Analyzing the Synergy Efforts between the Education and Industry Sectors

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1. Introduction

The realm of education resembles an expanse of ambitions and desires. In this realm, educators nurture creativity and capacity for growth, enhance cognitive abilities, and elevate aspirations for the future. Conversely, the industrial world exists as a tangible manifestation of reality. Business dynamics, strong rivalry, and the need for practical skills pose challenges for graduates. The disparity between these two realms frequently poses a significant obstacle for aspiring young professionals seeking employment. Matching endeavors between the realms of education and industry serve as a vital conduit, guaranteeing that individuals who acquire knowledge do not become disoriented between their aspirations and the practical world. Up until now, the discrepancy between the skills possessed by graduates and the requirements of the industry has posed a significant and alarming danger. The industry frequently faces challenges in finding highly educated individuals who satisfy the necessary qualifications, while also encountering a scarcity of people who fail to meet these requirements.¹²

This has a significant influence on elevated levels of adolescent unemployment, squandered potential human resources, and impeded growth. To address this pressing need, stakeholders have implemented numerous initiatives to foster synergy between the realms of education and industry. Experts have redesigned the educational curriculum to integrate knowledge that aligns with current market trends and issues. The level of collaboration with industry stakeholders is growing significantly, facilitating the acquisition of practical experience and specialized...
knowledge. We are broadening teaching factories and link-and-match concepts to provide potential workers with the necessary technical and soft skills. Nevertheless, this endeavor does not yield immediate results. Successfully connecting the realm of dreams to the physical world poses a formidable challenge, akin to rotating the palm of one’s hand. Success hinges on the collaboration between different sectors, the adoption of new educational paradigms, and the industry’s willingness to be open and receptive.\textsuperscript{3,4}

**Curriculum alignment**

The educational curriculum encompasses a structured framework that outlines the content, materials, and methodologies employed to facilitate learning activities with the aim of attaining specific educational objectives. Aligning the education curriculum with industry demands enables education graduates to effectively fulfill the requirements of the job market and seamlessly integrate into the workforce. The industry requires skilled and capable personnel to fulfill its requirements. Aligning the educational curriculum with industry requirements can produce proficient graduates who are well-prepared for employment in the sector. It is possible to decrease youth unemployment. Discrepancies between the skills possessed by graduates and the requirements of the industry can result in high rates of unemployment among young individuals. A customized educational curriculum that aligns with the specific requirements of the sector can effectively mitigate this disparity and consequently lower the rates of unemployment among young individuals. Enhancing economic growth is achievable. An adept labor force has the potential to enhance industrial production and efficiency. This has the potential to enhance economic expansion.\textsuperscript{5-7}

Engaging industry stakeholders in the process of curriculum development achieves alignment between the school curriculum and industry requirements. The industry can contribute insights into the specific skills and abilities required by workers in their respective fields. Industry input can help design educational courses that align with industry requirements.

There are multiple methods to include industry in curriculum development, which include: Establishing a curriculum development team that includes industry representatives. Perform an industry-wide study to ascertain the specific skill sets required by professionals in their respective domains. Create customized educational modules that align with the specific requirements of various industries. Industry participation in curriculum development tailors the education curriculum to align with industry requirements and generate highly skilled graduates who are well-prepared for employment.\textsuperscript{8-10}

**Enhancing teacher proficiency**

Teachers significantly influence educational success. Proficient educators have the ability to generate proficient graduates in the field of education. Hence, educators must possess aptitudes that align with the requirements of the sector. Teachers require a range of competencies to effectively address the demands of their profession, such as: Pedagogical talents encompass the aptitude to comprehend and effectively utilize concepts of learning. Professional competence refers to the level of expertise and proficiency in a specific subject area, as well as the capacity to further enhance and expand one’s knowledge in that field. Personality competency refers to the ability to possess a robust personality, exhibit noble character, and serve as a positive example for students. Social competence refers to the aptitude for effectively communicating and collaborating with others.\textsuperscript{11,12}

Teachers can acquire these proficiencies by receiving training on the skills demanded by the sector. Governmental, industrial, or educational establishments can undertake the execution of this training. Teachers can get training utilizing a variety of approaches, such as: The face-to-face technique refers to a training approach where participants and teachers engage in direct meetings. An online method involves conducting training using the internet. Blended learning is a training approach that includes both in-person and online methods. Continuous training for teachers is essential to ensure they stay updated with the evolving market requirements. Thus,
educators can foster the development of proficient and industry-ready graduates.\textsuperscript{13}

To fulfill industry requirements, teacher training can include technical skills training, which provides industry-specific skills necessary for various technical tasks. Technical skills training refers to the provision of industry-specific skills necessary for various technical tasks. For instance, the training encompasses mechanical engineering abilities, electrical engineering, and informatics engineering. Soft skills training refers to the provision of industry-relevant training that focuses on developing essential non-technical abilities. For instance, the acquisition of competencies in communication, teamwork, or problem-solving abilities. Entrepreneurship training refers to the provision of instruction that imparts skills and knowledge related to entrepreneurship. For instance, training in areas such as company planning, marketing, or financial management. These trainings can enhance teachers’ competencies and align with industry demands.\textsuperscript{12,13}

