# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER INFORMATION SERVICES AND STUDENTS' CAREER PLANNING SKILLS AT UIN RADEN FATAH PALEMBANG

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**Abstract**
The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between career development center information services and students' career planning skills. This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational research type. The population amounted to 141 students. From the sampling technique used using Slovin, there was a sample of 59 students. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation, with a total of 25 question items from each instrument. After testing the validity with the results of rcount greater than rtable, the data is declared valid. The data analysis technique used uses the product-moment correlation test. The results of this study indicate that from the results of the product-moment correlation data test, there is a relationship between career development center information services and career planning skills in the moderate category. The determination of the relationship is taken based on the interpretation of the correlation coefficient which is in the interval between 0.40 - 0.599. Based on data hypothesis testing in the research that has been done, there is no relationship between career development center services and students' career planning skills, there is a value of 0.528 which means that the relationship has a moderate relationship. However, in terms of the strength of the relationship between Career Development Center information services and student career planning, the strength of the relationship is quite strong. This means that this career planning ability is not too strongly related to the career development center information service or in other words, the career planning ability has a relationship but little.

**Keywords:** Information services, career development center, career planning

*Abstrak*
*Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara layanan informasi career development center dengan kemampuan perencanaan karir mahasiswa . Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian korelasional. Populasi berjumlah 141 mahasiswa. Dari teknik sampling yang digunakan menggunakan slovin maka terdapat sampel yang berjumlah 59 orang mahasiswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dokumentasi, dengan jumlah soal 25 item pertanyaan dari masing-masing instrument. Setelah di uji validitas dengan hasil rhitung lebih besar dari rtabel maka data tersebut dinyatakan valid. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan menggunakan uji korelasi product moment. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari hasil uji data korelasi product moment, terdapat hubungan layanan informasi career*

*development center dengan kemampuan perencanaan karir berada pada kategori sedang. Penetepan hubungan tersebut diambil berdasarkan interpretasi koefisien korelasi yang berada pada interval antara 0,40 – 0,599. Berdasarkan pengujian hipotesis data dalam penelitian yang telah dilakukan, ada tidak adanya suatu hubungan antara layanan career development center dengan kemampuan perencanaan karir mahasiswa ini terdapat nilai 0,528 yang berarti hubungan tersebut memiliki hubungan yang sedang. Namun ditinjau dari kekuatan hubungan tersebut antara layanan informasi career development center dengan perencanaan karir mahasiswa tingkat kekuatan hubungannya cukup kuat. Maknanya kemampuan perencanaan karir ini tidak terlalu kuat hubungannya oleh layanan informasi career development center atau dengan kata lain kemampuan perencanaan karir ada hubungannya tetapi sedikit.*

***Kata kunci****: Layanan informasi, career development center, perencanaan karir*

## INTRODUCTION

Students are prospective new workforce who are educated both in soft skills and hard skills, both from public and private universities. Being a student is the initial stage in the career planning phase which will focus on a particular career. According to Wahyu et al. (2022), Career problems commonly faced by students are mistakes in choosing majors in college. This is supported by a survey conducted by Fahima and Akmal, where it was stated in the study that 38 students at one university in Jakarta wanted to change majors. 42% of them were first-year students, 58% were students above the second year of college and the majority of their reasons for changing majors were feeling unsuitable for the majors they chose. This is following the author's findings where one of the career problems that the author encounters both in junior high school, high school, and college is that final year students or college students still experience confusion in choosing a further school (Rahmi, 2019; Veronika, 2023).

Higher education has the aim that graduate students have broad knowledge, high skills, and noble morals, and are ready to enter the world of work (Maris & Rahmi, 2022). Students in college are equipped with various theories and skills in their scientific fields. The knowledge and skills acquired during college are provisions for living the student's life in the future. According to Suherman et al. (2023), Career planning is the process of individuals assessing themselves and the world of work, planning steps to achieve career choices, and making rational reasoning before deciding on the desired career. Roe and Hoppock stated that a person's career choice is motivated by a person's needs (Upadianti & Indrawati, 2020). Based on this theory, a person will choose a job according to their needs. So students who have graduated will choose a career because of their need for a job. According to Lestari & Rahardjo, it is suggested that newly graduated undergraduates have not fully considered their abilities, interests, and personality in choosing and determining a job (Mulyawati & Saraswati, 2021).

As a student, apart from being influenced by family, gender, and personality, his life including career planning is influenced by the association of a peer environment or social

friends. As a student in addition to having a family environment, community environment, and campus environment. In the campus environment, all existing components become an environment for students, be it classmates, lecturers, curriculum, learning process, infrastructure, and services provided (Baha & Kholifah, 2023). In career planning, students can get information services in the form of digital media that can be accessed on social media. Career information services are included in classical services which aim to equip individuals with various knowledge and understanding of various things that are useful for knowing themselves, planning and developing life patterns as students, family members, and society (Abubakar et al., 2020; Dermawan et al., 2022; Djodjobo et al., 2023).

Information services are provided to students to help students gain knowledge about themselves and the existing world of work so that students can plan and make the right decisions for their future careers (Simon et al., 2023). Information services also play an important role in equipping students with various things that are useful for planning, knowing themselves, and developing patterns of life as students (Farida & Naim, 2021; Setiawan & Nusantoro, 2020). Career Development Center (CDC) is a career center development institution that stands under the auspices of universities at Raden Fatah State Islamic University Palembang. One of the services of the CDC UIN Raden Fatah Palembang that researchers will examine is career information services. The advantages of the program provided in career information services from CDC UIN Raden Fatah Palembang are job vacancy information, tracer study, career counseling, scholarships, workshops, job fairs, internships, entrepreneurship, and socialization of CDC activities. The importance of preparing graduates with the competencies required by the world of work with the development of Indonesian education.

