

Analysis of basic hair cutting skills in cosmetic education students

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Abstract

In the context of enhancing vocational skills, particularly in beauty education, this study aims to assess the basic hair cutting skills of students in the Beauty Education program at the State University of Medan. This study aims to determine the basic hair cutting skills of students in the Beauty Education program at the State University of Medan. This is a descriptive study. The study population consisted of 30 students. The research instrument used was an observation sheet on basic hair cutting skills. Observations were conducted by 3 expert observers in the field. The indicator for accuracy in preparing tools and equipment was 73%, categorized as good. The indicator for the accuracy of using hair scissors scored 60%, categorized as sufficient. The indicator for accuracy in creating cutting pattern lines scored 43.3%, categorized as sufficient. The indicator for the cutting section scored 63.3%, categorized as good. The indicator for participation in the cutting process scored 60%, categorized as sufficient. The indicator for the outcome of the cutting process scored 53.3%, categorized as sufficient. The indicator for time accuracy scored 66.7%, categorized as good. From the observation of basic hair cutting in the beauty education students at the State University of Medan, it can be concluded that the average basic hair cutting ability is 60%, categorized as sufficient. Therefore, it is recommended for students to practice hair cutting more frequently to develop good basic hair cutting skills and abilities. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on practical vocational skills within a university setting, highlighting the need for more hands-on training and practice in beauty education programs to enhance students' competencies to a level of excellence.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a pleasant learning and learning atmosphere so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and the skills needed by themselves and society. (Pristiwanti, et al., 2022). In order to develop students' personal potential, education in Indonesia is carried out through formal, informal, and non-formal education (Brata et al., 2021). One form of formal education to improve human resources (HR) is Vocational Education (Coetzer et al., 2020; Triyono, 2019). Vocational education graduates must prepare students who have expert competencies to be ready to enter the industrial world well and independently, having technological knowledge in fields according to industry needs (Wardina et al., 2019).

Cosmetology education is one of the study programs at Medan State University. One of the skill competencies that must be developed by students majoring in Cosmetology Education is Basic Haircutting Competency (Dharmayanti et al., 2022). In this competency, students are required to be able to apply the basics of hair cutting to clients (Das et al., 2021). Hair trimming is the act of cutting or reducing the length of natural hair which is done using scissors, bauhers, combs and fingers, with the aim of changing the shape of the previous trimming pattern and beautifying the appearance of the hair from before to a new hairstyle model in accordance with developments in hair trends at that time by adjusting the shape of the client's face (Cowley, 2022; Haryono, 2019; Maulidiah & Lutfiati, 2016).

Based on the results of interviews with lecturers who taught basic hair cutting courses, it was found that students' abilities in practicing hair cutting were still not optimal. Capacity is an individual's ability to carry out various tasks in a particular job (Susan, 2019; Van Ruitenbeek et al., 2019). In carrying out basic trimming, students are required to be able to describe the meaning and concept of hair trimming; identify basic forms of hair trimming; able to understand various basic hair cutting pattern designs; able to determine the classification of tools, materials, linens and cosmetics in the barbering sector; understand the technique of holding scissors; and able to carry out basic hair trimming (Silfiani, 2022; Yeh & Chou, 2022).

Based on the results of observations on third semester cosmetology education students, it appears that students' ability to carry out basic pruning is still lacking (Ju-Hsuan et al., 2020). The results of the trim tend to be haphazard, such as an imbalance in the length of the left and right hair. If the hair part is not pinned properly, the hair trimming design pattern is not mastered. Students' abilities in basic haircuts are also influenced by the fact that the majority of cosmetology education students come from high school, so they still really need more in-depth learning regarding basic haircutting competencies.

Trimming, also known as hair cutting, is a very important stage in the overall hair styling process (Gebie & Nursetiawati, 2022). Trimming can not only beautify a person's overall appearance, but also make it easier to style and arrange hair according to the desired design (Susilowati & Rochmah, 2023). Everyone certainly needs a haircut with the aim of reducing hair length, tidying up their hair, changing their appearance and following current fashion (Kariza, 2019). From the background of this problem, it can be seen that basic hair cutting skills are important in learning, so the author wants to analyze further the hair cutting abilities of Cosmetology Education Students.

