



Career Choices for Education Students After Completing Studies

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze education students' career choices after completing their studies. This research uses quantitative methods with a correlation research type. This research was conducted by distributing questionnaires to one hundred respondents. Data were analyzed by Miles and Huberman. The research results found that 35% became teachers, 30% became lecturers, 9% became entrepreneurs, 7% became tailors, 4% became employees, 4% became marketing, 3% became designers, 5% became architects, and 3% others. The results of this research can be used as initial data for future researchers in studying this problem in the context of different issues.

INTRODUCTION

Career is a series of activities in life related to work, behavior, values and aspirations (Maulana & Hidayati, 2017; Priyatna, 2017). According to Baruch, (2013) career is a succession of experiences related to the work carried out by someone during their term of office. An individual's career includes a wide selection of opportunities but the organizational perspective in a career is a new process of regeneration in the task. Furthermore, career choice is a process that a person carries out when a teenager is able to direct themselves to be able to move on to a new stage in their life. As well as being able to see their position in life in making career decisions (Jabbar et al., 2019; Kamil & Daniati, 2016; Zamroni, 2016). According to Wang, (2013) career choices should be seen based on a person's personality, namely looking at the needs and the type of need, people will choose jobs that can satisfy their needs.

According to Dewi & Yanti, (2018); Kang & Liu, (2018); Suyono, (2014) stated that choosing a person's career is based on personality theory. What is considered important in this theory is the needs and existence of personality types. The problem is in needs, people will choose jobs that can satisfy their needs. According to Komala, (2015) explains that independence is the condition in which a person in his life is able to decide or do something without the help of other people. According to Khotijah, (2018) independence is the ability to carry out daily activities or tasks alone or with little guidance, according to the stage of development and capacity. Independence means being able to stand alone, without depending on other people. Apart from that, Dodd, (2016) explains that independence is a condition that

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indicates freedom from dependence for decisions, judgments, opinions and accountability.

Final year students are prospective graduates who are expected to have a goal in carrying out their next developmental tasks in life, namely being able to work in a field of work that suits their interests and abilities (Agusta, 2014; Susetyo, 2016; Widyatama & Aslamawati, 2015). Individuals who have studied higher education are expected to have acquired the competencies and skills to determine their careers (Pratiwi & Akmal, 2018; Putri et al., 2018). Students who will become graduates are expected to have a definite direction and goal for their future career that suits their interests and field of work.

Students are expected to be able to determine a career to pursue in the future and start preparing themselves, both in terms of education and skills relevant to the chosen career (Ash Shiddiqy et al., 2019; Malik, 2015; Rahmi, 2019). One important aspect in human life is career, by working humans will be able to increase their potential and fulfill all life's needs (Rai et al., 2018). Career is an important element in an individual's life. Career is related to physical and psychological aspects so that individuals can prepare carefully for a career from an early age that is in accordance with their talents, interests, values and abilities.

In this case, students must have optimal career maturity because students after graduating cannot avoid choosing jobs, considering and predicting a job that will be their career process for the long term in the future. According to Rachmasari & Purwantini, (2018) career maturity is an individual's success and success in negotiating developmental tasks in preparing for a career and making decisions that are appropriate to age (age-appropriate) and stages (stage-appropriate). Students with low career maturity will feel confused in determining their career (Cantika et al., 2018; Subhan et al., 2019).

Students choose courses without knowing more information about the study program they have chosen and the field of work that suits the study program they have chosen so that students have difficulty planning their future careers. Students only know that their study department only has a few alternative job options, according to students, there are many competitors in the job options, which makes students less confident about being able to get the job so students don't know what kind of work they will do, this indicates that students lack information about other jobs. which is in accordance with their field, interests and competencies so that when they graduate, students will choose any job. Another reason expressed by students was parents' demands that students work according to their parents' wishes. However, the jobs required by parents are not in accordance with students' interests because students actually already have a choice of jobs that suit their interests and competencies. This is in accordance with research conducted by Pratiwi & Akmal, (2018) that young people choose jobs according to the approval given by their parents. Final year students are individuals entering early adulthood aged 20-24 years. Malik, (2015) states that ages 14-24 years are entering the stage exploration where at this stage the individual does a lot of planning about a career that suits him, plans the future using the information that has been obtained, the individual is able to recognize himself through his interests, abilities and values so that the individual is able to identify job options that suit his abilities. and making decisions to choose several alternative jobs (Maulidira et al., 2015).

METHODS

The method in this research is quantitative research (survey). Quantitative research is methods for testing certain theories by examining the relationships between variables. These variables are measured with research instruments so that data consisting of numbers can be analyzed based on statistical procedures.

