

COMPARISON OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF CAREER MURABILITY OF MAN STUDENTS
WITH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TANAH DATAR DISTRICT

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Abstract

This discussion starts from the problem, namely how to compare the career maturity of MAN students with high school students. Career maturity is the level at which individuals have mastered the tasks of career development, both knowledge and attitude components, which are in accordance with the stage of career development and career maturity is also an individual's ability to make the right career choices, including awareness of what is needed to make career decisions and level of career development. where individual choices are realistic and consistent. This study aims to determine and obtain data about the career maturity of MAN students and high school students, so whether there is a difference in career maturity between MAN students and high school students. The population of this research is SMA and MAN in Tanah Datar, the samples are MAN 2 Batusangkar and SMA 1 Pariangan. By taking samples at these schools by means of cluster random sampling, from the sampling, the samples were selected for local class X 1, class XI 1 local and class XII 1 local each school with a sample of 179 students. The type of research used is comparative descriptive by analyzing the differences in career maturity of MAN students and high school students. The measurement of career maturity is by using a questionnaire consisting of 43 statement items, with 4 answer choices. Data were analyzed using the "t" test. From the results of the study using the "t" test formula, it can be seen that the career maturity of the students of MAN 2 Batusangkar is higher than the career maturity of the students of SMA 1 Pariangan.

Keywords: Psychological state, Career maturity, students

Abstrak

Pembahasan ini bertolak dari permasalahan yaitu bagaimana perbandingan kematangan karir siswa MAN dengan siswa SMA. Kematangan karir merupakan tingkat dimana individu telah menguasai tugas perkembangan karirnya, baik komponen pengetahuan maupun sikap, yang sesuai dengan tahap perkembangan karir dan kematangan karir juga merupakan kemampuan individu untuk membuat pilihan karir yang tepat, termasuk kesadaran tentang hal yang dibutuhkan untuk membuat keputusan karir dan tingkat dimana pilihan individu realistis dan konsisten. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan memperoleh data tentang kematangan karir siswa MAN dan siswa SMA, jadi apakah ada perbedaan kematangan karir antara siswa MAN dengan siswa SMA. Populasi penelitian ini adalah SMA dan MAN se Tanah Datar, sampelnya adalah MAN 2 Batusangkar dan SMA 1 Pariangan. Dengan pengambilan sampel di sekolah tersebut dengan cara cluster random sampling, dari pengambilan sampel tersebut maka terpilihlah yang menjadi sampelnya kelas X 1 lokal, kelas XI 1 lokal dan kelas XII 1 lokal tiap sekolah dengan jumlah sampel 179 orang siswa. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif komparatif dengan menganalisis perbedaan kematangan karir siswa MAN dengan siswa SMA. Pengukuran kematangan karir yaitu dengan menggunakan angket yang terdiri dari 43 butir pernyataan, dengan 4 pilihan jawaban. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan tes "t". Dari hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan rumus tes "t" bahwa dapat dilihat lebih tinggi kematangan karir siswa MAN 2 Batusangkar dibandingkan kematangan karir siswa SMA 1 Pariangan.

Keywords: Keadaan Psikologis, Kematangan Karir, Siswa

Introduction

According to Super, during high school his career maturity is at the exploration level where at this exploration stage the characteristics are "related to the work environment, school and recreational experiences related to increasing work abilities (skills) and collecting work-related information". During the exploration period, it can be analyzed that the career maturity of high school students has characteristics, namely understanding of future career knowledge, understanding of self, understanding of the type of work, understanding of family support about the career that will be undertaken, students are able to plan their careers for the future. , students are able to make decisions about continuing their studies or going straight to work or looking for work after graduating from high school. From the explanation above, it can be seen that the stages or career maturity at the high school level are the same, so between SMA and MAN the stages of career maturity are the same. Super (in Winkel & Hastuti, 2006) states that career maturity is the individual's success in completing typical career development tasks at the stage of career development.”.¹

