

**STEREOTIPE GENDER PADA JURUSAN TEKNIK KENDARAAN
RINGAN DAN OTOMOTIF DI SMK NEGERI BALI MANDARA:
IMPLIKASINYA TERHADAP PRESTASI BELAJAR SISWA DAN SISWI**

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Abstrak

Stereotipe atau pelabelan salah satu bias gender yang terdapat didalam aspek pekerjaan maupun Pendidikan. Sains dan teknologi merupakan bidang yang dikenal sebagai “dunia laki-laki”, terutama dalam bidang industri laki-laki sangat diutamakan. Sedangkan perempuan hanya bekerja diranah domestik, yang jurusannya hanya tata boga, tata busana, akutansi. Semakin berkembangnya zaman, akhirnya perempuanpun ikut serta dalam bidang sains dan teknologi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk menjelaskan latarbelakang perempuan masuk jurusan otomotif, (2) untuk menjelaskan stereotip yang muncul di jurusan Otomotif SMK Negeri Bali Mandara, (3) Untuk mengetahui implikasi terhadap prestasi belajar jurusan Otomotif SMK Negeri Bali Mandara. penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan langkah-langkah pengumpulan data seperti wawancara, observasi dan studi dokumen. Peneliti melakukan wawancara kepada 4 peserta didik dan 2 guru Jurusan Teknik Kendaraan Ringan dan Otomotif. Hasil penelitian yang ditemukan bahwa: (1) Pilihan perempuan masuk jurusan otomotif di SMK Negeri Bali Mandara karena faktor mendapat beasiswa penuh, keinginan sendiri serta dukungan orang tua dan juga karena hasil tes dan bakat, (2) Stereotip yang muncul di jurusan otomotif ini seperti gambar dibrosur lebih dominan laki-laki yang bekerja dibagian teknisi, sedangkan perempuan bagian komputer. Adanya pembatasan kuota bagi perempuan dan laki-laki dikelas maupun saat PKL atau magang. Dan stereotip lainnya adalah laki-laki dianggap lebih unggul bagian keterampilan, sedangkan perempuan pada teori, (3) implikasi terhadap prestasi belajar, untuk aspek keterampilan dan pengetahuan kelas X laki-laki memiliki selisih 0.5 dan perempuan selisih 1.4. Kelas XI laki-laki memiliki selisih 1.3 dan perempuan 13. Kelas XII laki-laki memiliki selisih 1.4 dan perempuan 18.7.

Kata kunci: Sains dan teknolgi, Stereotipe gender, Implikasi prestasi belajar.

***GENDER STEREOTYPE IN LIGHT AND AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE
ENGINEERING IN BALI MANDARA STATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL:
IMPLICATIONS ON STUDENTS' LEARNING ACCOMPLISHMENT***

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Abstract

Stereotyping or labeling is one of the gender biases contained in the aspects of labor and education. Science and technology are field known as the "men world", especially in the industrial sector where men are given top priority. Meanwhile, women only work in the domestic realm, whose majors are culinary, fashion, and accounting. As time goes by, after a period of time women also participated in the fields of science and technology. The objectives of this study are (1) to explain the background of women entering the automotive department, (2) to explain the stereotypes that emerged in the Automotive Department of the Bali Mandara State Vocational School, (3) to find out the implications for learning accomplishment in the Automotive department of the Bali Mandara State Vocational School. This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection steps such as interviews, observation and document study. Researcher did interviews with 4 students and 2 teachers of the Department of Light and Automotive Vehicle Engineering. The results of the research found that: (1) The choice of women to enter the automotive department at Bali Mandara State Vocational School was due to the factors of getting a full scholarship, their own desires and supports from their parents and also because of test results and aptitude, (2) Stereotypes that emerged in the automotive department, such pictures on the brochure are predominantly men who work in the technician section, while women in the computer department. There are quota restrictions for women and men in class or during street vendors or internships. Furhermore, another stereotype is that men are considered to be superior in terms of skills, while women in theory, (3) The implications for learning achievement, for the aspects of skills and knowledges of tenth grade, men have difference of 0.5 and difference of 1.4 for women. Eleventh grade men have difference of 1.3 and 13 for women while twelfth grade men have difference of 1.4 and 18.7 for women.

Keywords: *Science and technology, gender stereotypes, implications of learning accomplishment.*