OVERVIEW OF CAREER CHOICES OF STUDENTS IN GARUT CITY DISTRICT

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Abstract

Career choice is a crucial process in shaping students' future, especially at the lower secondary (SMP) and upper secondary (SMA/SMK) education levels. This study aims to provide an overview of students' career choices across Garut Kota District. Based on data collected from 794 respondents, it was found that 55% of SMP students have a social personality type and choose community service fields at 65%. Similarly, 64% of SMA students have a social personality type, with 75% choosing community service fields, and 67% of SMK students share the same personality type, with 77% opting for careers in community service. Factors such as external pressure, lack of career exploration, and limited understanding of interests and talents were identified as major obstacles. John L. Holland's RIASEC theory, which links personality types to work environments, was identified as a useful approach to help students understand their potential and align it with suitable career paths. This study recommends the importance of career guidance services at the SMP and SMA/SMK levels to map interests and talents while providing proper career direction. Such efforts can help students make well-informed career decisions that align with their individual potential.

Keywords: career choice, students, RIASEC, interests and talents, career guidance

Abstrak

Pemilihan karier merupakan proses penting dalam menentukan masa depan siswa, terutama pada jenjang pendidikan menengah pertama (SMP) dan menengah atas (SMA/SMK). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran umum mengenai pilihan karier siswa se-Kecamatan Garut Kota. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari 794 responden, ditemukan bahwa 55% siswa SMP bertipe kepribadian sosial dan memilih bidang kerja layanan komunitas dengan persentase 65%, ditemukan bahwa 64% siswa SMA bertipe kepribadian sosial dan memilih bidang kerja layanan komunitas dengan persentase 75%, ditemukan bahwa 67% siswa SMK bertipe kepribadian sosial dan memilih bidang kerja layanan komunitas dengan persentase 77%. Faktor-faktor seperti tekanan eksternal, kurangnya eksplorasi karier, dan minimnya pemahaman tentang minat dan bakat menjadi kendala utama. Teori RIASEC dari John L. Holland, yang mengaitkan tipe kepribadian dengan lingkungan kerja, diidentifikasi sebagai salah satu pendekatan yang dapat membantu siswa

memahami potensi diri dan lingkungan karier yang sesuai. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pentingnya layanan bimbingan karier di tingkat SMP dan SMA/SMK untuk memetakan minat, bakat, serta memberikan arahan karier yang tepat agar siswa dapat menentukan pilihan karier yang matang dan sesuai dengan potensi diri mereka. Abstrak dibuat dalam dua bahasa, yaitu Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. Abstrak memuat secara singkat tentang latar belakang, tujuan, metode penelitian, hasil penelitian, dan kesimpulan penelitian.

Kata kunci*: pilihan karier, siswa, RIASEC, minat dan bakat, bimbingan karier*

INTRODUCTION

Career selection is one of the important stages in an individual's life, especially adolescents who are at the high school or vocational level career choice is one of the important decisions in a person's life career problems that occur in adolescents are usually related to the choice of type of education, which leads to the choice of type of work in the future. Especially for teenagers who are on the verge of transitioning to the world of work or higher education (Irwan, 2022) (Dewi, 2021). General education in high school tends to prepare students to continue their education, while vocational education in vocational schools prioritizes students' readiness to enter the workforce as well as further education that is in accordance with their vocational (Nufus, 2017). However, in reality, many students or individuals have difficulty in determining career choices that suit their talents and interests, this is evidenced by research conducted by Triana which shows that as many as 45% of high school students do not have a plan about the career they will choose because they are still experiencing doubts, this shows that there is a great need to provide better career guidance to high school students to assist them in identifying their interests, talents, and potentials and choosing an appropriate career. (Ridho, 2020).

The concepts in Holland's theory, such as personality type and its relationship to career interests, can be applied well in the context of Indonesian culture (Djamal, 2019). The main focus of Holland's theory is placed on understanding vocational behavior to produce practical ways to help people, both young people, adults or even the elderly in their careers both in the world of education and the world of work (Siti, 2021). This theory emphasizes the concept of interest as the basis for the formation of a person's personality. This theory also emphasizes personal competence, educational behavior, social behavior and personality. Holland identifies six main personality types that reflect an individual's interests and talents towards a particular type of job or activity. Each of these personality types has special characteristics and preferences, (Asri, 2021). Holland identifies six main personality types that reflect an individual's interest and talent for a specific type of job or activity called RIASEC Each of these personality types has specific characteristics and preferences so that they can direct individuals to specific professions (Yusuf, 2024). RIASEC is an acronym that represents six personality types and work environments Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional this theory is based on the premise that people will be more satisfied and productive in jobs that suit their personality type (Setroyoni, 2024).

