

Abstrak

Dalam menjalankan kehidupannya setiap individu dapat terlibat dengan proses pengambilan keputusan, dimulai dengan hal yang dapat dianggap sepele sampai kepada sesuatu hal yang dianggap kompleks. Pengambilan keputusan merupakan suatu bagian dari hidup manusia dalam menghadapi berbagai masalah yang bertujuan untuk pemenuhan berbagai kebutuhan hidupnya, sehingga setiap individu membutuhkan pengambilan keputusan yang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara efikasi diri dengan pengambilan keputusan karir. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 70 orang. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan skala, ada dua skala yaitu pengambilan keputusan karir dan efikasi diri. Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan: Ada hubungan positif antara efikasi diri dengan pengambilan keputusan dengan hasil uji korelasi *product moment* sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,050$). Artinya semakin tinggi efikasi diri maka pengambilan keputusan karir semakin tinggi. Adapun sumbangan efikasi diri dengan pengambilan keputusan karir adalah 34,4%.

Kata Kunci: Pengambilan Keputusan Karir, Efikasi Diri

Abstract

In the course of his life each individual can be involved with the decision-making process, starting with things that can be considered trivial to something that is considered complex. Decision making is a part of human life in the face of various problems that aim to meet the various needs of his life, so every individual needs the right decision making. This research aims to find out the relationship between self-efficacy and career decision making. The subjects in the study numbered 70 people. Data collection methods use scales, there are two scales, namely career decision making and self-efficacy. The results of the study can be concluded: There is a positive relationship between self-efficacy and decision making with the results of the product moment correlation test of 0.000 ($p < 0,050$). This means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the career decision making. The contribution of self-efficacy with career decision making is 34.4%. Data collection methods use scales, there are two scales, namely career decision making and self-efficacy. The results of the study can be concluded: There is a positive relationship between self-efficacy and decision making with the results of the product moment correlation test of 0.000 ($p < 0,050$). This means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the career decision making. The contribution of self-efficacy with career decision making is 34.4%.

Keywords: Career Decision Making, Self-Efficacy