

Readiness for Studens in Following Courses

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Abstracts. This study aims to identify the readiness of students in attending lectures. The background of the research starts from every time they teach their presence is not on time, when the bell rings only a few people who come after a few moments and then only one by one comes and some even before the end of class. As the subject of the study were students of Mechanical Engineering Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University who were considered to have awareness of obligations as students and as the object was their readiness to study. The research data were obtained based on observations and completed with questionnaires. The results were analyzed qualitatively, then triangulated against lecturers who were considered to understand the condition of students. The results showed that most students were less prepared to attend lectures, in the form of physical readiness, psychological readiness, and material readiness. The research output is information about the steps needed by the study program at the beginning of the year for new students to develop a more conducive academic atmosphere, and this information will be published in the journal Taman Vokasi.

Keywords: readiness, discipline, success.

Introduction

Education is dynamic, through the education of values related to personal development that can be formed to become fully human. The focus of education lies in the interaction between realistic logical nature of knowledge and the experiences contained in it. Education can change and deliver a child to maturity. Maturity is meant in the form of the way he thinks and behaves which is influenced by affective attitudes, cognitive attitudes, and psychomotor attitudes. Education obtained at school can change someone's personal in these three things. Understanding of knowledge or knowledge in cognitive forms is influenced by the readiness in trying to achieve it.

The purpose of this study is to determine the readiness of students to carry out lectures. The background of this research is based on the experience in class each time teaching the number of students who come only a small portion and the next coming following. The contribution of this research for the study program is to be able to convey information

about students' learning readiness based on the available facts. This kind of information is very useful and needs to be conveyed to the study program manager so that it can be followed up in the form of activities or activities that are needed especially at the beginning of college entry. Submission of this information is important to know in the future Mechanical Engineering Education or in Indonesian "Pendidikan Teknik Mesin (PTM)" study programs can determine and or make students aware especially those who are new so that they can prepare themselves in their studies.

1. Learning Readiness

The seriousness of learning for someone is very important, it appears psychologically as a result of being readiness for the purpose of achieving certain goals. Seriousness in learning is an early indicator of one's learning success. The existence of good preparation in following the lessons makes a person will easily understand and remember the knowledge at hand. Learning readiness for a person is

influenced by the hopes and ideals in his life plan. Readiness that comes from within a person is called an intrinsic factor, and readiness that comes from outside is called an extrinsic factor. Readiness to start an activity is needed, so that what is aspired to be easily achieved. Learning readiness in conducting lectures is important to support their success in education. Learning readiness for students can be seen or demonstrated by their readiness to take notes using stationery and attention is focused on the teacher or lecturer who teaches. In conditions where students are ready to receive lessons, the delivery of lecture material will be easier and more directed. According to the Dictionary of the Big Indonesian Dictionary or KBBI Originated readiness from the word "ready" which means it has been provided. According to [1] that "readiness is the overall condition of the individual that makes him ready to provide a response or answer in a certain way to a particular situation". The conditions in question are related to physical conditions and psychological conditions, then to achieve maximum readiness in learning physical conditions and psychological conditions are complementary. According to [2] learning readiness is not only translated in the physical sense, but is also interpreted as its readiness in a psychological and material sense. According to [3] it is stated that the ability to understand oneself is an important psychological activity in an individual to do something.

2. Learning Readiness Factors

Learning readiness factors according to [1] include three (3) aspects consisting of; a. physical readiness (far from lethargy, drowsiness, etc.) b. psychic readiness (there is a desire to learn, can concentrate, and there is intrinsic motivation), and c. material readiness (there is material learned or worked in the form of reading books, notes, etc.). The factors that shape readiness

include physiological equipment and growth which involves growth in the completeness of the person such as the body in general, sense organs, and intellectual capacity. Then self-motivation concerns the needs, interests, and goals of individuals to maintain and develop themselves.

The existence of strong motivation for students in conducting lectures will foster high readiness and ease for those concerned to achieve their goals. Learning readiness factors in the form of motivation as conveyed that the strength contained in a person or organization that drives him to act or is termed as driving force [4]. According to [5] learning motivation is a condition that exists in the person of people who encourage individuals to carry out certain activities in order to achieve goals. Then according to [6] motivation will direct behavior towards achieving goals. Motivation can be said as a factor that influences the desire to achieve needs whose intensity depends on how much these desires can move people to achieve goals at a certain level. Motivation is a desire in people that is characterized by the emergence of affective desires as a reaction to achieve his life goals and is an impulse in someone who then as a driving force. So motivation is the root of human needs where concerned responds to these needs to achieve the desires in question. Motivation is also the reason why a need must be achieved, and its position as an intervening variable between human needs (human needs) and behavior (behavior). Then readiness is a form or equivalent of motivation to do something (behavior). Form the relationship between motivation, readiness, and behavior or actions like the following picture.