From this opinion, it can be concluded how the student can complete his developmental task, which development task is in accordance with the level of career maturity, such as the student understands and knows what the purpose of taking the major he chooses is, such as choosing majors in high school, making high school graduation decisions. Where do you want to go to college, what makes the difference later is the one that affects the career development itself, because one of the factors that affect the career is a factor from outside the individual itself, for example support from friends at school itself, which is actually seen at this time in high school. there are many gangs such as the children of the rich and the rich, the underprivileged who do not have close friends or friends at the school, while in MAN there are not so many gangs themselves, but seen in the phenomenon of career maturity, it is almost the same,

¹<http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/26496/4/Chapter%20II.pdf>

namely in MAN the author conduct interviews with teachers guide. based on the characteristics of the career maturity of high school students according to the super described above, we can see in fact that based on the interview the author got information from the supervising teacher that at MAN Batusangkar has been given career insight through information services to students but the student's career insight is still minimal, it can be seen from the phenomena, namely: Lack of knowledge of students about the college they will enter, students do not yet have awareness in learning, after graduating from MAN the student does not know which college to continue with, there is no student awareness of his future, many students are confused to choose a major in college, students' lack of insight for their future careers.² The author also conducted interviews with supervising teachers in high school which in high school had also been provided with information services but the student's career was still minimal, it can be seen from the phenomena, namely:

Students do not understand about their future careers, a small number of students in their careers are still in doubt, for example their majors in Social Sciences but they will later want to continue their studies in medicine, students lack knowledge of the colleges they will enter, many students take majors in schools of their parents' choice instead of own choice, There are still many students who withdraw from studying because there is no desire to continue their education to college, students' perseverance in learning is still very lacking.³ From the phenomena that exist in MAN and SMA, it can be seen that there is a difference between the theory and the phenomenon. Based on this phenomenon, the authors are interested in examining how the career maturity of MAN students with high school students is compared, therefore the author wants to examine it in the form of a scientific paper entitled: "COMPARATION OF CAREER Maturity OF MAN STUDENTS WITH SMAN STUDENTS". In carrying out this research, the formulation of the

² Wawancara dengan Guru pembimbing (Ilfaturrahmi. SPdi) di MAN 2 Batusangkar, 15 juni 2011)

³ Wawancara dengan Guru pembimbing (Dra. Normalia) di SMA 1 Pariangan, 16 juli 2011

problem is: "How does the career maturity of MAN students compare with high school students?"

Research methods

This type of research is a field research with a comparative descriptive nature. Comparative research is to compare two different objects from the two different objects found differences and similarities about certain problems. In this study, the authors will describe and interpret the data obtained relating to the comparison of career maturity of MAN students with high school students. In this study, the population was SMA and MAN in flat land where the total number of SMA was 15, namely SMA 1 Batusangkar, SMA 2 Batusangkar, SMA 3 Batusangkar, SMA 1 Sungayang, SMA 1 Sungai Tarab, SMA 2 Sungai Tarab, SMA 1 Lintau, SMA 2 Lintau, SMA 1 Padang Ganting, SMA 1 Batipuh, SMA 1 Pariangan, SMA 1 Salimpaung, SMA 1 X Koto, SMA 1 Rambatan, SMA 2 Rambatan. The population of MAN is MAN 1 Sungayang, MAN 2 Batusangkar, MAN 3 Lintau.

Samples from all MAN and SMA se flat land. The steps that the writer took were: making the names of the schools on a small piece of paper, after that the paper was rounded up like a paper for social gathering, after that the writer pulled out one of the papers, both from the SMAN and MAN groups, one was removed each. From the steps that the author did above, the samples were MAN 2 Batusangkar and SMAN 2 Pariangan. From all samples of all classes and locales at SMA 1 Pariangan and MAN 2 Batusangkar, the author will take one local for each class for this research sample, where the author takes the sample by means of cluster random sampling, which is taking randomly from the population, namely taking class samples randomly. random After taking a random sample or cluster random sampling, it can be local as follows:.