Career guidance services based on Holland's theory of interests and talents can help junior high, high school/vocational school students and BK teachers in choosing a career that suits their potential and interests (Agustin, 2021). John L. Holland's theory of career choice is one of the most well-known and frequently used models in career counseling, emphasizing the importance of matching individual personality types and the work environment to achieve career satisfaction and success. (Yuliasari, 2021). Holland's theory classifies personality types and work environments into six categories known as RIASEC: Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional. (Yuline, 2023). This theory-based career counseling guidance service aims to help individuals find a career that suits their personality type with this service, it is hoped that students can make the right work decisions and achieve success in their careers.

METHOD
The method used in this study is a quantitative research approach using a descriptive design. The quantitative method is a research approach that aims to describe certain phenomena in a systematic, accurate, and realistic way (Rangkuti, 2020). According to Yusuf (2016), this approach is used to describe the facts and characteristics of a particular population. In addition, this method also allows researchers to decipher the phenomenon by providing a detailed picture (Ramdhan, 2021). This approach focuses on collecting and analyzing numbers-based data to obtain generalizable conclusions from the population studied (Waruwu, 2023). A population is a group of individuals who share common characteristics. While a sample is one that represents the entire population (Creswell, 2012: 142). This study uses the Probability Sampling technique, which is a technique that selects individuals from the population that represents that population (Creswell, 2012: 142). Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2010: 82), Probability Sampling is a technique to provide equal opportunities for each member of the population to be selected to provide the same opportunity to be taken to every element of the population.

In this study, the sampling technique used is Probability Sampling using the Cluster Sampling technique. According to Cresweel (2012: 145) Cluster Sampling is a technique of selecting samples from a group with a very large population. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2010: 83) random group theater sampling) sampling is carried out on a sampling unit, where onitaya sampling consists of one group (chuur) Each item (individual) in the selected group will be taken as a sample From the results of the consideration, it was determined that the sample in this study was junior high school students in grade IX and high school and vocational school in grade XII.

As for the formula to calculate the sample size of the population whose number is known according to Issac and Michael (Sagiyono, 2017):

$$S = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q}{d^2(N-1) + \lambda^2 \cdot P \cdot Q}$$

Description:

S = number of samples

N = total population

χ^2 = chi-squared value with degrees of freedom (dk) = 1, error rate of 1%, 5%, or 10%

The following is a picture of the number of samples, as follows:

Figure 1. Specifier of Sample Quantity

PENENTUAN JUMLAH SAMPEL DARI POPULASI TERTENTU DENGAN TARAF KESALAHAN, 1, 5, DAN 10%

N	1%	5%	10%	N	1%	5%	10%	N	1%	5%	10%
10	10	10	10	280	197	155	138	2800	537	310	247
15	15	14	14	290	202	158	140	3000	543	312	248
20	19	19	19	300	207	161	143	3500	558	317	251
25	24	23	23	320	216	167	147	4000	569	320	254
30	29	28	27	340	225	172	151	4500	578	323	255
35	33	32	31	360	234	177	155	5000	586	326	257
40	38	36	35	380	242	182	158	6000	598	329	259
45	42	40	39	400	250	186	162	7000	606	332	261
50	47	44	42	420	257	191	165	8000	613	334	263
55	51	48	46	440	265	195	168	9000	618	335	263
60	55	51	49	460	272	198	171	10000	622	336	263
65	59	55	53	480	279	202	173	15000	635	340	266
70	63	58	56	500	285	205	176	20000	642	342	267
75	67	62	59	550	301	213	182	30000	649	344	268
80	71	65	62	600	315	221	187	40000	563	345	269
85	75	68	65	650	329	227	191	50000	655	346	269
90	79	72	68	700	341	233	195	75000	658	346	270
95	83	75	71	750	352	238	199	100000	659	347	270
100	87	78	73	800	363	243	202	150000	661	347	270
110	94	84	78	850	373	247	205	200000	661	347	270
120	102	89	83	900	382	251	208	250000	662	348	270
130	109	95	88	950	391	255	211	300000	662	348	270
140	116	100	92	1000	399	258	213	350000	662	348	270
150	122	105	97	1100	414	265	217	400000	662	348	270
160	129	110	101	1200	427	270	221	450000	663	348	270
170	135	114	105	1300	440	275	224	500000	663	348	270
180	142	119	108	1400	450	279	227	550000	663	348	270
190	148	123	112	1500	460	283	229	600000	663	348	270
200	154	127	115	1600	469	286	232	650000	663	348	270
210	160	131	118	1700	477	289	234	700000	663	348	270
220	165	135	122	1800	485	292	235	750000	663	348	270
230	171	139	125	1900	492	294	237	800000	663	348	271
240	176	142	127	2000	498	297	238	850000	663	348	271
250	182	146	130	2200	510	301	241	900000	663	348	271
260	187	149	133	2400	520	304	243	950000	663	348	271
270	192	152	135	2600	529	307	245	1000000	663	348	271
								∞	664	349	272

