**THE PARTNERSHIP MODEL OF STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL PRACTICE (SIP) IN TVET: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TAIWAN AND INDONESIA**

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**SUMMARY**

Based on data from United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) 2012, Human Development Index (HDI) of Indonesia still ranks 121 out of 187 countries in the world. Moreover, from the output of secondary education in vocational schools in particular, data of unemployed vocational students in 2014 showed an increase of 5.578% on the year 2013 (CBS, 2014). Through the foundation of strong secondary level human resources as well as collaborating with the use of technology, Indonesia is expected to have competitiveness to improve the national economy. In order to prepare human resources in middle-productive, creative, innovative, and affective, that can compete is lacking globally in the 21st century, it needs efforts to stabilize competence in order to compete locally and internationally through the development of " Students Industrial Practice" (SIP) models. Industrial Practice is form of vocational skills training, which systematically integrates and synchronizes educational programs in schools and learning programs through direct work activities in the relevant field of work, directed towards achieving certain skill abilities (Supriadi 2002: 242). Students Industrial Practice is assumed to be one of the most important source of economic value creation and development in Taiwan and Indonesia. The aims of this study is to identify the common Students Industrial Practice (SIP) between Taiwan and Indonesia in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution. This study employs comparative study. The study will involve seven characteristics of Students Industrial Practice in order to develop common characteristic framework for TVET institutions in Taiwan and Indonesia. They are: need for achievement, need for autonomy, propensity for risk, focus of control, tolerance for ambiguity, innovativeness, and confidence.The main expected outcome is to establish common prescriptive SIP model for TVET education in Taiwan and Indonesia.

A structured survey method will be used to collect data from graduating students at the Vocational Colleges in Taiwan. Meanwhile in Indonesia, data will be collected from related Vocational Schools. A total of 300 graduate students were targeted to participate in this study from each country. This research using quota sampling technique (25% each Vocational Colleges and Vocational Schools) to ensure fair representation of the population due to the dominance of members of certain faculties. A set of questionnaire anchored on five-point scales is designed as to measure the attributes of Students Industrial Practice. Descriptive, factor and reliability analyses as well as regression analysis and independent sample t-tests will be used for this study. Descriptive analysis will be performed on the personal background of the students. Factor analysis will be employed to reduce the variables that were used to measure the attributes of Students Industrial Practice.

The study is expected to be completed within two years. Research goal for the first year is a report on the readiness of education in Indonesia and Taiwan to develop Students Industrial Practice ability to support AEC policy, research results is presented in international meetings and published in International Journal. The second year research finding will be a developed ideal of Students Industrial Practice (SIP) model to enhance good implementation within TVET institutions in Taiwan and Indonesia based on the common Students Industrial Practice characteristic.

***Keywords:*** education, AEC, TVET, students industrial practice, technology