The Geospatial Job Placement Model Using Decision Tree Based on Mobile Application in Indonesia

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Abstract—The development of the geospatial industry is increasing, hence the quality of geospatial information supplies and various technologies and workforce competencies are needed. At present, geospatial and labour in the field of geographic information system have a variety of features in the midst of global, regional and international competition. Therefore, the government will continue to improve competitiveness and workforce in this field through appropriate policies, regulations and training. The geospatial industry requires workers who are reliable and competent in their fields. The research objective is to create a decision model of GIS job positions that are in accordance with the needs of the geospatial industries. The decision tree model is used in the analysis based on pre-requisite of each GIS Job Position. The results of the study indicate that not all of respondent fulfill the pre-requisite of job positions, but approximately 95.4% is matching. The benefits of this model make self-evaluation for every geospatial workforce to get certificate of competency, especially in GIS fields.

Keywords: competency, job competitiveness, decision tree, profile matching, Geospatial workforce

I. INTRODUCTION

Geospatial workforce are faces various problems and challenges in Indonesia, where both quantity and quality are not sufficient. Policies and regulations of the Indonesian government to encourage the growth of the Geospatial Information (IG) Industry are now considered adequate, especially with the issuance of IG Law No. 4 of 2011. Equity apart from socio-demographic dimension is also geographical-financial. And sustainability in addition to paying attention to aspects of the availability of natural resources also environmental impacts [1]. At present geospatial data and information systems are utilized to increase its prosperity [2].

Indonesia has business potential and is relatively very attractive in promising geospatial technology. This condition is due to exceptional spatial and visual usability. When viewed from the vast territory of Indonesia, there are still many areas that have not been mapped in detail [3]. Geospatial technology describes the use of a number of different high-tech systems and tools that obtain, analyse, manage, store, or visualize various types of location-based data [4]. At present, the use of geospatial technology has been developed by experts and the public in various fields, for example in the fields of archaeology, demography, economics, disaster management, transportation, and so on. Urban and regional planning is an activity that has adopted national, regional and local GIS applications throughout the world in different contexts [5]. The growth of the geospatial industry in China in 2006, which included surveying, mapping, remote sensing, photogrammetry, geographic information systems and car navigation, has generated a turnover of more than 40 billion Yuan or around $ 5.3 million. The geospatial industry in China also includes more than 10,000 companies and institutions with at least 300,000 people working in this industry [6]. If this number experiences a 25-year cycle, 2,000 people will occupy the post every year. But this is still divided into various levels, such as graduates of SMK, D1, D3, D4 / S1, and S2 / S3.

The condition of geospatial human resources in Indonesia, both related to the quantity and quality, has not been sufficient to date. The total human resources needed for geospatial information are 50,000 people. This amount will certainly increase again if it has entered the ASEAN-China global market [7].

Related to the geospatial Industry in Indonesia, there are still various obstacles to being able to grow as an independent industry, among them due to the weak competitiveness of the geospatial industry. The needs to be raised as a national issue because it is considered quite worrying, especially when facing the MEA or the upcoming free market era. Global competition in international markets requires strengthening in terms of: acceptance and guidance of geospatial human resources, capital, regulation and licensing, expansion of Scope of services, technological innovation, global networking, and future trends in geospatial application trends, geospatial industry marketing and quality assurance [8]. The ability to apply or use a set of related knowledge, skills and abilities needed to successfully perform an 'important job function' or task in a defined work setting.
Competency models that integrate technical aspects, business skills, analytical, and interpersonal skills are needed for geospatial market development, as well as models to describe the types of workers needed in the geospatial information technology industry. The model will be implemented in mobile applications, with the needs of the geospatial industry using decision tree.

At the international level, there are geospatial companies like Digital Globe that provide high-resolution maps for the latest geospatial solutions that help decision makers. Based on the development of these demands, various jobs that have arisen in the geospatial technology industry require the development of an integrated competency model in an application. This approach is needed to prepare entry-level workers with basic skills to ensure career success, such as job descriptions created by Digital Globe, including: (1) GIS Remote Sensing, (2) GIS Cartographer, (3) GIS Mapping, (4) Geomatics, (5) GIS Photogrammetry, (6) Geospatial, (7) GIS Digitizer, (8) GIS Technicians, (9) GIS Managers, and (10) GIS Specialists. Scheme of KKNI IG 2017, there are seven field categories of geospatial work, e.g., (1) Terrestrial Survey, (2) Photogrammetry, (3) Hydrographic Field, (4) Cartography Field, (5) Remote Sensing, (6) Geographic Information System (GIS), and (7) Regional Survey Area. This research focus on GIS job position, where the model was developed. The objectives of the research is to create a decision model of GIS job positions that are in accordance with the needs of the geospatial industries using decision tree. The model is to be implemented in mobile applications, namely GeoJob.