Here are the breakdown of population members and research samples seen in the following table:

Table 1. Sample and population

NO.	SCHOOL NAME	POPULATION	SAMPLE
1.	SMPN 1 Garut	320	167
2.	SMPN 2 Garut	500	205
3.	SMAN 11 Garut	200	129
4.	SMKN 11 Garut	550	213
	Total Amount	1.570	714

Measurement of vocational interests is often carried out using instruments based on Holland's theory. These instruments are designed to measure an individual's interest in a variety of activities, personal characteristics, subjects, and types of work. According to Holland (Brown & Lent, 2004), the format of vocational interest instruments is generally in the form of statements that reflect activities, competencies, and job preferences. In the development of instruments, the aspects in the RIASEC (Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, Conventional) model are the main framework. The instrument grid involves components such as daily activities, subjects of interest, type of work, and personality characteristics relevant to the RIASEC personality type.

The use of the Guttman scale in the assessment of career options is designed to provide a firm answer to the attributes being assessed. According to Guttman (Coaley, 2010), this scale

is a single ordinal scale used to measure a specific attribute with a firm answer, such as "Yes" or "No". In the context of career choice, the Guttman scale is used to reveal students' career preferences through a series of questions specifically designed to reflect their interests and career choices. This scale simplifies the scoring process because it provides binary results and is easy to analyze (Sugiyono, 2010).

For modern implementation, data from respondents' answers is often collected using digital platforms such as Google Forms. Students are asked to answer a series of questions by choosing a "Yes" or "No" option, which is then collected and analyzed to provide insight into their career choices. This approach not only makes scoring easier but also allows for the efficient collection of large amounts of data with a score of points with a value of 1 for yes and 0 for no.

According to Sugiyono (2010), data analysis techniques are used to direct research to answer problem formulations. Data analysis was carried out after the data and all respondents were successfully collected. Based on this statement, through data analysis and the process, data will be produced that describes the scale of career choice in adolescents in junior high, high school and vocational schools throughout Garut District, so that it can answer the formulation of the problem in this study.

The formulation of the problem was answered using a percentage of students' answers regarding the scale of career choice with 3 categories, namely high, medium, and low. The calculation of the persistence level score (grit) is obtained by the following steps:

1. Calculate the total score from the overall data obtained

2. Grouping data into three categories based on frequency distribution

There were four research questions asked. The following is a summary of the research problem in general:

1. What is the general overview of the career choice of students in the Garut Kota sub-district?

2. What are the implications of BK information services for students' career choices?

The formulation of the problem was answered using a percentage of students' answers regarding the scale of career choice with three categories, namely high, medium, and low. The grouping of career choice scores uses the following categorization:

Table 2. Value Categorization

SCORE	CLASSIFICATION	INTERPRETATION
79-100	Tall	Individuals are very interested in the field as compared to other fields. Individuals show great interest in activities, personal character, fields of

50-74	Keep	Individuals are interested in the field compared to other fields. It shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but is not interested in the field
0-49	Low	Individuals are less or less interested in the field compared to other fields. It shows that there is no interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work, not oriented to the field and needs further guidance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These results were obtained through research instruments that have been tested for validity and reliability, then analyzed to provide a preliminary description of the respondents' career choice tendencies. This overview aims to provide an understanding of how each personality type is distributed in the study sample population, as well as the outcome categories (low, medium, high) resulting from the assessment scale. Furthermore, the data will be presented in the form of tables, graphs, or diagrams to facilitate further interpretation and analysis. This picture is the basis for understanding the relationship between individual personality types and appropriate career choices, as described in Holland's theory.

