

HUBUNGAN ANTARA INTERNAL *LOCUS OF CONTROL* DENGAN KEMATANGAN KARIER PADA MAHASISWA TINGKAT AKHIR

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara internal *locus of control* dan kematangan karier pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir. Hipotesis penelitian ini yaitu terdapat hubungan positif antara internal *locus of control* dengan kematangan karier pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan penyebaran kuesioner melalui *online*. Kematangan karier diukur dengan menggunakan skala kematangan karier dengan nilai reliabilitas (α) sebesar 0,956. Internal *locus of control* diukur menggunakan skala internal *locus of control* dengan nilai reliabilitas (α) sebesar 0,909. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode korelasi *product moment* dari Pearson dengan bantuan aplikasi IBM SPSS 24. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan korelasi, dengan jumlah subjek penelitian yaitu 216 mahasiswa tingkat akhir, berusia 21-24 tahun, dan sedang menyelesaikan studi S1. Hasil penelitian memperoleh nilai koefisien sebesar 0,730 dengan signifikansi $p=0,000$ ($p<0,05$). Oleh karena itu terdapat hubungan positif antara internal *locus of control* dengan kematangan karier pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir. Kemudian, internal *locus of control* memiliki kontribusi 53,2% terhadap kematangan karier.

Kata kunci: *internal locus of control*, kematangan karier, mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND CAREER MATURITY IN FINAL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between internal locus of control and career maturity in final-year college students. The hypothesis of this study is that there is a positive relationship between internal locus of control and career maturity in final-year college students. Data collection was conducted by distributing online questionnaires. Career maturity was measured using a career maturity scale with a reliability value (α) of 0.956. Internal locus of control was measured using an internal locus of control scale with a reliability value (α) of 0.909. Data were analyzed using the Pearson product-moment correlation method with the assistance of IBM SPSS 24. The method used was quantitative with a correlation approach, with the number of research subjects being 216 final-year college students, aged 21-24 years, who were completing their undergraduate studies. The results obtained a coefficient value of 0.730 with a significance of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a positive relationship between internal locus of control and career maturity in final-year college students. Furthermore, internal locus of control contributed 53.2% to career maturity.

Keywords: *internal locus of control, career maturity, final-year undergraduate student.*