

THE EFFECT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON CAREER PLANNING AMONG BONAI TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN ULAK PATIAN VILLAGE

Faisal Asmen*, Suwarjo, Yosua Drita Prasetya Adi

***Correspondent Author**

Korespondensi Penulis

Faisal Asmen
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
Indonesia
Email: Faisalasmen2019@student.uny.ac.id

Suwarjo
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
Indonesia
Email: Suwarjo@uny.ac.id

Yosua Drita Prasetya Adi
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
Indonesia
Email: Yosuadrita2019@student.uny.ac.id

Page
8-13

ABSTRAK

The purpose of the present study was to find out the effect of socioeconomic status on career planning among Bonai Tribal community in Ulak Patian Village. This study uses a quantitative approach. The study population was the entire Bonai tribe population in Ulak Patian village and the sample taken was the population who were taking junior high school to tertiary education totaling 55 people. The analysis technique uses simple regression. The results showed that there was a positive and significant influence on socioeconomic status on career planning in the Bonai tribe ($\text{sig} = 0,000 < 0.05$ and regression coefficient = 0.432). The Bonai people are advised to improve their socioeconomic status in order to determine better career planning alternatives. This study provides recommendations for deeper research on careers in the Bonai tribal society.

Keywords: socio-economic status, career planning, bonai tribe

INTRODUCTION

Career serves as a manifestation of one's effort to live their life and to achieve their life goals. Individuals need to possess strengths to achieve their life goal. Career planning is one of the important aspects of individuals' career development. The primary goal of career planning is to provide individuals with decision-making ability related to their career (Atmaja, 2014).

Everyone expects that steps in their career can run smoothly and be successful. A person's success can be measured by looking at the success of one's career path. Success in a career can be felt by feeling proud of getting the desired job, more income, high social status and being respected by others. Conversely, if someone fails to pursue a career, they will feel inferior with the status of

being unemployed, unable to make ends meet, and being isolated by society. Careful career planning at school can help someone to get to know and understand more about their talents and interests. Every individual needs to have the ability to plan a career. Individual career planning is useful for selecting the type of further study, and selecting a job plan (Atmaja, 2014).

Career planning is very important for someone to achieve career success. Everyone wants to be successful in a career, so that success in a career is expected to be able to plan a career, because success in a career begins with good career planning. Career is not only a job and not an occupation, but a career is a series of one's work during his life (Sulusyawati, Yusuf & Daharni, 2017).

Choosing a job and preparing for it is one of the adolescents' developmental task (Hurlock, 2002). The future orientation of adolescents is basically a job or a career. Career development is one aspect of individual development that is very complex because it contains a combination of many factors and is characterized by change, and is an important part of life planning (Widiastuti, 2017). Determining the career description that will be taken is part of the career exploration stage. According to Super, the exploration stage focuses more on extracting as deep or as broad as possible, on various personal information and career fields as a basis for determining future career choices. (Izzawati & Lisnawati, 2015).

Super argues that individuals' career developmental tasks are divided into four stages, namely: crystallization between the ages of 14-18 years, which is cognitive by reviewing themselves and their life situations. (specification) between the ages of 18-24 years, which is characterized by directing oneself to a certain field of office and starting to hold that position. Establishment, between the ages of 24-35 years, which is characterized by proving himself capable of holding the elected position. (consolidation) after the age of 35 years until retirement, which is characterized by achieving a certain status and obtaining seniority (Winkel & Hastuti, 2013).

Factors that can influence career decision are socioeconomic status. The socioeconomic status of parents is one that influences a person's interest in continuing his studies which will determine his future career (Suciningrum & Rahayu, 2015). Socioeconomic problems and parents' expectation of their children may eventually emerges as problems in deciding their children's education. In fact, students from family with good economic status stand broader opportunities to develop their abilities by attending higher education.

People from families with low socioeconomic status are usually aware of their insufficiency and lack interest in pursuing higher education. Instead, they prefer to apply for a job after graduating the compulsory

education. Consequently, they grow as less-optimistic individuals, they do not have much hope for the future, lack confidence related to their future, and have a less-systematic mindset. Such individuals prefer to find a job to improve their family economic status than pursue higher education (Suciningrum & Rahayu, 2015).

