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The Impact of Optimistic Attitudes on the Career Prospects of Students of KPI Institute of Tazkia

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ABSTRACT

The study discusses the influence of optimism on the career maturity of students of the Islamic Broadcasting Communication Studies Program (KPI) at the Tazkia Institute, Bogor. The attitude of optimism, defined as a positive view of life and good expectations of the future, is linked to career maturity, that is, the maturity of individual behavior in the face of career development tasks. According to Seligman's theory, the attitude of optimism is reflected in the individual's style of explanation of events, with three main dimensions: permanence, pervasiveness, and personalization. The study uses a quantitative approach and involves 18 21st grade KPI students as research subjects. The research instrument is a questionnaire that measures the attitude of optimism and career maturity of students. Data analysis is done using simple linear regression with the application of SPSS 22. The results of the research show that there is a positive influence of the attitude of optimism on the career maturity of KPI students, optimism contributes to the student career maturing. This study contributes to an understanding of the factors that influence the career maturity of KPI students and the relevance of optimistic attitudes in the context of their career development.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Optimistic attitude, career advancement, student of KPI Institute of Tazkia.

INTRODUCTION

There are a variety of factors that make an individual grow into a person who is optimistic about the future. Some factors include well-being, coping, physical health, social environment, socio-economic status, and culture. (Carver et al., 2010). Individuals who are in a limited social environment tend to have a pessimistic character. The lack of relationships in the social environment can lower the individual's optimism about acceptance of himself in the future society. If faced in a situation like this, it will affect the emotional well-being of the individual and increasingly make the individual pessimistic about his survival in the future.

Such conditions the researchers found in a student of the 21st generation Islamic Broadcasting Communication (KPI) study program at the Tazkia Institute, Bogor. Based on the

statement given by one of the students, he stated that there was a sense of excitement within them regarding the career journey after completing his education. This claim is supported by the fact that their troops were the first troops of the KPI study program at the Tazkia Institute. The absence of brothers and sisters and alumni makes the students of the KPI study program not have a container to share information and exchange thoughts around the lectures. The path to expanding relationships is also small. Meanwhile, the social environment becomes one factor of the individual's optimistic attitude.

In the educational landscape, students often show a lot of knowledge and understanding about their future career prospects; nevertheless, the career-related decision-making process often presents significant challenges for them. (Khofifah et al., 2023, h. 161). Asy'ari and Zuhdi (2023, p. 10-12) mention that in every stage of development that each individual undergoes, selection and self-preparation becomes one of the important tasks before expanding a future career. One can define the aspirations and goals of his life and pour those two things into the career to be chosen later. Later, Thasfa (2023, p. 582) stated that individuals need to prepare through mature career planning before they can plunge into the world of career. Individuals must learn how to plan for the future and understand the advantages of such planning to improve their career maturity. (Ghassani et al., 2020, h. 123).

Based on the data exposure above, the researchers wanted to test whether the attitude of optimism influenced the career maturity of students of Islamic Broadcasting Communications. Therefore, researchers raised the title "The influence of attitudes of Optimism on the career achievement of students in Islamic broadcasting communications".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Optimism

The word optimism or optimism comes from the Latin optimum which means "best". In philosophy, an optimist means that this world is the best of all worlds, or, in ethics, that this life is worth living. Optimism is a good view in the face of the world's situation. Optimists believe that a defeat is only a temporary setback that is not caused by their mistakes, so optimists will not be affected by the defeats. (Seligman, 1998, h. 4-5). The attitude of optimism is like a veil that protects the injustice present in the world. The individual is unlikely to lead an optimistic life when it is accompanied by feelings of insecurity or confidence that he or she will fail in the process of developing. (James, 1902).

Carver and Scheier (in Sabiq & Miftahuddin, 2017, p. 187), define optimism as a reflection of how far an individual has good hopes about their future. Similarly, as Chang (2001, p. 191) put it, optimistic individuals are those who expect good experiences in the future. Optimism is the expectation of every individual that something will go well (Lopez et al., 2003).

