



Analysis of Beauty Table Laboratory Management in Vocational High School

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Abstract

Education plays an important role in improving the quality of the nation. The laboratory is the place for school learning. This research aims to analyze the management of laboratory and analyze the management of practice equipment and the completeness of practice equipment in SMK N Jawa Tengah. The benefit is that schools improve the quality of the laboratory. Methods in this study using qualitative methods. Informants from this research are teachers, students and laboran in the school. Data collection techniques in this study using observation techniques, interviews and documentation. Data analysis using triangulation analysis, increasing diligence to observe carefully, member check. Stage process in this research that is by researching laboratory management in School and management of practice equipment with attention to every aspect that is aspect of planning, organizing aspect, implementation aspect and supervision aspect. The results of the study generally do not meet the existing standards even though there are already schools that have Laboratory room that has adjusted the standards that are fed by the government, but not yet have good management, the School needs to improve the procurement of facilities and infrastructure equipment practice in the laboratory of beauty, the number of equipment practice, distribution of job desribtion in accordance with its ability, renovation of laboratory space, laboratory equipment laboratory, additional equipment for facials, new modern equipments added, comfort of practical room, addition of facial bed security of electrical installation, storage of practice equipment, laboratory personnel, supervision of cosmetics, supervision of member performance, supervision of activities in the laboratory of beauty.

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INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role for improving the quality of the nation. Educational stakeholders are working to improve the quality of education in order to compete in the labor market. Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and learning process so that learners actively develop their potential to have spiritual power of religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the necessary skills of him / her, society, nation and state - Undang No.20, Paragraph 1, Year 2003). Therefore, education has an important role in creating professional human resources in the field.

The main function of the laboratory in SMK Tata Beauty is as a means of supporting student practice. According to Avi Hofstein (2003), science educators have suggested that the benefits are rich when learning is carried out in a laboratory.

Many vocational high school students are faced with practical aspects because the curriculum of SMK is formulated more dominant practice ratios are 70% practice and 30% theory. This curriculum is applied to make SMK graduates produced in accordance with market needs of industry (Muniarti, 137: 2009). Vocational students are required to always practice and hone skills and technical skills. (Danang suntoyo, 30: 2015). Mohamad mizwar (2011), schools should have adequate facilities and infrastructure to support learning. With the practical means, students will be able to be more productive and creative in developing and creating various products and improve student learning outcomes. Based on the direct observation of the school of SMK beauty has a skin laboratororium, and salon or workshop. In this case the research will be done in one laboratory that is the skin laboratory. Direct observation was found by the laboratory. The lack of complete beauty of equipment and materials, the narrowness of the laboratory room, the many unfit facials, the lack of water heaters, the lack of electrical equipment, there are managers with no educational background in beauty can be seen at demonstrating the use of tools to students and unable to deal with problems encountered in the event of damage to the equipment, lack of equipment and materials storage.

The problems encountered were the lack of interest of the laboratory managers following the seminar on school facilities and infrastructure. In addition, equipment that is not supported and the number of equipment in school laboratories that have been damaged and not repaired. In the laboratory students of vocational schools can develop the potential and talent that will then compete with the world of work. Complete laboratory and proper laboratory management will support satisfying student learning outcomes (Trendy prabowo 55: 2014). Laboratory management is therefore required either by the laboratory or designated cosmetologist to administer the laboratory. Laboratory of Vocational High School of Beauty is more fully demanded considering the students' skill at school is achieved through practical learning. Therefore, to produce SMK graduates who have middle-level skills are required to have adequate laboratory practice with modern tools so that when students jump into the world of work is already familiar with existing tools, given the proliferation of modern beauty clinics today and salon salon international style.

Thus the Vocational School of Beauty Care, must have good management of laboratory planning, implementation, organizing and good supervision. Beauty laboratory is considered very important role in the learning process because the object of practical activities in the laboratory is human. Therefore, the existence of the laboratory is very supportive in the process of learning practice in developing the competence of cosmetology and beauty skills. Given the importance of the role of practice in the learning process of beauty, it requires a well-managed laboratory management.

Management of Beauty Treatment Laboratory with all the limited facilities and infrastructure owned, if not managed properly it will be able to influence the success of the process of practical

learning in the laboratory. Therefore it is necessary to study in more depth in the form of research on the importance of the management of good skincare laboratory lab so that the laboratory can provide benefits and function optimally in practical learning in the laboratory.