Meanwhile, the data source was taken using a questionnaire from one hundred students who were selected using techniques of simple random sampling. The respondents were students who were continuing their studies at universities majoring in education. Questionnaire data was analyzed descriptively using software IBM SPSS Statistics 26. Descriptive analysis is one way to make it easier for writers to easily describe research results in quantitative research. To describe the overall results of data analysis in a survey research, a researcher can use a descriptive analysis approach using SPSS software (Engkizar et al., 2018; Kasmar et al., 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis from distributing questionnaires to 100 respondents regarding choice analysis, it was found that the description of the results of the analysis of education students' career choices after completing their studies was that 35% became teachers, 30% became lecturers, 9% became entrepreneurs, 7% became tailors, 4% became employees, 4% become marketing, 3% become designers, 5% become architects, and 3% others. After the author carried out an analysis of the data collected through a questionnaire, a description of the results of the analysis of education students' career choices after completing their studies was found in the following table.

Table 1. Description of the analysis of education students' career choices after completing their studies

No.	Analysis of education students' career choices after completing their studies	Number of Responden	Percentage
1.	Teacher	35	35%
2.	Lecturer	30	30%
3.	Businessman	9	9%
4.	Tailor	7	7%
5.	Employee	4	4%
6.	Marketing	4	4%
7.	Designer	3	3%
8.	Architect	5	5%
9.	Others	3	3%

Related to the analysis of education students' career choices after completing their studies. The results of this research actually found nine career choices for students. The nine career choices are 35% being teachers, 30% being lecturers, 9% being entrepreneurs, 7% being tailors, 4% being employees, 4% being marketing, 3% being designers, 3% being bank employees, 3% being architects, and 2% others. To make it more interesting, the author will describe the five research findings based on theory, expert opinion and the results of previous research which discussed this problem in more or less the same context and issues.

The first is to become a teacher. The results of the analysis found that 35 respondents chose to become teachers after completing their education, this result shows 35% of the total respondents. Referring to the assessment standards that the author used in this research, the number of respondents and percentages in this aspect are in the very high category. This means that 35 of the respondents after completing their studies in the education sector wanted to become teachers.

Teachers are educators and instructors in early childhood education through

school or formal education, basic education and secondary education (Warif, 2019). Teachers are also called educators and instructors, but not all educators are teachers, because a teacher is a professional position which essentially requires certain technical skill requirements and personality attitudes, all of which can be obtained through the teaching and learning process and training (Mundiri & Bariroh, 2019). A professional educator is a person who has professional knowledge, skills and attitudes who is able and loyal to develop his profession, becomes a member of a professional educational organization upholding his professional code of ethics, participates in communicating professional development efforts in collaboration with other professions (Lubis, 2017; Ahyuardi et al., 2018; Waldi et al., 2018).

Teacher work can be seen as a profession that overall must have a good personality and a tough mentality, because they can be an example for their students and the surrounding community (Muali & Qodratillah, 2018). The main duties and responsibilities of a teacher or teacher are to manage teaching more effectively, dynamically, efficiently and positively, which is characterized by awareness and active involvement between two teaching subjects. The teacher is the initial initiator and director and guide, while the students are those who experience and are actively involved in achieving self-change in teaching (Burhanuddin, 2017).

The most important factor for a teacher is his personality, it is his personality that will determine whether he will be a good educator and coach for his students (Nuryani, 2019). Teachers and educators are pioneers of development in all areas of life in society. The role of the teacher has an important and main position in the entire educational process, teachers or educators are the main driving factor in the progress and decline of an educational institution. Teachers as mentors in the context of teaching and learning activities must be able to help students achieve goals such as: A teacher must be able to foster an individual enthusiasm for learning. Each child has differences in experience and other personal characteristics so that it can give children the freedom to develop their thinking abilities and be full of initiative and creativity in their work.

Second, become a lecturer. The results of the analysis found that 30 respondents chose a career as a lecturer with a total percentage of 30%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author uses in this research, the number of respondents and percentages in this aspect are in the high category. Lecturers are professional educators and scientists whose main task is to inform, develop and disseminate science, technology and arts through education, research and community service (Sinambela, 2017).

Third, namely becoming an entrepreneur. The results of the analysis found 9 respondents who chose a career as an entrepreneur with a total percentage of 9%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author used in this research, the score for the number of respondents and the percentage in this aspect was in the low category. This means that 9 respondents chose a career as an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is a person who carries out entrepreneurial activities which are characterized by being clever or talented at recognizing new products, determining new production methods, preparing operational management for procuring new products, cooking them, and managing operational capital (Muttaqien, 2019).

The function and role of entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs can be seen through two approaches, namely micro and macro (Saada, 2016). At a micro level, entrepreneurs have two roles, namely as inventors (innovator) and planner (planner). As an inventor, an entrepreneur discovers and creates something new, such as a product, technology, method, idea, organization, and so on. As a planner, entrepreneurs play the role of designing new actions and businesses, planning new business strategies, planning ideas and opportunities to achieve success, creating new company organizations and so on. At a macro level, the role of entrepreneurship is to

create prosperity, equal distribution of wealth and employment opportunities which function as an engine for a country's economic growth (Hasbi, 2019).

