



This work is licensed under
[a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

Effectiveness of Career Information Services in Career Planning for Junior High School Students

Donata Sari¹, Indri Astuti², Amallia Putri³

Universitas Tanjungpura^{1,2,3}

Indonesia

donatasari@gmail.com¹

Abstract

This study aimed to find out how well career information services help students plan their careers. The pre-experimental design method, with one group of pre-and post-test designs, was used in this study. The participants in this study were 261 students in eight grade at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya. They were inspecting utilizing likelihood testing with a straightforward irregular examining strategy. Therefore, 40 students were used as samples in this study. The study's results before students received career information services showed that only 60.80% of students planned their careers, whereas the results after students received career information showed an increase of 78.59%. Based on the results of the Effect Size t-test with Cohen'd at 2.35, it can be concluded that this study improves student career planning. It indicates that career information services play a very large role in enhancing student career planning.

Keywords: Career Information Services, Career Planning, Junior High School Students

INTRODUCTION

The task of educators as helpers in educational institutions is also basically to overcome the problems of students who are still confused about determining future professions. Brown (2002, p.332) says, "Vocational navigation is a single cycle for learning about career decisions, but also about dealing with career problems and responsibilities, and feelings of obligation to complete these career decisions." (Brown, 2002).

Secondary school students' choice of status and profession is described by Sari et al. (2019) in a review entitled Continuity of Profession Data Administration to Increase Students' Further Research Interest "Data that must be conveyed to students, especially those related to things that are very valuable to students' lives as well as an overview of vocational data that will support every choice made by students." In accordance with Simamora's view (2011), "Vocational planning is a cycle where people can recognize and do anything to achieve professional goals".

In the PLP II cycle at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya, it is known that the excellence of students in the chosen school, both junior and senior high school, will generally be lost, as evidenced by the consequences of perceptions and encounters directed during the process of educating and educating. Based on experience, most students are still hesitant about additional schools or preparation plans. Careful in determining vocations, some students do not have a super durable position, as stated by Hartinah et al. (2015). "The absence of data or information about vocations is caused by the absence

of exposure to professional directions or vocational administration and evaluation, thus affecting students' freedom in determining their professional decisions."

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in the briefing examination entitled Effectiveness of Career Information Services in Career Planning for Junior High School Students.

METHOD

As Mukhid (2021) states, "Quantitative exploration is research that involves information as numbers that are quantitative in nature, to be able to predict population conditions or future patterns." This study uses a trial strategy: "Exploratory techniques can be described as examination strategies used to track the impact of certain drugs on others under controlled conditions." (Sugiyono, 2018)

The type of exploration that matches the technique used in this study is that the researcher uses the Pre-Exploration Plan structure because it does not use a benchmark group. This test determines data administration on professions in the vocational field, anticipating eighth-grade students of SMP N 2 Sungai Raya.

The normal exploratory plan that is reasonable to utilize is the one-group pretest-posttest plan. As stated by Arikunto (2014), "one group pretest-posttest configuration is an exploration movement that gives an initial test (pretest) before being given treatment, after being given treatment then, at that point, gives a last test (posttest)".

The population is the items to be contemplated and chosen by the research with different considerations that fulfil certain prerequisites associated with the examination issue and are considered or drawn.

The information-gathering strategies and devices in the review are a definite phase of the cycle and a consequence of the completed examination. Sugiyono (2019) states, "The information gathering method is the main step in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain information".

In this review, specialists utilized direct and indirect correspondence strategies. Direct correspondence procedure by giving traditional administration directions in a professional setting for trial classes and roundabout correspondence strategy with already accessible intermediary devices or extraordinary devices to gather information.

Table 1. Response from Students

Response	Score	
	Positive Statement	Negative Statement
Strongly agree (SS)	4	1
Agree (S)	3	2
Disagree (TS)	2	3
Strongly disagree (STS)	1	4

Sugiyono (2019) pointed out that "exploration instruments are tools used to quantify known normal and social oddities". So, testing legitimacy and reliability is essential. The examination instruments can be surveyed in the table below.