Ability is the power to carry out an action as a result of innateness and training (Magdalena et al., 2020; Netea et al., 2020). Ability is a fundamental factor possessed by someone who has more abilities, which differentiates him from someone who has average or ordinary abilities (Wigunadika, 2021). Ability is a fundamental characteristic possessed by a person that has a direct influence on performance, or can predict superior performance (Kurniasih, 2022; Riyadi, 2018). These abilities are then used to carry out tasks that require certain skills, strengths and talents. Ability is ability, skill, dexterity, talent, ability to carry out an action (Poerwadarminta, 2018; Sinurat, 2023). In an

effort to improve the abilities, skills and expertise of human resources, talent and training or practice are needed to be able to do something. Ability basically divided into two groups, namely: intellectual abilities and physical abilities (Marisa, 2019). In this study, the abilities looked at were the basic intellectual abilities of hair cutting.

Etymologically, it comes from the word "pangkas" which means "to cut". In beauty, the focus is on the process of reducing hair length using certain techniques that are adapted to the shape of the face and the type of hair a person has (Rais, 2020). Widiarti (2021) further explained that hair trimming is an action to shorten the length of a person's hair which is adjusted to the shape of the face, hair professional and several other supporting factors. Apart from that, hair trimming is the process of cutting hair according to the desired style (Linda & Kustianti, 2020; Safitri & Solfema, 2023).

Basic hair trimming is the act of reducing the original length of the hair shaft with the help of a comb, scissors and fingers with the finger position following the design line or design line of the cutting pattern to guide the direction (Purba & Aritonang, 2021; Cloete et al., 2019). Scissors are based on cutting patterns to produce cut shapes (Zuliansyah & Hasan, 2018). Knowledge of the art of hair cutting is the act of beautifying a hairstyle by shortening the length of the hair by paying attention to the shape of the face and hair cutting trends (Arum et al., 2019; Harwiyati, 2020)

The purposes of pruning include: enhancing the shape of the head; makes hair styling easier; gives the impression of an oval face; sharpens facial lines; prevents hair loss in front of the face; and following trending models (Nurdhati & Megasari, 2021). The purpose of cutting hair includes improving appearance, shortening hair length and making hair styling easier (Supiani, 2020). Trimming your hair doesn't have to involve shampooing or washing your hair, but never cut your hair when it's dry (George & Potlapati, 2021). Therefore, before starting trimming, first prepare the tools needed for trimming such as a comb, hair scissors, hair spray bottle, hand hair dryer, small towel, trimming cape, neck brush (Tafifasari & Megasari, 2020; Ramadany et al., 2021).

According to Rostamailis & Yanita (2008) holding scissors well and correctly is one of the important things so that cutting can be done well and the process is faster and more professional. The technique for holding scissors is as follows: (1) insert your ring finger into the hole of the scissors and point the tip of the scissors towards your thumb; (2) insert your thumb into the other hole with the tip of your thumb which will then control the opening and closing of the scissor tip; (3) for a more steady pruning, the index finger can be placed on the scissors.

According to Kusumadewi (2012), cutting line patterns in barbershops are also grouped into four cutting line patterns. This aims to simplify the pruning process. The cutting line pattern is: (1) flat pattern (horizontal cut), this cut forms a horizontal line and makes the haircut look even and the same length. The direction of the cut is from back to front; (2) bottom pattern (plus corner cut), the cut according to this pattern is shortened from the back and continues to lengthen to the front. The cutting direction of the cutting design line will appear downwards; (3) rising pattern (minus angle cut), the cut according to this pattern extends from the back and continues to shorten in the front. In the crop direction, the crop design line will appear to be climbing upwards; (4) a circular guide pattern, a cut pattern is made or a minus angle cut is made to connect to the forehead.

METHODE

The research method used is descriptive. According to Arikunto (2010), descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate circumstances, conditions, or other things mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. The research sample was 30 students in the third semester of the Cosmetology Education Study Program, Medan State University. The data collection technique is Instrument. The instrument used in this research is an observation sheet, observation criteria which contains statement items related to the basic results of the barbershop. This is in accordance with the statement according to Sugiyono (2016), observation is

used if the research concerns human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and the number of respondents observed is not too large. The questionnaire assessment score uses a 1-5 Likert scale. The assessment category for each basic pruning component is determined using the criteria as in Table 1 (Sugiono, 2015).

Table 1. Percentage Range Criteria

Criteria Achievement Level	Criteria
81-100	Very good
61-80	Good
41-60	Pretty good
21-40	Not good
0-20	Very less

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive. After obtaining the data, the data will be tabulated and processed according to the research objectives which will then be analyzed statistically. Data tabulation for each research variable data is presented using descriptive methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic hair trimming is the process of reducing hair length using certain techniques. The basics of hair cutting are very important for cosmetology education students to master because they are the basis for styling or beautifying a person's overall appearance (Astuti et al., 2019; Pritasari & Wilujeng, 2020). This research is a descriptive study with the aim of determining students' abilities in basic hair cutting. The data collection instrument was an observation sheet which was assessed by 3 observers who were experts in the field of haircuts.