1. General profile of junior high school career options

In general, the description of the scale of career choice of junior high school students in Garut sub-district is oriented towards social type with an average calculation of 55% of the standard deviation of 8.58. Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that the general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the realistic type is mostly in the low category (63%). For the investigative type in the low category (54%), the artistic type in the low category (62%), the social type in the medium category (48%), the enterpising type in the low category (59%) and finally the conventional type in the low category (49%). More clearly can be seen in table 1.3 and chart 1.1.

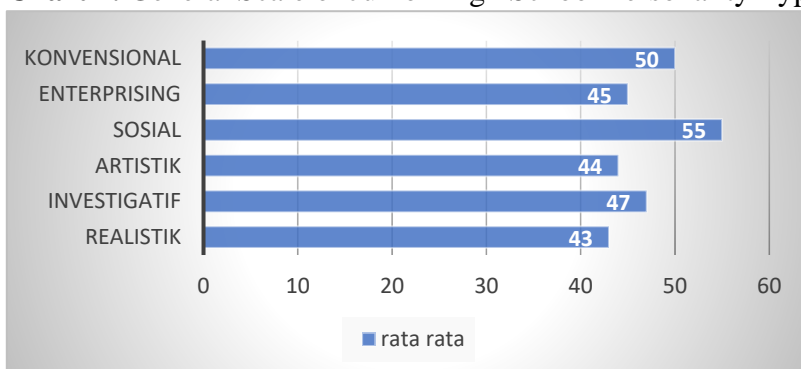**Chart 1.** General Scale of Junior High School Personality Type

Table 3. General Scale of Junior High School Personality Type

CAREER CHOICE SCALE	FIELD	CATEGORY		
		Tall	Keep	Low
REALISTIC	mechanic	3%	19%	78%
	Legal services	16%	47%	37%
	nature	10%	37%	54%
INVESTIGATIVE	mathematics	9%	31%	60%
	Ipa	9%	28%	60%
	Health Sciences	26%	42%	32%
ARTISTIK	Craft art	15%	25%	60%
	Performing arts	16%	33%	50%
	Penulisan	8%	26%	66%
SOCIAL	Community Services	42%	40%	19%
	Education	17%	40%	43%
	Children's Education	10%	42%	48%
ENTERPRISING	Public Relations	12%	33%	55%
	Business	19%	32%	50%
	Marketing	12%	24%	64%
CONVENTIONAL	Perkantoran	15%	34%	51%
	Food Service	19%	35%	46%
	Hotels And tourism	18%	41%	41%

In general, from the chart and table above, the overview of the scale of career choice of junior high school students in Garut Kota sub-district is oriented to the social type of community service work field with an average calculation of 65 standard deviations of 3.31 Based on the frequency distribution, it can be known that the general profile of the scale of student career choice for the realistic type is in the mechanical field, the majority of which are in the low category (72%). For legal services in the medium category (47%), the natural sector in the low category (54%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the Investigative type in the field of mathematics in the low category (60%), the field of natural sciences in the low category (60%), the field of health sciences in the medium category (42%), the general profile of the scale of students' career choice for, artistic type in the field

of craft arts in the low category (60%), the field of performing arts in the low category (50%), the art of writing in the low category (66%).

The general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the social type of community service in the medium category (42%), the education sector in the low category (43%), the field of children's education in the low category (48%), the general profile of the scale of student career choice for the enterprising type in the public relations field in the low category (55%), the business sector in the low category (50%), and the marketing field in the low category (64%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the conventional type of office sector in the low category (51%), food service in the low category (46%), hospitality and tourism in the low category (41%) for the general profile of the work service sector will be presented in chart 1.2

Chart 2. General Profile of the Field of Work Services

bidang	persentase		kategori
Layanan Komunitas		65%	Sedang
Ilmu Kesehatan		57%	Sedang
Perhotelan Dan Pariwisata		53%	Sedang
Layanan Hukum		51%	Sedang
Pendidikan		51%	Sedang
Layanan Makanan		50%	Sedang
Seni Pertunjukan		48%	Rendah
Pendidikan Anak		48%	Rendah
Bisnis		48%	Rendah
Perkantoran		47%	Rendah
Alam		46%	Rendah
Hubungan Masyarakat		46%	Rendah
Seni Kriya		44%	Rendah
Matematika		43%	Rendah
IPA		42%	Rendah
Penulisan		41%	Rendah
Marketing		41%	Rendah
Mekanik		33%	Rendah

