

Gender Equality Influence Perspectives in The Selection of Vochal Collage at SMK PGRI 2 Cibinong

Ayu Dyah Rahmawati[,] Vidya Al Aidasari, Henny Nurhidayanti, Ahmad Satibi, Yulda, Ayu Lestari

Department Marine and Fisheries of Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Serang City, Indonesia.

·ayudyahrahmawati@upi.edu

Abstract

Gender equality is a situation where women and men are in the same status as to create basic rights and abilities in themselves for the establishment of all aspect of life. Vocational school (vocational school) has become topic of gender equality at an educational level. This journal is intended to describe and analyze the data for gender equality in SMK PGRI 2 CIBINONG. Studies have shown that despite positive development, gender equality remains a problem in SMK ward when it come to poll selection, such as girls and girls are more likely to opt for feminity, such as fashion, grammar, makeup, dance art. Meanwhile male students tend to choose engineering majors such as mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, industrial engineering, mining engineering, oil engineering. It reflect the influence of culture and gender stereotypes on the election of the vocational program. There was little about gender among the high school students. Students should be given a better understanding of gender equality and the importance of choosing a subject based on future interest, talent, skills and career prospect. The methods used by researchers are qualitative observation and descriptive methods.

Keywords: gender, majors, vocational.

A. INTRODUCTION

Vocational high school (SMK) Which period coincides with adolescence. At this point the students who are still sitting in school Vocational training, began to be assigned to Consider the professions and the long prospects ahead. At this stage students begin designing, research and decision making For higher profession or education In particular, SMK graduates should have clear direction and heading for professional choices after school. SMK youths have a crucial development responsibility because they must be able to gain financial independence. Financially independent preparation, for formal determination and education is one of the commandments for the growth of youth. Therefore, the student cannot avoid setting out proper employment to acquire professional maturity, It is appropriate to attain professional maturity, as graduates must directly consider, anticipate and acquire the student's future professional maturity. (Nafeesa, dkk., 2015)

Selection of a course or study program for high school students is the first phase of future professional choice Selecting this course can help learners to choose their jobs or professions in the future. Basically a bachelor's degree in the constitution. UU. No 12 tahun 2012 section 6 of point (g) says that freedom of choice is based on interest, talent is also a student's ability. At a vocational high school (SMK) a 15-year-old student. As to the Each individual has a feminine aspect of the male character and a masculine aspect of the



female character with certain patterns of arkhetip-arkhetip. In psychology, definition of education, there are differences of opinion between teenage boys and girls that have disparity of thought at the identification of education. Both boys and girls readily believe that education is based on the stereotypes prevalent in society. (Asih TW, dkk, 2019)

Each individual has a feminine aspect of the male character and a masculine aspect of the female character with certain patterns of arkhetip-arkhetip. In psychology, the feminine characteristics that men have are called anima while the masculine characteristics that women have are referred to as animus. The feminism ideology is a sense of rank, security, empathy and solidarity. Meanwhile, the concept of masculinity involves attitudes such as competition, leadership, use and control. The concept of feminine characteristics is not restricted to women at all times, nor is a masculine trait unique to men alone. (Ibrahim AI, 2013)

The phenomenon of the selection of a major by freshman students is the desire to determine the subject based on a general public view of the program. For example, only men are allowed to study Mechanical engineering, Civil engineering, Electrical engineering, Industrial engineering, Mining techniques, Petroleum technique, While majors like the tata system, Fashion, makeup, dance art is more appropriate for women. Girls are often viewed as choosing a course When it comes to homemaking, boys are expected to be able to support the family financially and to become proficient in technology and industry. (Asih TW, dkk, 2019)

The perceptions of the decider of study programs lead to gender domination in some majors. The fact is, there are no laws or rules in place that permit it only to a certain gender. Both women and men have the authority to determine the desired course along with its interests and motivations. It is based on balance as well as gender equality on how the relationship and social cycles between women and men are equal, compatible also equal. (Istiqomah P, dkk, 2017)

In today's world of education, when women ruled a masculine predominant environment, there is a stereotype of women, such as physically and emotionally weak women and many who respond to women are not fit to take the course. Especially when women who have gentle values enter a male environment and study masculine. (Asih TW, dkk, 2019)

Consulting majors are alternate majors made up of various processes by way of thought, to establish various available majors. While defining a course is to find solutions to the problem of obvious selection program studies. The perspectives involved include either cognitive, affective, and cumulative or behavioral.

A factor that influences the character of the attitude to specify the subject is the desires, the parents, the future career prospects, the university image, the environment that person's friendships, gender, gender and characteristics. Gender is not the same in gender terms. The term gender refers to the forming of a male attitude or trait nor women who are based upon biological differences, but are shaped by the circumstances and the socialization process.