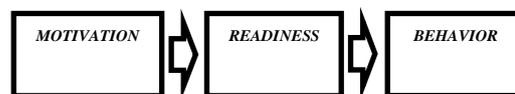


Figure 1. Relationship of motivation, readiness, and behavior.

The principle of learning readiness according to [2] is caused by; a. All aspects of growth that interact and together form

readiness, b. A person's experience also influences the physiological growth of an individual, c. Experience has a cumulative effect in the development of individual personality functions, both physical and spiritual, d. If the readiness to carry out certain activities is formed in a person, then at certain moments in one's life it is as a formative period for personal development.

The results of the study which preceded as conveyed about the readiness of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education students as prospective educators said that the average student who lectures in general is not ready to teach well, meaning that when learning at campus the readiness of learning is not optimal [7]. Then proceed Indriyati's statement that students need to prepare their psychological condition before attending lectures, especially related to their motivation and purpose in life [8]. When students have no desire to attend classes, what happens is that they will only come without a purpose and just be physically present without the desire to understand the material presented. Research conducted by [9] stated that the readiness of students to become teachers was only 51.5% and the rest was caused by other factors. Then [10] said that the ability of students to overcome situations and conditions in the classroom was not optimal. According to [11] that readiness needs to be considered in the learning process because if there is readiness for it, the learning outcomes will be better.

Based on these statements it can be concluded that a person's learning readiness is influenced by his physical readiness, meaning that his body is healthy, not tired, not feeling hungry, not sleepy. Psychic readiness means that his mind is not interrupted by problems that cause personal discomfort, has clear motivation and purpose in life, as well. Material readiness means that the person concerned has facilities or equipment that

learning more fluent. The relationship between the factors that affect learning readiness can be described in the form of a flow chart as follows.

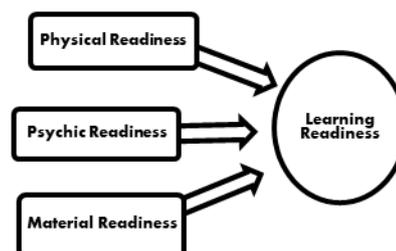


Figure 2. Learning Readiness Factors

Method

This study includes qualitative research in which researchers explore explore information about students' readiness in carrying out lectures. According to [12] qualitative research is a process of inquiry to understand social problems based on holistic achievements formed in words, reporting detailed information views and compiled in a scientific setting. This study aims to determine and describe the readiness of students to carry out lectures in the mechanical engineering education study program.

This study uses a qualitative approach with an ex post facto research design. The study was conducted in a period of three (3) months. The subjects in this study were students of the fifth semester (5) of the PTM study program, then the object was the readiness of students to carry out lectures. Data was collected through observation completed using questionnaires and then triangulated to some lecturers who were considered to understand about the state of PTM study program students. Data analysis from this research uses descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of this study were then obtained based on literature studies and prior research. Then to draw conclusions researchers use deductive conclusions.

Results And Discussion

Based on data analysis the results of observations of students obtained statements about the readiness of learning. The success of students in conducting lectures is influenced by their readiness in learning. Learning readiness is determined by problems that originate from within a person as an internal factor (intrinsic factor), and problems that come from outside as an external factor (extrinsic factor). The results of the analysis of the readiness of students in attending lectures are based on observations of PTM students, completed with questionnaires to a number of students, and the following conclusions are obtained.

Readiness originating from within as an intrinsic factor was first accepted as a PTM study program student, on average they were happy, and felt they had succeeded in getting into college. After entering and feeling studying in the PTM study program, they felt there were things that were considered lacking and not in accordance with the initial expectations. As a student, they usually think in an ideal way and see the college as a place to seek knowledge where the facilities and infrastructure are complete. On the other hand, managers of higher education generally prioritize or build their infrastructure first in the form of buildings for study before other matters are complete. This means that the building as a general lecture infrastructure is first seen by prospective students. But after attending lectures or after entering and going on with the learning process then they will realize knowing the actual condition, after that it will compare with the laboratory and or workshop that they had when they were in school. When viewed from the way of life in everyday life because most come from outside the city or even many who come from outside Java they automatically live in a boarding house. Schedule to wake up until sleep again often irregular, like the habits of boarding children if not in college often kongkow-kongkow (hang out) stay up late until late at night. The habit of sleeping tonight causes late waking up, it is because they feel they have freedom from their family and / or

their parents' environment. Furthermore, it can be seen from the average age of these students ranging from twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) years, and at this age it can be said that they do not yet have full and new maturity at the time of adjustment to maturity and sometimes still often neglect tasks that should be done. At this age it is generally still unstable and only at the stage of responsibility training and finding identity before being completely released by their parents to live independently.

