



The Effectiveness of Group Guidance Services Using Cinema Therapy Techniques to Increase the Entrepreneurial Interest of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali Students

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ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of group guidance services uses cinema therapy techniques to increase the entrepreneurial interest of students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali. Article, Guidance and Counseling Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Tunas Pembangunan University of Surakarta.

This research was motivated by the low interest in entrepreneurship of students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali. The low interest in entrepreneurship is shown by the number of students who do not want to become entrepreneurs because many students are afraid to build their own business or business, they do not have the courage, are not confident in their abilities, many students think that when building their own business, they will fail and cannot guarantee their success later. Many students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali prefer to become employees rather than having to build their own business.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of group guidance services using cinema therapy techniques to increase the entrepreneurial interest of students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali.

This study uses a quantitative method with a type of pre-experimental research design model one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study is 34 students in grade XI of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali. The sampling technique uses the purposive sampling technique, where the sampling in this study amounted to 8 students of class XI RPL SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali. The data collection method uses questionnaires and documentation. The instrument validity test uses the product moment formula, reliability with the Cronbach alpha formula, and data analysis uses the paired sample t test.

The results of data analysis with the paired sample t test, showed that ($M = 86.63$, $SD = 11.526$) while the post test value after the treatment changed to ($M = 97.38$, $SD = 12.397$), $t(7) = -8.700$, sig. (2 Tailed) = 0.000 $p < (0.05)$ means that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results. Based on the results of the test, it can be concluded that group guidance services using Cinema Therapy Techniques are effective in increasing the entrepreneurial interest of students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali.

Keywords: Cinema Therapy Techniques, Entrepreneurial Interest, Group Guidance

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INTRODUCTION

Vocational high schools (SMK) are education that provides opportunities to participate in building a country's economy, namely by providing knowledge and fostering students' interest in entrepreneurship. Jemi Pabisangan Tahirs, Abedneigo Carter Rambulangi, (2020:125-129). Vocational school graduates are expected to get a job and are ready to work according to the major they have chosen, but in reality there are still many vocational school graduates who are still unemployed and have not found a job after they graduate.

Based on the phenomenon that occurs in the field, many vocational school graduates have not found a job because vocational school graduates only rely on finding jobs rather than building their own businesses, which causes the vocational school graduates to still be unemployed. The number of labor force that is increasing but not balanced with the number of job opportunities is the cause of the problem of the large number of unemployed. Vocational school graduates are considered to have the potential to create business opportunities into new jobs.

Based on the results of PPL observations conducted by researchers in October-November at SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali, it was found from the number of students in the process of learning activities when the researcher carried out observation activities, that many students at SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali had low interest in entrepreneurship, this was shown in the form of observation guidelines. Many students at SMK Ganesha Tama do not want to be entrepreneurs because many students are afraid to build their own business or business, they do not have the courage, are not confident in their abilities, many students think that when building their own business, they will fail and cannot guarantee their success later. Many students of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali prefer to become employees rather than having to build their own business.

The impact caused if this is left is the emergence of problems such as individuals lacking adequate skills and creativity, slow expansion of job opportunities, which will have an impact on the increase in the number of unemployed. The role of entrepreneurs is needed in this case, because entrepreneurs can be providers of jobs for others. Growing students' interest in entrepreneurship is very important for a person's life, especially in the midst of high unemployment rates and economic uncertainty today. Students need to be equipped with skills and interest in entrepreneurship. Interest in entrepreneurship must continue to be developed and must not stop because entrepreneurs are one of the drivers of the country's economy. The more new entrepreneurs in a country, the more job opportunities will also increase.

The solution to the problem that occurred was that the researcher collaborated with BK teachers as participants in providing a way out of the problems that had never been provided by the school, one of which was by using group guidance services using Cinema Therapy techniques. Group guidance using the Cinema Therapy technique is suspected to increase entrepreneurial interest, because group guidance is a process of providing assistance that is organized to overcome students' problems related to personal and social, career, and education. The Cinema Therapy technique provides knowledge and

understanding of a person when watching stories in movies that are in accordance with their characters.

Based on the problems that have been raised in the background of the above column, the author is interested in conducting a research entitled "The Effectiveness of Group Guidance Services Using Cinema Therapy Techniques to Increase the Entrepreneurial Interest of Ganesha Tama Boyolali Vocational School Students".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative method with a pre-experimental research design model One Group PreTest-Posttest Design. The population in this study is 34 students in grade XI of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali majoring in RPL. The sampling technique uses the Purposive Sampling technique, where the sample in this study is as many as 8 students of class XI RPL SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali. The data collection method uses questionnaires and documentation. The validity test of the instrument used the product moment formula, the reliability of the data using the Cronbach Alpha formula, and the data analysis using the prerequisite test, normality test, homogeneity test, hypothesis test using the paired sample t-test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Requirements Tester

a. Normality Test

The normality test is a test used to find out whether the distribution of data is normally distributed or not. Rahmawati, N. K (2017:125). The normality test in this study was calculated using the Shapiro Wilk test because the number of subjects < 100 with the help of the IBM SPSS Statistics 24 program. The data tested was in the form of experimental class data.

