

Horizontal and Vertical Alignment Analysis Graduate of Widyatama University

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Alumni are a measure of the quality of a college, but the quality of the alumni depends on the quality of the college. The task of the college is not only to prepare qualified graduates but maintaining a good relationship between graduates is no less important. Widyatama University has stood since the year 1976 and is certainly very aware of this considering the number of graduates who continue to increase year after year. With increasing graduate numbers, it has developed new ways and new media in the development of alumni tracking. In accordance with the rules of the Ministry of Research and Technology, higher education tracking is done for alumni after 2 years has passed from graduation. This study uses the census method, namely all graduates who graduated in 2015 conducted the overall survey. Because of the limitation, researchers only conducted research on vertical alignment, i.e. the level of education between levels of current work and horizontal alignment, alignment between alumni majors and their current field of work. The result for the horizontal alignment of the alumni of Widyatama University is 82% and vertical alignment is at 61.7%.

Key words: *Graduates, Vertical alignment and horizontal alignment.*

Introduction

Widyatama University, or often abbreviated as Widyatama, began with the founding of the Bandung Accounting Institute (IAB) in March 1973, which built an accounting study program with a level of S1 (strata one). The Widyatama Foundation, as the organizer, opened a management study program with the name of Institute Management Bandung (IMB). Eventually the two Institutes merged into the high School of Accounting and Management company of Bandung (STAMPB). On September 3, 1979 this was transformed into the Bandung School of Economics (STIEB).

STIEB is recognised as a widespread community, encouraging the Widyatama Foundation to develop several other high schools, namely Bandung Widyatama High School, School of Linguistics in Bandung, and then the high School of Visual Communication Design Master of Management and education Program of accounting profession.

The high school was merged and on 2 August 2001 stood under the name of Widyatama University. The merger effort was intended to produce graduates who truly possess a competitive edge. The Widyatama University is engaged in a serious and consistent effort to create an education service system with the ISO 9001 standard.

At the moment, Widyatama University represents a dynamic, innovative, forward-oriented university that accommodates about 10,000 students and around 29,000 more alumni scattered both domestically and internationally.

The invitation extended to alumni is often not received by the graduate as they sometimes no longer need to attend the campus. This was as a challenge in this study, to make a calls to alumni, especially those that graduated in the year 2016.

Literature Review

Universities mostly focus only on the number of graduates but are less concerned with the quality of graduates for competency in the workforce. Alumni tracking provides valuable information about the relationship between higher education and the business world and industrial world; Information on higher education relevance, and information for stakeholders (stakeholders). The current tracer study has been made one of the requirements of accreditation equipment in Indonesia by Badan Akreditasi Nasional (BAN-PT) (Kemendikbud, 2014). According to Omar and Wahome, to improve the service of education a tracer program is needed, or Graduates Tracer Study (GPS).

The Tracer study is an alumni search study to determine alumni activities after graduation from a university, a transition from a world of higher education to the workforce, work situations, competency acquisition, and the use of competency in work and career travel (Dikti, 2012).

Research Methods

In this study, the population graduated from the University of Widyatama in 2015. The design of the research conducted is a survey. This Survey was used to obtain an overview of the characteristics of the population in the census of the total graduates in the year 2015.

The subject of this study was a graduate in 2015 with a total of 967 respondents. The number of graduates taken is the census of the total 2015 graduates in the year are not samples.

The graduate tracking of Widyatama University uses data collection methods in the form of face-to-face interviews and by phone. The tracer study instrument uses an *Indotrace* (Indonesia Tracer Study) questionnaire that is fully adapted and modified to suit your needs.

The implementation of this study moves through several stages:

- a. Analysis of potential and problems related to the current alumni tracking.
- b. Coordinate with faculty, courses and related units for database integration.
- c. Designing the tracking techniques conducted based on information obtained at point A and point B.
- d. Validate what tracking techniques are used more effectively than before.
- e. System repair based on the weakness in point D.
- f. Revision of tracking techniques based on the inputs on Pont E.
- g. Exposure of the results to the relevant parties.
- h. Make the preparation of the final result report.

