
CAREER COUNSELING TO PREPARE FOR THE WORLD OF WORK

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Abstract: Career counseling is directly related to problems regarding the future of vocational school students in determining and choosing jobs based on all career attitudes they have. Career counseling is presented to provide services in shaping the career patterns of vocational school students toward the world of work. This article aims to conduct a literature review on the implementation of career counseling in vocational schools and universities in several countries for preparation for the world of work. In the process of collecting data, seven journals were found that support this research. The results of the study found that the implementation of career counseling in vocational schools has different ways. Career counseling is something that supports job readiness in addition to the self-concept that students already have. The results of this study can also be used as recommendations for career counseling officers to improve services and optimize the career counseling service system.

Keywords: Career Counseling; Vocational School; World of Work.

INTRODUCTION

Career guidance in vocational education is an interesting issue, especially in the current era of globalization, which causes fierce competition in the world of work. Career guidance is directly related to the future problems of SMK students in determining and choosing a job based on all career attitudes. Career guidance is presented to provide services in shaping the career pattern of Vocational High School students toward the world of work. Career guidance supports job readiness in addition to the self-concept that Vocational High School students already have (Lau et al., 2020).

The successful transition from school to work is one of the essential things that must be passed with career development to achieve a fulfilling career. The task of a career counselor is to address the student's career problems. It must be able to realize the depressed personal psychological needs and address the problem of self-efficacy. (Vehviläinen & Souto, 2021).

Career guidance refers to services intended to help people of all ages and at any point throughout their lives to make educational, training, and employment choices and to manage their careers. While personal interviews are still the dominant tool, career guidance includes various other services, such as group discussions, printed and electronic information, career education classes, and structured experiences (Wierik et al., 2015).

Ideally, the implementation of career guidance consists of the specificity of services, relationships with counselors, assessment making, and culturally sensitive

services. (Li et al., 2021). The better the counseling services provided, the more mature students' career patterns in preparing for the actual job market (Saepuloh, 2020).

The implementation of career guidance services must focus on students' needs by looking at and considering factors that exist inside and outside the student. So that students can interpret and give a positive response to aspects of the implementation of career guidance services (Chandra et al., 2021).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method by finding seven journals supporting career guidance implementation in several countries. This article aims to conduct a literature review of the implementation of career guidance in vocational schools and universities in several countries in preparation for the world of work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Career Guidance in China

Chinese universities put forward the importance and necessity of building a personalized career guidance model. The study provides methods for evaluating employee knowledge and career planning based on an improved correlation analysis. The experiment results show that the proposed method can accurately assess the impact of job counseling and establish the basis for future job counseling and career planning work in colleges and universities (Han, 2022).

One of the ultimate goals of career guidance is to cultivate and encourage diverse and individually developing people who can adapt to the needs of social and economic development. The current situation of career guidance work in Chinese higher education institutions is combined (Godden, 2022).

Scientific career planning should break the traditional view of success and have a lot to do with family influence; At the same time, career guidance is efficient and inseparable from industry cognition, so the school must take advantage of the family and the company to jointly promote career guidance for high school students. The most significant help for their children to understand the need for career planning and planning a further education or suitable occupation is the active advice of their parents.

2. Career Guidance in Canada

The survey results in this study show that career planning has never been part of the training curriculum in Canada. Only 30 people (20%) reported having mentors assigned to career planning. 64% (N=96) of citizens reported that they should seek their own mentoring for career planning, and only 61% (N=92) of trainees indicated that they felt they received meaningful advice about career planning from their mentors (Manuel et al., 2018).

3. Career Guidance in Malaysia

School counseling services in Malaysia have remained unpopular since their establishment in 1963. Given the increasing challenges faced by schoolchildren, there is a need to conduct qualitative studies to understand the experience of school

counselors, their counseling approach to working with secondary school students in Malaysia, and how the students can benefit better from their services. A total of 12 school counselors were interviewed using a semi-structured interview approach. The findings reveal the voices of school counselors who crave a better collaborative school counseling approach. Therefore, a collaborative approach that demonstrates how various education stakeholders, such as school teachers, parents, and the wider community, can work together in the context of Malaysian secondary schools is proposed by (Lau et al., 2020).

4. Career Guidance in the United States

The career counseling movement continues to expand and expand its services with greater concentration on the needs of minorities (Yesilyaprak, 2011).

5. Career Guidance in Turkey

The author discusses and evaluates vocational guidance and career counseling services in the Turkish state from a historical perspective, the changes created by globalization, and the new paradigms that examine the current situation, given the possible implications posed in this field. It is estimated that the need for vocational guidance and career counseling services may increase in the 21st century due to trends related to globalization. Perceptions and approaches in vocational guidance and career counseling have changed rapidly in the last 10-15 years (Yesilyaprak, 2011).

6. Career Guidance in Germany

In principle, the Guidance System in Germany provides access to educational services and career guidance for all citizens at every stage of their lives (Rottinghaus et

al., 2017).

7. Career Guidance in Switzerland

One-on-one career counseling has been established as the most effective type of career intervention. The results of previous studies have shown that the quality of the process determines the success of counseling. In this multilevel study, the quality of the career counseling process was validated as a predictor of job seeker redeployment in three Swiss job centers in (Behrendt et al., 2021).

CONCLUSIONS

Some of the research results in several countries on the implementation of career guidance produce diverse data, from the implementation technique to the most critical stages of life to get career guidance.

Chinese universities put forward the importance and necessity of building a personalized career guidance model. On the other hand, based on survey results, career planning has never been part of the training curriculum in Canada. Furthermore, there is a study of the expectations of counselors in Malaysia that resulted in their desire to conduct career guidance collaboratively to demonstrate how various educational stakeholders such as school teachers, parents, and the wider community can work together in the context of Malaysian secondary schools.

In the Turkish state, the need for vocational guidance and career counseling services may increase in the 21st century due to trends related to globalization. Perceptions and approaches in vocational guidance and career counseling have changed rapidly in the last 10-15 years.

Whereas in Switzerland, One-on-one career counseling has been established as the most effective career intervention.

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