Table 1. Normality Test Output Table

| Group | Shapiro Wilk Stats | Df | Father |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| To | 0.904 | 8 | 0.311 |
| Post-Test | 0.888 | 8 | 0.226 |

The results of the normality test show that the value of sig. The pre test is 0.311 $p > 0.05$ and the sig. post test value is 0.226 $p > 0.05$, then the data is distributed normally and can then be linked to the homogeneity test and the paired sample t test.

b. Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test is used to find out whether several population variants are the same or not Usmedi, U. (2020:51). This is to test whether the distribution of the data is homogeneous or not, namely by comparing the two variances. If the sample has a homogeneous variant, it can be continued to the hypothesis test. This homogeneity test is to test whether the post test data of the experimental group is homogeneous or not.

Table 2. Homogeneity Test Output Table

| | | Levene statistics | df1 | DF2 | Father. |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Praposting | Based on Average | 0.005 | 1 | 14 | 0.942 |

The results of the homogeneity test in the pre test and post test groups showed that the significance value based on mean was $0.942 p > 0.05$, meaning that the data was homogeneous or the same.

c. Uji Hipotesis

The researcher used the paired sample t-test which is a different test of two paired samples. Sugiyono (2016: 259) paired sample t test is one of the testing methods used to assess the effectiveness of treatment, characterized by the average difference after being given treatment. The hypotheses proposed in this study are: (1) Hypothesis Zero (H_0): There is no average difference between the results of the pre test and the post test of students' entrepreneurial interest, which means that group guidance services using Cinema Therapy techniques are not effectively used to increase students' entrepreneurial interest, (2) Alternative Hypothesis (H_a): There is an average difference between the results of the pre-test and the post-test of students' entrepreneurial interest, which means that group guidance services using Cinema Therapy techniques are effectively used to help increase students' entrepreneurial interest.

Decision making in the paired sample t test based on the significance value (sig.) on the SPSS output, i.e. : (1) If the value of sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, (2) If the value of sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted, H_a is rejected

Table 3. Paired Sample Test Output Table

| For You | | Post Tests | | t | Df | Sig (2 Tails) | p |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|----|---------------|----------|
| M | SD | M | SD | | | | |
| 86.63 | 11.526 | 97.38 | 12.397 | -8.700 | 7 | 0.000 | < 0.05 |

Based on the results of research that has been carried out at SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali, it can be concluded that the Cinema Therapy Engineering group guidance service is effective in increasing the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali students. This can be proven from the significance value of the paired sample t test results which shows the sig value. (2-tailed) of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant difference between the results of the pre test and the post test that have been given group guidance services using the Cinema Therapy Technique. In addition, when viewed from the analysis per indicator, all

indicators have improved, which means that students can understand and be aware of the importance of entrepreneurship.

Group guidance services with Cinema Therapy techniques are effective because group guidance is a group activity service that is carried out by taking advantage of group dynamics. Cinema Therapy Technique is also one of the techniques that is considered easy to apply to students because Cinema Therapy Techniques provide understanding and knowledge of a person when watching stories in movies that are in accordance with their characters or traits.

The increase in students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMK Ganesha Tma also occurred because the school has a Work Skills Education (PKK) program. Where the purpose of the program is to create new entrepreneurs who have the skills and abilities to take advantage of market opportunities, namely by providing services in the form of courses or training to students so that they can optimally utilize and develop existing job opportunities according to their potential.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a landmark study conducted by researchers at SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali about the effectiveness of group guidance services using Cinema Therapy techniques to increase students' entrepreneurial skills, it can be concluded that students' interest in entrepreneurship in class XI RPL SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali can be categorized as low and medium, where the interest in entrepreneurship at SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali needs to be increased. This can be seen from the average value of the pre-test results of 86.63. The value of the post test results after being given services in the form of guidance for the Cinema Therapy technique group increased by 97.38, meaning that there was a difference in scores and average scores between the pre test and the post test at the level of student entrepreneurship. The results of the paired sample t test showed sig. (2-tailed) $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant difference between the results of the pre test and the post test of students who receive group guidance services. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that group guidance services using Cinema Therapy techniques are effectively used to increase the entrepreneurial interest of students in grade XI RPL SMK Ganesha Tama Boyolali.

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