

Student Career Planning Through APKAS Based on Serawai Culture

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Abstrak. Kemajuan teknologi memberikan dampak terhadap perencanaan karier siswa, berdasarkan hasil observasi dan wawancara. Masih ditemukan siswa yang belum mempersiapkan perencanaan karier dengan matang, selama ini perencanaan karier siswa menggunakan masih menggunakan sistem manual. Dengan adanya Aplikasi Perencanaan Karier Siswa (APKAS) setelah diuji validitas dan kelayakannya dengan Ahli, maka dapat dinyatakan layak untuk di Aplikasikan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan perencanaan karier siswa melalui APKAS berbasis budaya serawai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu siswa kelas XII SMA Negeri 9 Kota Bengkulu. Penarikan sampel menggunakan *proportional random sampling*, dengan rumus Slovin. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perencanaan karier siswa melalui APKAS berbasis budaya serawai berada pada kategori tinggi. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan dari hasil persentase secara keseluruhan jumlah sampel 160 siswa terdapat 90 siswa dengan persentase 56,3% berada pada kategori tinggi, dan berdasarkan suku budaya serawai dengan jumlah sampel 50 siswa terdapat 28 siswa dengan persentase 56,00% berada pada kategori tinggi. Artinya perencanaan karier siswa melalui APKAS berbasis budaya serawai mendukung perencanaan karier siswa

Abstract. Technological advances have an impact on student career planning, based on the results of observations and interviews, students are still found who have not prepared their career planning thoroughly, so far student career planning has been using a manual system. With the Student Career Planning Application (APKAS) after being tested for validity and feasibility by experts, it can be declared worthy of application. The purpose of this study is to describe student career planning through APKAS based on serawai culture. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. The population of this study were grade XII students of SMA Negeri 9 Kota Bengkulu. Sampling used proportional random sampling, with the Slovin formula. The results of this study indicate that student career planning through APKAS based on serawai culture is in the high category. This is indicated by the results of the overall percentage of 160 students, 90 students with a percentage of 56.3% are in the high category, and based on the serawai cultural tribe with a sample of 50 students, there are 28 students with a percentage of 56.00% are in the high category. This means that student career planning through APKAS based on serawai culture supports student career planning.

Key word: Carrer Planning; APKAS; Culture; Serawai.

INTRODUCTION

Technological advances impact students' school activities, both negatively and positively. One of these impacts is career planning. Students tend to neglect and lack enthusiasm for thinking about career plans after graduating from high school. Based on observations and interviews with guidance and counseling teachers at SMA Negeri 9, Bengkulu City, it was found that 50% of students were classified as having insufficiently prepared career plans. This is suspected to be due to the numerous factors that influence career planning. Mustika, Daharnis & Iswari (2022) explain that early career guidance is an integral part of educational tasks.

Saripah, Priliani, & Nadhirah (2023) explained that several problems that affect students' career maturity include low knowledge, social conditions, choosing schools without adapting to their talents, interests, and potential, lack of exploration, experiencing doubts in making decisions, a gap between school competencies and the industrial world, relatively low school quality, and limited productive teachers. Sulusyawati, Hardianti, Jannah & Solihin (2021) stated that students' career planning in facing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is generally high, but specifically in each measured indicator, there is still variation. This means that these indicators still need to be improved. Furthermore, the findings of Sulusyawati & Sari (2019) explain that in general, students with a Rejang cultural background already have quite good career planning.

Further findings by Sulusyawati & Syamsuddin (2020) suggest that Lembak culture influences students' career planning. This is evident in the lack of parental involvement, Lembak students' lack of discipline in terms of time management, limited social interactions, and a tendency to associate with members of the same Lembak culture. Sulusyawati & Juwanto (2022) explain that peer quality influences students' career planning. This is demonstrated by the recognition of mutual care, mutual assistance, guidance, and conflict resolution. Sulusyawati & Melati (2019) suggest several Rejang cultural factors that can influence students' career planning.

