

EVALUATION MANAGEMENT IN THE COMPUTER-BASED NATIONAL EXAMINATION (UNBK) CASE STUDY AT AL-FUDLOLA' PORONG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, SIDOARJO

Millatus Shofi^{1*}, Latifatu Zuhriya²

millatushofi@mail.com

^{1, 2} Institut Agama Islam Alkhoziny Sidoarjo, Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan: (1) Perencanaan ujian nasional berbasis computer, (2) Pelaksanaan ujian nasional berbasis computer (UNBK), (3) Evaluasi ujian nasional berbasis computer (UNBK) di SMK Al-Fudlola' Porong Sidoarjo. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif, subyek penelitian ini adalah proktor SMK Al-Fudlola' porong, kepala sekolah, guru, lokasi penelitian di SMK Al-Fudlola' kecamatan porong kabupaten sidoarjo, metode pengumpulan data dengan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, uji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan triangulasi sumber dan teknik, analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis data Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagai berikut: Perencanaan meliputi kegiatan sosialisasi (UNBK), pendataan sekolah, verifikasi infrastruktur, penetapan sekolah, penetapan jadwal (UNBK). Pelaksanaan meliputi kegiatan pelaksanaan pra ujian, pelaksanaan uji resmi dan pengolahan hasil pengerjaan siswa. Evaluasi terjadinya hambatan teknis di SMK Al-Fudlola' pemandaman listrik, kekurangan ruang untuk ruang server sekolah, spesifikasi computer server sekolah tidak sesuai dengan criteria persyaratan (UNBK), terdapat peserta didik mengikuti (UNBK) susulan. Terganggunya mental peserta didik karena dijadikan wajib dalam pelaksanakan (UNBK). Evaluasi pemecahan masalah hambatan teknis cara mengatasinya: menyediakan suplai daya listrik cadangan berasal dari UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) , perombakan ruang baca menjadi ruang khusus untuk server sekolah, melakukan pengadaan dan perbaikan perangkat hardware computer server, mendaftarkan untuk mengikuti ujian susulan. Masalah non teknis melakukan pembinaan rutin dengan mengadakan latihan ujian nasional berbasis computer (UNBK) pada siswa.

Kata kunci: Manajemen, evaluasi, Ujian Nasional Berbasis Komputer (UNBK)

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe: (1) Planning for computer-based national exams, (2) Implementation of computer-based national exams (UNBK), (3) Evaluation of computer-based national exams (UNBK) at Al-Fudlola' Porong Vocational School, Sidoarjo. This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, the subjects of this research are the proctors of Al-Fudlola' Porong Vocational School, school principals, teachers, research location at Al-Fudlola' Vocational School, Porong sub-district, Sidoarjo district, data collection methods are interviews, observation and documentation, Data validity testing was carried out by triangulating sources and techniques, data analysis using Miles and Huberman data analysis techniques. The research results show the following: Planning includes socialization activities (UNBK), school data collection, infrastructure verification, school determination, and schedule determination (UNBK). Implementation includes pre-examination activities, carrying out official tests, and processing student work results. Evaluation of the occurrence of technical obstacles at Al-Fudlola Vocational School, power outages, lack of space for the school server room, school server computer specifications not by the requirements criteria (UNBK), there are students taking follow-up (UNBK). Students' mental health is disturbed because it is made mandatory in implementing (UNBK). Evaluate solving the problem of technical obstacles, and how to overcome them: providing a backup electrical power supply from a UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply), remodeling the reading room into a special room for the school server, procuring and repairing computer server hardware devices, registering to take follow-up exams. Non-technical problems carry out routine coaching by holding computer-based national exam (UNBK) exercises for students.

Keywords: Management, evaluation, Computer Based National Examination (UNBK)

INTRODUCTION

In the current digital era, developments in information and communication technology have had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including in the field of education. One of the striking innovations is the implementation of the Computer-Based National Examination (UNBK). UNBK is a breakthrough in the education evaluation system that aims to increase transparency, accuracy, and efficiency in the process of assessing student learning outcomes.

Before the implementation of UNBK, the National Examination (UN) was carried out manually using computer answer sheets (LJK) (Triwiniastuti & Sabatini, 2019). This method often faces various obstacles, such as human error in filling in and scanning answers, as well as the risk of question leaks which can compromise the integrity and credibility of the exam. Apart from that, the correction process which takes quite a long time often causes dissatisfaction among students, teachers, and parents.

