

## STUDENT OF SMK N 1 KOTO XI TARUSAN

Iqra Natun Nafsiah<sup>1</sup>, Azwar Indra<sup>2</sup>, Nurhasan Syah<sup>3</sup>, Rusdi Sahara<sup>4</sup>,  
Technology Vocational Education and Training  
Faculty of Engineering Padang State University  
[Iqranatunnafsiah24@gmail.com](mailto:Iqranatunnafsiah24@gmail.com)  
[Azwar\\_indra52@yahoo.co.id](mailto:Azwar_indra52@yahoo.co.id)  
[nurhasansyah19608@gmail.com](mailto:nurhasansyah19608@gmail.com)  
[Rusdisahara.vhava@gmail.com](mailto:Rusdisahara.vhava@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*The high of unemployment rate student graduate from SMK and they not fully have readiness to workforce is the main problem in the research. Even though to from, plan, determine and take decisions after graduating SMK though a career guidance which has been done counselor teacher (BK) is not fully deliver student to working readiness. Therefore, the research's objectives is to show how much is the career guidance contribution in the readiness to enter the workforce for class XII's SMK Negeri 1 Koto XI Tarusan.*

*This research is a quantitative research with correlationally descriptive approach. The populations are 155 students in the academic year of 2016/2017. The samples of the research are 112 students with using Propotional Random Sampling technique. The instrument of research that is used, that is questionnaires or questionnaires with Likert scale. Experiments are conducted on 30 class XII's students of SMK Negeri 1 Koto XI Tarusan. Validity test is based on empirical data with Product Moment correlation technique of Pearson, while reliability test uses Cronbach's Alpha formula.*

*The result of this research is to prove there is a contribution of career guidance to word readiness of entering the workforce for class XII's students of SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan of academic year 2016/2017, it shows by of correlation coefficient of career guidance to word readiness to enter the workforce amount  $r_{hitung}$  is 0.557, significant test value  $t_{test} 7,033 > t_{tabel} 1.98137$  and effective contribution of career guidance for 31% howard readiress to enter the workforce.*

*Keywords: career guidance, job readiness.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

SMK is a vocational education that has a special training pattern to prepare its graduates to plunge and move in Business World or Industrial World (DU / DI) professionally. In the curriculum book of SMK Dikmenjur (2008: 9) explained that, the aim of SMK is to prepare graduates to:

- Entering employment and developing a professional attitude.
- Able to choose a career, able to compete and develop themselves.
- Become a middle-level workforce to fill the needs of the business world or industry today and the future.
- Being a productive, adaptive and creative workforce.

SMK In fact graduates as prospective workers have not been able to meet the demands of employment. It's proven by Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data in August 2016 on Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) based on the

highest education level of vocational graduates of 11.11%, of the total amount of work.

Furthermore, West Sumatera BPS Data for August 2016 on Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) at the highest level of education, SMK is at 7.46%. it occupies the second position after the highest unemployment after high school from the total amount of work.

The graduation data of SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan academic year 2015/2016, it was only 78 of 145 graduates SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan worked. Based on BPS data and school administration data, it can be concluded that the biggest contributor of unemployment is from SMK Graduates. This thing can be caused by the gap between the qualities which is possessed by SMK graduates, where the quality is required by DU/DI and Higher Education. The gap is allegedly caused by the lack of school collaboration with DU/ DI and Higher Education because of it, it results of this problem there is incapable of schools to follow DU / DI and High School development. In addition to the gap, SMK graduates have not also prepared work yet.

Readiness of work is the ability of a person to perform or do a job or task based on skills and knowledge that are characterized by professionalism and supported by the work attitude demanded by the worker (Wibowo, 2001: 324). The readiness of students of SMK graduates is influenced by several factors, such as those are proposed by Sofyan (1986: 6), "factors that are affected mental work readiness are learning achievement, parents economic condition, social guidance, career guidance and student work experience".

SMK Negeri 1 Koto XI Tarusan has a vision of "smart, competitive, independent and noble". SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan has four expertise study areas, those are Building Image Technique (TGB), Audio Video Technique (TAV), Light Automotive Vehicle Technique (TOKR), and Motorcycle Automotive Engineering (TOSM).

Based on the observations that had been done by the author at SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan on February 27, 2017, the authors obtained the information that 6 of 8 students of class XII still hesitate in planning, determine and take career decisions after graduating vocational school, whether continue the education to a higher level or work directly.

The terms of forming, planning, determining and taking career decisions students appropriately, SMK has been implementing career guidance programs which is conducted by teachers Counseling Guidance (BK). Salahudin (2009: 115) says that, "career guidance is one type of guidance that seeks to help students in solving career problems to obtain the best possible adjustment, both at that time and in the future". The implementation of career guidance is carried out at the beginning of the semester of class XII, with 1 hour subject time face to face.

The implementation of career guidance is allegedly not in accordance yet with the principle because according to the principle of career guidance as conveying which is disclosed by Sukardi (1984) that students should be able to understand that a career is a way of life and education is a preparation for life. Because students do not know yet the importance of career counseling for themselves, so when the BK teacher enters to the class giving an explanation of career prospects, students sometimes guess it unimportant and go out from the classroom.

This reflects that, career guidance conducted BK teacher has not been directional, systematic and optimal so that the information that is obtained by students is relatively small. So, it makes students have lackness of student self-understanding of career planning. This is suspected becoming caused of many SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan graduates who are not ready yet to go to the work environment in accordance with the field of expertise. Based on the problems, the researcher is interested to reveal further more about the contribution of the implementation of career counseling in relation to the readiness to enter the working world of students of class XII SMK 1 Koto XI Tarusan.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research is a quantitative research with descriptive korelesional approach. The research is conducted at SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan implemented in Even Semester of January-June 2016/2017. The populations are 155 students and the samples of the research are as many as 112 students using Propotional Random Sampling technique.