Rejang cultural factors that can influence students' career planning include parents' habit of frequently making decisions for their children, students' peer groups with a

Rejang cultural background, and the habits of students with a Rejang cultural background, such as frequently procrastinating, having high morale, and a desire to progress and succeed. Furthermore, research by Sulusyawati & Juwanto (2021) explains that there is social support from peers for students' career planning. This is demonstrated by emotional support, appreciation support, and information. Winkel & Hastuti (2013) explain that there are two factors that can influence students' career planning: external factors and internal factors.

External factors are environmental factors, certainly from outside the individual, while internal factors are factors from within the individual. Furthermore, the results of research by Aminurrohim, Saraswati & Kurniawan (2014) explain that the most common inhibiting factor for career planning is external factors, namely school conditions. The results of research by Sulusyawati, et al. (2017) explain that there are no significant differences in student career planning in terms of socioeconomic status, gender, and major. Based on the results of interviews with Guidance and Counseling teachers at the school, it was found that the student career planning system at the school still uses a manual system. The manual system experiences several obstacles in obtaining student career planning data. Therefore, changes are needed by using an application.

This is supported by research by Widati, Atmoko, and Ramli (2021), which explains that the development of an Android-based career planning application is effective. This application can be further utilized in real-world service delivery activities at schools to help students prepare for career planning. Based on the previous explanation, it can be concluded that many factors can influence student career planning, one of which is the career planning process, which previously used a manual system. With the development of science and technology, student career planning data can be obtained using applications. Culture is one external factor that can influence student career planning, particularly Serawai culture.

Through this research, researchers will collect data on student career planning through the Culture-Based Student Career Planning Application (APKAS). This APKAS has been tested for its feasibility for application. Furthermore, it is hoped that students can discuss career planning with guidance and counseling teachers at school from an

early age (Herr, Cramer & Niles, 2014). This research will explain data related to student career planning through the Serawai culture-based APKAS. The implications of this research result can assist guidance and counseling teachers in schools in providing career guidance and facilitating students to prepare thorough plans.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach. Yusuf (2014) explains that quantitative descriptive research aims to describe systematically, factually, and accurately related to the facts and criteria of a specific population. Through this study, the researcher will describe the overview of student career planning at SMA Negeri 9 Bengkulu City through APKAS. The population in this study were 268 grade XII students of SMA Negeri 9 Bengkulu City. Sampling in this study used proportional random sampling.

Yusuf (2014) stated, "Proportional random sampling is used to ensure a balanced comparison between the sample size and the population in each subgroup. The sampling process in this study uses the Slovin formula. Based on this formula, the sample size in this study is 160 students. The data collection technique for this study uses a career planning instrument distributed through APKAS. Data Analysis Using the SPSS Program Version 20.00

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that, in general, students' career planning through culture-based APKAS is considered high. This is further explained in Table 1.

Table 1. Overall Frequency Distribution of Student Career Planning Through Culture-Based APKAS

No	Interval	Career Planning		
		Percentage	Category	F
1	$\geq 139\%$	34,4 %	Very High	55
2	113% - 138%	56,3 %	High	90
3	87% - 112%	8,8 %	Moderate	14
4	61% - 86%	0,6 %	Low	1
5	$\leq 60\%$	0,0%	Very Low	0
		100%	total	160

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that students' career planning abilities fall into various categories, including very high, high, medium, and low. However, the overall average for students' career planning through the Culture-Based APKAS is in the high category. This can be seen from the overall sample size and the percentage obtained. Based on these results, it can be concluded that students' career planning through the Culture-Based APKAS has achieved career maturity. Maulana (2024) explains that overall, students' career planning abilities are in the high category. Furthermore, Apriyanti, Kartadinata & Supriatna (2022) stated that the way they develop their careers depends on the time perspective, namely past, present, and future, which is adopted when they make career and job choices.