Table 3
Research Sample from SMA 1 Pariangan

NO	Kelas	Count
1	X.3	39 person
2	XI IPA.2	21 person

3	XII IPS.2	27 person
Jumlah		87 person

Table 4
Research Samples from MAN 2 Batusangkar

NO	Class	Count
1	X.6	32 person
2	XI IPS.2	31 person
3	XII BAHASA	29 person
Jumlah		92 person

Data collection techniques and tools

The research questionnaire is each variable about the career maturity of MAN students with high school students which will be translated into indicators. These indicators will be used as a starting point for compiling instrument items in the form of questions and statements

Results and Discussion

This research was conducted at MAN 2 Batusangkar and SMAN 1 Pariangan regarding the comparison of career maturity of MAN students with SMAN students in Tanah Datar. The number of samples in this study were 179 students, of which 92 were MAN students and 87 were SMAN students. Of the total MAN student respondents, there were 4 students who were absent or who did not fill out the questionnaire, while the SMA student respondents were also 2 students who did not fill out the questionnaire. The number of statement items in this questionnaire amounted to 43 statement items, some of which revealed career maturity. The author gives a weighted score for each alternative to the questionnaire as many as 4 alternative choices, ranging from strongly agree (SS) to strongly disagree (STS).

Comparison of Career Maturity of MAN Students with High School Students in Tanah Datar

Career maturity of MAN 2 Batusangkar students with SMAN 1 Pariangan students, the authors use the steps in processing the data, namely:

- a. Gives a variable symbol. Variable 1 for career maturity of students of MAN 2 Batusangkar is given the symbol X_1 , and variable 2 for career maturity of students of SMAN 1 Pariangan is given the symbol X_2 . The deviation of the score of variable 1 is given the symbol x_1 and the deviation of the score of variable 2 is given the symbol x_2 .
- b. Finding the mean of the variable X_1 with the formula:

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

To find the first mean, it is obtained from the total number of career maturity scores of MAN 2 Batusangkar students from the number of respondents then divided by the number of respondents..

- c. To find the variable X_2 with the formula:

To find the second mean, it is obtained from the total number of career maturity scores obtained from students of SMAN 1 Pariangan, the number of respondents is then divided by the number of respondents..

- d. Finding the deviation of the x_1 variable score with the formula:

$$x_1 = X_1 - M_1$$

Finding the deviation of this score is obtained from the total career maturity score of each student minus the mean obtained. The result of this subtraction is a positive and negative addition.

- e. Finding the deviation of the x_2 variable score with the formula:

$$x_2 = X_2 - M_2$$

Finding the deviation of this score is obtained from the total career maturity score of each student minus the mean obtained. The result of this subtraction produces a positive and negative addition.

- f. Squaring x_1 then adding up we get $\sum x_1^2$

By squaring the deviation of scores for variable one, it is added up.

- g. Squaring x_2 then adding up we get $\sum x_2^2$

By squaring the deviation of scores for variable two, we add up.

- h. Having obtained from each of these steps, it can be used the formula for find to:

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2} \right)}}$$

Keterangan:

M1 = Mean variabel 1

M2 = Mean variabel 2

x_1 = Deviasi skor variabel X1

x_2 = Deviasi skor variabel X2

$\sum x_1^2$ = Jumlah kuadrat deviasi skor variabel x1

$\sum x_2^2$ = Jumlah kuadrat deviasi skor variabel x2

N1 = Jumlah subjek variabel 1

N2 = Jumlah subjek variabel 2

Based on the results of statistical calculations, it is obtained $\sum X_1 = 4160$, $\sum X_2 = 5049$, $\sum x_1^2 = 1897$, $\sum x_2^2 = 3427$, sedangkan N1= 30 dan N2= 37

Mencari M1 adalah: $M1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$

$$M1 = \frac{4160}{30}$$

$$= 139$$

Mencari M2 adalah: $M2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$

$$M2 = \frac{5049}{37}$$

$$= 136$$

From the details above, it can be seen that the result of M1 is 139 and the result of M2 is 136.