It can be seen from the results of the categorization of the results of the highest career choice scale work fields, namely the field of community service (65%), which is categorized as medium and followed by health sciences (57%), hospitality and tourism (53%), legal services (51%), education (51%), and food service (50%), it shows that there is an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but has not been consistent (not yet sure) in choosing these fields so that they need further guidance then There is a high category which is the field of community service, this shows that individuals are interested in that field compared to other fields. Individuals show interest in activities, personal character, fields of study, occupations and have already determined their preferred orientation in those fields.

Furthermore, in the low category are performing arts (48%), children's education (48%), business (48%), office (47%), nature (46%), public relations (46%), craft arts (44%), mathematics (43%), science (42%), writing (41%), marketing (41%), and mechanics (33%). This shows that individuals are not interested in the field compared to other fields. It shows that there is no interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work, not oriented to the field and needs further guidance.

2. General profile of high school career options

In general, the description of the scale of career choice of high school students in Garut sub-district is oriented towards social type with an average calculation of 64% of the standard deviation of 7.92. Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that the general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the realistic type is mostly in the medium category (51%). For the investigative type in the medium category (53%), the artistic type in the low category (48%), the social type in the medium category (64%), the enterpising type in the medium category (57%) and finally the conventional type in the medium category (61%). More clearly can be seen in table 4 and chart 3.

Chart 3. General Scale of High School Students' Personality Types
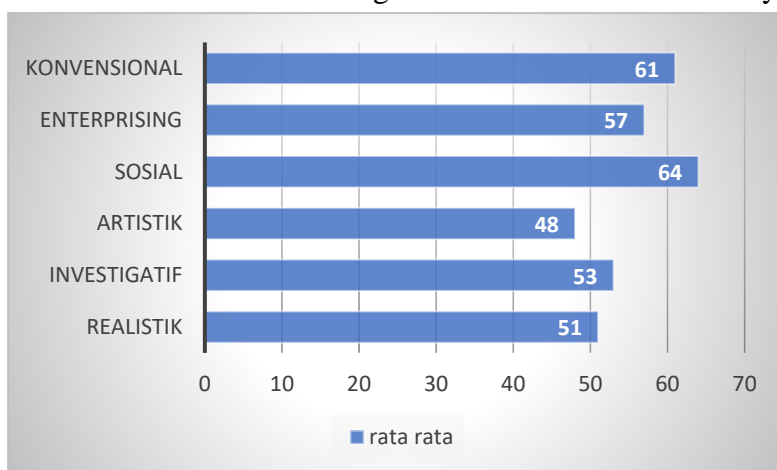

Table 4. General Scale of High School Personality Type

CAREER CHOICE SCALE	FIELD	CATEGORY		
		Tall	Keep	Low
REALISTIC	mechanic	5%	25%	70%
	Legal services	32%	41%	27%
	nature	21%	43%	36%
INVESTIGATIVE	mathematics	15%	43%	42%
	Ipa	16%	27%	57%

	Health Sciences	35%	43%	21%
ARTISTIK	Craft art	23%	24%	53%
	Performing arts	19%	37%	44%
	Penulisan	12%	33%	56%
SOCIAL	Community Services	68%	26%	6%
	Education	31%	38%	31%
	Children's Education	22%	48%	29%
ENTERPRISING	Public Relations	24%	38%	38%
	Business	35%	35%	30%
	Marketing	29%	34%	37%
CONVENTIONAL	Perkantoran	35%	37%	29%
	Food Service	33%	37%	30%
	Hotels And tourism	34%	40%	26%

In general, seen from the chart and table above, the overview of the scale of career choice of high school students in Garut Kota sub-district is oriented to the social type of community service work with an average calculation of 75, a standard deviation of 2.50 Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that the general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the realistic type is that the majority of the mechanical field is in the low category (70%). For legal services in the medium category (41%), the natural field in the medium category (43%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the Investigative type in the field of mathematics in the medium category (43%), the field of natural sciences in the low category (57%), the field of health sciences in the medium category (43%), the general profile of the scale of students' career choice for, the artistic type of the field of craft arts in the low category (53%), the field of performing arts in the low category (44%), the art of writing in the low category (56%).