The socioeconomic status in the community is divided into two, high and low socioeconomic status, which are classified based on education, occupation and parents' income. (Misran & Nurhanum, 2012). Studies show that the difference between people lies in their interest to pursue higher education until postgraduate level. While those from high socioeconomic status prefer to pursue higher education, those from low socioeconomic status lack self-confidence and have too much to consider, especially especially in the financial aspects, to make career decisions. Consequently, the latter has lower career achievement (Baker et al., 2014; Gorard, See & Davies, 2012).

This research was carried out in Ulak Patian Village, located in Kepenuhan sub-district, Rokan Hulu Regency. According to Indonesia Statistics (2019) 1230 people from 346 families lived in this village. The majority of the population in this village are Bonai community, while the others are of Malay, Javanese and Nias ethnicity. Ulak Patian Village is one of the underdeveloped villages out of 44 villages in Rokan Hulu Regency (Abidin, 2017). It is located 25 km away from the subdistrict center and the access were still under the development process. During the rainy season this village are prone to flood.

The present study refers to the study conducted by Murry & Pujar (2017) entitled "*Influence of Socio Economic Status on Career Decision Making of Undergraduate Emerging Adults*". The population in their study were adults attending undergraduate programs from Dharwad, Karnataka, India. The sample for this study consisted of 670 students who were randomly recruited from eleven universities. The results revealed a significant relationship between the level of socioeconomic status and career decision making. The difference between the present

study and Murry and Pujar's (2017) lies in the object of the study, where the present study was conducted in Indonesian context. The present study aimed to find out the effect of socioeconomic status on the career planning among Bonai tribal community in Ulak Patian village.

METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study was done in Desa Ulak Patian, Kecamatan Kepenuhan, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province in January-February 2020. The population of the study was Bonai tribal community in Ulak Patian village, the samples were those attending junior high school until university (n=55). The instrument of the study was a closed-ended scale, where respondents need to give a checklist mark on the available answer options. Validity and reliability tests in this study were conducted on a sample of 55 respondents from the total population of the study used. The researchers applied Pearson Product moment correlation technique for validity test and Cronbach Alpha for the reliability test. The prerequisite analysis test includes normality test and linearity test. The data analysis technique used simple linear regression analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ulak Patian village was selected as the site of the study for some reasons: (1) Most of the children in this village preferred to drop out from school and doing low-paying jobs, (2) The community in this village sees that farming and fishing is more important than attending school (3) Most of the children in this village were not graduated from junior or senior high school. In addition, the parents' economic status was also considered, where they only get around Rp. 800.000,00 per month. Such nominal was far below the standard income of the village community. Due to such conditions, parents could not afford their children's education and preferred to work as fisher or farmer. The following table displays the participants' characteristic based on their education.

Table 1
Participants Characteristic Based on Education Level

Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Junior high school	31	56,4%
Senior High school	17	30,9%
Associate degree	4	7,3%
Undergraduate degree	3	5,5%
Total	55	100,0%

As shown in the table above, most of the participants were graduated from junior high school (56,4%), 17 participants were graduated from senior high school (30,9%), four participants hold associate's degree (7,3%), and three participants hold undergraduate degree (5,5%). Hypothesis of the study was tested using simple regression analysis, the result is described as follow

Tabel 2
Simple Linear Regression Analysis Result

G	t	Sig	R ²
0,432	3,656	0,000	0,328

The hypothesis testing result showed that socioeconomic status positively and significantly affects career planning of Bonai tribal community in Ulak Patian Village. The table above also shows the coefficient of determination (R²) of 0.328, indicating that career planning is influenced by socioeconomic status by 32.8%, while the remaining 67.2% is influenced by other factors outside this study.

Social status is an individual's position in a social group. It is related to other people in terms of their social environment, prestige and rights and obligations. This social position affects the person's position in different social groups. Soekanto defines status as a one's place or position in a social group with respect to other people in a larger group. (Nasution, 2012).