Readiness due to external factors as extrinsic factors, especially from parents and family environment that gives full support for the choice of students to study in the PTM study program. Parents generally support their son's choice to enter a particular study program, and that should be carefully considered about the picture of his son's future life. The PTM study program produces prospective technical teachers, thus what parents perceive is the way of life and economic life of the teachers in general whose level of life feels better. The financial income of the teachers is currently considered sufficient to live properly, it can be seen from the economic situation of the household and the vehicle used. Generally they go to the workplace to teach these teachers to use motor vehicles and even a few use four-wheeled vehicles. Environmental factors also affect the readiness of a student's readiness in learning. Then from the side of students themselves, of course much influenced by the environment, peers, especially to what they see and feel. If it is examined further the comparison of job seekers and available jobs until now has not been resolved and it seems increasingly difficult to get it if only armed with limited knowledge and skills.

Then to complete the data of students 'readiness for learning is completed using a questionnaire about the students' readiness of learning consisting of physical readiness, psychological readiness, and material readiness. Like Djamarah's [2] statement which is then supplemented by [1] that the readiness of learning consists of three (3) aspects consisting of; a. physical readiness b. psychic readiness,

and c. material readiness. Learning readiness is not only translated in the physical sense, it is also interpreted as its readiness in the psychological and material sense. Then complete with Rahdiyanto's [3] statement that the ability to understand oneself is an important psychological activity to do something. Then to complete the research data related to readiness

The city of origin of PTM students from a total of 85 respondents, who came from the area of Yogyakarta Province consisting of five (5) Regencies; Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Kulonprogo Regency, and Kota Regency are 16 people or 18.82%. The area of the island of Java, particularly Central Java and West Java, is 23 people or 27.06%. Then those coming from outside of Java, especially Sumatra, Bangka Belitung and Nusa Tenggara regions, amounted to 46 people or 54.12%.

Student readiness in learning related to physical readiness, psychological readiness, and material readiness can be described as follows.

1. Physical Readiness

- a. Based on the results of data collection using a student readiness questionnaire to go to college using public transportation 1 person or 1.18%, there are 68 people or 80% motorbikes, using 0 or 0% paddle bikes, and 16 people walking or 18.82% .
- b. Every morning before leaving for college always eat / breakfast there are 16 people or 18.82%, sometimes breakfast is 39 people or 45.88%, often do not have breakfast there are 30 people 35.30%.

2. Psychic Readiness

- a. The status of the school at the time of vocational / high school used to be 45 people or 52.94% of public schools, private schools there were 30.06%
- b. When I went to high school (Vocational/High School) in the past, the ranking of siblings compared to other friends got high there were 14 people or 16.47%, on average there were 71 people

or 83.53%, the lower ranks there were 0 people or 1.18%

- c. Getting information about tertiary institutions from mass media and electronics there are 12 people or 14.12%, from parents / relatives there are 28 people or 32.93%, from school friends there are 20 people or 23.53%, of the three there are 25 people or 29.42%.
- d. The purpose of college in higher education is just to meet the demands of parents there are 3 people or 3.53%, want to be successful and responsible people there are 81 people or 95.29%, shame to be seen by neighbors / friends if there is unemployment of 1 person or 1, 18%
- e. Information obtained about higher education information about majors and study programs there were 37 people or 43.53%, information about the future of college graduates there were 9 people or 10.59%, information about the conveniences of one of the colleges there were 3 people or 3.53%, of the three there were 36 people or 42.35%.
- f. Reasons to study at tertiary institutions Want to study earnestly and achieve achievements there are 84 people or 97.65%, Just keep the prestige and have a status of 1 person or 2.35%.
- g. There are a lot of friends who go to college, there are 38 people or 44.70%, there are not many 43 people or 50.59%, there are not as many as 3 people or 4.71%
- h. Readiness when going to college first Preparing themselves by taking the admission test there are 36 people or 42.35%, Preparing themselves by studying the atmosphere of the college there are 31 people or 36.47%, just register first if later accepted will know what to there were 18 people or 21.18%.
- i. Efforts are made to study at tertiary institutions by following tutoring to continue to tertiary institutions; there

