

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, 2019, Especial N°

19

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Preparation the Road Student Future Learning Process Takes in Vocational Education

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Abstract

Considering the world is always changing and lately it often happens disruption, then the world of education is the place for actualization and development potential of the child learners to tread the day before they were full of challenges and uncertainties. With other words, the school is a place to read and predict the future ahead for the children of students, a world which the parents or even teachers are not going to, behold now is who has the need to always learn not only the children of students, but do not lose important is the teachers and the parents, since children this will enter the world that the parents and teachers do not know and are not going to experience it. Train and familiarize teachers students to think critically, creatively, and innovative should be the agenda and commitment to daily which is expected to become a habit and the culture of the school. During this appears impression agenda primary school it only takes place in the room class, and the size of the end of its success is reflected in the report in the form of numbers . The teachers also burdened with the tasks of administrative that are so dense that not had time to read the book and follow the training to enrich the insights of knowledge.

They are too scarce to communicate personally with their students .

Keywords: student, vocational education, learning process, teacher, government

Preparación Del Camino El Proceso De Aprendizaje Futuro Del Estudiante Toma En La Educación Vocacional

Resumen

Teniendo en cuenta que el mundo siempre está cambiando y últimamente a menudo ocurre una interrupción, entonces el mundo de la educación es el lugar para la actualización y el potencial de desarrollo de los niños que aprenden el día antes de estar llenos de desafíos e incertidumbres. En otras palabras, la escuela es un lugar para leer y predecir el futuro que les espera a los hijos de los estudiantes, un mundo al que los padres o incluso los maestros no van a ir, he aquí ahora quien tiene la necesidad de aprender no solo los hijos de Los alumnos, pero no pierden importancia, son los maestros y los padres, ya que los niños entrarán en este mundo que los padres y maestros no conocen y no van a experimentar.

Capacitar y familiarizar a los docentes estudiantes para que piensen de manera crítica, creativa e innovadora debe ser la agenda y el compromiso diario que se espera se convierta en un hábito y en la cultura de la escuela. Durante esta agenda de impresión aparece la escuela primaria solo se lleva a cabo en la sala de clase, y el tamaño del final de su éxito se refleja en el informe en forma de números. Los maestros también cargan con las tareas administrativas que son tan densas que no tuvieron tiempo de leer el libro y seguir la capacitación para enriquecer los conocimientos. Son demasiado escasos para comunicarse personalmente con sus alumnos.

Palabras clave: estudiante, educación vocacional, proceso de aprendizaje, docente, gobierno.

1. Introduction

The government's efforts to develop Indonesia's vocational education system have been meet with a wide range of challenges related to costs, quality of educators and industry appreciation toward voca-

tional diplomas. It would take a long time for there to be as many polytechnic schools as there were universities across the country [1]. The ministry only sees two or three new applications for polytechnic schools per year, even after it stopped granting new university applications in 2017. If we keep at this pace, we will need 800 years to add another 2,075 polytechnics to match the number of universities. Indonesia currently has about 300 polytechnic schools, equal to only 20 percent of all the higher education institutions in the country. The cost of establishing a new polytechnic school in Indonesia was much higher than the cost of opening a university. The cost of establishing a new polytechnic can reach up to USD 28.24 million. The ministry would continue to impose a moratorium on new universities until 2024 and only approve applications from new polytechnic schools in partnership with industries. The ministry is also seeking to partner with foreign companies and governments from countries like Australia, Korea and the Netherlands to improve the quality of Indonesia's vocational education.

Apart from costs, another issue on the top of the list that hampers vocational education development in Indonesia is the quality of teachers, trainers and assessors, as Indonesia lacks the desired number of postgraduate schools in applied sciences [2].

To help tackle this problem the government's partnership with overseas vocational education institutions would also enable lecturers not only to get a master's degree but also to get internship opportunities either in Indonesia or abroad. Other than costs and educator competency, there is also a lack of appreciation for polytechnic graduates from employers, as evident in the smaller salaries obtained by vocational diploma graduates (D4) compared with those who hold a bachelor's degree (S1). Companies, including state owned enterprises [SOEs], often think that D4 graduates are below S1 graduates, and this is simply wrong, adding that vocational diploma graduates had more experience in their field of work than their bachelor's degree counterparts due to the long periods of mandatory internship. Moreover, ministerial regulations from several ministries like the Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Ministry and State Owned Enterprises Ministry still consider D4 graduates to be a step below

bachelor's degree holders. This problem discouraged high school students from pursuing vocational education, hence the low number of polytechnic students in Indonesia.

