

The Implementation of an Information Service with Android-Based Career Card Medium to Improve Students' Understanding of Career Planning

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Abstract

A common obstacle in career planning is the lack of further study information. Therefore, the present study aimed at improving students' career planning using an information service with android-based career card medium. To do so, it used a one-group pretest-pottest design. Further, the instrument used to collect the data was a career planning understanding scale. It was given to 30 grade eleven students selected from 427 students using a purposive random sampling technique. Findings showed an improvement of students' career planning following the use of an information service with android-based career card medium. Moreover, schools can provide career information services for students since the very beginning of their school lives so that they can get some overviews of university lives.

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INTRODUCTION

Senior High School (SMA) is a level of education that has a vision and mission to help optimize the growth and development of students based on their developmental tasks. Students at this level are those who are on a transitional phase from adolescence to early adulthood. According to (Putri, 2018; Santrock, 2011) early adulthood is a term now used to refer to the transition period from adolescence to adulthood ranging from 18 years to 25 years characterized by experimental and exploratory activities.

SMA students are individuals who are considered adults and ready to face the world of work and careers. However, related to counseling guidance services in Indonesia, they have not optimally received services, including career guidance (Atmaja, 2014).

The above issue is commonly found in students. It covers things such as getting anxious when being asked how they prepare for their future, kinds of job or education they must choose, and strategies to achieve their ideal careers. In relation to this, career guidance has plenty theories, such as the one from Donald E Super (in Fitriyani et al., 2019). Super assumes career development as the role of the individual in the world they live in, not to mention communities, opportunities, job and family for career development throughout life.

Unfortunately, not many schools have consistent mechanisms for channeling information to students, leaving those who seek college information on their own to navigate their college pathways (Bell et al., 2009; Bryan et al., 2011; Owen et al., 2020)

Corey & Corey, (2006), state career planning is a process that includes exploring career choices and preparation. Parsons (Winkel & Hastuti, 2012) formulates career planning as a process that is passed before making a career choice. This process includes three main aspects, namely knowledge and understanding of oneself, knowledge and understanding of work, and the use of correct reasoning between oneself and the world of work.

Regrettably, in fact there are still students who have minimal career planning as reinforced by the results of a preliminary study by Oktaviana, (2016) in her study entitled "Developing of Career Cards Media for Grade Eight Students Career Planning at SMPN 40 Surabaya". It found if students are estimated to lack sufficient information to plan their careers, students also assume that information about careers is needed to plan their careers in the future.

Information services are supposed to be able to assist and develop high school students to determine their own direction in continuing their careers after graduating from school. These guidance services can be given through various ways and forms of services, one of which is information services.

Based on the results of interviews with three guidance and counseling (BK) teachers from one of the schools at the SMA Negeri Olahraga in Riau Province on August 16 2021, it was known that most schools have provided information services. However, those were limited for students who intentionally asked to the BK teachers because the teachers had not enough time allotment to do a classroom service.

Another preliminary study finding was the BK teachers had limited innovative media and lacked of technological innovation in sharing the information of guidance and counseling information as addition media. According to Ming et al., (2017) a lack of conformity with majors and student interests will lead to boredom. This causes students to avoid learning or lack motivation to continue their studies.

The results of the pre-survey of via Google Form of 472 students, based on aspects of understanding career planning for grade eleven students it was found that (1) career understanding obtained 46.3%, (2) seeking information obtained 47.4% (3) planning and decision making obtained 49.71%. It can be concluded that there is still a lack of self-assessment, choosing a career, evaluating career goals and implementing career planning.

BK teachers must have active roles in providing information services to students by sharing additional information about higher education with new and attractive media so that the information can be easily, simply, and quickly accessed by students. The media must be adjusted to students' current trend, namely technology-aided learning. It aims at avoiding boredom during the service (Ulfa & Awalya, 2016).

In Mardiana & Hadromi study, (2020) students' interest in Android-based learning media is 63%, *Powerpoint* media is 3% and preferred books is 34%. This finding urges the importance of using technology as a means of giving information services to students so that they have sufficient understanding about career planning and information.

A study by Syakir et al., (2016) concludes technology and information in guidance and counseling is needed in today's globalized world. The purpose of their study is to find out the ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)-based career information service model that can be used to assist students in improving their decision making. They recommend to the development of more information technology to adapt students to the environment in order to meet the needs of students.

Hidayati & Rizal study, (2021) found that students' career planning abilities are low, and counseling teachers experienced difficulties in sharing career information, especially in terms of available time and methods. Thus, career information content developers are advised to make career information digital content available for students to access outside of school hours.

Rochani study, (2020) develops career profession card learning media to increase high school students' career insights. However, a number of things still need to be improved, including writing consistency, difficult words to translate by students, some job profiles that are still too broad and can be broken down into several professions, and no study program lists for further study.

Services that can be provided to students regarding further study information can be packaged in the form of information media. The android version of information packages are expected to meet the demand of the times, interests and needs of high school students.

The media developed in this study are expected to be a source of reference for further study programs, job prospect and higher education institutions suitable for SMA majors. Hence, students can understand more about the future of their majors and plan their future thoroughly. Besides, the advantage of using android-based is that all students who have gadgets can take advantage of this program anywhere and anytime.

METHODS

This study involved 30 students in grade eleven at SMA Negeri Olahraga in Riau Province. They were previously sampled from 472 students using a purposive random sampling technique.