Gender is a cultural issue, more towards the social exposition of both men and women. Women become 'masculine' and 'feminine'. Gender is not a gender could be differentiated by a biological trait that belongs to a person. The gender that is as biological devices associated with someone who has differences between lackeys and women and has different functions. In its current state of gender formed by the situation of the surrounding communities and the place where it was born. (Rusydiyah ef, 2016)



One is looked upon as being like a boy having biological features you're talking about men, and so are women. A woman would be compared like a woman, for example obtained women's clothing guided in cooking is due to the biological characteristics of a female. Gender is the role like a uniform and a mask for a person's character, it is delivered to someone we are feminine and masculine. One complementary behavior it covers performance, fashion, conduct, character overall the role of gender. (Asih TW, 2019)

Gender equality has a sense of where the situation is if it's male or female to have a corresponding position and a similar desire to create rights fundamentals are also within the ability for the establishment of all aspects of life. Equality the same gender about equality and differences between male and female in its various roles. Gender equality also has the meaning of treating every people are equal to varying needs, but at the same time considering all to have his needs met according to each people. (Widayani and hartanti, 2014).

B. METHODS

The focus of this study is the gender equality influence perspective in the selection of vochal college at smgri 2 cibinong. There are steps to follow in the study by using methods of observation and qualitative descriptions (questionnaires). Qualitative methods are research methods used to study a condition, with researchers as a controller in determining his research. Additionally, triangulation methods involving measuring data obtained through observation as well as questionnaires help determine the credibility of the data from the study.

Observation Methods

Called the act of observing an object with the full sense of a person known as observation, or the method of observation. As a result, observation is a technique for gathering data that involves all sensory cues and includes careful documentation from research items.



Figure 1. Dress Class

Qualitative Descriptive Methods (questionnaires)

Qualitative techniques are used as stages in research aimed at uncovering social realities and are scientific methods for developing a knowledge of social realities.





Images 2 Culinary Class

The study was conducted in SMK pgri 2 cibinong with the subject of a study of 39 x students who studied tataboga and fashion, 19 of us sophomines who studied boga and by fashion, 4 xii students majored in grammar and fashion as a small group test. The study was conducted in SMK pgri 2 cibinong with the subject of a study of 39 x students who studied tataboga and fashion, 19 of us sophomines who studied boga and by fashion, 4 xii students majored in grammar and fashion as a small group test. The research instrument used is a questionnaire for getting data from experts and users (wildan aprizal arifin, 2021). Data collection methods used for making a questionnaire using four categories of answers: (ss) strongly agree, (s) agree, (ks) disagree, to fill questionnaires. Adding the accompanying diagram of the question that the writer asks, among other things:





Based on the diagram 1 above, it suggests that the reponden is both male and female. The resulting data indicates that the majority of respondents in the high category had a percentage (80,6% or 50 students) and a lower category had a percentage (19.4 percent or 12 students).



Based on the diagram 2 above, it indicates that the respondents made up x, xi and xii classes. The results showed that x class respondents had a percentage (62.9% or 39 people), xi class has a percentage (30.6% or 19) and xii has a percentage (6.5% or 4).



C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gender equality in education is crucial because the environment of education is the most fundamental environment in the endeavor for gender equality. Much of the criticized gender issue in the education sector is the choice of major for both female and male students, which is associated with aspects of gender perception or culture in society. Adding the results diagram and research discussions the writer has completed among them:



Based on diagram 3 above, it shows that if you pass from high school you will. Data results suggest that category respondents' percentages work (58.1% or 36) and college categories (41.9% or 26).



Based on diagram 4 above, do you think that women may choose engineering studies programs, civil engineering, electrical engineering, industrial engineering, mining techniques, petroleum tenics. The results show that the percentage of respondents strongly agree (29% or 18 people), agree (53,2% or 33), do not agree (16,1% or 10) and disagree (1,6% or 1 person) which means that women are rated as a minority in determining engineering majors, because it is a subject dominated by men.



I-CONEMCIL "International Conference on Education Primary and Childhood, Marine, Computer Information and Logistics"



Based on diagram 5 above, do you think that men can choose the subject such as grammar, fashion, makeup, dance art. The results show that the percentage of respondents strongly agreed (33,9% or 21), agreed (59,7% or 37), did not agree (6,5% or 4) and did not agree with 0, which means many people think that majors such as grammar, fashion, makeup, dance art are a speciality for women when such perceptions are wrong, the male choosing the course is successful and successful.



Based on diagram 6 above, whether you agree with gender equality. The results show that the percentage of respondents are strongly in favor (33,9% or 21), agree (43,5% or 27), disagree less (16,1% or 10), and disagree 0 which means that gender equality is important and also have the benefits of encouraging one to think in terms of innovative thinking and coming up with something good.