2. Choosing the Road Student Future Takes

Choosing a course to pursue based on the job student want is a more common approach, especially within Asian culture. Most students aspire to be professionals who have steady incomes, or standard measures of success rooted in more traditional beliefs [3]. To get started down this path, here is what student need to do:

1) Research, go online. Forums and subreddits are a good source of insider information on other people's experiences doing the job they want. Career and higher education fairs can be helpful, too, as student can build understanding of the job student want and explore schools, study pathways, costs and environments student think will help student learning journey [4]. Just because a job sounds glamorous doesn't mean it actually is, so take the time to get a well-rounded picture of student future career.

2) Make sure student meet the criteria, by now, student have a clear idea of the entry requirements of the institutions that offer courses for the job student want. Having information like this early on can help student better [5]. For instance, when student know they need at least four credits to be considered for a course, student can make sure they are spending enough time revising student core subject so they are confident they can get those requisite four credits.

3) Where study does not guarantee success, while certain universities specialize in driving graduates to certain fields, such as how London School of Economics open doors for its graduates in the business sector, landing the job student want usually boils down to what student do with their opportunities more so than which school they attend. Some institutions may offer direct feeds into the industry, but how and whether student want to take advantage of those opportunities is ultimately up to student work ethic and initiative [6].

4) Do not cross off an option because of fear, rejection is a normal part of life and the world will not end if student do not get an

acceptance letter. In addition to student primary plans, research options for student plan B. If student get one fewer A than student aimed for, student still have other pathways to fall back on, and there is usually more than one way to any given career [7]. It is more important to have a well-rounded secondary school career than just straight as.

5) Identify Interest, student likely to be studying for a few years, and if student choose something student have no drive for or interest in, student may end up feeling miserable. List down thing that interest student and rank them so they have general idea of what they could go into [8]. The are post secondary courses that are good options for those who are undecided on a career path, such as vocational courses.

6) Research potential occupations, After identifying student interest, search potential jobs that fit student personality and character. For example if student enjoy English and love writing, but know they do not want to become a teacher, they can research potential jobs in journalism, publishing or even speech-writing [9].

7) Find the best fit, after students have identified a potential job prospect, they now need to find schools that cater to they passion. Look into what is taught within the courses offered. Compare them with other institutes that offer the same programme and find a fit that would suit best [10].

8) Break away from expectation, uncertainty is not a bad thing. They may be told that they are wasting away their degree because they are not conforming to the conventional post-secondary journey, but taking time to figure things out, such as taking a gap year, can be productive instead of detrimental [11]. There are many jobs now that were not around 50 years ago, so a few years from now they could be working a job that does not event exist yet.

3. Studying and Preparation Techniques

There is no perfect way to study. Student powers of recall, how student get into the groove and the little rituals student do to put their mind into a calm and meditative state is unique to them [12]. Some find great success if they study at the last minute, while others

achieve better results by planning everything out and slowly making their way through a list [13]. Nonetheless, here are some tips every student can follow.

- 1) Give enough time to study. Ideally, this step should have been done many months ago. Make a timetable that suits student study style and leave nothing to the last minute. Though some do appear to thrive by leaving things to the last minute. Though some do appear to thrive by leaving things to the last minute, it might not be the best. Write down how many subjects student need to study for and the days student have left. Then allocate student study time accordingly.
- 2) Make sure student study space is organized. Make sure student have enough room to spread they textbooks and notes wherever they choose to study. Ensuring the space is bright and student chair is sufficiently comfortable are points to consider as well. Take note of details or objects that may distract them and remove them from study area, such as mobile phone. Make sure that study room is conducive to concentration. This may mean silence for some people or soft music for others.
- 3) Use flow charts and diagrams. When revising study materials, visual aids can be particularly helpful to help student absorb information. Write down what they understand of a particular topic and try turning the information into diagram. Visual remembrance can greatly assist in student readiness.
- 4) Practice on past exam papers. Attempting past exam papers is always a good form of preparation. Student will get the chance to get used to the format and questions that are bound-to appear. It will also help student measure the time they need for the real exam.
- 5) Embrace new technologies. Studying no longer implies jotting stuff down with a pen on a piece of paper. The old handwritten techniques still has its place, of course, it's just that now there are more personalized study choices than ever before. For example, searching for tutorials on subjects on YouTube will give student plenty of hits.
- 6) Take regular breaks. Regular breaks are required to help student brain regain its focus. Studying long-term is not the best strategy, because the brain requires downtime to increase information

retention. Breaks can take the form of a 10-minute walk, trip to the fitness centre, chatting with a friend or just fixing a hot drink. If student fell like this is a form procrastination, be ensured that it is not: taking frequent brief breaks not only helps enhance student focus, it can also increase productivity. But remember, if student breaks tent to take longer than study time, they need to take a hard look at their priorities.

