

RINGKASAN

Saat ini persaingan kerja semakin ketat. Jumlah pencari kerja terus meningkat tapi lapangan kerja terbatas. Sementara tuntutan karir pun dinamis dan terus berubah. Kondisi ini membutuhkan *career adaptability* yang tinggi bagi siapa saja yang akan memasuki dunia kerja, tak terkecuali bagi para calon lulusan perguruan tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami *career adaptability* mahasiswa tingkat akhir dalam menghadapi masa transisi dari kuliah ke dunia kerja.

Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif eksplanatif yang bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara variabel status sosial ekonomi orang tua dengan variabel *career adaptability* mahasiswa. Populasi penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa tingkat akhir (angkatan 2017 dan 2018) Prodi S1 Sosiologi FISIP Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 75 mahasiswa yang diambil dengan menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan angket. Metode analisis data menggunakan *Rank Spearman* dan dibantu alat analisis SPSS versi 25.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara pendidikan orang tua, pekerjaan orang tua, dan pendapatan orang tua dengan *career adaptability* mahasiswa tingkat akhir dengan nilai signifikansi masing-masing ($p = 0,786$ dan ($p = 0,835$ dan ($p = 0,358$). *Career adaptability* mahasiswa berada pada kategori sedang. Mereka sudah memiliki *concern* yang baik terhadap karir, yakni sudah menentukan pilihan karir. Mereka juga sudah memiliki *control* yang baik terhadap karir, dicerminkan dari adanya tanggung jawab atas tindakan yang dilakukan untuk mengontrol karir. Namun, mahasiswa masih kurang memiliki keingintahuan pada karir. Mereka belum mengetahui keberlanjutan karirnya setelah wisuda dan jarang dari mereka yang mencari informasi mengenai pilihan karirnya. Selain itu, mereka juga belum memiliki *confidence* terhadap karir, masih ragu akan mendapatkan pekerjaan atau tidak, dan masih bimbang terhadap pilihan karirnya.

Rekomendasi dari penelitian ini, mahasiswa harus meningkatkan *career adaptability* dengan cara pelatihan karir seperti meningkatkan pemahaman tentang karir, memahami keterampilan diri serta membangun kepastian dalam memilih karir agar mereka tidak mengalami kesulitan ketika memasuki dunia kerja.

Kata kunci: status sosial ekonomi orang tua, *career adaptability*, mahasiswa tingkat akhir.

SUMMARY

Currently, job competition is getting tougher. The number of job seekers continues to increase but job opportunities are limited. Meanwhile, career demands are dynamic and constantly changing. This condition requires high career adaptability for anyone who will enter the world of work, including prospective university graduates. This study aims to understand the career adaptability of final year students in facing the transition from college to the world of work.

This type of research is explanatory quantitative which aims to determine the relationship between the variables of parents' socioeconomic status with the variables of student career adaptability. The population of this study were final year students (class of 2017 and 2018) in Sociology Study Program, Jenderal Soedirman University. The total sample of 75 students was taken using the simple random sampling technique. Data collection using a questionnaire. The data analysis method uses Rank Spearman and is assisted by the SPSS version 25 analysis tool.

The results showed that there was no significant relationship between parents' education, parents' occupation, and parents' income with career adaptability of final year students with respective significance values (p) = 0.786 and (p) = 0.835 and (p) = 0.358. Career adaptability of students is in the medium category. They already have a good concern for careers, that is, they have made career choices. They also have good control over their careers, reflected in their responsibility for actions taken to control their careers. However, students still lack curiosity about careers. They do not know the continuation of their career after graduation and rarely do they seek information regarding their career choices. In addition, they also do not have confidence in their careers, are still unsure whether they will get a job or not, and are still unsure about their career choices.

The recommendation from this study is that students should improve career adaptability by means of career training such as increasing understanding of careers, understanding self-skills and building certainty in choosing a career so that they do not experience difficulties when entering the world of work.

Keywords: parents' socioeconomic status, career adaptability, final year students