The explanatory style of an individual in describing the events they experience is closely related to how the individual views the events that occur. Thus, the style of the explanation is rooted directly in the individual's view of his position in an event. Seligman (1998, p. 44) explains that the explanatory style is a way of thinking learned from children and adolescents.

According to Seligmann (1998), there are three dimensions of explanatory style that can



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indicate an individual's optimistic or pessimistic attitude, namely permanence, pervasiveness, and personalization. Multasih & Suryadi (2013) in his research explains the three dimensions of the explanatory style First, permanence. This aspect relates to the duration of an event that occurs, divided into temporary and permanent. (permanent). A pessimistic person will see bad events as permanent events and good events as temporary events. However, an optimist person will consider bad events to be temporary and good ones to be permanent. Second, pervasiveness. This aspect relates to the scope of events, divided into specific and universal. The pessimistic individual believes that bad events have universal properties and good events have specific properties. Third, personalization. This aspect relates to the source or origin of the occurrence. The pessimistic individual will feel that bad events occur because of himself (internal) and good events happen because of others or his environment (external). But, the optimistic individual knows that bad things happen not because of him, but because of the others or the environment that caused them, and the good events come from themselves.

Career Strength

Super and Kidd (in Rahim et al., 2021, p. 466) reveal that career maturity is the maturity of individual behavior in the face of career development tasks that contain cognitive and emotional dimensions. According to Super (in Sersiana et al., 2013), career maturity can be used as a measure of an individual's level of understanding of a wide range of formational searches and as an indicator of the level of students' understanding of some aspects of the profession. Career advancement is one of the most important developmental tasks for adolescents and can affect a person in the future. (Fitriyah et al., 2023, h. 156).

According to Super (in Lailatunnikma & Nastiti, 2021), the aspects of career maturity include five; career planning (in Nugrahaini & Sawitri, 2015), career exploration (in exploration), decision making (in decision making), world of work (in knowledge of the work world), and realization (in realization of career decisions). Career planning can be conceived as a process of identifying and taking steps to an individual's career goals. These career goals include such as realistic perceptions of self and environment, self-reliance and maturity in decision making, the ability to group jobs in demand, as well as the impetus to advance in the desired field of education and jobs (Thasfa et al., 2023, h. 585); Career exploration refers to the aspirations of individuals in searching for future career relevant information in Decision 151, 2021, h. This decision-making involves identifying, comparing, and choosing alternatives based on a person's beliefs, values, and preferences (Gati & Kulcsar, 2021, p. 3); World of Work Information covers knowledge of individual skills and qualifications as well as knowledge of various aspects of the world of work, such as job duties in a position and behaviour in the job; Realization refers to the ability of an individual to compare multiple job career options realistically.

According to Rachmawati (in Sersiana et al., 2013, p. 175), the career maturity of an individual is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors (which originate from within the individual) and external factors (where originates from outside the individual). While Seligman (in Lailatunnikma & Nastiti, 2021, p. 7) mentions that there are other factors that can influence



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career maturing. These factors include family factors, internal factors of the individual (self-esteem, abilities, interests, personality, and prestige), and socio-economic factors. (environment, socio-economic status, and gender).

