Academic Mapping and Selection of Junior High School Students in West Jakarta Based on School Status

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**Abstract.** This study aims to provide an overview of the mapping of further studies for state and private junior high school students and the reasons students choose to continue their studies. This research belongs to the type of Ex-post facto research using quantitative descriptive methods. Research indicators: academic achievement, most preferred subject, choice of further study, ideals, level of education of parents. The population of this research is public schools and private schools in the West Jakarta area1. Sampling using the Cluster Random Sample technique obtained 378 respondents. The data analysis technique in this study used descriptive statistics to describe the data from each indicator. Based on the results of the study, it was obtained as follows: (1) The average value of the school exams for Mathematics (79), Science (83), Social Sciences (80), Private Junior High School Mathematics (80), Science (85), Social Sciences (84). (2) The most preferred subjects 16% of public junior high school students choose social studies subjects, 20% of private junior high school students choose science and English for the same reason, namely according to the field to be occupied. (3) 68% of public junior high school students want to continue to vocational school for the reason they want to work immediately, 73% of private junior high school students want to continue to high school and want to continue to university. (4) 52% of public junior high school students aspire to become entrepreneurs, 60% of Private junior high school students aspire to become entrepreneurs. (5) 7% of the mother's education level of public junior high school students in university, 35% of the mother's education level is private higher education.

**Keywords: Academic achievement, preferred subjects, further studies, aspirations, parents level of education.**

**Abstrak.** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran pemetaan studi lanjut siswa SMP Negeri dan SMP Swasta dan alasan siswa – siswi dalam pemilihan studi lanjut. Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian Ex-post facto dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Indikator penelitian : prestasi akademik, mata pelajaran yang paling disukai, pilihan studi lanjut, cita – cita, tingkat pendidikan orang tua. Populasi penelitian ini adalah sekolah negeri dan sekolah Swasta di wilayah Jakarta Barat1. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik Cluster Random Sample didapatkan 378 responden.Teknik analisa data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan statistik deskriptif untuk mendiskripsikan data dari masing - masing indikator. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh sebagai berikut: (1) Nilai rata –rata ujian sekolah SMP Negeri mata pelajaran Matematika (79),IPA(83), IPS (80), SMP Swasta mata pelajaran matematika (80), IPA (85), IPS (84). (2) Mata pelajaran yang paling disukai 16 % siswa SMP Negeri memilih mata pelajaran IPS, 20 % siswa SMP swasta memilih IPA dan Bahasa Inggris dengan alasan yang sama yaitu sesuai bidang yang akan ditekuni. (3) 68% siswa SMP Negeri ingin melanjutkan ke SMK dengan alasan ingin segera bekerja, 73% siswa SMP Swasta ingin melanjutkan ke SMA dan ingin melanjutkan ke Perguruan tinggi.(4)52 % siswa SMP Negeri bercita - cita menjadi wirausaha, 60 % siswa SMP Swasta bercita – cita menjadi wirausaha. (5) 7 % tingkat pendidikan ibu dari siswa SMP Negeri adalah Perguruan tinggi, 35 % tingkat pendidikan ibu dari siswa Swasta Perguruan tinggi.

**Kata kunci : Prestasi akademik, mata pelajaran yang disukai, studi lanjut, cita-cita, tingkat pendidikan orang tua.**

INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious effort made by the state to improve the quality of human resources. The success of education is focused on achieving student competencies which include knowledge, skills, and attitudes to face the era of 21st-century education transformation, in which students are required to master various essential life skills, namely learning and innovation skills, skills in using information technology, life skills for work and contribute to society.

Mapping for further studies of junior high school students in this study is a mapping of the interests or attitudes of students' tendencies to focus, pay attention, and feel happy to choose a high school under what they aspire to after graduating from junior high school. Students who are following the education process at the junior high school level certainly have aspirations and many desires after graduation. Students are faced with a choice of further studies (Senior High School, Vocational High School), Islamic boarding schools, courses, or work. In this condition, mental readiness and understanding of students' self-competence are required when making decisions for further studies. The ability to truly understand oneself is one of the important factors in dealing with various life activities. Self-understanding in continuing studies is very important to be understood by each student because it is a determinant of their future success (Dharmayanti, 2014).

One thing that still needs to be considered is that student interest in public schools is still high, even though the capacity of public schools is limited so a selection process is needed. In the 2021/2022 academic year, the selection process for entering high school in DKI consists of four pathways consisting of achievement, affirmation, zoning, and transfer of duties of parents and children of teachers. Meanwhile, the SMK selection process consists of three paths consisting of the achievement path, affirmation, and the transfer route for the duties of parents and children of teachers. The selection to enter the State Vocational High School has a quota of 50% of the academic achievement path, 5% of the non-academic achievement path, 43% of the affirmation pathway, 2% of the transfer path for parents, and teachers' children. Meanwhile, the selection for public high schools has a quota of 18% for academic achievement, 5% for non-academic achievement, 25% for affirmation, 50% for zoning, 2% for shifting assignments and teachers' children. Deciding on a secondary school after graduating from junior high school is choosing a path to gain expertise in the hope of getting a job, entrepreneurship, or even being able to create jobs and continue schooling to a higher level.