D. CONCLUSION

Gender equality is a situation where it is male and female having equal finance also desires similar conditions to create overall fundamental rights and ability in oneself for the establishment of all aspects life. Vocational high school (school) was a time when it coincided with time youth at this level students begin designing, research and making decisions to higher profession or education. Therefore, students may choose a course vocance complements everything from both women and men. The phenomenon of the selection of a major by freshman students is desire to determine a subject based on a common view of people the major. Perceptions of the moment of majors cause inner



gender dominance multiple majors. The fact is, there are no laws or rules in place for it. It's only allowed by a certain gender. Neither girl nor boy being able to determine the desired course is comparable to its interest and motivations. How equilibrium and gender equality are defined the social and social dance ratio of people between women and men is equal as well.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A thank-you the author's thanks goes to the Indonesian university of education who has given the opportunity for observation on the perspective of the influence of gender equality in vocational college elections. The writer realized that accomplishing this scientific work would be quite difficult without some help and guidance. The author thus extends his thanks:

- 1. SMK PGRI 2 Cibinong who has been willing to participate to the writer to search for data.
- 2. Ahmad satibi, m. pd, as a professor and guidance counselor on both technology and vocation subjects.
- 3. Yulda, m. pd asa lecturer and counselor on a basic education course.
- 4. Students of the boga and SMK PGRI 2 Cibinong school students who have participated in the study of this scientific work.

REFERENCES

Fitri Anggun Lestari, S. (2022). Representasi Maskulinitas Pada Tokoh Utama Dalam

Novel Selamat Tinggal Karya Tere Liye. Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra, 207-222

Vol 7 No 2.

Hilyati Milla, D. F. (2022). Analisis Pengambilan Keputusan Memilih Masuk Program

Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu . Multidisiplin Dehasen, 149-158 Vol 1

No 3.

- Intan, T. (2020). Stereotip Gender Dalam Novel Malik & Elsa Karya Boy Candra. Bindo Sastra, 85-94 Vol 4 No 2.
- Mellinia, W. (2022). Representasi feminisme dalam Film Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982. Ilmu Komunikasi , 50-74 Vol 1 No 1.
- Nafeesa Nafeesa, A. A. (2016). Gambaran Kematangan Karir Ditinjau dari Jenis Kelamin pada Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan dan Sekolah Menengah Umum Perguruan Panca Budi Medan. Kajian Psikoloogi dan Konseling, 2-3 Vol 6 No 2.
- Neneng Mukaffa Opier, M. M. (2021). Pengaruh Locus of Control dan Peran Gender Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Karir Siswa. Journal Of Indonesian Psychological Science (JIPS), 1-8 Vol 1 No 1.



- Nenti Kinanti, M. Z. (2022). Kelayakan Linktree Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Daring Pada Materi Cara Produksi Pangan Yang Baik. Indonesian Conference of Maritime, 70-79.
- Perdana, D. D. (2014). Stereotip Gender dalam Film Anna Karenina. Ilmu Komunikasi, 123-130 Vol 3 No 2.
- Putri Istiqomah, W. S. (2017). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Siswa Dalam Pemilihan Mata Pelajaran Keterampilan Hidup Mandiri Tata Busana Kelas X Di MAN GODEAN YOGYAKARTA. Pendidikan Tata Busana UNY, 1-12.
- Rahmi Fitrianti, H. (2012). KETIDAKSETARAAN GENDER DALAM PENDIDIKAN; Studi
- Pada Perempuan di Kecamatan Majalaya Kabupaten Karawang. Sosiokonsepsia, 85-100 Vol 17 No 1.
- Rusydiyah, E. F. (2016). Pendidikan Islam Dan Kesetaraan Gender (Konsepsi Sosial tentang Berpendidikan dalam Keluarga). Pendidikan Agama Islam, 21-43 Vol 4 No 1.
- Satibi, A. (2020). Tahapan Desain Android Based Test Pada Program Studi Pendidikan Kelautan Dan Perikanan. Jurnal Kemaritiman Indonesia: Indonesian Journal of Maritime, 112-126 Vol 1 No 2.
- Sihotang, T. (2017). Rasionalitas Mahasiswi Dalam Memilih Jurusan Teknik Mesin Di Universitas Riau. JOM FISIP, 1-12 Vol 4 No 2.
- Suseno, N. S. (2018). Pengaruh Gender, Motivasi Eksternal Dan Internal Terhadap Persepsi Mahasiswa Akuntansi Dalam Memilih Kerier Sebagai Akuntan Publik. Komunikasi Hasil Pemikiran dan Penelitian, 75-98 Vol 4 No 2.
- Tanjung, S. (2012). Pemaknaan Maskulinitas pada Majalah Cosmopolitan Indonesia. Komunikasi, 91-104 Vol 6 No 2.
- Tri Welas Asih, M. Z. (2019). Hubungan Antara Kesetaraan Gender Terhadap Sikap Memilih Jurusan pada Siswa SMA X di Kabupaten Klaten. Psikologi, 39-47 Vol 15 No 1.
- Werdiningsih, W. (2020). Analisis Kesetaraan Gender Pada Pembelajaran Program Keahlian Teknik Di SMK PGRI 2 PONOROGO. Penelitian Islam, 71-92 Vol 14 No 1.
- Arifin, W. A., Ariawan, I., Rosalia, A. A., Sasongko, A. S., Apriansyah, M. R., & Satibi, A. (2021). Model Prediksi Pasang Surut Air Laut Pada Stasiun Pushidrosal Bakauheni Lampung Menggunakan Support Vector Regression. Jurnal Kemaritiman: Indonesian Journal of Maritime, 2(2), 139-148.