7) Be positive. Attitude has a major impact on the studying do and the effectiveness of student learning process. If student keep telling themselves that they can not do it and do not commit to learning, trying to study is likely to only become more challenging.

4. Student Learning Process

Amid the discussion will be the importance of the role of technology ultramodern to accelerate the enhancement and improvement of the quality of education at the time of the full disruption [14], in there are values fundamental that must be maintained in order not to weaken, or even lost, in the process of student learning [15]. Here some value fundamentals.

1) Touch of Affection. A teacher is not enough just to transfer formula of science knowledge to the students, but must share a love saying to children who grow minus love saying will experience a deficit of love affection so difficult to love others. We all had the experience , the teacher who managed to raise the child learner and loved her students until parents are teachers who entered the class with the heart and always spread love affection. With a soft heart will be engraved a positive emotional relationship between teacher and student .

2) Freedom of Expression. Like a seed that it stored the potential to grow so trees large , every child learners should obtain an atmosphere of freedom of expression without any sense of fear one to express feelings and thoughts in order to grow developing in accordance with the interests and talents. Teachers are good is that is able to inspire and motivate children students to conduct exploration of thought and experimentation of action in the corridors moral not harm him and disrupt the teaching who filled the formula the gov-

ernment and the ban will turn off the excitement and freedom to think and make the child learner so stunted .

3) Happy atmosphere. The results of the study of neurology said that studying the atmosphere of joy that the result will be effective. Absorptive brain will be widened like a drink of water will be many who accommodated . We all experience that when studying the atmosphere depressed and afraid , the information that is less absorbed because it is now increasingly popularized the concept of joyful learning without underestimate the meaning of discipline and responsibility in charge. In this case education in Finland is a phenomenal example, the goodness of the atmosphere of learning in China and Russia are militaristic, the atmosphere of a school in Finland mingles between learning and playing .

4) The formation of character. Who did not lose the importance of what that we pointed out above is education character. Who are also the parents certainly had an obsession send their children to school not only acquire science knowledge and diplomas , but also so that children get the education of character. Child familiarize themselves with and loved the honesty , work hard, respect for parents and teachers, appreciate your friends , obeying the norms of social and law. In other words that the kids were so residents of the State which is good in the eyes of parents and society, are responsible to him . Indeed, the lesson of art that was part of the education of characters to soften the feelings , education exercise to establish personal that has the spirit of fighting , and mathematics in order to always think consistently, honestly .

5) Cultivating the value of spirituality. In a society western, spirituality is not always associated with religion. While in Indonesia spirituality tends to be understood as the substance of the values of religion, as are commonly studied in Sufism or mysticism. In the context of social, spirituality is juxtapose themselves on values of humanity and divinity, freeing ourselves from worship in the material world. So, both in the western and Indonesian traditions, both have similarities, namely attention to the values of life that transcend the material world beyond the material world.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, whether student choose a school based on their dream job or an interest, they must do it with their future in mind. What they must do now could greatly influence their life merely three or four years down the line, so get advice and explore student options before making a decision. Entering the life social that is increasingly plural and mutually connected (being connected), especially through the media of social , suspected to have been hamper children in developing social intelligence. Children more intimate spend time with their gadget rather than engaging in activities social. Especially for the people of Indonesia when it amid growing generation of hybrids results mating cross between ethnicity, children have to be trained to skillfully communicate establish the association of social order to strengthen the identity ness . That the name of the nation Indonesia was still in the process of becoming (becoming). Ethnic ties and identities are increasingly loose , but the building and identity of the Indonesian people as shared houses does not yet stand firm . So, social intelligence education is not limited to communication and empathic skills in a society that is increasingly diverse, more than that which is increasingly pluralistic, more than that it should be given an understanding and accompaniment for the diversity of Indonesian society so that children are not uprooted from cultural roots when entering into global society. The must be considered is how to help students prepare themselves entering the period ahead which is full of volatile, uncertain, complex, and unambiguous.

Acknowledgement

The authors acknowledge Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam, for helping this research.

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Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, Especial N° 19, 2019

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

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