The general profile of the scale of student career choice for the social type of community service in the high category (68%), the education sector in the medium category (38%), the field of children's education in the medium category (48%), the general profile of the scale of student career choice for the enterprising type in the public relations sector in the medium category (48%), the business sector in the medium category (35%), the marketing field in the medium category (34%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the conventional type of office sector in the medium category (37%), food service in the medium category (37%), hospitality and tourism sector in the medium category (40%) for the general profile of the work service sector will be presented in chart 1.4

Chart 4. Categorization of High School Work Outcomes

Bidang	persentase		kategori
Layanan Komunitas		75%	Tinggi
Perhotelan Dan Pariwisata		62%	Sedang
Ilmu Kesehatan		62%	Sedang
Perkantoran		61%	Sedang
Layanan Hukum		60%	Sedang
Bisnis		60%	Sedang
Pendidikan		59%	Sedang
Layanan Makanan		59%	Sedang
Pendidikan Anak		57%	Sedang
Marketing		55%	Sedang
Hubungan Masyarakat		55%	Sedang
Alam		55%	Sedang
Seni Pertunjukan		51%	Sedang
Matematika		51%	Sedang
Seni Kriya		48%	Rendah
Penulisan		46%	Rendah
IPA		45%	Rendah
Mekanik		37%	Rendah

It can be seen from the results of the categorization of the results of the highest career choice scale work, namely community service (75%), this shows that individuals are interested in activities, personal character, fields of study, work and have determined the orientation of choice in these fields. Then the medium categories are health sciences and tourism hospitality (62%), legal and business services (60%), education and food service (59%), children's education (57%), nature, marketing and public relations (55%), mathematics and performing arts (51%). This shows that the individual is interested in the field compared to his or her field. It shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but has not been consistent (yet) in choosing the field. Furthermore, in the low category there are craft arts (48%), writing (46%), science (45%) and mechanics (27%), this shows that individuals are not interested in these fields compared to other fields. It shows that there is no interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work, not oriented to the field and needs further guidance.

3. General profile of vocational school career options

In general, the overview of the scale of career choice of vocational school students in Garut sub-district is oriented towards social type with an average calculation of 63% of the standard deviation of 7.57. Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that the general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the realistic type is mostly in the medium category (47%). For investigative type in the medium category (51%), artistic type in the low category (49%), social type in the medium category (67%), enterpising type in the medium category

(60%) and finally conventional type in the medium category (63%). More clearly can be seen in table 1.5 and chart 1.5

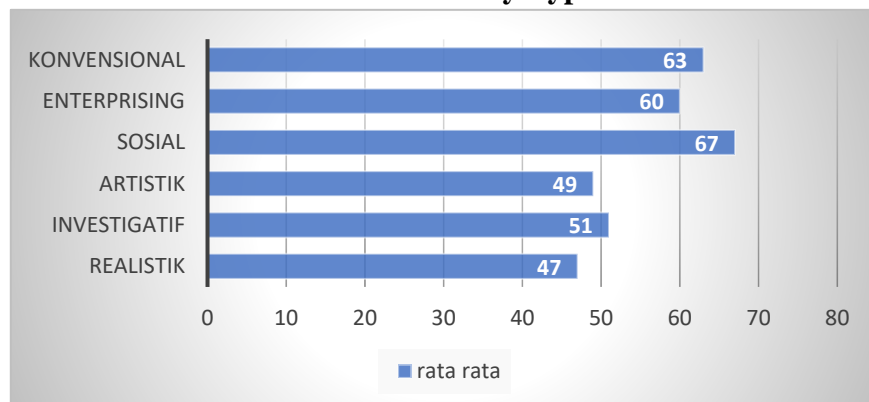**Chart 5. General Scale of Personality Type of Vocational School Students**

Table 5. General Scale of SMK Personality Type

CAREER CHOICE SCALE	FIELD	CATEGORY		
		Tall	Keep	Low
REALISTIC	mechanic	1%	17%	82%
	Legal services	23%	48%	30%
	nature	10%	43%	47%
INVESTIGATIVE	mathematics	27%	36%	37%
	Ipa	9%	19%	72%
	Health Sciences	28%	43%	28%
ARTISTIK	Craft art	19%	26%	55%
	Performing arts	28%	31%	41%
	Penulisan	12%	36%	52%
SOCIAL	Community Services	65%	28%	7%
	Education	37%	42%	20%
	Children's Education	27%	44%	29%
ENTERPRISING	Public Relations	22%	40%	38%
	Business	43%	39%	18%
	Marketing	32%	40%	28%
CONVENTIONAL	Perkantoran	52%	27%	21%

