

Comparative Study of Social Skills between Students Using Full Day and Regular Systems at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the social skills of students who study in full-day majors and regular majors and to determine the differences in social skills between children who study in full-day majors and regular majors in SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full. This type of research is quantitative research with experimental methods with the research subjects being regular class students and full day classes totaling 30 people used as samples of this study. Data analysis techniques test requirements analysis namely normality test, homogeneity test, and T-Test Independent. Based on the research data that has been obtained and explained, it can be concluded that there are differences in the social skills of students who study in the full-day Department Class and the regular Department Class of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full.

Keywords: *Comparative Study, Social Skills, Full Day School, Regular.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is an important element in developing the quality of human resources (Leader et al., 2018). Education is also a learning process carried out by humans to help them understand and think better (Dewi et al., 2020). Learning is essentially a way for lecturers to grow, develop, and improve the ability of students' mindsets towards the material in achieving these learning goals (Sukidal et al., 2022).

Learning systems both *full day school* and regular may have different influences on the development of children's social skills. There is less time for children in regular majors to adapt to school, but less time to gather with family and socialize with peers in the neighborhood than children in full-day school classes. In previous research conducted by Nurul Hilalah, it was explained that the negative impact seen in children's social development is less socializing with friends around the house, children are more individualistic, and their social cognitive is not well honed because there is no variety of interaction spaces for children. (Hilalah, 2009: 55).

From interviews conducted by researchers show the opportunity and ability of students to interact with the home environment and surrounding tends to

decrease. Students are also too tired, which causes students to take a break when they get home. And cause him not to interact with the environment around the house. Though socializing and playing with family and the surrounding environment (peers) is also important for children's social development. Basically, the *full day school* and regular learning models provide different opportunities in the development of students' social skills. Related to these conditions, this study more specifically wants to know the differences in social skills in children in terms of the school learning system,

Based on these conditions, researchers will conduct a study entitled "Comparative Study of Social Skills between Students Using *Full Day* and Regular Systems at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh". Therefore, this study aims to determine the social skills of students who study in full-day Department Class and regular Department Class and to determine the difference in social skills between children who study in *full-day* Department Class and Regular Department Class of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full.

METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research with experimental methods. The types of problems discussed in this study, then this study includes comparative research. Comparative research is research that will compare two variantsel. The population in this study was students of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full majoring in Otomotif as Full day (Class B) and students of Welding Engineering Department regular class (Class A). The total population in SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full Department Otomotif Full Day is 30 people , and the population in the Regular Department Class is 30 people. This study used the entire population as a sample because the number of samples was less than 100. So this study is called population research. In this study the author uses quantitative research, therefore the data obtained will be in the form of numbers.

From the figures obtained will be further analyzed in data analysis. The data sources or respondents in this study are students of the OMotivation Department and students majoring in Welding Engineering at SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh. The data collection techniques used are observation, documentation, and questionnaires,

the questionnaires used are closed questionnaires where respondents only need to choose answers that have been prepared. Before the research is conducted, the research instrument is first tested for validity and reliability. Before the hypothesis test was carried out, a normality test and a homogeneity test were carried out where to test the normality of the instrument, Kolmogorov smirnov statistics were carried out, while the homogeneity test used the Lavene test. Data management is carried out through several stages, namely editing, scoring, conding, tabulating. After the data is collected, data analysis is carried out. The data analysis used is the formula for Social Skills Comparison Study between School Students percentage and independent sample difference test t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the application of the *UNP e-learning-based blended* learning approach, learning outcomes were obtained in class A and class B of the Automotive Electronics Electrical course as can be seen in table 1.

Table 1 Results of Student Social Skills Application

No.	Respondents	The Value of Students' Social Skills	
		Class A	Class B
1.	1	78.6	80.4
2.	2	71.4	78.6
3.	3	76.8	71.4
4.	4	69.6	78.6
5.	5	76.8	82.1
6.	6	73.2	83.9
7.	7	80.4	76.8
8.	8	76.8	75.0
9.	9	78.6	69.6
10.	10	73.2	64.3
11.	11	80.4	78.6
12.	12	85.7	83.9
13.	13	78.6	76.8
14.	14	89.3	82.1
15.	15	85.7	87.5
		grade A grade point average = 78.2	
		grade point average B = 83.8	

After obtaining the results of Student Social Skills as shown in table 1, then an analysis requirements test was carried out, namely the normality test,

homogeneity test, and Independent T-Test. For normality test results using the SPSS program with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test obtained as can be seen in table 2.

Table 2 Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Normality Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Social Skills of Class A Students	Social Skills of Class B Students	Trans_Social Skills of Class B Students
N		30	30	30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	78.1567	83.7567	2.7084
	Std. Deviation	5.68323	8.01265	1.36752
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.139	.185	.126
	Positive	.102	.127	.103
	Negative	-.139	-.185	-.126
Test Statistics		.139	.185	.126
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.144 ^c	.010 ^c	.200 ^{c,d}

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the results of the normality test using the SPSS program with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the Asymp value is known. Sig. (2-tailed) the social skill value of grade A students is $0.144 > 0.05$ and the social skills of grade B students are $0.010 < 0.05$ is abnormally distributed, which then transforms the value of students' social skills so that they get a signification of $0.200 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the value of social skills of grade A and B students is normally distributed . Next, a homogeneity test is carried out as can be seen in table 4.

Table 2 Homogeneity Test
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Social Skills of Class A & B Students	Based on Mean	1.387	1	58	.244
	Based on Median	1.336	1	58	.253
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.336	1	50.223	.253
	Based on trimmed mean	1.284	1	58	.262

The criteria for making homogeneity test decisions are significant values > 0.05 then the data is homogeneous, while if the significant value is < 0.05 then the data is not homogeneous. Based on the results of the homogeneity test shown by

table 3, it can be seen that the magnitude of significance is $0.244 > 0.05$ then it can be concluded that the data obtained are homogeneous. Furthermore, an Independent T-Test was conducted to determine the social skills of students who attended the full day Department Class and the regular Major Class and to determine the difference in social skills between children who attended the *full day* Department Class and the Regular Department Class of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full as can be seen in table 4.

Table 4 Independent T-Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		Independent Samples Test						
				t-test for Equality of Means				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
Class	Equal variances assumed	F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Class A & B grades	Equal variances assumed	1.387	.244	-3.122	58	.003	-5.60000	1.79352	9.19012	2.00988
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.122	52.285	.003	-5.60000	1.79352	9.19850	2.00150

The decision making criterion of the Independent T-Test test is if the sig value. (2-tailed) < 0.05 , there is a significant difference between the social skills of grade A and grade B students of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh, while if the sig value. (2-tailed) > 0.05 , there is no significant difference between the social skills of grade A and grade B students of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh. Based on the results of the Independent T-Test test shown in figure 3, it can be seen that the magnitude of significance is $0.003 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the social skills of grade A and class B students of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Penuh.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research data that has been obtained and explained, it can be concluded that there are differences in the social skills of students who study in the *full-day* Department Class and the regular Department Class of SMK Negeri 2 Sungai Full.

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