

ABSTRACT

The Contribution of Career Guidance and Industrial Work Practice toward the Students' Readiness to Work

Suprianto

This research was conducted as the students have different level of readiness to work. Career guidance and industrial work practice were assumed as the factors exerting influences upon the students' readiness to work. This research was intended to describe: (1) career guidance, (2) industrial work practice, (3) the students' readiness to work, (4) the contribution of career guidance toward the students' readiness to work, (5) the contribution of industrial work practice toward the students' readiness to work, and (6) the contribution of career guidance and industrial work practice simultaneously toward the students' readiness to work.

This correlational descriptive research applied quantitative method. The population of the research was 292 students in class XII of SMK Negeri 9 Padang. The sample was 169 students which was chosen by using proportional random sampling. To collect the data, Likert scale model was applied. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, simple and multiple regressions.

The results of the research indicate that: (1) the average of the career guidance is in good category, (2) the average of the industrial work practice is in good category, (3) the students' readiness to work is in very ready category, (4) career guidance significantly contributes to the students' readiness to work, (5) industrial work practice significantly contributes to the students' readiness to work, and (6) career guidance and industrial work practice simultaneously gives significant contribution to the students' readiness to work.

ABSTRAK

Kontribusi Bimbingan Karier dan Praktik Kerja Industri terhadap Kesiapan Kerja Siswa

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Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh bervariasinya data kesiapan kerja siswa. Bimbingan karier dan praktik kerja industri merupakan faktor yang diduga mempengaruhi kesiapan kerja siswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan: (1) bimbingan karier, (2) praktik kerja industri, (3) kesiapan kerja siswa, (4) kontribusi bimbingan karier terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa, (5) kontribusi praktik kerja industri terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa, dan (6) kontribusi bimbingan karier dan praktik kerja industri secara bersama-sama terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif jenis deskriptif korelasional. Populasi penelitian adalah siswa kelas XII SMK Negeri 9 Padang berjumlah 292 siswa, sampel berjumlah 169 siswa, yang dipilih dengan teknik *Proportional Random Sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah skala dengan menggunakan model skala *Likert*. Data penelitian dianalisis dengan statistik deskriptif, regresi sederhana, dan regresi ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) bimbingan karier rata-rata berada pada kategori baik, (2) praktik kerja industri rata-rata berada pada kategori baik, (3) kesiapan kerja siswa rata-rata berada pada kategori sangat siap, (4) bimbingan karier berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa, (5) praktik kerja industri berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa, dan (6) bimbingan karier dan praktik kerja industri secara bersama-sama berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap kesiapan kerja siswa.