The implementation of UNBK is expected to be able to overcome these various problems. By using computer technology, UNBK offers several advantages, including:

1. High Accuracy: Scanning and scoring of answers is done automatically by a computer system, thereby reducing the risk of human error.
2. Processing Speed: Exam results can be processed more quickly, allowing for faster and more efficient result announcements.
3. Transparency and Security: The use of encryption technology and sophisticated security systems helps prevent cheating and question leaks.
4. Ease of Access and Participation: UNBK allows students in remote areas or with limited access to educational facilities to take exams more easily.

However, even though it brings various benefits, the implementation of UNBK also faces several challenges. The readiness of technological infrastructure in various schools, the ability of students and teachers to use technology, as well as other factors such as internet network stability and electricity availability, are crucial issues that need to be addressed.

Evaluation management in UNBK is an important aspect that requires special attention. Effective and efficient management involves various stages, starting from technical and logistical preparation, conducting exams, to processing and delivering results. Good management at each of these stages will determine the success and credibility of UNBK as a national evaluation system.

As time goes by, the development of information science and technology is growing more rapidly, as well as changes over time, especially in the field of education. It is necessary to improve the quality and mechanisms of services in the field of education to make them more useful and successful so that education continues to be continuously developed effectively and efficiently to produce quality human resources. The Computer Based National Examination (UNBK), also known as the Computer Based Test (CBT), is a system for administering national examinations using computers as the examination medium. In its implementation (Asmara & Marta, 2021), UNBK is different from the paper-based national examination system or Paper Based Test (PBT) which has been running so far.

The UNBK was first held online in 2014 and was limited to SMP Indonesia Singapore and SMP Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL). The results of the UNBK implementation at the two schools were quite encouraging and increasingly encouraged students to increase their literacy in ICT (Information and Communication Technology) (Simanjuntak, 2021; Utami & Yuneva, 2020). Then, gradually in 2015, the UNBK pilot was implemented by involving 555 schools consisting of 42 SMP/MTs, 135 SMA/MA, and 378 Vocational Schools in 29 Provinces and Abroad.

The current UNBK administration uses a semi-online system, namely questions are sent from the central server online via the network (synchronization) to the local server (school), and then student exams are served by the local server (school) offline. Next, the test results are sent back from the local server (school) to the central server online (upload). In connection with a report to the Ministry of Education and Culture regarding fees charged to parents for renting/buying a computer to take the Computer-Free National Examination (UNBK), we convey that UNBK is only held in schools that are ready both in terms of infrastructure and human resources (Iqbal, 2019; Triwiniastuti & Sabatini, 2019), as well as participants. As far as possible, infrastructure utilizes existing computer laboratories in schools. Schools that are prospective UNBK organizers in 2016 are not permitted to force themselves to buy/rent computers by burdening the students' parents. The research with the title The Effect of Implementing the Computer-based National Exam (UNBK) on the Learning Motivation of Class

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically and using descriptions in the form

of words and language. in a special natural context and by utilizing natural methods (Arif, 2018; Arif et al., 2021).

Based on the data source, the type of research is field research in the form of descriptive qualitative research. So this research procedure will produce descriptive data, in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This qualitative descriptive research (Arif & Abd Aziz, 2021) aims to describe a situation or phenomenon as they are. Meanwhile, this research is qualitative, the main (primary) data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, and the rest is additional (secondary) data such as documents and so on (Sugiono & Indrarini, 2021). The data collection techniques use observation, interviews, and documentation methods. Data analysis techniques use data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Next, checking the validity of the data is carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at Al Fudlola' Porong Vocational School, Sidoarjo. Al-Fudlola' Porong Vocational School is a Vocational High School level educational institution located in Jalan Raya Jenggala No. 152, Porong District, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Province. The existence of this educational institution is under the auspices of the Ma'arif Al-Fudlola' Porong Educational Institution which is coordinated directly with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Religion. The results of this research are as follows,

Planning includes UNBK socialization activities carried out by the district office at each school in the Sidoarjo area. In this socialization activity, the department carries out computer-based information on the national exam to schools. The school data collection procedure states that each school must send a willingness form from schools wishing to hold computer-based national exams (Asmara & Marta, 2021). Infrastructure verification Verification activities include checking the infrastructure needed to carry out computer-based national exams, such as the number of computer specifications and network cable equipment and servers. Generator, exam room, electricity voltage, internet network. The determination of schools is carried out after school data collection and school verification activities, and the determination of the UNBK schedule is determined by the central government.