This is the basis for UIN Raden Fatah Palembang to establish a career center institution called Career Development Center (CDC) which provides services to graduates to add skills and competencies needed in the world of work. This is in line with the career information services provided by the CDC UIN Raden Fatah Palembang where this service is to help students, especially alumni in understanding and knowing the world of work and being able to make career planning in the future. Since then in 2014 UIN Raden Fatah Palembang has established Career Development Center (CDC) UIN Raden Fatah Palembang as a forum for developing the quality of human resources to become a competent and ready-to-use workforce. Career Development Center (CDC) UIN Raden Fatah Palembang aims to be a good mediator between job seekers and companies/agencies/industries that need workers.

From the explanation above, the existence of CDC can provide career insights to students and can improve the ability of students to do career planning, but the fact from the observation students are still a lot confused about what to do after graduation later and some are still confused about their abilities about their talents and interests.

## METHOD

This research method is quantitative. Based on the ideology of positivism, quantitative research is a method that can be used to examine certain populations and samples (Nurlan, 2019). According to Djaali, (2021), statistical data analysis is designed to describe and test hypotheses. The researchers used a correlational research approach in their study. The definition of correlational research is a study that explores differences in the features of two or more variables. Data collection techniques use questionnaires and documentation. Population describes a large amount of data in research, and the population is also a collection of all other things and measurements that are the topic of attention in a study. In this study, the researchers determined the population that was the topic of investigation, namely Islamic counseling guidance students class of 2020, totaling 141 students. In this study, the researchers selected 141 students from the class of 2020 as their sample. In this investigation, the researchers used the Slovin formula to calculate the number of samples to be used in this study. The formula used is:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Keterangan:

n : number of samples

N: total population

E: error tolerance limit (0.01)

$$n = \frac{n}{1+Ne^2} = \frac{141}{1+141(10\%)^2} = \frac{141}{1+141(0.01)} = \frac{141}{1+1,41} = \frac{141}{2,41} = 58,50 = 59$$

Since the above calculation produces decimal results, the value of 58.50 is rounded to 59. As a result, the sample for this study consists of 59 students.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this service is for people to have the right knowledge (information), both about themselves and about their environment, as well as learning resources needed by service users to be competent when planning and making decisions (Budianto, 2023; Nugraheni & Ratnaningsih, 2021). According to the research findings, there were 59 respondents from students and researchers of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang who distributed career development center information services questionnaires using the results of the SPSS version 24 application assistance test. Based on these findings, 80% of career development center information services fall into the middle group. It can be said that students at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang have an intermediate level of career planning ability, as they are still analyzing their talents, strengths, and limitations when deciding on their professional path later. Consequently, career planning can be characterized as an organized process that is deliberately intended to make individuals aware of the characteristics associated with their particular profession and the long sequence of phases that lead to career fulfillment in achieving one's career (Inayah et al., 2022). Furthermore, career planning is the process by which individuals choose career goals and pathways toward these goals to avoid mistakes in occupational choices and have a clear career orientation. Professional planning can also be described as the process

one goes through before choosing a professional option to achieve a particular career (Amin, 2023; Chandra & Wae, 2023). According to the research findings, 59 students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang participated, and the researcher distributed a questionnaire of students' career planning ability, which was calculated using the test results of SPSS version 24.

Based on the data hypotheses tested in the study, there is no relationship between career development center services and the capacity to plan students' careers, with a value of 0.528 indicating a moderate relationship. However, the strong relationship between Career Development Center information services and students' career planning indicates that the relationship is quite strong. This indicates that career planning ability is not too strong to be associated with career development center information services, or in other words, career planning ability has something to do with but little. Furthermore, according to the results of the Pearson Product Moment correlation test study, 84% of the 59 students have a moderate or strong relationship strength, implying that the relationship between career development center information services is not optimal for students, or in other words, the ability to plan students' careers is not very influential on students. The results of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation test can be seen as follows:

**Correlations**

| | | Information services | Career planning skills |
|---|---|---|---|
| Information services | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .528[**] |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| | N | 59 | 59 |
| Career planning skills | Pearson Correlation | .528[**] | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |
| | N | 59 | 59 |

The product-moment correlation test produces 0.528 based on the data in the table above. If the calculated value (0.528) is greater than the rtable value (0.302), then there is a relationship between career development center information services and student career planning skills. If the calculated value (0.528) is less than the rtable value (0.3022), then there is no relationship. Judging from the interpretation of the correlation coefficient, the R-value can be found in the table, which is as follows:

**Table. Criteria for Relationship Level and Strength in Relationship**

| NO | CORRELATION | VALUE INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0,00-0,199 | Weak relationship |
| 2 | 0,20-0,399 | Low relationship |
| 3 | 0,40-0,599 | Medium relationship |
| 4 | 0,60-0,799 | Medium relationship |
| 5 | 0,80-0,1000 | Very strong relationship |

Based on the rules obtained from the calculation of the Pearson product-moment correlation test, the relationship between Career Development Center Information Services and Career Planning Capability of Students at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang has a medium with a value of 0.528 and a value in the interval between 0.40 and 0.599. This shows that the relationship between professional development center information services has a minimal impact on career planning capacity, but the relationship between the two variables is not very strong.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that simultaneously found the value of R = 0.528 there is a moderate relationship. 84% with a total of 59 students there is a moderate or strong relationship strength, meaning that judging from the strength of the relationship between the relationship between the relationship between career development center information services and student career planning, the level of relationship strength is quite strong. This means that career planning skills are not too strong to be associated with career development center information services or in other words career planning skills have something to do but little.

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