II. METHOD

In general, the stages of system development are presented in the following figure:

Data collection activities were carried out by visiting the Geospatial Association of Industry and Certification/Training Institutions in the geospatial field (such as LSP MAPIN) and the Professional Association of Geospatial, as well as holding a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Secondary data and primary data are the main data used. The secondary and primary data include: (1) Secondary data, in the form of study literature, national and international / world industrial development statistics (sourced from journals, reports and websites), national and international geospatial industry profile data (derived from comparative studies), regulatory and regulatory data, etc, (2) Primary Data, in the form of primary geospatial human resources (curriculum vitae) data and agency/industry.

B. UML

Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a general-purpose visual modelling language is used to define, visualize, build, and document software system artefacts. It captures the decision and understanding of the system to be built. This is used to understand, design, explore, configure, maintain, and control information about such systems. It is intended for use with all development methods, lifecycle stages, application domains, and media. The model is intended to unify past experiences about modelling techniques and incorporate the best software practices today into a standardized approach.

C. Decision Tree

Decision tree is one method of solving problem decisions by representing knowledge in the form of trees. A tree has a conditional node that indicates the truth of an expression or attribute. The conditional node provides several possible values, which can be a boolean value (True or False), or several alternative values that an attribute might have.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Logical Expression

Table of logical expression is prepared based on pre-requisite of each GIS possible job (refers to Scheme of KKNI IG 2017) as shown Table 1.

| Variables | Logical Expression |
|-----------|--------------------|
| OPERATOR - EOP | GIS Operator Assistant with work experience in the GIS field for 2 years effective, or |
| EOP | D2 graduate in GIS, or |
| EOP | D2 Geospatial Information graduates with work experience in the field of GIS at least 1 year effective, or |
| EOP | D1 graduate in GIS with work experience in GIS at least 2 years effective, or |
| EOP | D1 Geospatial Information graduate with at least 2 years effective work experience and has a GIS training certificate, or |
| EOP | Someone who has a certificate of training related competency units and work experience according to related units for at least 6 years effective, or |
| EOP | A self-taught person who has experience working in the field of GIS at least 8 years effective. |
| TECHNICIAN - ETK | GIS operator with at least 2 years work experience, or |
| ETK | D3 graduate in SIG, or |
| ETK | D3 graduate in Geospatial Information field with work experience in GIS at least 1 year, or |
| ETK | D2 graduate in GIS with work experience in GIS at least 2 years, or |
| ETK | D2 graduate in Geospatial Information with minimum 3 years work experience in the field of GIS, or |
| ETK | Someone who has a certificate of training in related competency units and work experience according to the related unit for at least 8 years. |
| ANALYST - ETA | S1 graduate in Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography, or |
| ETA | S1 graduate in Geosciences with 2 years work experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems |
| ETA | S1 graduate in Geosciences and S2 in Geographic Information Systems |
Variables Logical Expression
SUPERVISOR - EAM₁ - Level 6 Qualification Geospatial Information Field with work experience in GIS at least 5 years and has IG level 7 training certificates, or Graduates of S1 and S2 in Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography / Remote Sensing with work experience in the field of GIS at least 2 years, or Graduated from Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography with minimum 5 years work experience in GIS
EAM₂ - Graduate - Level 7 Qualification Geospatial Information Field with work experience in the IG Field at least 2 years and has IG level 8 training certificates, or Graduates of S1 and S2 Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography in the field of Geographic Information Systems with work experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems at least 2 years, or
EAM₃ - Graduate - Level 7 Qualification Geospatial Information Field with work experience in the IG Field at least 2 years and has IG level 8 training certificates, or Graduates of S1 and S2 Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography in the field of Geographic Information Systems with work experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems at least 1 year
EXPERT - EAH₁ - Level 7 Qualification Geospatial Information Field with work experience in the IG Field at least 2 years and has IG level 8 training certificates, or Graduates of S1 and S2 Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography in the field of Geographic Information Systems with work experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems at least 1 year
EAH₂ - Graduate - Level 7 Qualification Geospatial Information Field with work experience in the IG Field at least 2 years and has IG level 8 training certificates, or Graduates of S1 and S2 Geodesy / Geomatics / Geography in the field of Geographic Information Systems with work experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems at least 1 year