The questionnaire we gave to graduates refers to the Dikti Tracer Study questionnaire with a targeted population of 967 respondents, but what we've successfully tracked, as many as 321 respondents or 30.12% of the target.

In this research graduates are asked to answer a number of questions asked by the operators of tracer study or tracer study officers about some of the competencies that are owned by graduates and those given by universities. Such competencies include general knowledge, Internet capabilities, computer sustainability, critical thinking, research skills, learning skills, communication skills, leadership, initiatives, English proficiency, integrity, loyalty, Adaptability, negotiation capabilities and analyst ability (Jabarullah and Hussain, 2019).

The number of respondents in this study can be seen from the table below:

Table 1: Recapitulation of Respondents

No	Course	Level	Target Respondents	Tracked	Untracked
1	Accounting	S1	368	141	227
2	Management	S1	335	89	546
3	Accounting	D3	54	6	48
4	Management	D3	34	2	32
5	Industrial Engineering	S1	16	8	8
6	Informatic Engineering	S1	72	35	37
7	English Language	S1	42	24	18
8	Japan Language	D3	8	4	4
9	Graphic Design	D4	15	3	12
10	Multimedia	D3	6	1	5
11	Information System	S1	17	8	9
TOTAL			967	321	646

The following are some reasons that some respondents are untraceable:

- a. Phone is not lifted
- b. Phone number has been changed
- c. Phone connects but the call is reject
- d. Phone number not registered
- e. Phone is inactive
- f. Already moved address

Results of Research and Discussion

In the tracking of graduates of Widyatama University, we conducted a survey of horizontal alignment and vertical alignment (Saudi et al., 2019). Horizontal alignment is the alignment between the education of the graduates of Widyatama University with the field of work after graduation, overall if viewed from the university level then this horizontal alignment is 82%. If viewed from the study program level, it is as follows (Sinaga et al., 2019):

Table 2: Horizontal Alignment

Courses	Level	Alligned		Not Alligned		Total	
Accounting	S1	96	86.5%	15	13.5%	111	100%
Accounting	D3	5	100%	0	0%	5	100%
Management	S1	63	81.8%	14	18.2%	77	100%
Management	D3	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%

Informatic Engineering	S1	23	71.9%	9	28.15%	32	100%
Industrial Engineering	S1	7	100%	0	0%	7	100%
Information System	S1	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100%
English Language	S1	14	70%	6	30%	20	100%
Japan Language	D3	2	50%	2	50%	4	100%
Graphic Design	D4	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100%
Multimedia	D3	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
TOTAL		184	73.8%	56	26.2%	240	100%

Meanwhile, vertical alignment is the alignment of graduates field with the level of work involved. Overall at the university, the level of vertical alignment is 17.7% While 70.3% is appropriate and 12% of graduates work in jobs that should be done by a lower educated person.

If viewed from the course level for the vertical alignment is as follows:

Table 3: Vertical Alignment

Courses	Level	High		Same		Low		Total	
Accounting	S1	19	17.1%	83	74.8%	9	8.1%	111	100%
Accounting	D3	1	20%	4	80%	0	0%	5	100%
Management	S1	11	14.3%	58	75.3%	8	10.4%	77	100%
Management	D3	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Informatic Engineering	S1	4	12.5%	23	71.9%	5	15.6%	32	100%
Industrial Engineering	S1	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	7	100%
Information System	S1	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%	5	100%
English Language	S1	8	40%	7	35%	5	25%	20	100%
Japan Language	D3	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	4	100%
Graphic Design	D4	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	100%
Multimedia	D3	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
TOTAL		47	17.1%	187	61.7%	32	21.2%	266	100%

Conclusions and Implications

Based on the results of the research on horizontal alignment analysis and vertical alignment of Widyatama University graduates, conclusions and implications are as follows:

- a. The need to periodically study or change the curriculum in anticipation of particularly vertical inconsistency.
- b. Lecturers in the class should update the method of learning with reality in the business world and the industrial world.
- c. There needs to be a forum that bridges communication between graduates and universities.

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