In the study carried out by Fitriyah et al. (2023, h. 156), the results of interviews with some students found several problems of career maturity experienced by them, among others: 1) have not had accurate knowledge and understanding of the self potential that can support a future career; 2) the program of study entered is not his own choice; 3) have not yet had a solid understanding about continuing studies after graduation; 4) have not understood the type of job that suits his abilities; 5) still confused choosing the continuation of studies and the kind of job which suits interests or ability; and 6) feel pessimistic after graduating will continue studies according to what is expected. Asy'ari & Zuhdi (2023) in his research produced data that students are rated to be sufficiently good in doing career planning, but have not reached the stage of career decision. This is due to a number of factors, such as parents who do not support their career choices, lack of confidence in the ability they have, have career interests that do not match their university major, competition in achieving a career a lot, and the presence of a changing desire in determining career goals.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on the study's title, "The Impact of Optimistic Attitudes on the Career Risks of Islamic Broadcasting Communications Students", the study uses a quantitative approach. Research using a quantitative approach, direction and focus of research is to build the theory of data or facts that researchers find. Quantitative research also requires numerous uses of numbers, from data collection, interpretation of data to presentation of results. (Hardani et al., 2020). This research was carried out on December 8, 2023 at the Alif Campus of the Tazkia Institute, located at Il. Ir. H. Juanda, No. 78, Sentul, Kab. Bogor, West Java, Telephone: +62 821-848-006-00.

The subjects of the study consisted of 21st-century Islamic Broadcasting Communications students of a total of 17 people. This research instrument consists of instruments to reveal optimistic attitudes and instruments for revealing student career maturity. The instrument of research is the measure of the effort to measure all the phenomena that are the focus of research. Data collection techniques using questionnaire research instruments (angket). A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents for answers. (Sugiyono, 2013). The questionnaire provided was a research questionnaire by Retno Handayani Rahayuningtyas who then modified the researchers without changing the essence of the statements. The Likert scale is used in the questionnaire with four choices of answers, namely Very Suitable, Appropriate, Unsatisfactory, and Extremely Inappropriate. Each item in the questionnaire is both favourable and unfavourable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Variable

From simple linear regression analysis with SPSS 22 obtained the variable description output used in this study, namely as follows:

Table 1. SPSS Data Processing Result

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Sikap Optimis ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Kematangan Karir

b. All requested variables entered.

The above table shows the research variables that will be used in this study, namely the free variable (Optimistic attitude) and the bound variable. (Kematangan Karir).

2. The influence of the X variable on the Y variable

As for decision-making in simple linear regression tests, it can refer to two things: Comparing the value of significance with the probability of 0.05.

- If the significance value < 0.05 means that the variable X has an influence on the Y variable.
- If the significant value is > 0.05 meaning that the X variable has no influence over the Y Variable.

Based on the data that the author did using SPSS 22, the data was found as follows:

Table 2. SPSS Data Processing Result

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2483,614	1	2483,614	19,203	,000 ^b
	Residual	2069,330	16	129,333		
	Total	4552,944	17			

a. Dependent Variable: Kematangan Karir

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sikap Optimis

As for the table above, it shows that the F value counts = 19.203 with a significance rate of $0,000 < 0.05$ which means there is an influence between the optimistic attitude variable (X) on career maturity (Y).

3. The magnitude of the influence of the X variable on the Y variable Table 3. SPSS Data Processing Result

Table 3. Bivariate Regression Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,739 ^a	,545	,517	11,372

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sikap Optimis

The table above explains the magnitude of the correlation/relation value (R) of 0.739 and explains the size of the percentage of influence of the free variable on the bound variable called the determination coefficient which is the result of the R quartering. From the output obtained a determination factor (R²) of 0.545, which contains the understanding that the influence (Optimistic attitude) of free variables on the binding variable (Learning outcome) is 54.5%, while the rest is influenced by the other variables.

CONCLUSION

Based on data obtained from questionnaires and simple linear regression analysis using SPSS 22, it was found that the attitude of optimism had a significant influence on the career maturity of KPI students. The degree of significance gained was $0,000 < 0,05$, indicating that there was a significant impact between the variable of attitude optimism to career maturity. The correlation value (R) of 0.739 indicated a strong relationship between the two variables, with a determination coefficient (R²) of 0.545. This means that the optimism attitude affected career maturing by 54.5%, while the rest was influenced by other variables. Overall, the results of this study show that the attitude of optimism plays an important role in improving student career maturity. Thus, the development of an optimistic attitude can be one of the effective strategies to help KPI students plan and prepare for their future careers.

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