According to Mayer, socio-economic status means the position of an individual and a family based on economic aspects (Soekanto, 2007). Meanwhile, socioeconomic status refers to individual's position related to the average standard applies in their

environment, which includes cultural possession, effective income, property, and participation in group community (Yusuf & Nurihsan, 2007).

This study confirm that socioeconomic status positively and significantly affect one's career planning in Bonai tribal community in Ulak Patian village. Career is closely associated with individuals' and organizations' identity. One's career is related to their family, organization, and social group (Sirbu et al., 2014). Considering daily life phenomena, professional implications, reforms in various media, globalization, we arrive at a conclusion that the requirements of the public, business and labor market are constantly changing. Accordingly, individuals are demanded to develop and adapt to these new, everchanging challenges. Training, career plans and adaptations, plays important role in one's career path. Quality services can be offered to those who wish to reach the proposed career level and thus obtain quality jobs. In order to provide quality services, it is necessary to continue developing performance-oriented professional development. In this case it is necessary to draw up a career plan, in which an individual continues to adapt to the organizational culture that he is integrated into the requirements of the company. This research is the first attempt to find the best method that can lead to a suitable career plan.

Career path can be viewed as relative talents, values, attitudes and patterns of work activities, referring to processes of acceleration, deceleration, stagnation, change in career depending on the degree of agreement / mismatch between general and certain personality types and work activities. situational (Baruch, 2014). This usually occurs after a period of working at a particular job or practicing the profession. It is a voluntary process controlled by organizational personnel. Career planning is a "phenomenon" that can never be forced. It is voluntary and controlled process that is likely to have beneficial effects both on individuals and for organizations..

Career planning is largely determined by education. The relationship between

education and planning and career development is very significant, especially considering the needs of the current era in which technology has been fickle (Albay & Serbes, 2017). Career planning is a process that individuals go through identify their personal skills, knowledge and abilities and take steps to achieve their career goals. There are five basic steps in the career planning process: self-assessment, investigating career opportunities, goal setting, action planning, and evaluation.

One of the factors that influence career planning is socioeconomic status. Socioeconomic status is defined as having three dimensions: family income, parental education level, and parental prestige. This definition has been widely used in academic research, and this study uses it to measure family SES. The level of parental education was reported by the students and divided into five levels. The coder defines the types of work of parents based on students 'descriptions of their parents' occupations and job categories

In particular, the socioeconomic status of the family, family income and educational qualifications of parents are important factors that affect individual cognitive development (Takeuchi et al., 2019). There are differences in career planning between youth and the elders, where the latter prefer prestigious jobs than former does (Gore et al., 2015). The results of this study support the previous research conducted by Gunawan (2017) who found that socioeconomic status affects one's career orientation.

Winkel & Hastuti (2013) formulatee career planning, a method to assist students in choosing a career field that suits their potential, so that they can be successful in the field of work. Career planning needs to be prepared before students dive directly into the working world world. It is designed based on the students' potential, thus minimizing conflict between the chosen career and students' potential.

Simamora (2011) suggests that career planning is a process where individuals can identify and take steps to achieve career goals. Career planning involves identifying

career-related goals and developing plans to achieve those goals. In the career planning process, individuals will gain knowledge about their potential, which includes skills, interests, knowledge, motivation, and characteristics that are used as the basis for career choices which are then followed by determining the stages to be able to achieve the career that has been chosen.

The career planning aspect consists of the following indicators: 1) studying career information; 2) discuss careers with adults; 3) attending additional education (courses); 4) attending training related to the desired job; 5) knowing the desired working conditions; 6) knowing the educational requirements for the desired career; 7) can plan what to do after graduating from school; 8) knowing the ways and opportunities to enter the desired career; 9) manage leisure time effectively (Suherman, 2009).

CONCLUSION

The study found a positive, significant effect of socioeconomic status on career counseling among Bonai tribal community in Ulak Patian Village. Following the findings, Bonai tribal community are recommended to improve their socioeconomic status to provide better future hope related to career planning. Future studies are also recommended to explore more in-depth the career and factors affecting it in Bonai tribe in Ulak Patian village.

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