### Improving industrial work practices

Field work practice or Program Kerja Lapangan (PKL) aims to enhance the proficiency of education graduates. PKL offers students the opportunity to acquire knowledge and engage in practical training within the industry. This can facilitate the cultivation of both technical and soft skills that are essential in the sector. Here are several advantages of PKL for graduates in the field of education: Enhance proficiency in technical abilities. Participating in PKL can afford students the opportunity to acquire and hone technical skills that are essential in the industry. For instance, students have the opportunity to acquire skills in collaboration, communication, and problem-solving. Participating in PKL programs can enhance employment prospects for individuals who have completed their education degrees. The reason for this is that PKL offers students the opportunity to gain practical work experience and establish professional connections with the industry. Students can conduct PKL using diverse methodologies, such as regular PKL, which specifically refers to PKL executed inside the industry for a specific duration. For instance, street sellers may operate for a period of either 3 months or 6 months. PKL is the practice where educational institutions support and nurture students carrying out internships in industries. The encouraged industry is a sector that has partnered with educational institutions to facilitate the operation of street vendors. PKL internships, also known as industry internships, are those that students undertake after completing their schooling. Students can undertake internships for a specified duration or indefinitely. The PKL program aims to enhance the proficiency of education graduates significantly. Consequently, we must ensure that street vendors operate in a sustainable manner and are integrated into the educational curriculum.\textsuperscript{14,15}

### The concept of a teaching factory

The teaching factory program aims to enhance the applicability of vocational education to meet the demands of the industry. This curriculum integrates academic study with practical industry experience. The teaching factory program enables vocational school students to acquire practical knowledge and skills by directly engaging in industry-related activities. Vocational school students adhere to industry-specific norms and processes during their studies. This can assist students in cultivating both technical and soft skills that are essential in the profession. Here are several advantages of the teaching factory program for graduates in the field of education: The teaching factory program offers students the chance to acquire and apply industry-specific technical skills. As an illustration, students enrolled in a vocational school with a specialization in mechanical engineering have the opportunity to acquire knowledge and practical skills in operating industrial machinery. The teaching factory program additionally facilitates the cultivation of industry-relevant soft skills among students. For instance,
students have the opportunity to acquire skills in collaboration, communication, and problem-solving.

The implementation of the teaching factory program has the potential to enhance employment prospects for individuals who have completed their education degrees. The teaching factory program offers students the opportunity to gain practical job experience and establish valuable connections with professionals in the field. Multiple vocational schools around Indonesia have adopted the teaching factory program. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) aims to have 1,000 vocational schools in Indonesia adopt the teaching factory program by 2024.\textsuperscript{14-16}

Vocational schools in Indonesia have implemented teaching factory programs in various subjects. SMK Negeri 1 Malang has implemented the teaching factory program in the subject of mechanical engineering. SMK Negeri 1 Malang students acquire knowledge and skills in operating industrial machinery through practical training at PT. Pindad. SMK Negeri 1 Bandung has implemented a teaching factory program that focuses on informatics engineering. SMK Negeri 1 Bandung students acquire knowledge and practical experience in application development at PT. Telkom Indonesia. SMK Negeri 2 Makassar has introduced a teaching factory program specifically focused on the discipline of electrical engineering. SMK Negeri 2 Makassar students acquire knowledge and hands-on experience in electrical installation by undergoing training at PT. PLN (Persero). The teaching factory program aims to enhance the applicability of vocational education to meet the demands of the industry. This program aims to equip education graduates with the necessary technical and soft skills required by the industry.\textsuperscript{14-16}

The development of links and matching concept

It is crucial to ensure that educational graduates possess the necessary skills and knowledge to satisfy the demands of the industry and seamlessly integrate into the workforce. It is crucial to ensure that educational graduates possess the necessary skills and knowledge to satisfy the demands of the industry and seamlessly integrate into the workforce. Continual matching endeavors between the realms of education and industry are vital for numerous reasons, such as: The demand for industrial products and services is increasing in tandem with advancements in technology and heightened competition in the business sector. Hence, it is imperative to periodically adapt educational curricula to ensure their alignment with industrial requirements. Industry demands are always evolving in response to technological advancements and commercial requirements, necessitating a corresponding shift in essential competencies. Hence, it is imperative to regularly modify the education curriculum to ensure that graduates possess the requisite skills demanded by the industry. Education graduates must possess a high level of competency in order to thrive in the global competition. Therefore, it is imperative to periodically modify the education curriculum to ensure that graduates are equipped to effectively compete in the global arena.\textsuperscript{17}

2. Conclusion

Aligning the realms of education and industry is crucial for achieving a harmonious integration of educational ideals and the practical dynamics of the business world. This bridge enables us to facilitate the transfer of graduates, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to actively and effectively contribute to the industrial sector, rather than solely possessing academic qualifications. Constructing this bridge requires a curriculum that is adaptive to industry needs, competent and relevant teachers, and programs such as PKL, teaching factory, and link and match. Not only is the efficacy of matching gauged by the degree of work assimilation, but also by the preparedness of graduates to innovate, resolve issues, and emerge as catalysts for future industrial advancement.

3. References