Table 2. Research Instrument Indicator

Variable	Variable Aspect	Indicator	Item Number		
			Favourable (+)	Unfavourable (-)	
Career Planning	Self-understanding	individuals can understand themselves (abilities and interests) related to work	1,2,28	5,31	5
	Positive Attitude	Individual awareness of being positive in facing the world of work	3,4,29	6,32	5
		Individuals can interpret themselves in work in accordance with religious norms	7,8	9,30	4
	Career Identity	Individuals can recognize types of work	10,11	12,34	4
		Individuals know the requirements for employment	13,14,	15,35	4
		Individuals realize the importance of understanding the sociopsychological environment of work	16,17	18,40	4
	Future Planning	Individuals realize the importance of planning for the future	19,20,36	21,38	5
	Career Pattern	Individuals actively choose activities related to their desired career.	22,24,39	25,37	5
	Identifying skills, abilities and interests.	Individuals can understand the skills, abilities, and interests required to feel comfortable in a career	26,33	27,23	4
	Total				

The validity test affirms how much the information in the survey can measure what is to be estimated. Sugiyono (2017) states, "Legitimacy is the level of accuracy between the information that occurs as an object of examination and the power that can be accounted for through research". In this review, a validity test is carried out to determine how precise the measuring instruments used by scientists are. This exam will test the validity of everything in the closed survey in the view of career planning students. Meanwhile, Kamsadi and Sunariah (2014) stated that "The size is substantial if $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Because there was no information, the researcher initially made research arrangements by making a researcher's permission letter, 9957/UN22.6/PP/2022. After obtaining a license, specialists can orchestrate research instruments by compiling matrices and statements that are tested for unwavering validity and reliability. Validity testing assisted by adaptation of the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) program 19.

Thus, a reliability test using the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) program version 19. The Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.898. It means that the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.6, so it can be concluded that the career planning questionnaire used in this research is reliable.

Table 4. Normality Test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Pretest	,129	40	,094	,960	40	,164
Posttest	,103	40	,200*	,949	40	,071

The normality test on the instruments used in the research obtained a significant level value. Amounting to 0.164 for the pretest and 0.071 for the post-test, based on the normality test decision-making, if the sig value is > 0.05 , then the data is normally distributed, and the value is greater than 0.05, so from these results, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Normality test calculations use SPSS 19. This way, the requirements or assumptions of normality in using the paired sample t-test have been fulfilled.

In the homogeneity test, a significance value of 0.098 was obtained. The sample is said to be homogeneous if the significance value is > 0.05 . Because $0.098 > 0.05$, then H_0 is accepted so that the sample is homogeneous. From the normality and homogeneity tests, it was found that the data was normally distributed and homogeneous, so after that, it could be continued with hypothesis testing using the paired sample t-test. The pre and post-test scores of career planning of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya students are shown in the table above. In addition, the following is a comparison of students' career planning categories before and after receiving treatment:

Table 5. Paired sample t-test

Pair 1		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-test	60,80	40	6,698	1,059
	Post-test	78,59	40	5,906	,934

Descriptive statistical results of the two samples studied, namely pretest scores and post-test scores. For the pretest value, the average career planning is 60.80. While for the post-test value, the average career planning is 78.59. The number of respondents or students used as samples in the study amounted to 40 students, with a standard deviation value on the pretest of 6.698 and the post-test of 5.906. Because the value of the pretest career planning results is $60.80 < \text{post-test } 78.59$, it means that descriptively, there is a difference in the average value of career planning between the pretest and post-test.

Table 6. Paired Samples T-Test

Pair	Pre test - Post-test	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
1		-17,789	7,557	1,195	-20,206	-15,373	-14,888	3	,000

From the paired samples t-test results, it is known if sig. 2- tailed) is smaller or equal to 0, 000, so Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. Because there is an average comparison between the pretest and post-test results, it can be concluded that career information services efficiently support eighth-grade students of SMP Negara 2 Sungai Raya to plan their careers. The method of utilizing Cohens d and the Effect size test formula helps to calculate:

Table 7. Effect Size Categories According to Cohen's d

Cohen's d	Effect Size
0,20	Small
0,50	Medium
0,80	Large
1,20	Very large

Based on the table above, the mean value of the t-test is 17.78, and the standard deviation is 7.55. Cohen's d value is 2.35. So, the Effect Size of career information services in student career planning is very large.

