

ABSTRAK

KORELASI ANTARA PERSEPSI SISWI TENTANG BIAS GENDER AYAH DALAM PILIHAN KARIER DAN KEMATANGAN KARIER; PENELITIAN SURVEY ATAS SISWI SMU ST. AGUSTINUS, MURANGAN, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA.

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Penelitian survey ini dilakukan untuk mendeskripsikan kondisi subyek penelitian dalam dua variabel penelitian. Variabel tersebut adalah persepsi siswi tentang bias gender ayah dalam pilihan karier (X) dan kematangan karier siswi (Y). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan keadaan persepsi siswi tentang bias gender ayah dalam pilihan karier (2) mendeskripsikan kematangan karier siswi (3) merumuskan hubungan antara dua variabel yang disebut di atas.

Desain penelitian ini adalah studi korelasi yang menggunakan koefisien korelasi rangking menurut Spearman (Spearman Rho). Subyek penelitian ini adalah 31 siswi SMU. St. Agustinus, Murangan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Alat penggali data ini adalah kuesioner yang disusun sendiri oleh peneliti. Kuesioner persepsi siswi tentang bias gender ayah dalam pilihan karier dikembangkan dari konstruk bias gender dalam empat aspek yaitu harapan, apendapat, sikap, dan perlakuan ayah yang berhubungan dengan pilihan karier putrinya. Kuesioner kematangan karier siswi dikembangkan berdasarkan tugas perkembangan karier remaja menurut Donald Super, terutama tugas kristalisasi. Keadaan variabel penelitian ini dideskripsikan dalam lima tingkat kualitas, yaitu sangat rendah, rendah, cukup, tinggi, dan tinggi sekali berdasarkan skala Likert.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah (1) mayoritas subyek penelitian memiliki persepsi tentang bias gender ayah dalam pilihan karier dengan kualitas cukup (2) Mayoaritas subyek penelitian mencapai kematangan karier dengan kualitas tinggi, khususnya dalam aspek konsep diri karier, tetapi kekurangan dalam hal informasi karier dan usaha memanfaatkan informasi karier untuk mengembangkan kematangan karier mereka (3) tidak ada hubungan antara persepsi siswi tentang bias gender ayah dalam pilihan karier dan kematangan karier siswi ($r=0,227; p=0,109$). Peneliti juga mengeksplorasi variabel lain yang diduga memiliki hubungan dengan kematangan karier siswi. Peneliti menemukan beberapa variabel, antara lain ibu dan keluarga inti, media massa, pendidikan formal disekolah mereka, lingkungan sosial lain tempat siswi tersebut hidup.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, peneliti mengajukan beberapa usul (1) sekolah harus memfasilitasi semua siswa dengan mengembangkan situasi yang bebas dari bias gender. Pertama, sekolah harus menjadi sumber belajar tentang kesetaraan gender. Kedua, semua pendidik harus belajar tentang *issue* gender untuk menjadi fasilitator yang mampu membangun interaksi belajar yang amenghargai kekhasan individu (2) sekolah harus menjadi perangsang untuk kematangan karier semua siswa dengan mengembangkan pusat informasi karier yang komprehensif dan memfasilitasi mereka untuk memanfaatkannya bagi perencanaan karier di masa depan.

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN PERCEPTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS ON FATHER GENDER BIAS IN CAREER PREFERENCE AND CAREER MATURITY; A SURVEY RESEARCH ON FEMALE STUDENTS OF SMU ST. AGUSTINUS, MURANGAN, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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This research was a survey research held to describe the status of the research subjects in two research variables. They were a perception of female students on father gender bias in career preference (X) and career maturity of the female students (Y). The objectives of this research were (1) to describe the perception of female students on father gender bias in career preference (2) to describe the career maturity of the female students (3) to formulate the correlation between two research variable named before.

The research design was a correlation study using Rank Order correlation coefficient of Spearman (Spearman Rho) to find out correlation coefficient. Subjects of this research were 31 female students of SMU St. Agustinus, Murangan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The tool used to gain data on two research variables were two questionnaires designed by the researcher. The questionnaire of perception of female students on father gender bias in career preference was developed based on a construct of gender bias in four domains: desire, opinion, aptitude, and treatment related with career preference of his daughters. The questionnaire of career maturity of the female students was developed based on adolescence career developmental task formulated by Donald Super, focusing on crystallization. The researcher described variable status of this research in five levels of quality. They are extremely low, low, moderate, high, and extremely high based on Likert scale.

The research produces some results (1) majority of the research subject have perception on father gender bias in career preference in moderate quality (2) majority of the research subjects reach career maturity in high quality, especially in career self concept aspects, but they have lack of career information and the way to use these information to develop their career maturity (3) there is no correlation between perception of female students on father gender bias in career preference and career maturity of the female students($r = 0.227$; $p=0.109$). The researcher also explored other variables estimated have a correlation with career maturity of the female students; i.e. mother and nuclear family, mass media, formal education in their school, and other social environment where they live.

Based on the results, researcher proposes some suggestions (1) the school has to facilitate all students by developing a free gender bias situation. If so, firstly, school must become a learning resource in equality between men and women. Secondly, all educators in the school have to learn more about gender issues so that they are able to be a good facilitator building learning interaction that appreciate individual differences (2) The school has to be a stimulator for career maturity of all students by developing a comprehensive career information resource and facilitating them to use the resource for planning their better future.