

Peran Mediasi Off-Campus Internship Efficacy dan Career Decision Self-Efficacy pada Pengaruh Learning Motivation terhadap Career Preparation Behavior Mahasiswa di Universitas Indonesia = The Mediating Role of Off-Campus Internship Efficacy and Career Decision Self-Efficacy on the Effect of Learning Motivation on Career Preparation Behavior of Students at the University of Indonesia

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Abstrak

Dalam penelitian kuantitatif ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk membuktikan pengaruh off-campus internship efficacy (OCIE) dan career decision self-efficacy (CDSE) sebagai variabel mediasi pada pengaruh learning motivation (LM) terhadap career preparation behavior (CPB) dalam konteks mahasiswa S1 angkatan 2019 di Universitas Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengacu pada metode Maximum Likelihood dalam menentukan besarnya sampel, yang mana jumlah sampel penelitian minimal 5 kali dari jumlah indikator. Dengan demikian, target jumlah sampel untuk penelitian ini adalah 285 mahasiswa. Peneliti melakukan penyebaran kuesioner secara daring yang terdiri dari pertanyaan terstruktur (structured question) yang dapat diisi secara mandiri oleh responden (self-administered questionnaire). Sebanyak 356 data responden terkumpulkan setelah penyebaran kuesioner secara daring dilakukan. Temuan analisis kausal menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh LM ke OCIE merupakan pengaruh terkuat di antara variabel yang lain. Sedangkan, temuan analisis mediasi menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh OCIE sebagai variabel mediasi antara pengaruh LM dan CDSE merupakan pengaruh variabel mediasi terkuat di antara variabel mediasi lain. Penelitian ini memiliki kontribusi teoritis berupa pengaruh LM, OCIE, dan CDSE terhadap CPB, serta kontribusi praktis berupa informasi bagi Universitas Indonesia untuk pengelolaan CPB mahasiswa akhir sebelum memasuki dunia kerja sesungguhnya.

.....In this quantitative study, researchers aimed to prove the effect of off-campus internship efficacy (OCIE) and career decision self-efficacy (CDSE) as mediating variables on the effect of learning motivation (LM) on career preparation behavior (CPB) in the context of undergraduate students in the class of 2019 at the University of Indonesia. This study refers to the Maximum Likelihood method in determining sample size, in which the number of research samples is at least 5 times the number of indicators. Thus, the target number of samples for this research is 285 students. The researcher distributed questionnaires online, which consisted of structured questions that could be filled in independently by respondents (self-administered questionnaire). As many as 356 respondent data were collected after distributing the online questionnaires. The findings of the causal analysis show that the effect of LM on OCIE is the strongest among the other variables. Meanwhile, the findings of the mediation analysis show that the effect of OCIE as a mediating variable between the effects of LM and CDSE is the strongest mediating variable among other mediating variables. This research has a theoretical contribution in the form of the influence of LM, OCIE, and CDSE on CPB, as well as a practical contribution in the form of information for the University of Indonesia for the management of final student CPB before entering the real world of work.