Field Work Study Program

Suitability	Study Program D III Secretary	Study Program D III Marketing Mgt.	Study Program D III Accounting
Suitable	17	7	22
Not suitable	11	5	8
Total	28	12	30

Source: Tracer Study CDC FE UNJ 2014

### V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The competitiveness of entered FE UNJ DIII program still remains relatively high, it is seen from the majority of students answer more priority D III FE UNJ at number 1 and 2. Students tend to go to college in D III FE UNJ program due to a desire or interest in coming from within himself. The students are also interested in choosing a program D III in FE UNJ because there are greater employment opportunities for their studies at the State University. And the majority of the students answered that the opportunities and prospects of graduates of the program D III is better than graduates of vocational school. Although there are obstacles / barriers to lectures, so needs to be improved facilities and supporting infrastructure, professional lecturers, time effective lectures, lecture system is ideal, conducive learning environment.

1. From our study, we found that some reasons that students are interested in taking courses in the program D III FE UNJ are: Students's background of taking courses at Diploma program mostly graduated of vocational school / high school
2. The time of lecture relatively faster: three years (six semesters) to enable them more quickly get.

3. Accreditation program of Diploma rated good and qualified by them so as to enable them to compete with diploma graduates from other universities.
4. Opportunities accepted in the diploma program are quite large because they do not have to compete with courses that demand a greater amount.

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