An interesting phenomenon to study is the change in the behavior of junior high school graduates in choosing schools to higher education levels. The interest of junior high school graduates to continue to senior high school decreased by 2% per year on average and continued to Vocational High School on average increased by 18% annually. high competition and competition in the world of work, many prefer vocational schools that can provide life provisions based on the potential needed by the world of work. (Rusdianti, Wardoyo, Purwantini, 2015).

Many factors influence students in choosing further studies, including academic achievement, preferences in certain fields, aspirations from childhood, education level of parents. According to Buhler in Winna Dharmayanti (2014), the junior high school period is tentative. The tentative period begins to realize that every child has different desires and abilities. Some want to explore the fields of ICT, business, management, arts, sports, some are more capable in the science field, others are more capable in the social sciences and arts. To be able to realize what is aspired can be started from selecting and preparing schools related to their potential or academic achievements, students' preferences in certain fields, and parental support.

METHOD

The research method used is the descriptive quantitative method. The data collection instrument was in the form of a questionnaire that was compiled in the form of a closed-ended questionnaire. Analysis of the data using descriptive analysis. This type of research is ex-post facto. The research was carried out in 2 public junior high schools and 2 private junior high schools in West Jakarta1 in May 2021 with a sample of 378 students using the *cluster random sampling technique*. To find out how big the influence of each mapping factor for advanced studies for students in public and private junior high schools, the percentage measurement uses the formula:

P = F/n x 100%

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of each questionnaire answer

N = Total number of answers to the questionnaire

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Gender

The distribution of respondents totaling 378 students, from public junior high schools which collected 336 students consisting of 137 male respondents and 199 female respondents from private junior high schools collected 42 students consisting of 15 male respondents and 27 female respondents. Based on gender, it can be seen in the table and in Picture 1.

Picture 1.Number of male and female respondents

Favorite subject

Junior high school students aged 12-15 years are included in a tentative period where these students have various desires or pleasures Dharmayanti (2014). Based on the results of the study, it showed that of the overall respondents there were 85% said they were happy with the culinary field, 70% said they were happy with things related to nature, 65% said they were happy in terms of economics and history, and 37% said they were happy with things related. by count. Of the 10 subjects taught in schools, it can be seen that there are differences in preferences for subjects between public and private junior high school students. For private junior high school students, there are 20% of students choose science and English as the most preferred subjects, while 19% of public junior high school students choose Physical Education and 16% choose social studies.

Selection of the preferred type of subject based on the results of research related to the field to be studied or occupied. The results of the case study Wulandari (2013) concluded that the reasons that underlie students in choosing majors in High Vocational School are job opportunities, hobbies or preferences, and values. Below Figure 2 shows the differences in preferences for the 10 subjects.

picture 2. Student preferences for subjects.

Academic achievement

Academic achievement is a more dominant factor for continuing studies to a higher level, both Senior High School and High Vocational School. For students who will choose High Vocational School, academic achievement is a determining factor in whether they are accepted as prospective High Vocational School students because 50% of prospective SMK students are selected based on academic achievement. Academic achievement is taken from the average value of report cards from 6 subjects from semester 1 to semester 5, which is known as the SIDANIRA score (Rapot Score Data Collection System). In Private Junior High School, the smallest final score of SIDANIRA is 70.73 and the highest is 92.23. At the State Junior High School, the smallest final score of SIDANIRA is 73.00 and the highest is 87.07. Students' academic achievement can also be seen from the score of school exam results. School test scores are one of the requirements to determine student graduation so that all students must take it. According to Suryabrata (in Nilam and Santika, 2020), academic achievement is the result of learning from a process expressed in the quantitative form (numbers) which is specially prepared for the process of evaluating lesson scores, courses, test scores, and so on.

Student academic achievement is very diverse. One of the factors that influence academic achievement is student motivation to excel from each student. Chaplin (in Nilam and Santika, 2020) says that achievement motivation is the tendency to achieve success or to get what is the final goal that one wants, one's involvement in a task, one's hope to succeed in a given task, and encouragement to face challenges. obstacles and finish the job quickly and precisely. To find out how far the students' academic achievement abilities are in taking school exams, the following table presents the average score for the school exams for public and private junior high school students for five subjects.

Table 1. Average scores for the 2020/2021 school exams.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| State Junior High School | Private Junior High School |
| SubjectScore | Subject Score |
| Bahasa Ind**onesia**  86,7 | Bahasa Indonesia 84,2 |
| English 86,5 | English 82,2 |
| Science 82,9 | Science 84,9 |
| Math 79,4 | Math 79,9 |
| Social Education  80,2 | Social Education 84 |

Source: vice-principal for curriculum

Advanced Study

Planning for Further Studies is the ability of students to make decisions to choose a secondary school to support their goals. This is under the opinion of Walgito (in Andriana and Maemunah, 2017) which says that planning for further studies is useful for a). Understanding and assessing oneself, especially about the potential that exists in him regarding his abilities, interests, attitudes, and goals. wish. ideals. b). Realizing and understanding the values ​​that exist in themselves and those in society. c). Knowing the type of work related to the potential that exists within him, knowing the types and training required in a particular field, and understanding the relationship between his current business and the period of observation.

