

CAREER CHOICES OF RURAL AND URBAN YOUTH

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Abstract

The study was conducted in rural and urban areas uses descriptive quantitative approach. This article discusses the age of becoming aware of career, career direction, and factors affecting the careers of rural and urban youth. The dominant rural youth have begun planning careers at 16-19 years old by 60%, 6-10 years old by 15%, and 1-5 years old from 11% of 115 respondents. Urban youth have planned careers at 6-10 years old as many as 22%, 11-15 years old as many as 23%, and 1-5 years old as many as 6% of 51 respondents. (2) dominant rural youth have chosen to work in the office as much as 26%, 20% teachers, 13% medical personnel and the rest have chosen careers with considerable variation with a small percentage. Urban youths generally have chosen 27% of the job as doctors, 21% of entrepreneurs, and 10% of lecturers, and the rest have chosen careers with considerable variation with a small percentage. Factors that have affected both types of respondents in choosing a career are childhood ideals and parental attitudes. Rural youth have been slower in career planning than urban youth. This type of rural adolescent career is more work-oriented office, teachers, and medical personnel, while urban youth is more oriented to the profession of doctors, businessmen, and lecturers. Recommendations for counselors: rural youth need information and consulting services for early career recognition, urban youth need career maturity through placement and consultancy services.

Keyword: Career Choices, Rural, Urban, Youth

INTRODUCTION

Career becomes a very important discussion in human life. Career is not just a matter of profession, this discussion covers many variables. The background of decision making, education, and culture has become an important topic in human career choice. States that career choice is a developmental process that is born out of individual desires and allows them to find work (Niles, 1997: 100), and Bowlsby, J., H., 2013).

Career awareness has grown since early childhood. It is estimated that humans know a career since the age of 11 years or in their teens (Santrock, J., W., 2003), at this knowledge of the career is still in imagination and highly subjective stage. They have the ideals of the self figure as a manifestation of an interest in something. The relationship between age and career awareness helps people avoid failure of making career decisions. The sooner they have the knowledge of a career, the sooner they find the focus and motivation in life.

Having career goals helps provide direction and focuses your attention on attainable outcomes of the educational process. Knowing where you are going with your academic program, in terms of clear goals, helps stimulate and maintain motivation. Motivation has been shown to be a critical component of academic success. Therefore, clarifying your career goals can result in immediate as well as long-term gain (Pendergrass, J., F., 2008:1)

Regarding to motivation, this stage is very important. As it is known, motivation is the driver of human to live. Other intrinsic factors such as Individual factors-age, gender, personality, and cognitive variables like metacognition, personal interest are also believed to influence a person's career decisions (shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in), as they will impact their personal lives in the future including the well-being of life (Ahmed, K., A., Sharif, N., and Ahmad, N., 2017: 1)

Other factors are Parents, education, and employment into variables that teens believe in career decision-making processes (Borchert, M., 2002: 2). However, it is sometimes unknown which factor is most influential. This is due to the environmental differences that make up the individual's personality. Cultural and generational differences create many beliefs about the steps in life when humans start to mature and must make important decisions about their careers (EjournalUSA, 2008: 1). This statement confirms the environment plays an important role in individual career planning and decisions. This discussion focuses on rural and urban environments. This is based on the desire to see the possibility of differences in career development based on the region or environment of adolescent residence.

Three main focuses will be presented in this discussion. First, the age at which rural and urban youth begin to have awareness about careers. Second, the direction of career choice that has been planned by rural and urban youth. These three factors influence the direction of career choice of rural and urban youth

METHODOLOGY

This research uses descriptive quantitative approach. Descriptive quantitative method aims to describe the present condition in depth, systematic, factual and accurate about the facts of the nature of a particular population, or try to describe the phenomenon in detail (Yusuf, A., M., 2003:61). The instrument used is an open questionnaire. Data were analyzed by percentage. This research is conducted in two different areas, the village is Pulau Kijang Reteh Indragiri Hilir district and Pekanbaru City. the number of respondents was 166 people consisting of 115 rural youth and 51 urban youth.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Everyone has at least one interest in the field of education and work, which means that every human being undergoes a career development stage, realized or not. Applies to both rural and urban youths. Different environments, has an effect to person's interpretation of career. This discussion focuses on an overview of the age of career awareness, the direction of career choice, and the factors that affect the rural and urban youth making career choices.

Table 1 describes the age of rural youth career awareness, Table 2 describes the age of urban youth career awareness.