	Food Service	29%	39%	32%
	Hotels And tourism	31%	42%	27%

In general, seen from charts 4.8 and 4.6, the overview of the career choice scale of high school students in Garut Kota sub-district is oriented to the social type of community service work with an average calculation of 75, a standard deviation of 2.50 Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that the general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the realistic type is that the majority of the mechanical field is in the low category (70%). For legal services in the medium category (41%), the natural field in the medium category (43%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choice for the Investigative type in the field of mathematics in the medium category (43%), the field of natural sciences in the low category (57%), the field of health sciences in the medium category (43%), the general profile of the scale of students' career choice for, the artistic type of the field of craft arts in the low category (53%), the field of performing arts in the low category (44%), the art of writing in the low category (56%).

The general profile of the scale of student career choice for the social type of community service in the high category (68%), the education sector in the medium category (38%), the field of children's education in the medium category (48%), the general profile of the scale of student career choice for the enterprising type in the public relations sector in the medium category (48%), the business sector in the medium category (35%), the marketing field in the medium category (34%). The general profile of the scale of students' career choices for the conventional type of office sector in the medium category (37%), food service sector in the medium category (37%), hospitality and tourism sector in the medium category (40%) then on the chart is presented the general profile of work field services

Chart 6. General Scale of the Field of Work Services

Bidang	persentase		kategori
Layanan Komunitas		77%	Tinggi
Perkantoran		69%	Sedang
Bisnis		65%	Sedang
Pendidikan		63%	Sedang
Perhotelan Dan Pariwisata		61%	Sedang
Pendidikan Anak		60%	Sedang
Marketing		60%	Sedang
Ilmu Kesehatan		60%	Sedang
Layanan Makanan		58%	Sedang
Layanan Hukum		57%	Sedang
Matematika		56%	Sedang
Seni Pertunjukan		54%	Sedang
Hubungan Masyarakat		54%	Sedang
Alam		50%	Sedang
Penulisan		47%	Rendah
Seni Kriya		46%	Rendah
IPA		37%	Rendah
Mekanik		33%	Rendah

It can be seen from the results of the categorization of the results of the highest career choice scale work, namely community service (75%), this shows that individuals are interested in activities, personal character, fields of study, work and have determined the orientation of choice in these fields. Then the medium categories are health sciences and tourism hospitality (62%), legal and business services (60%), education and food service (59%), children's education (57%), nature, marketing and public relations (55%), mathematics and performing arts (51%). This shows that the individual is interested in the field compared to his or her field. It shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but has not been consistent (yet) in choosing the field.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, data processing and hypothesis testing, the author concludes that the general overview of the career choice of students SE-Garut Kota District is based on the research objectives and the formulation of the research problem, then the author can answer from the results of the research as follows:

1. The results of the study show an overview of the career choices of students in Garut Kota sub-district from junior high school showing that an average of 55% of junior high school students have a social personality with the highest field of work in community service as much as 65%, this shows the need for further career guidance because it is still classified as a medium category, it shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but not yet consistent (not yet sure) choosing the field so it requires further guidance.

   From high school, it shows that an average of 64% of high school students have a social personality with the highest field of work in community service as much as 75%, this shows that high school students already have an image that matches their talents and interests in determining their career, but there is a need for further career guidance because the majority are still classified as medium, it shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but has not been consistent (not yet sure) choosing these fields so they need further guidance even though there are fields of work that have a high average.

   From SMK, it shows that an average of 67% of high school students have a social personality with the highest field of work in community service as much as 77%, this shows that vocational students already have an image that is in accordance with their talents and interests in determining their career, but there is a need for further career guidance because the majority are still classified as medium categories, it shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but has not been consistent (not yet sure) choosing these fields so they need further guidance even though there are fields of work that have a high average.

2. The results of this study provide an overview of career choices which show that there are still many fields of work that are dominated by the medium category, this shows that the

majority of students need further career guidance because they are still classified as medium categories, it shows an interest in activities, personal character, field of study, work but is not yet consistent (not yet sure) choosing these fields so that they need further guidance so that maturity is needed in choosing a better career. This research has implications for counseling guidance teachers, so that career guidance materials or services are more widely considered the importance of career selection for future students to suit their interests and talents.

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