Based on research, it shows that 73% of private junior high school students want to continue to high school level with 70% because they want to continue to college and 5% want to work with 90% of the money from their parents, 10% of the funding source from the Jakarta Smart Card program. students from the number of respondents 42 private junior high school students there are 30 students who want to continue to high school and wish to continue to college.

68% of state junior high school students want to continue to SMK with 44% want to work immediately, 38% want to continue to college with 56% funding from the KJP program (Jakarta Smart Card), and 44% from parents. When viewed from the answers of State Junior High School students with a total of 336 students who want to continue to the SMK level as many as 228 students with the reason that they want to work immediately as many as 147 students from the number of respondents and 188 students get KJP as a source of school fees.

The views of parents and the choice of students to continue to the SMK level with the hope of working on this immediately are under Handayani's opinion (in Firdaus, 2020) who says that vocational education is special education that is planned to prepare students to enter the world of work and can develop positive attitudes professional attitude in certain professional fields. Vocational education is programmed to equip students with various knowledge, skills, and attitudes under the needs of the workforce. According to (Rusdianti, Wardoyo, Purwantini, 2015) said that the orientation of Vocational High Schools is: (1) equipping students' competencies/skills to meet the needs of the job market in the business/industrial world, (2) equipping students' competencies/skills to live independently and develop entrepreneurship, creating jobs, (3) equipping students with academic skills and competencies to provide opportunities to continue to a higher level of education. So vocational education is more about the skills (theory and practice) of students to enter the workforce in the future. Vocational education graduates are expected to become productive humans who can create products that can compete in the free market and excel to continue to a higher level. Picture 3 is a more detailed description of the selection of costs and their continuation and education sources.

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Picture 3. Selection of further studies, reasons, sources of funds

**Future Dream**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that 60% of private junior high school students aspired to be entrepreneurs or become entrepreneurs, 40% aspired to work in an office. As for the State Junior High School students who aspire to become entrepreneurs as much as 52%, the remaining 48% aspire to work in the office. Hurlock in Gulo (2018) defines ideals as the desire to achieve something higher than the current situation. By having the ideals of one's life have a way or direction to reach the future. According to Aldrian, Hidayah, et al (2020) suggest that ideals can have the effect of high enthusiasm for learning because they will try to realize their goals by studying hard. When they feel tired, lazy, and even hopeless, this is where the role of parents is very important to continue to motivate children to remember what they aspire to. Figure 4 illustrates the results of indicator research on the goals of public and private junior high school students.

Picture 4 Future dreams of public and private junior high school students

**Parental Education**

According to Dalyono in Wibowo (2017), the parent factor has a very large influence on the success of the child. The level of education, low income, insufficient or insufficient attention and guidance of parents and children, whether or not parents get along well, whether or not the relationship between parents and children is close, are all very influential on the success of children. The importance of the educational background of parents in educating children is stated that the background of parents who are highly educated will help the learning process including how to meet the facilities and infrastructure in learning to help the success of children, besides that educated parents will also look different in directing and guiding children.

Based on the research, shows that the educational background of the fathers of private junior high school students with higher education is 35%, while the educational background of the fathers of public junior high school students who have higher education is only 7% The educational background of the mothers of private junior high school students with tertiary education is 40%, while the educational background of the mothers of public junior high school students with tertiary education is only 7%. Below is a detailed description of the level of education of the father and mother.

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Picture 5 Education level of father and mother

**CONCLUSION**

Referring to the research indicators: the most preferred subject, academic achievement, further study options, aspirations, education level of parents. The results of the research on the mapping of further studies for the students of public and private junior high schools in West Jakarta 1 show that:

There is a difference in terms of the most preferred subjects for public junior high school students, the most preferred subjects are Physical Education subjects then social studies subjects while private junior high school students preferred subjects are science subjects and English subjects.

Academic achievement is a major factor in the selection of further studies in both high school and vocational school.

Further studies on state junior high school students, there are 68% or 228 students from a total of 338 respondents who will continue to the High Vocational School level because after graduation they will work according to what they aspire to as many as 147 students. Parents also support their children to continue their studies. High Vocational School with the hope that after graduation they will immediately work. In terms of the educational background of the parents, there are 48% of the educational background at the high school level, only a small part of the support in terms of costs by the parents is because the students of State Junior High School have the KJP program.

73% of private junior high school students will continue to high school with the hope of continuing to college-level fully supported by parents, especially in terms of costs. Full support by parents is also influenced by parental education level where 40% of parents have attended college Higher education institutions should strive for their children to be able to continue their studies in higher education.

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