By knowing M1, M2, x_1^2 , x_2^2 , N1, N2, it can be found that to is:

$$\begin{aligned} to &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right)\left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{139 - 136}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1897 + 3427}{30 + 37 - 2}\right)\left(\frac{30 + 37}{30 \times 37}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{5324}{65}\right)\left(\frac{67}{1110}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{(81,90)(0,060)}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2,216} \\ &= 1,35 \end{aligned}$$

To test the significance of to by comparing to ("t" the observation result or "t" the calculation result) with tt (the critical price "t" listed in the value table "t"), by first setting the degrees of freedom (df) or degrees of freedom (db) which can be obtained from the following formula:

$$df = (N1+N2) - 2 = (30 + 37) - 2 = 65$$

With a df of 65 and consulting the "t" value table at a significance level of 1% it turns out that: At the level of significance 1% $t_t = 2,65$

Because to has been obtained by 1.35, while $t_t = 2.65$

Then to is smaller than t_t , at the 1% level. Thus the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in career maturity between the two variables, the null hypothesis is accepted or approved.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in career maturity between class X MAN students and class X SMA students. From looking at M1 and M2 above, we can see that the careers of class X MAN students are more mature than X grade high school students, although there is no significant difference between the two variables.

As for the description of the data about the calculation to obtain the Mean and Deviation of the career maturity scores of class XI MAN and SMA students, it is obtained $X_1 = 4179$, $X_2 = 2483$, $x_1^2 = 4213$, $x_2^2 = 1051$, while $N_1 = 30$ and $N_2 = 21$

$$\text{Finding M1 is: } M1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M1 = \frac{4179}{30}$$

$$= 139$$

$$\text{Finding M2is: } M2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$$

$$M2 = \frac{2483}{21}$$

$$= 118$$

From the details above, it can be seen that the result of M1 is 139 and the result of M2 is 118.

By knowing M1, M2, x_1^2 , x_2^2 , N_1 , N_2 , it can be found that to is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_o &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2} \right)}} \\
 &= \frac{139 - 118}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4213 + 1051}{30 + 21 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{30 + 21}{30 \times 21} \right)}} \\
 &= \frac{21}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{5264}{49} \right) \left(\frac{51}{630} \right)}} \\
 &= \frac{21}{\sqrt{(107)(0,080)}} \\
 &= 7.19
 \end{aligned}$$

To test the significance of t_o by comparing to (" t " observation result or " t " calculation result) with t_t (critical price " t " listed in the table " t " value), by first setting the degrees of freedom (df) or degrees of freedom (db) which can be obtained from the following formula:

$$df = (N_1 + N_2) - 2 = (30 + 21) - 2 = 49$$

With a df of 49 and in consultation with the " t " value table at a significance level of 1%, it turns out that:

At the significance level of 1% $t_t = 2.68$

Because t_o has been obtained by 7.19, while $t_t = 2.68$

Then t_o is greater than t_t , at the 1% level. Thus the alternative hypothesis is accepted which states that there is a significant difference in career maturity between the two variables, then the alternative hypothesis is accepted or approved. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in career maturity between XI MAN students and XI SMA students. From M_1 and M_2 above, it can be seen that the career maturity of class XI MAN students is higher than that of XI class senior high school students.

The description of the data on the calculation to obtain the Mean and Deviation of the career maturity scores of the XII MAN class XII and XII SMA students in statistical calculations to obtain the Mean and Deviation of the Career Maturity Scores of the XII MAN (X1) and SMA (X2) class students, it is obtained $X_1 = 4214$, $X_2 = 3495$, $x_1^2 = 2299$, $x_2^2 = 4232$, while $N_1 = 28$ and $N_2 = 27$

$$\text{Finding } M_1 \text{ is: } M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{4214}{28}$$

$$= 150$$

$$\text{Finding } M_2 \text{ is: } M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{3495}{27}$$

$$= 129$$

From the details above, it is very clear that the result of M_1 is 150 and the result of M_2 is 129. With the knowledge of M_1 , M_2 , x_1^2 , x_2^2 , N_1 , N_2 , we can find to, namely:

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{150 - 129}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2299 + 4232}{28 + 27 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{28 + 27}{28 \times 27} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{21}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{6531}{53} \right) \left(\frac{55}{756} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{21}{\sqrt{(123)(0,072)}}$$

$$= 2,97$$

To test the significance of t_o by comparing to (" t " observation result or " t " calculation result) with t_t (critical price " t " listed in the table value " t "), by first setting the degrees of freedom (df) or degrees of freedom (db) which can be obtained from the following formula:

$$df = (N_1 + N_2) - 2 = (28 + 27) - 2 = 53$$

With a df of 53 and consulting with the " t " value table at a significance level of 1%, it turns out that:

At the significance level of 1% $t_t = 2.57$ because t_o has been obtained at 2.97. While $t_t = 2.57$. Then t_o is greater than t_t , at a significance level of 1%. Thus the alternative hypothesis is accepted which states that there is a significant difference in career maturity between the two variables, then the hypothesis is accepted or approved. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in career maturity between class XII MAN students and class XII SMA students. From looking at M_1 and M_2 above, it can be concluded that the careers of XII class MAN students are more mature than XII class high school students.

In statistical calculations, we get $X_1 = 12499$, $X_2 = 11027$, $x_1^2 = 12019$, $x_2^2 = 12731$, while $N_1 = 88$ and $N_2 = 85$. To find M_1 and M_2 then use the formula as described below :

$$\text{Finding } M_1 \text{ is: } M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{12499}{88} \\ = 142$$

$$\text{Finding } M_2 \text{ is: } M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{11027}{85} \\ = 130$$

From the details above, it can be seen that the result of M1 is 143 and the result of M2 is 130

By knowing M1, M2, $\sum x_1^2$, $\sum x_2^2$, N1 and N2, we can find to, namely:

$$\begin{aligned} to &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{143 - 130}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{12019 + 12731}{88 + 85 - 2}\right) \left(\frac{88 + 85}{88 \times 85}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{13}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{24750}{171}\right) \left(\frac{173}{7480}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{13}{\sqrt{(144,74)(0,023)}} \\ &= \frac{13}{1,82} \\ &= 7.14 \end{aligned}$$

To test the significance of to by comparing to ("t" the observation result or "t" the calculation result) with tt (the critical price "t" listed in the value table "t"), by first setting the degrees of freedom (df) or degrees of freedom (db) which can be obtained from the following formula:

$df = (N_1 + N_2) - 2 = (88 + 85) - 2 = 171$ With a df of 171 and consulting the "t" value table at a significance level of 1%, it turns out that:

At the 1% significance level $tt = 2.59$ Because to has been obtained at 7.14, while $tt = 2.59$, then to is greater than tt, at the 1% significance level. Thus the alternative hypothesis is accepted which states that there is a significant difference in career maturity between the two variables, then the alternative hypothesis is accepted or approved. After getting to and tt, the next step is to find

the ideal mean and standard deviation to determine the classification of career maturity for MAN students and high school students.

By using the following formula:

Mean ideal (Mi)

$$Mi = \frac{1}{2}(NT + NR)$$

Keterangan:

NT = highest score (highest score)

NR = lowest score (lowest score)

Standar deviasi ideal SDi

$$SDi = \frac{1}{6}(NT - NR)$$

- a. Classification of career maturity conditions of MAN students

$$Mi = \frac{1}{2}(166 + 119)$$

$$= 0,5 (166 + 119)$$

$$= 0,5 (285)$$

$$= 142,5$$

$$SDi = \frac{1}{6}(166 - 119)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(47)$$

$$= 9$$

The ideal maximum score is 172 if students answer all 43 items with alternative answers SS (strongly agree) S (agree) TS (disagree) STS (strongly disagree) after finding the ideal mean and ideal SD then it can be classified as career maturity MAN students below:

Classification of Career Maturity of MAN Students

No	Clasification	Interval	Frekuensi	Percentage
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1	Very high	157-166	14	15,9%
2	Tall	147-156	24	27,3%
3	Currently	137-146	25	28,4%
4	Low	127-136	20	22,8%
5	Very low	117-126	5	5,7%
Jumlah			88	100%