Discussion

Career planning in eighth-grade students of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya before being given treatment

Based on the findings of preliminary studies conducted at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya during PLP II, researchers can get an overview of students who do not understand career planning. Researchers began by giving pretests to students to determine the initial condition of students' career planning. The pretest results showed that students' career planning was in the low category after the pretest was conducted at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya. The average pretest score obtained by students is 60.80.

Career planning in eighth-grade students of SMPN 2 Sungai after being given treatment

Researchers gave treatment to students in the form of career information services and career planning assistance after the pretest provided by researchers to students. Student scores increased in the post-test, according to the results. The average post-test score of 78.59 can be seen in the results table. Sub-problem 2 can be answered based on the posttest results, which show an increase after treatment by providing career information services to students.

How can the effectiveness of career information services improve career planning in eighth-grade students of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya?

Based on the findings of data analysis that researchers conducted by comparing the results of the pretest and post-test in eighth-grade, students of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya reached an average score of 78.59 on the post-test and 60.80 on the pre-test. After receiving treatment in the form of career information services, the average value of the pretest and post-test shows that students in eighth-grade SMPN 2 Sungai Raya are more likely to plan their future to find out whether students at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya can successfully prepare their careers by using career information services. Using

Cohen's d formula, the researcher conducted an effect size t-test with a standard deviation of 7.55 and a mean -t value of 17.78. According to Cohen, career information services in the category of extensive student career planning have a d value of 2.35.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The consequence of this pretest shows that the students of eighth-grade of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya have a low professional arrangement. For this reason, analysts utilize vocational data administration to further develop students' professional arrangements. It can be seen from the results of the information examination carried out by the creator by looking at the pretest and post-test results on SMPN 2 Sungai Raya students.

It obtained a pretest value with an average or average value of 60.80 and a post-test value with an average or average value of 78.59 from the results of the average value between the pretest and post-test, which showed an increase in career arrangements for the eighth-grade students at SMPN 2 Sungai Raya further provides vocational data administration. It can be seen from the pretest and post-test results with a value of $60.80 < 78.59$. It can be reasoned that the administration of personnel data is powerful in further developing vocational anticipation of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya students.

Using the SPSS 19 program, the effect size test produces a calculated value for eighth-grade, a mean of 0.4451. According to the Effect size test, student career planning is included in the medium or moderately effective category. It can be concluded that eighth-grade students of SMPN 2 Sungai Raya utilize career information services in student career planning.

Suggestion

1. For school principals Given the consequences of this review, it is suggested that schools should work by advising the educators responsible for expanding and making Guidance services, particularly vocational data administration and having the option to help students as an aid and increase students' knowledge of the profession.
2. Subject teachers can also assist counselling teachers by providing information about the type of work and the choice of majors for students' career improvement.
3. For counselling teachers, counselling instructors are expected to always be active in observing students and providing information about vocations so that students have more arrangements and experiences about the universe of professions.
4. Learners should be more imaginative in exploring vocational data in this advanced era. Learners should be able to change their abilities to help them choose the right major or profession.
5. Other specialists should be able to improve the examination results for future researchers. They can use the benefits of professional data and different strategies and methods in different schools.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, S. (2014). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda karya.
- Brown. (2002). *Career Choice and Development Fourth Edition*.
- Mukhid. (2021). *Metodologi Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif*. Jakarta: Media Publishing.
- Sari et al. (2019). Efektivitas layanan informasi karir untuk meningkatkan minat studi lanjut siswa Kelas VIII. *In Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bimbingan dan Konseling* (Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 105-110).
- Simamora, H. (2011). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Yogyakarta: YKPN
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.