Regarding these three time zones, individuals use their time differently, either excessively or inversely within a single time zone. Research by Ayu, Widarnandana, and Retnoningtias (2022) suggests a positive correlation between career planning and career decision-making, indicating that students with a well-developed career plan are more likely to make sound career decisions. Several studies support this finding, demonstrating the importance of early career planning. Ghassani and Anwar (2020) explain that career planning training can improve students' career maturity. Furthermore, Adityawarman (2020) explains that group guidance services play a role in improving students' career planning.

The results of this study are supported by the results of Ummah's (2013) study, which showed that the implementation of effective career information services can improve students' career planning. The results of Aminuddin & Mulyadi's (2020) study explain that effective career information services can improve students' career planning. Based on the results of the research described previously, it can be said to strengthen the results of this study, this is shown from various aspects of the services provided and training activities with the aim of improving students' career planning. This means that student career planning is an important element for students. Furthermore, supported by the results of research by Tumanggor, Sunawan, & Purwanto (2019), who stated that website-assisted career information services are effective in improving students' career

planning. Furthermore, the distribution of the frequency of student career planning through APKAS based on Serawai culture can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Students' Career Planning Through APKAS Based on Serawai Culture

No	Interval	Career Planning		
		Percentage	Category	F
1	$\geq 139\%$	32,00 %	Very High	16
2	113% - 138%	56,00 %	High	28
3	87% - 112%	12,00 %	Moderate	6
4	61% - 86%	0,00%	Low	0
5	$\leq 60\%$	0,0%	Very Low	0
		100%	total	50

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the career planning of Serawai culture students is in the very high, high, and moderate categories. However, on average, it can be seen that the career planning of Serawai culture students is classified as high. This can be seen from the number of samples and the percentage achievements obtained. The results of research by Ramadani, Anuar, & Fahmi (2023) explain the influence of hypermedia-based career information services on career planning, and can be used as an alternative career information service media. The results of research by Hariyani, Rukanda & Irmayanti (2023) explain that the development of website-based career media to improve student career planning is declared feasible.

The results of research by Sulusyawati & Juwanto (2020) explain that there are habits of students from the Serawai culture that influence career planning, namely norms, customs, diligence, having high desires and habits of thrift. Based on the opinions of several experts, it can support the results of this study, the process of applying students' career planning can develop optimally. With the development of technology, career planning can also be done through applications. Furthermore, not only technology is developed, but also seen from a cultural perspective. Furthermore, the results of research by Jimmy, Galugu, N & Suarja (2024) explain that group counseling using trait and factor theory can improve students' career readiness.

The research results of Lianti, Daharnis, & Ifdil (2024) suggest that there are several strategies that can be applied in career guidance and counseling, such as the application of Holland's theory and trait and factor, a modeling technique-based approach, self-management, group counseling, and the use of interactive digital media. Budiyono & Aji (2021) explained that the developed Android-based application product is effective in increasing self-understanding in career planning. Based on several previous research results, it can be said to support the results of this study, this is shown by the findings that state that in preparing career planning, digital and Android-based media can be utilized. Agustin & Pratiwi (2024) explained that the career roadmap media to improve career decision-making skills has met acceptability criteria that include aspects of usability, feasibility, accuracy, and appropriateness. This means that the results of this study both use applications in increasing the maturity of career decision-making.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that student career planning through culture-based APKAS at SMA Negeri 9 Bengkulu City is in the high category, this can be seen from the percentage figures based on the category. This means that student career planning through APKAS can be used to help students in preparing career planning. APKAS can be implemented in all high schools in obtaining student career planning data based on various cultural backgrounds. The results of this study can be a reference for BK teachers in schools in developing BK programs in schools, especially in the field of Career Guidance and Counseling. Limitations in this study include APKAS can be accessed if it has been installed on a laptop and cannot yet be accessed via mobile phones.

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