- have never been 66 people or 77.65%, there have been 19 people or 22.35%
- j. Looking at the options of studying at PTM UST is quite qualified and easy to get a job there are 54 people or 54.12%, Studying at PTM UST is easy to enter and graduating there are 6 people or 7.06%, Studying at PTM UST the cost is cheaper than other universities there 31 people or 37.65%, studying at PTM UST is more relaxed and there are not many assignments there are 2 people or 1.17%.
 - k. Feeling have the ability related to the field of machinery or automotive that can be developed; There are related to the engineering / automotive field there are 67 people or 78.82% There are but not in accordance with the engineering / automotive field there are 8 people or 9.42%, There is nothing but in the desire to become a good engineering teacher there are 10 people or 11, 76%, None and don't want to be a teacher, none or 0%
 - l. Things that become hopes and ideals after college later the knowledge gained to improve the socioeconomic status of the family there are 32 people or 37.65%, the knowledge obtained to meet the desires of their children's parents to become teachers there are 10 people or 11.76%, knowledge obtained for serving the community there are 43 people or 50.59%.
 - m. In addition to registering at PTM UST, it has also registered elsewhere; Ever enrolled in other tertiary institutions there were 42 people or 49.41%, only at PTM UST there were 43 people or 50.59%.
 - n. Preparations made during college; Learning to live in an orderly manner there are 66 people or 77.65%, Just live like running water there are 19 people or 22.35%.
 - o. If there are lecturers giving lectures that are felt; There are boring 3 people or 3.53%, It needs to be heard seriously there are 71 people or 83.53%, Take it easy there are 11 people or 12.94%
 - p. If there are assignments or homework to react to it; Done at the time of being collected there are 16 people or 18.82%, Done immediately so as not to pile up and become a burden on the mind there are 68 people or 80%, Seeing the work of friends who have done there are 1 person or 1.18%.
 - q. If there is group work, how to solve it; Trying to be the first person to complete there are 19 people or 22.35%, just follow friends and suggest friends to quickly finish 65 people or 76.47%, just let it be completed there are 1 friends or 1.18%

3. Material Readiness

- a. Studying at UST is funded by parents / guardians; true cost of parents fully there are 73 people or 85.88%, costs of parents and the cost of the results of my hard work there are 12 people or 14.12%, Completely from the results of my work does not exist or 0%
- b. Parent / Father's occupation; As a government employee / TNI / police/ teacher/lecturer (public) there are 22 people or 25.88%, as a teacher / lecturer (private) there are 5 people or 5.88%, as a private employee there are 7 people or 8.23%, As an entrepreneur there are 20 people or 23.53%, Other there are 31 people or 36.48%
- c. Occupation of parents / mothers; As Government/Army/Police/teacher/lecturer (public) employees there are 14 people or 16.47%, As teachers / lecturers (private) there are 7 people or 8.23%, As Private Employees there are 5 people or 5.88% , As an entrepreneur there are 17 people or 20%, Other there are 42 people or 49.42%
- d. Dad, Mother, besides being a permanent employee, also have other jobs or certain entrepreneurs Yes there are 36 people or 42.35%, No, there are 49 people or 57.65%
- e. Parents' income can meet the needs including the need to study more than 7

people or 8.23%, there are enough 69 people or 81.18%, there are not enough 10 people or 10.59%

- f. Lecture equipment that has been up to now; Only stationery and notebooks have 2 people or 2.35%, Stationery, notebooks, and Android phones have 21 people or 24.70%, Stationery, notebooks, Lap-Top / computers, and Android phones have 62 people or 72.95%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research from the data obtained by students' readiness to study in lectures if they have readiness in themselves and have good reasons that the knowledge learned will benefit their lives. Students' readiness to learn when entering lectures is an initial condition for themselves where they will face life problems related to their learning. In this phase students should be aware that they are no longer children, and need to realize that all their actions and activities can be accounted for. Student learning readiness is seen from the beginning of his arrival, entering the lecture hall, until the end of class.

Student learning readiness includes physical readiness and psychological readiness in attending lectures, as well as readiness when attending lectures in the form of writing instruments and other necessary tools. His readiness to learn is mostly felt lacking, seen from his arrival on average after the lecture took place, when explained or the lecturer taught his views were not focused, some were sleepy, talked to themselves and did not pay attention to what was said. Then when given the opportunity to ask the average they then quietly do not know what you want to ask. This should not need to happen if students want to get successful knowledge and study. Students need to concentrate and focus on attending lectures by listening and making small notes to be read again as a provision for learning. These notes will be useful when going back to strengthen memories. Besides getting the knowledge conveyed by the lecturers, it is better to look for

material that is still related to what is conveyed through other references that can be obtained from writing in literature, from books, or through browsing on the internet. Learning readiness in the form of physical readiness is its readiness related to the health condition of students for example before leaving for college breakfast first, then psychological readiness that is by avoiding thoughts that could disrupt the concentration of learning. When students do not have the desire and motivation to attend lectures, what happens is students only come to campus into the lecture hall and then sit just physically present without understanding what the lecturer is conveying.

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