Data collection techniques is questionnaires or questionnaire scales that is used for measuring the answers of each instrument using Likert scale modified by Lubis (2011). The instrument test is given to 30 respondents, the amount is obtained from the opinion of Lubis (2011: 83), "the test respondent amounted to at least 30 people". Validity test using Product Moment correlation technique if using SPSS version 23 with valid provision with value 0.361, while reliability test is used Cronbach's Alpha formula is analyzed using SPSS version 23 and the result is interpreted by Hair et al (2007: 125). Analytical techniques ranging from test requirements analysis that is the normality test using Smirnov kolmogorow analysis and linearity test using moment moment correlation analysis is obtained by Deviation from linearity and processed using SPSS version 23. While hypothesis testing is started from correlation test using Pearson Product Moment (PPM) analysis done with SPSS results are interpreted based on the value coefficient  $r$  based on (Sudijono, 2012: 193). The significance test using the formula conveyed by Riduwan et al (2012: 223) with the formula:

$$t = r \frac{\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad (1)$$

$n$  = number of respondents  
 $r$  = coefficient value

To state the size of the contribution of career guidance to the readiness to enter the working world using the formula Riduwan et al (2012: 223), namely:

$$KP = r^2 \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

$r$  = coefficient value

## **3. THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH**

The test instrument is there of 65 items of statement to 30 responses. Validity test is done 2 times round and using 51 facts, while the reliability test is used Cronbach's Alpha formula, obtained the value of 0.957 realibitas included in high katerogi.

The analytical test is normality using kolirog smirnov analysis with a significant value of career guidance (X) of 0.092 and job readiness (Y) of 0.097 with a significant level  $> 0.05$  then the data is stated normal. When linearity test is obtained deviation value from linearity  $0.974 > 0.05$  it can be stated that there is a linear relationship between career guidance (X) with the readiness of the work

world (Y). The result of hypothesis analysis is gained the result of correlation of  $r$  hitung equal to 0,557, significance value equal to  $t$  calculate 7,033 and coefficient test is obtained result 31% at level signifikan signifikan 0,05 with level of trust 95%. So it can be interpreted that career counseling has a problem with the readiness to enter the working world of class XII SMK 1 Koto XI tarusan. Thus, if the high career guidance value is high so, it become high too the readiness to do work unless it means on the contrary.

The result of this research is supported by literature research conducted by Cahyono (2014) which reveals that the interest of work and career guidance have contribution to occupation of readiness class XII students SMKN 2 Competence of machineries expertise year Lesson 2013/2014. Similarly, the results of research that is conducted by Udin (2014) in the students of class XII audio video competence at SMKN 1 Pundong stating that career guidance in the industry and career guidance in schools affect and research are conducted by Pratiwi (2013) in SMKN 2 Pengasih stated that industry practice and career guidance have a connection to the world's readiness. So from the results of research that the author does and research can be expressed that there is the contribution of career guidance to the world's readiness.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis that have been done can be stated that career guidance gives contributions to readiness when the students of class XII SMKN 1 Koto XI Tarusan enter their world's work is 31%. To reduce unemployed vocational graduates, schools must work together with the universities or teachers should encourage, direct, and do careers guidance with effective methods.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Arikunto, Suharsimi (2014). *Research Procedures of a Practical Approach*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (2016). "Employment Situation August 2012". (<http://www.bps.go.id>. Accessed December 10, 2016).
- Banar Afi Udin (2014). "Contribution of Career Guidance in Industry and Career Guidance in School to Readiness of Working Class XII Competency of Audio Vidio Technique in SMK Negeri 1 Pundong". Thesis, UNY
- Cahyono, Simholis Dwi. (2014). "Contribution of Care Interest and Career Guidance to Readiness Entering Student World Class XI SMKN 2 Competence Competence of Machinery Engineering Expertise Year 2012/2013". Thesis, UNY
- Dikmenjur. (2008). *SMK curriculum*. Jakarta: Dikmenjur.
- Hair J.F. et.al (1995). *Multivariate Data Analysis With Reading*. Fourth Edition, Prentice Hall. New Jersey
- Pratiwi, Lorensia Singgih (2013). *Industrial Practice Relations (Prakerin) and Career Guidance with Working Readiness Class XII Building majors in SMK Negeri 2 Pengasih* ". Thesis, UNY
- Riduwan & Engkos Acmad Kuncoro. (2012). *How to Use and Use Oath Analysis (Path analysis)*. Bandung: Alfabeta



- Setyo, Dody. (2016). "Press the Unemployment Rate, West Sumatra Disnakertrans Provide Info Loker to SMA / SMK" .[http://www.rri.co.id/post/berita/335666/daerah/tekan\\_angka\\_pengangguran\\_disnakertrans\\_sumbar\\_sediakan\\_info\\_loker\\_ke\\_smasmk.html](http://www.rri.co.id/post/berita/335666/daerah/tekan_angka_pengangguran_disnakertrans_sumbar_sediakan_info_loker_ke_smasmk.html). Retrieved on January 23, 2017.
- Sofyan, Herminanto. (1986). "Readiness of STM Students from Java to Enter Employment". Yogyakarta: Jurnal Pendidikan Research Institute IKIP Yogyakarta (Volume XXIII). 1-23
- Sudijono, Anas (2012). Introduction to Education Statistics. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers
- Syahron Lubis. (2011). Educational Research Methods. Padang: Sukabina Press
- Wibowo. (2011). Work management. Jakarta: Rajawali Press