Table 1 Overview Age of Rural Youth Career Awareness

Age Range	F
1-5 Years old	11
6-10 Years old	15
11-15 Years old	26
16-19 Years old	60
Total	115

Table 1 Overview Age of Urban Youth Career Awareness

Age Range	F
1-5 Years old	6
6-10 Years old	22
11-15 Years old	23
Total	51



Rural youth awareness about career is slower than urban youth. Although the number of respondents is different, it can be explained that the average respondent from the countryside has been aware of a career that is described through an interest in the average job at the age of 16-19 years. While urban teenagers are slightly faster, they have realized a career at the age of 11-15 years. The Super Theory (in Niles, S., G., and Bowsbay, J., H.,: 2013) states that the process of development consists of three stages: (a) fantasy (birth-11 years), (b) Tentative (11-17 years), (c) Realistic 17-20s) Based on this theory, it can be illustrated that rural youth have known careers at a tentative-realistic stage, and urban youth have known careers at the fantasy-tentative stage.

Differences in the age level of career awareness will be explained by the next variable, the factors that have influenced career decisions. As explained in the section of the forecast, the sooner they have realized the career, the sooner they can determine the focus of career direction. However, prior to the discussion of the factors that have influenced career choices, we will explain the direction of rural and urban youth career choices in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 Direction of Rural Youth Careers Choices

NO	Profession	F	%
1	Teacher	9	8
2	Medical Personnel	15	13
3	Doctor	6	5
4	Police	7	6
5	Lecture	7	6
6	Athlete	2	2
7	Office Workers	30	26
8	Businessman	23	20
9	Mechanical Workers	2	2
10	Other Options	14	12
	Total	115	100

Table 4 Direction of Urban Youth Careers Choices

NO	Profession	F	%
1	Doctor	14	27
2	Businessman	10	20
3	Lecture	5	10
4	Police	4	8
5	Scientists	3	6
6	Architect	3	6
7	Teacher	2	4
8	Chef	1	2
9	Comedians	1	2
10	Military	1	2
11	President	1	2
12	Pilot	1	2
13	Prosecutor	1	2

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14	Athlete	1	2
15	Civil Servants	1	2
16	Secretary	1	2
17	Success People	1	2
Total		51	100%

This data has explained that the urban youth work orientation is more dominant in the areas of health, business and education. Rural youths are more oriented in the field of office, business, and health. When viewed from this data, both rural and urban youths have a similar orientation. Next will be elaborated on factors that have influenced the career choices of rural and urban youth through tables 5 and 6.

Table 5 Factors that have Affected Choice of Career Rural youth direction

Factors that have Affected	F	%
Own Knowledge	75	65
Parentss	28	24
Other Families	3	3
Peer Group	4	3
Internet Media	5	4
Total	115	100

Table 6 Factors that have Affected Choice of Career Urban youth direction

Factors that have Affected	F	%
Own Knowledge	23	44
Parentss	18	36
Other Families	4	8
Figure Idolized	3	6
Peer Group	2	4
Internet Media	1	2
Total	51	100

The factors that have dominant influence in the selection of rural and urban youth careers are own-knowledge, It means they already have enough knowledge to choose a career. These data can explain that rural youths have gained knowledge of slower careers than urban youth. The data describes early childhood experience playing an important role in achieving satisfaction in a chosen career. The second factor is the parents. Individuals can obviously have a significant effect on rural and urban youth in deciding career direction. Parental styles affect the hierarchy of the child's needs, and how the relationship between these needs and the lifestyle of they adult stage.

Finally, this finding can be explained that rural youths are slower in the age of career awareness. While the career direction and factors that have influenced the making of career direction comparable with urban youths.



CONGCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The dominant rural youth have begun planning careers at 16-19 years old by 60%, 6-10 years old by 15%, and 1-5 years old from 11% of 115 respondents. Urban youth have planned careers at 6-10 years old as many as 22%, 11-15 years old as many as 23%, and 1-5 years old as many as 6% of 51 respondents. (2) dominant rural youth have chosen to work in the office as much as 6%, 20% teachers, 13% medical personnel and the rest have chosen careers with considerable variation with a small percentage. Urban youths generally have chosen 27% of the job as doctors, 21% of entrepreneurs, and 10% of lecturers, and the rest have chosen careers with considerable variation with a small percentage. Factors that have affected both types of respondents in choosing a career are childhood ideals and parental attitudes. Rural youth have been slower in career planning than urban youth. This type of rural adolescent career is more work-oriented office, teachers, and medical personnel, while urban youth is more oriented to the profession of doctors, businessmen, and lecturers.

Recommendations for counselors: rural youth need information and consulting services for early career recognition, urban youth need career maturity through placement and consultancy services.

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