

Hubungan Perceived Parenting Style dan Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy pada Mahasiswa di Indonesia = The Relationship Between Perceived Parenting Style and Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy among College Students in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Tingginya angka ketidaksesuaian karier dengan minat mahasiswa di Indonesia menunjukkan tingkat efikasi diri dalam pemilihan keputusan karier yang rendah di Indonesia. Dalam hal ini, pola asuh orang tua yang tepat dapat menjadi bekal bagi individu untuk mengembangkan efikasi diri, khususnya di bidang karier. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara perceived parenting style dan career decision making self-efficacy mahasiswa di Indonesia. Peneliti menggunakan dua instrumen penelitian, yakni Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) dan Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy Indonesia Version (CDMSE-Ind) untuk mendapatkan data terkait variabel tersebut. Penelitian ini melibatkan 146 mahasiswa dengan rentang usia 18-25 tahun. Analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pola asuh orang tua otoritatif berkorelasi positif signifikan pada CDMSE ($r = 0,411$, $p < .001$). Artinya, semakin tinggi kecenderungan pola asuh otoritatif yang dipersepsikan mahasiswa, semakin tinggi pula tingkat efikasi diri dalam pemilihan keputusan karier. Sedangkan persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pola asuh orang tua otoriter tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan. Hasil penelitian mengimplikasikan bahwa penggunaan pola asuh otoritatif paling tepat untuk menumbuhkan efikasi diri dalam pemilihan keputusan karier individu.

.....The high rate of career misalignment with student interests in Indonesia indicates a low level of career decision making self-efficacy among Indonesians. In this case, proper parental upbringing can serve as a foundation for individuals to develop self-efficacy, especially in career-related areas. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between perceived parenting style and career decision making self-efficacy among university students in Indonesia. The researchers used two research instruments: the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and the Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy Indonesia Version (CDMSE-Ind) to collect data on these variables. The study involved 146 students aged 18-25 years. Statistical analysis showed that students' perceptions of authoritative parenting style significantly and positively correlated with CDMSE ($r = 0.411$, $p < .001$). This means that the higher the tendency for authoritative parenting perceived by the students, the higher their level of self-efficacy in career decision making. In contrast, students' perceptions of authoritarian parenting style did not show a significant relationship. The study's findings imply that the use of authoritative parenting is most appropriate for fostering self-efficacy in career decision making.