B. Decision table
The decision table is made based on logical expression, were used symbol of expression (table 2)

| Job Position | Education | Competency | Working Experience | GIS Training | Certificate | Remark |
|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Operator     | Y         | Y          | Y                  | Y           | Y           | E910: Combine E9 and E10 |
| Technician   | Y         | Y          | Y                  | Y           | Y           | W6: WE- 6 years |
| Analyst      | Y         | Y          | Y                  | Y           | Y           | T: GIS Training |
| Supervisor   | Y         | Y          | Y                  | Y           | Y           | W6: WE- 6 years |
| Expert       | Y         | Y          | Y                  | Y           | Y           | T: GIS Training |

Table 3 shows that each job position have so many pre-requisite in education background, competency, working experience and training. Symbol E1 is to express the non-geospatial education or multidiscipline. They can joint in the geospatial area with several pre-requisite, term and condition.

C. Decision tree
The decision tree is made regarding the decision table as next step of the research (Figure 2)

The equation above shows that each possible job has different requirements so that based on the experience of each workforce, the system can help provide appropriate position decisions.

D. Model Formulation
Model formulation for each possible job is made based on the decision tree.

GIS Operator:
D1=E1•C•W2+E5+E4•W1+E3•W2+E2•T+E1•W6•T+E1•W10 (1)
GIS Technician:
D2=D1•W2+E1•T•W10+E4•W3+E5•W2+E6•W1+E7 (2)
GIS Analyst:
D3=E8•W2+E9•E8•E10 (3)
GIS Supervisor:
D4=D3+W5•T7+E9•W5+E9•E10•W2 (4)
GIS Expert:
D5=D4+W5•T8+E9•E10•E11•W1+E9•E10•W2 (5)

The equation above shows that each possible job has different requirements so that based on the experience of each workforce, the system can help provide appropriate position decisions.

E. Model Implementation
Model formulation is to be implemented using real data of geospatial workforce, where the number of respondent 130 persons. In the reality, it is possible one persons has many possible job (table 3).
TABLE 3. NUMBER OF GEOSPATIAL WORKFORCE COMPETENT IN GIS AREA

| Description            | Geospatial Job Position |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
|                        | Operator | Technician | Analyst | Supervisor | Expert | Not Match |
| Number of Match Job Position (persons) | 19 | 23 | 90 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| % (based on Number of Respondent) | 14.6 | 17.7 | 69.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 4.6 |

The percentage of matching with pre-requisite approximately 95.4% of respondent. Means that the model can identifying portfolio every geospatial workforce. The results shown in figure 3.

Figure 3. Visualization of workforce competency in GIS Area

Figure 3 shows the competency of respondent in geospatial area, where most of them dominant as GIS Analyst (69.2%), GIS Technician (17.7%), GIS Operator (14.6%), and a few of Expert and Supervisor position. Means that only 4.6% Un-match with pre-requisite.

F. Mobile Application

Attribute design of GeoJob application has been developed, where the analysis of the design of the application system with various actors involved, each of which has its attributes. The Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) of GeoJob application is shown figure 4.

Figure 4. ERD of GeoJob Application

Figure 4 shows that linkages between tables can be explained by looking at the nature of the relationships presented in the ERD. The Storyboard of application design shows in Figure 5 below.

In general, the GeoJob application is shown in Figure 5, where information is related to one another. Furthermore, the development of features has also been carried out in accordance with the designs that have been made.

IV. CONCLUSION

Decision Tree based on the Formal and Non Formal Education is very important to decide the Level of Geospatial Competency. Based on the analysis the percentage of match job position approximately 95.4%. Design and implementation of the Mobile Based Model of GIS Job Position is needed to improve the performance both geospatial company and Geospatial Workforce.

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