Interpretation

From the descriptive table above, it can be seen that the number of students who differed in the 157-166 interval was 14 people, with a very high score, meaning that they had no problems regarding career maturity, at the 147-156 interval as many as 24 people with a high score meaning 24 students of career maturity. high, at intervals of 137-146 with a moderate score of 25, meaning that 25 students have moderate career maturity, in the interval 127-136 with a low score of 20 students, and 20 students with low career maturity and in the interval 117-126 with very low score of 5 people, it means that only 5 students whose career maturity is very low.

b. Classification of career maturity conditions for high school students

$$\begin{aligned}Mi &= \frac{1}{2}(157 + 113) \\&= 0,5 (157 + 113) \\&= 0,5 (270) \\&= 135\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}SDi &= \frac{1}{6}(157 - 113) \\&= \frac{1}{6}(44) \\&= 8\end{aligned}$$

The ideal maximum score is 172 if students answer all 43 items with alternative answers SS (strongly agree) S (agree) TS (disagree) STS (strongly disagree) after looking for the ideal mean and ideal SD then it can be classified as career maturity high school students below:

Tabel 11**Klasifikasi Kematangan Karir Siswa SMA**

No	Klasifikasi	Interval	frekuensi	persentase
1	Sangat tinggi	149-148	6	7,05%
2	Tinggi	140-148	12	14,12%
3	Sedang	131-139	26	30,6%
4	Rendah	122-130	22	25,9%
5	Sangat rendah	113-121	19	22,2%
Jumlah			85	100%

Interpretasi

From the descriptive table above, it can be seen that the number of students who differ in the 149-157 interval is 6 people, with a very high score, meaning that they have no problems regarding career maturity, at the 140-148 interval as many as 12 people with a high score means 12 career maturity students. high, at intervals of 131-139 with a moderate score of 26 students, which means 26 students of medium career maturity, at intervals of 122-130 with a low score of 22 people, and 22 students with low career maturity and at the interval of 113-121 with a low score of very low score of 19 people, it means that only 19 students whose career maturity is very low

Comparison of Career Maturity of MAN Students with High School Students.

The overall comparison of the career maturity of class X, XI and XII can be concluded that the career maturity of MAN 2 Batusangkar students is higher than that of SMA 1 Pariangan students, because at MAN 2 Batusangkar there are 7 supervisors and at SMA 1 Pariangan there are 3 supervisors. , at MAN 2 Batusangkar the supervising teacher

is given hours by the school to enter local, while in high school the school is not given hours to enter local. This is what causes the differences in the career maturity of the students of MAN 2 Batusangkar and the students of SMA 1 Pariangan. From the overall comparison of class X, XI, XII, only in class X there is no significant difference because in class X they are still only at the high school level, thus they have not received more in-depth information regarding the career that will be undertaken.

Closing

Conclusion

- a. In class X MAN 2 Batusangkar with class X SMA 1 Pariangan there is no significant difference in career maturity. Although there is a significant difference, the career maturity of class X MAN students is higher than that of X grade senior high school students
- b. In class XI MAN 2 Batusangkar with class XI SMA 1 Pariangan career maturity there is a significant difference. Although there is a significant difference, the career maturity of class XI MAN students is higher than that of class XI SMA students.
- c. In class XII MAN 2 Batusangkar with class XII SMA 1 Pariangan career maturity there is a significant difference. Although there is a significant difference, the career maturity of MAN class XII students is higher than that of class XII SMA students.

Thus it can be concluded that the career maturity of MAN 2 Batusangkar students is higher than that of SMA 1 Pariangan students. The reason for the higher career maturity of MAN 2 Batusangkar students compared to SMA 1 Pariangan students is because in MAN 2 Batusangkar, apart from the number of tutors, there is sufficient number of teachers for the entire number of students, the supervisor teachers also have local admission hours. Meanwhile, in SMA 1 Pariangan, apart from the insufficient number of supervising teachers for all students, there is also no local admission time for the supervising teachers.

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