Implementation carried out includes pre-examination implementation which includes the preparation of a computer-based national examination system (UNBK) on the school's local computer server setting up client computers (participants) carried out by proctors assisted by technicians, and providing UNBK training to students, carrying out examinations. The official implementation is the same as the pre-exam. The difference is that in the process

of implementing the official UNBK (Hadi et al., 2019; Simangunsong et al., 2019), there is no further synchronization because the synchronization data is already stored on the school's local computer server during the pre-exam, processing of student work results.

The evaluation includes the occurrence of computer-based national exams, technical vocational theory exam questions that do not fully appear, power outages or blackouts, lack of space to be used for the school server room, and computer specifications used on the school computer server that do not comply with the criteria. UNBK requirements and there are participants who cannot take the official UNBK according to schedule because they are sick and have to take follow-up, non-technical is the mental disturbance of students

DISCUSSION

Implementation of the National Examination using the Computer Based National Examination (UNBK) mode. The expansion of the implementation of the UNBK is intended to increase the efficiency, quality, reliability, credibility, and integrity of the examination. requires special settings. Preparation of the national examination system, determination of the UNBK technical team, determination of schools, criteria, and requirements, determination of proctors and technicians as well as UNBK supervisors, technical training for UNBK implementation, preparation of the UNBK system in schools, procedures for implementing UNBK.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arif, M. (2018). Revitalisasi Pendidikan Cinta Tanah Air di Pondok Pesantren Darul Ihsan Meganti Gresik. *Jurnal Iqra': Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan*, 3(2), 277–296. <https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v3i2.369>

Arif, M., & Abd Aziz, M. K. N. (2021). Eksistensi Pesantren Khalaf di Era 4.0. *Ta'allum: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 9(2), 205–240.

Arif, M., Munfa'ati, K., & Kalimatusyaroh, M. (2021). Homeroom Teacher Strategy in Improving Learning Media Literacy during Covid-19 Pandemic. *Madrasah: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Dasar*, 13(2), 126–141.

Asmara, Y., & Marta, R. (2021). Pendampingan UNBK dan Bimbingan Karier pada Siswa Kelas XII SMA N Sukakarya dan MA Almujahiddin di Sukakarya Kabupaten Musi Rawas. *PKM Linggau: Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 1(1), 43–51.

Hadi, N., Susanti, D. K., & Rais, M. (2019). Differences of Manual National Exam And Computer Based National Exam (UNBK) Using Comparison of Scores and Public Perceptions. *JHSS (Journal of Humanities And Social Studies)*, 3(2), 113–117.

Iqbal, M. (2019). Akreditasi Sekolah, Nilai Unbk Dan Ulasan Online Menghadapi Globalisasi Dalam Era Revolusi Industri 4.0 Di Aceh. *PENCERAHAN*, 13(1), 1–16.

Simangunsong, A., Fahmi, H., & Sagala, J. R. (2019). PKM: Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan Menghadapi UNBK Pada Siswa SMA Kemala Bhayangkara 1 Medan: Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan Menghadapi UNBK Pada Siswa SMA Kemala Bhayangkara 1 Medan. *TRIDARMA: Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PkM)*, 2(2, Nopembe), 47–54.

Simanjuntak, S. R. H. (2021). Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas IX-1 dalam Menghadapi Ujian Nasional Berbasis Komputer (UNBK) melalui Penggunaan Metode Problem Based Learning pada Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris di UPT SPF SMP Negeri 1 Sunggal Kabupaten Deli Serdang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 5(3), 11279–11289.

Sugiono, M. A. A., & Indrarini, R. (2021). Kemandirian Dan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Berbasis Pesantren. *Jurnal Ekonomika dan Bisnis Islam*, 4, 88–98.

Triwiniastuti, C. S., & Sabatini, W. (2019). Implementasi program ujian nasional di SMA negeri. *Kelola: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan*, 6(1), 54–63.

Utami, E., & Yuneva, Y. (2020). Pendampingan Ujian Nasional Berbasis Komputer (UNBK) Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris di SMA Pancasila Bengkulu. *JPKMI (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Indonesia)*, 1(2), 86–94.