METHODS

Research Focus

This research will be focused on the management of Beauty Faculty program laboratory at SMK N 3 Pati and SMKN 6 Semarang, to know human resources management of laboratory managers and management of laboratory practice equipment.

Data and Research Data Sources

Sources of research data is obtained from SOP document laboratory usage, job description laboratory manager. And laboratory conditions at the study site.

Data collection technique

Interview methods are used to obtain information about a person or employee. Interviews are methods used to obtain information directly, profoundly, unstructured, and individually, when a respondent is asked by the interviewer to reveal feelings, motivations, attitudes, or beliefs. respondents who will be studied are teachers and laboratory guards.

Observation Method

Observational methods are conducted by observing and recording the behavior patterns of people or objects or events occurring in a systematic way (sugiono, 45: 2004). Observation method Observasmelakukan data collection through observation and pematatn behavior of someone (Sukardi, 50: 2015).

This observation is done in SMK N 6 and SMK N 3 Pati by observing and recording what we can see in this laboratory such as equipment, room area, ventilation, electrical and water installation, waste and spatial arrangement.

Documentation Method

The Documentation method is used for collected documents or archives to support the research objectives. Documentation in this research is to document the things that were studied including the conditions of skin and hair hairdoing laboratory.

This documentation is done by photographing every laboratory room both peralatn practice, storage space, and way of arrangement.

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Interview methods are used to obtain information about a person or employee. Interviews are methods used to obtain information directly, profoundly, unstructured, and individually, when a respondent is asked by the interviewer to reveal feelings, motivations, attitudes, or beliefs. respondents who will be studied are teachers and laboratory guards.

These interviews were conducted in SMK 6 and 3 by recording and memvidio when the interview took place both with principal head teachers and teachers.

Data Validity

Triangulation used in this research is source triangulation. Triangulation of this source to test the credibility of the data is done by checking the data obtained through several sources namely the Principal, Chairman of the Program Expertise of Makeup and Beauty, Chairman of the Laboratory, and Teacher of the Makeup and Beauty. Triangulation effort is done with a view to obtain data / information that can be trusted truth.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The laboratory has an important role especially for vocational high schools. Laboratory owned by SMK Negeri 6 Semarang is in accordance with the needs and conditions of the school as a vocational school in the field of beauty. The laboratory majors beauty majors 6 Semarang has 5 beauty labs, among others there are 2 laboratories for hair beauty and 3 laboratories for skin care which includes space for makeup, space for body care, and room for facial treatment. Based on the results of observations about the management of beauty labs owned by SMK Negeri 6 Semarang can be said to be less developed. It can be seen from the condition of the laboratory building, laboratory space both hair beauty makeup and beauty cosmetology skin is also still in poor condition well maintained.

Table 1. Description Infrastructure Standard Laboratory space Practice Program Expertise Beauty Skin CareSMK N 6 Semarang

1	Massage practice room	3 m ² / learner It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 16 learners. The minimum area is 48m ² . It should be a minimum area of 96 m ² The minimal width is 6 m. It should be a minimum width of 8 m
2	The practice room face treatment	3m ² / learners It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 8 learners. The minimum area is 24 m ² . It should be a minimum area of 48 m ² The minimal width is 6 m
3	The practice room hand and care feet	4 m ² / learner It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 8 learners. The minimum area is 32 m ² . It should be a minimum area of 48 m ² The minimal width is 6 m.
4	Storage space and instructors	2 m ² / instructor It should be 4 m ² / learner	The minimum area is 15m ² . It should be 48 m ² wide The minimal width is 6 m

Skin care laboratory at SMKN 3 Pati based on direct observation of skincare skincare laboratory widely and still in well maintained condition, good practice equipments which include trolley, bed, electric appliance, storage can be said neatly, space and ventilation quite comfortable for student learning activity .

Based on direct observation shows that equipment and equipment in the laboratory equipment in good condition although still found the educational facilities in the condition of damaged and unkempt. The standard facilities and infrastructure of skin care laboratory in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education (Permendiknas) Number 40 year 2008 dated 31 July 2008 are as follows:

- (1) The practice room of skincare expertise program functions as a learning activity place: massage, facial care, hand and foot care.
- (2) The minimum practice space of the skincare program is 2,240 sqm to accommodate 32 students, which includes: 96 m² of practice space, 48 m² facial treatment room, 48 m² nursing and foot practice room, 48 m² storage and instructor room.
- (3) The practice room of skincare expertise program is equipped with infrastructure
- (4) The practice room of skincare expertise program is equipped with facilities