In collecting the data, an instrument was developed based on Super's career planning theory (Sharf, 2014). It has 41 items with 4 choices (1= Poor, 4= Very Good). In terms of validity test, all items were declared valid, while its reliability as indicated by cronbac' alpha obtained the coefficient level of 0.90.

Some procedures in developing the media followed a pre-experimental: one-group pretest-posttest design (pre and post treatment) which involved only one experimental group. In addition, the intervention provided was an explanation of how to use information service applications with Android-based career card media at schools during the service process. It covered:

In the first stage, orientation and distribution of the instrument as a pretest were given. Second, there were the provisions of information services along with career card media to students. In details, meeting 1 was about information services regarding "planning future careers", meeting 2 topic was "planning for continuation of studies after graduating from

high school", meeting 3 directed students to discuss career cards media, meeting 4 consisted of "tips for successful further study to higher education", and meeting 5 was ended with career card media discussion. Third, after conducting 5 meetings, the researchers gave the posttest to the students.

The interface of information services aided with android-based career card media to

increase understanding of career planning is presented in figures 1, 2 and 3. Figure 1 displays several study programs, figure 2 explains study program material which contains information on further studies, colleges and job prospects, and figure 3 contains information on public and private tertiary institutions in Indonesia that have been adapted to student development.



Figure 1. The Homepage of Study Programs

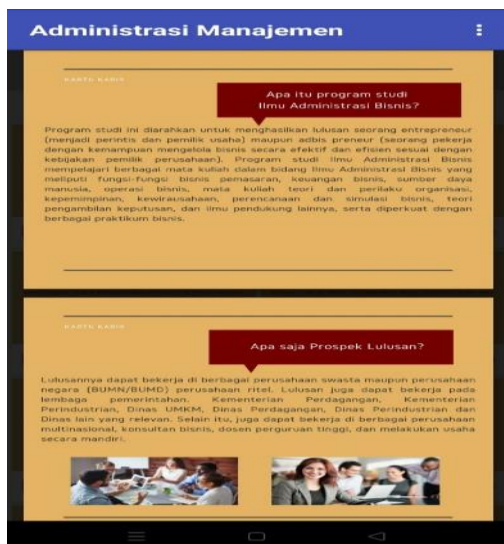


Figure 2. The Contents of Study Program Information in the Android-based Career Cards

Figure 3. The Display of the Lists of Public and Private Universities

The information service aided with android-based career card medium to improve understanding of student career planning contains several materials that have been adapted to student development. In this android-based career card medium, one important part is the list of study programs that provide various public and private universities in Indonesia according to the majors available in high school. The list of study programs contains knowledge of each department, knowledge of colleges and knowledge of job prospects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Several things were discovered from the pretest, such as the absence of supporting equipment and insufficient electronic devices due to being used interchangeably.

Another problem was the guidance and counseling teachers only had less than one hour

to do a classroom service, and it could not accommodate the implementation of an information service because this service requires some steps, namely introduction, content, and closing.

It was found students got attracted by the android-based career card medium, indicating that the materials delivery was successfully given to the students. Following this treatment, the posttest was given.

The overview of the pretest-posttest results of students' understanding of career planning is presented in Table 1. As showed in Table 1, students' understanding of career planning appeared to have increased after being provided with information services using an android-based career card medium. This can be seen from the mean value of career choice in the pretest of 113.367, while the posttest of 127.10.

Table 4.4 The Results of Paired Samples T Test

Test	M	SD
Pretest	113.367	16.58
Posttest	127.10	14.63
t (29)	-3.59	
P	<0.01	

Based on the results of data analysis using the t test, the aim of developing an information service model with an android-based career card medium to increase students' understanding of career planning in student job selection in high school has been achieved evidenced by an increase in pre-test and post-test results.

The results of the t test showed the influence of an android-based career card medium on increasing understanding of career planning ($t(29) = -3.59, p < 0.01$). Therefore, the information service with this medium was assumed to be able to increase the understanding of career planning for students at SMA Olahraga in Riau Province.

This study has succeeded to realize the recommendation of a previous study by Syakir, et al., (2016) to develop a proper information technology for students to meet their needs. The

implementation of an advanced technological development like android in education will contribute positive effects, so will the medium provided in this study.

An understanding of career planning can be related to the technology applications used in this study. Sanjaya et al., (2016) explain that currently the most superior development is android. This is because the technology is open source, so it gets a lot of support from various technologies in other worlds. . In the world of education, android-based products are usually in the form of interactive learning CDs that allow users to interact directly with learning materials in digital form. In addition, competency tests through interactive quizzes can also be produced through this program.

One of the android benefits is the realization of this android-based career cards

which can provide more messages and information in line with the needs of SMA students, are practical to mobile so that students can access whenever and wherever they are, including outside service hours, save time for further study information services, and be attractive due to its color and figures.

The above features are clearly more advantageous than the conventional ways of sharing information by guidance and counseling teachers which are done in a classroom and seem monotonous.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the effectiveness of an information service aided by an android-based career card medium to increase students' understanding of career planning. The effectiveness can be seen from the difference in the pretest and posttest scores.

Students' improvement on career planning understanding is not only obtained from the application, but also the role of guidance and counseling teachers and the researchers who monitored the treatment during the experiment. Regarding these findings, guidance and counseling teachers are suggested to emphasize a more detailed explanation at the beginning regarding the use of Android-based career card media.

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