Fourth, become a tailor. The results of the analysis found that 7 respondents chose a career as a tailor with a total percentage of 7%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author uses in this research, the number of respondents and percentages in this aspect are in the low category. This means that only a few choose a career as a tailor.

A tailor is a worker who is able to create clothes. Sewing sewing products can include clothing, curtains, mattresses, sheets, tablecloths, furniture upholstery and upholstery. Sewn objects include flags, tents, shoes, bags and book covers. Tailoring is the process of joining fabric or training or educational materials because becoming a skilled tailor is not an easy thing, there are procedures for making designs, making patterns and there are procedures for cutting fabric properly and correctly. Sewing education can be obtained at sewing courses or modeling schools. People who work sewing clothes are called tailors. Men's clothing tailors are called tailor, while women's clothing is called milliner. It can be concluded that sewing is a job of joining fabric and other materials which can be done using a hand needle or with a sewing machine. Not everyone can sew, because sewing requires very high and creative talent or skill. Sewing also requires training to make patterns and cut fabric to make clothes that someone can wear (Sutarto, 2017).

Fifth, namely becoming an employee. The results of the analysis found that 4 respondents chose a career as employees with a total percentage of 4%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author uses in this assessment, the number of respondents and percentages in this aspect are in the low category. This means that only 4 respondents chose a career as an employee. Employees are human beings who use their energy and abilities to get a return in the form of income in the form of money or other forms from employers or entrepreneurs (Riyadi, 2015).

Basically, the definition of employee is equated with the meaning of labor, workforce or workers or is also termed human resources (HR). In a macro sense, Human Resources (HR) includes all humans as residents or citizens of a country or within certain regional boundaries who have entered the workforce, both those who have entered the workforce and who are already able to obtain work. In addition, Human Resources (HR) at a macro level also means people who are of productive age, although due to various reasons and problems there are still some who are not yet productive because they have not yet entered the employment opportunities that exist in their community. Human Resources (HR) in the micro sense are simply humans or people who work or are members of an organization who are called personnel, employees, workers, workers and others (Astuti & Soetarmiyati, 2016).

Sixth, namely marketing. The results of the analysis found that 4 respondents chose a career as marketing with a total percentage of 4%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author used in this research, the number of respondents and percentage in this aspect were in the low category. This means that 4 respondents chose a career as marketing. Marketing is the activity and process of creating, communicating, delivering and exchanging offers of value to customers, clients, partners and the general public (Noviyanti, 2019). Marketing is very closely related to daily life activities because the object is consumers. Usually, consumers are often faced with several choices, such as choosing the brand of a particular product they want to buy, where they want to buy it and determining the time or quality when making a purchase. So as a consumer, you can use the information needed by marketers in carrying out marketing activities (Kusniadji, 2017).

Seventh, namely becoming a designer. The results of the analysis found that 3 respondents chose a career as designers with a total percentage of 3%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author used in this research, the number of

respondents and percentages in this aspect were in the low category, meaning that only very few students chose a career as designers. A designer is someone who designs things. Each person designs a series of activities aimed at changing the existing situation for the better (Widiyanti, 2018). Design is a creative process in solving a problem in terms of designing an object that is functional or aesthetic. In principle, it looks at technical aspects, function, materials, without losing sight of the elements of color, line, texture, balance of composition and form. The principle of organization in design is called the arrangement or composition of aesthetic elements. In works of art, you should pay attention to compositional considerations consisting of harmony, contrast, unity, balance, simplicity, accentuation, and proportion.

Eighth, namely becoming an architect. The results of the analysis found that 5 respondents chose a career as an architect with a total percentage of 5%. Referring to the assessment standards that the author used in this research, the number of respondents and percentages in this aspect were in the low category, meaning that only five respondents chose a career as architects. An architect is the process and product of planning, designing and constructing a building or other structure (Sujanra, 2017).

Architecture has a broader meaning that includes the construction of the built environment which is part of the universal environment that has been created by humans to support their lives, which means it includes all building spaces and infrastructure which were formed by humans. Architecture is the art of designing buildings so that they have beauty or aesthetic value. Beauty is values that please the eye, mind and ear, because architecture is a visual art, the requirements for beauty are values that please the eye and mind, namely pleasant values, forms and expressions.

Ninth is choosing another career. The results of the analysis found that three respondents chose other careers outside of the eight existing career choices. This means that there are three people with a percentage of 3% of the total respondents.

CONCLUSION

The research results have succeeded in analyzing the career choices of education students after completing their studies. Of the nine careers chosen for this research, the results of the analysis show that in general students' career choices after completing their studies are in the good category and a percentage of more than 50% of respondents choose careers that are linear with their education major. Career choices are reviewed from nine aspects, namely teachers, lecturers, entrepreneurs, tailors, employees, marketing, designers and architects.

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