Table 2. Description Infrastructure Standard Laboratory space Practice Program Expertise Beauty Skin Care SMK N 3 Pati

1	Massage room	practice 3 m ² / learner It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 16 learners. The minimum area is 100m ² . It should be a minimum area of 96 m ² The minimum width is 10m. It should be a <u>minimum</u> width of 8 m
2	The practice room face treatment	3m ² / learners It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 8 learners. The minimum area is 50 m ² . It should be a minimum area of 48 m ² The minimal width is 6 m
3	The practice room hand and care feet	4 m ² / learner It should be 6 m ² / learner	Capacity for 8 learners. The minimum area is 50 m ² . It should be a minimum area of 48 m
4	Storage space and instructors	2 m ² / instructor It should be 4 m ² / learner	The minimum area is 38m ² . It should be 48 m ² wide The minimum width is 6

Based on the above table it can be concluded that the practical laboratory at SMK N 3 Pati has fulfilled the laboratory standard, but the storage space and infrastructure have not met the laboratory standard, the equipment good practice tools are very supportive learning tools, because the equipment in this laboratory has 1: 1 equipment with the students, so that the practice activities of the laboratory can run well besides the students can be more proficient in using the equipment.

In the management of the SMK laboratory has planned the programming with the maximum but there are constraints and support factors experienced in the implementation of management, namely: budgetary constraints, SMK N 6 budget equipment renewal and the addition of equipment practice is very minimal so there is no addition of equipment, land constraints, N 6 is located between a very densely populated residential city so it is difficult to carry out the expansion of land, the number of teachers of beauty in SMK 6 is not in accordance with his expertise, and is approaching the retirement age limit.

SMK 3 Pati has a wide area of land so it is easier to expand the laboratory building SMK 3 Pati has the ease in receiving the budget, especially that used for facilities and prasaranan laboratory space, Teachers SMK 3 Pati is still young and 90% graduates Tata Beauty.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research data conducted on the management of laboratory SMK Central Java, in detail Laboratory management can be seen that is in Planning laboratory of beauty in SMK N 6 include: (1) preparation of program covering procurement planning needs of laboratory type in accordance with curriculum, (2) utilization of cosmetology and beauty laboratories, which include: division of tasks for the entry of tools, materials and cosmetics, the distribution of cleanliness schedule, and the use of the practice space, (3) the funding which is incomplete and incompatible with the number of students. covering the cost of procurement of facilities and infrastructure, inventory of operational costs of maintenance of facilities and infrastructure.

Planning of skin care laboratory in SMKN 3 starch Includes: (1) Determination of annual activity schedule, (2) Prepare equipment needs according to established fund, purchase new practice

tools according to number of students, repair of damaged equipment, (3) Good practice equipment storage includes, frequently used tools, and equipment that must be stored.

The organizing of skin care laboratory at SMKN 6 Semarang covers: (1) the purpose of cosmetology and beauty laboratory, (2) organizational structure that has been compiled according to expertise (3) job description on all personnel involved in organizational structure.

Organizing Skincare laboratory at SMKN 3 Pati, covering: (1) skin beauty treatment laboratory purpose, (2) organizational structure that directed, (3) job description at all members of Beauty Skin Treatment Laboratory at SMKN 3 Pati

The implementation of skin care laboratory management at SMKN 6 Semarang covers: (1) structuring facilities and infrastructure, the space for students in the laboratory is still not suitable (2) storage and the number of equipment, cosmetics and materials not yet (3) laboratory administration, (4) security includes electrical installations, water, fire-fighting equipment (5) maintenance and maintenance, (6) removal of facilities and infrastructure, and (7) use of facilities and infrastructure.

Implementation of skin care laboratory management at SMKN 3 Pati includes (1) Structuring facilities and infrastructure laboratory space already meet the regulations. (2) Laboratory administration, (3) use and maintenance (4) storage of practice equipment and number of laboratory practice equipment compliant

Supervision of laboratory management management in both equipment and beauty room are: (1) supervision of laboratory activity program conducted by headmaster in evaluating personnel performance and direct visit; and (2) written and oral reporting covering condition reporting, inventory, of facilities and infrastructure that suffered damage and reporting of funds or budget.

Supervision of equipment and room management at SMKN 3 includes supervision in the implementation of management, member performance improvement, laboratory safety supervision starting from power grid and firefighting, monitoring of facilities and infrastructure in skin beauty laboratory, monitoring of laboratory activities.

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