In this study, data was obtained from a questionnaire regarding the basic skills of cutting hair with a solid line pattern which is divided into 7 indicators, namely, preparation of tools and worksheets, accuracy in holding scissors, accuracy in parting hair, accuracy in making trimming patterns lines, accuracy in taking hair sections, solid trimming results, and the accuracy of time used in hair trimming are also solid. The aim of this research was to determine the basic haircut abilities of students in the third semester of Cosmetology Education at Medan State University.

Indicators for preparing tools and work equipment consist of preparing the room and preparing the tools. The room preparation indicator was obtained at 71.15% in the good category. This can be seen from the condition of the room which is not too cramped, the condition of the room which is quite clean and sufficient ventilation. The indicator for preparing the tools and materials needed for hair cutting received a score of 75% in the very good category. This can be seen from the students' preparation in preparing hair washing and hair cutting materials, as well as linen equipment for hair washing and hair cutting. In terms of preparing work tools and equipment, 22 students (73%) were in the good category because of their thoroughness in preparing complete work tools and equipment.

The indicator of accuracy in holding scissors is assessed based on the correct technique of holding scissors when cutting hair. The accuracy of inserting the ring finger into the hole of the scissors and directing the tip of the scissors towards the thumb received a score of 60.33% in the sufficient category. The accuracy of the thumb entering the other hole with the tip of the thumb which will then control the opening and closing of the scissor tip was obtained at 60.25% in the sufficient category. In the indicator of accuracy in holding scissors, 18 students (60%) were in the adequate category because students tended to misposition their thumb and ring finger when holding scissors and did not pay attention to occupational health and safety, resulting in hand injuries.

The indicator of the accuracy of making the crop pattern lines is assessed by the solid design of the crop pattern lines. The solid cutting pattern line is a straight line which is the benchmark or guide line for solid hair cutting results, each section by section of hair taken from bottom to top forms a solid line. A total of 15 students (43.3%) were categorized as sufficient because their accuracy in making trimming pattern lines tended to not follow the predetermined pattern line benchmarks.

The indicator of hair parting accuracy, namely the accuracy of dividing hair into several parts, was obtained at 63.15% in the good category. Accuracy in separating hair into several sections to be cut received a score of 62.85% in the good category. A total of 19 students (63.3%) were in the good category because the students could do the parting, but there were some students when parting their hair was not clamped properly and the left and right parts were not balanced and the parting line was not straight.

In the indicator of accuracy in taking hair sections, 18 students (60%) were categorized as sufficient because the students took sections with a section thickness of more than 2 cm and the right and left sides were less balanced. Indicators: Pruning results are seen from the suitability of the pruning pattern and its neatness. A total of 16 students (53.3%) were categorized as sufficient because the students were less able to produce neat and balanced haircuts. The punctuality indicator for 20 students (66.7%) was categorized as good because on average students were able to complete basic pruning with the time used 65-70 minutes.

From the data above, it can be seen that the basic ability to cut hair is in the quite good category. On average, students are able to do basic hair cutting, although there are still many students whose hair cutting results are less than optimal. Therefore, it is very necessary to have knowledge about cutting hair and repeated practice in cutting hair. According to Haryono (2019), trimming the hair shaft in a balanced, structured and basic haircut pattern technique is the first step that must be taken by a beginner who wants to learn trimming so that he can master and develop the trimming pattern into a trendy haircut model (Abdulkadium et al., 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded as follows: A total of 22 students (73%) were in the good category because the complete preparation of tools and work equipment was correct. A total of 18 students (60%) were in the medium category because students tended to position their thumb and ring finger incorrectly when holding scissors and did not pay attention to occupational health and safety, resulting in hand injuries. A total of 15 students (43.3%) were categorized as sufficient because their accuracy in making trimming pattern lines tended to not follow the standard pattern lines that had been determined. A total of 19 students (63.3%) were in the good category because the students could do the parting, but there were some students when parting their hair was not clamped properly and the left and right parts were not balanced and the parting line was not straight. A total of 18 students (60%) were categorized as sufficient because the students took parts with a section thickness of more than 2 cm and the right and left sides were not balanced. A total of 16 students (53.3%) were categorized as sufficient because the students were less able to produce neat and balanced haircuts. A total of 20 students (66.7%) were in the good category because on average students were able to complete basic pruning with the time used 65-70 minutes. From the results of basic haircut observations among third semester cosmetology education students at Medan State University, it can be concluded that the average basic haircut ability of 60% is in the sufficient category. Therefore, it is hoped that students will practice cutting hair more often, so that they have good basic cutting skills and abilities.

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