

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertolak dari permasalahan pokok bahwa dalam kenyataan sampai saat ini belum ditemukan model pelatihan kecakapan yang mampu memberikan kebermaknaan dalam rangka meningkatkan kemandirian anak jalanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan model pelatihan kecakapan vokasional berbasis pengenalan diri dalam meningkatkan perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan di Kota Bandung.

Landasan teoretik yang digunakan mengacu kepada konsep-konsep dan teori-teori yang relevan mengenai pelatihan kecakapan vokasional, perilaku kewirausahaan, pengenalan diri dan sikap wirausaha, pendekatan andragogi, dan sifat-sifat wirausaha.

Prosedur penelitian menggunakan model pendekatan penelitian dan pengembangan (*research and development, R&D*), yang dilaksanakan melalui dua bentuk kegiatan, yaitu: (1) kegiatan eksplorasi yang bersifat kualitatif, dan (2) kegiatan eksperimen dengan menggunakan analisis kuantitatif. Eksplorasi kualitatif dilakukan untuk menggambarkan kondisi subjek penelitian. Selanjutnya pendekatan kuantitatif dilakukan untuk mengujicobakan model konseptual pelatihan kecakapan vokasional berbasis pengenalan diri sehingga dapat mencapai kelayakan sebagai model empiris.

Untuk menguji apakah model berfungsi efektif, penulis mengembangkan skala sikap untuk mengukur perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan peserta pelatihan melalui kuesioner. Ujicoba dalam rangka implementasi model dilakukan sebanyak dua kali. Skala sikap diujikan kepada pelaku anak jalanan peserta pelatihan sebelum dan sesudah implementasi model. Data diolah dengan menggunakan statistik uji Wilcoxon. Setelah hasilnya dianalisis, ditemukan: perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan peserta pelatihan antara sebelum dan sesudah implementasi model berbeda (meningkat) secara signifikan. Temuan ini didukung oleh hasil pengujian hipotesis dengan taraf signifikansi 0,025. Skor rata-rata hasil evaluasi menunjukkan adanya peningkatan. Artinya, semakin intens implementasi model pelatihan kecakapan vokasional berbasis pengenalan diri, semakin meningkat perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan.

Dari hasil temuan ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa model pelatihan kecakapan vokasional berbasis pengenalan diri dapat membantu mengembangkan sikap dan perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan. Karena itu direkomendasikan agar model pelatihan kecakapan vokasional berbasis pengenalan diri digunakan sebagai model alternatif dalam menyelenggarakan program pelatihan kewirausahaan, khususnya bagi peningkatan perilaku kewirausahaan anak jalanan.

Abstract

The study was based on the fundamental problems that it has not yet found a model that is able to provide skill training model in order to enhance the meaningfulness of street children. This study aims at developing model in a vocational skill training based on self knowledge in improving the entrepreneurial behavior of street children in the city of Bandung.

The theoretical foundation is referred to the relevant concepts and theories to the vocational skill training, entrepreneurial behavior, self knowledge and an entrepreneurial attitude, Andragogy approach and entrepreneurial traits.

The procedure research uses a model approach of research and development (R & D), which is implemented through two types of activities, which are : (1) a qualitative exploration activities, and (2) experimental activities use quantitative analyzed. Exploration qualitative research was done to describe the condition of the subject. Experimental activities was done to test vocational skills conceptual model training based on self-knowledge so that it can reach viability as an empirical model.

To test whether the model works effectively, the authors developed attitude scale to measure the entrepreneurial behavior of street children who participated in the training. Tests in the framework of the implementation model was done twice. Attitude scale was tested to the perpetrators of street children participants before and after the implementation of the model. The data were processed using the Wilcoxon test statistic. After the results were analyzed, it was found: the entrepreneurial behavior of street children who participated in the training before and after model implementation is different (improved) significantly. This finding is supported by the results of hypothesis testing with a significance level of 0.025. Average score evaluation results show an increase. That means, the more intense the implementation of vocational skills training model based on self-knowledge, the more increase entrepreneurial behavior of street children. From these findings, it can be concluded that andragogis model in the vocational skill training based on self-knowledge can help develop entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors of street children. Therefore it was recommended that androgogis model in the vocational skill training based on self-knowledge is used as an alternative model for entrepreneurship training programs, especially to improve street children entrepreneurial behavior.