

ABSTRAK

Kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir (*Career Decision Making Difficulties*) merupakan tantangan yang dihadapi individu dalam menentukan jalur karir masa depannya. Bagi siswa SMA/SMK kelas XII, pemilihan karir merupakan tugas perkembangan penting yang melibatkan keputusan untuk melanjutkan pendidikan atau memasuki dunia kerja. Pola asuh otoriter dianggap sebagai salah satu faktor yang dapat berkontribusi terhadap kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji hubungan antara pola asuh otoriter dengan kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir. Penelitian ini melibatkan 107 siswa kelas 12 dengan kriteria masih memiliki orang tua lengkap. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)* untuk mengukur pola asuh otoriter dan skala kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir untuk mengukur kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji korelasi *product moment*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif antara pola asuh otoriter ibu dengan kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir ($r = 0,367$; $p < 0,05$) dan terdapat hubungan positif antara pola asuh otoriter ayah dengan kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir ($r = 0,307$; $p = 0,001$). Hasil ini mengidentifikasi bahwa semakin tinggi pola asuh yang dirasakan oleh siswa, semakin tinggi juga kesulitan mengambil keputusan karir yang mereka alami.

Kata kunci: *career decision-making difficulties*, pola asuh otoriter, siswa SMA/SMK.

ABSTRACT

Career decision-making difficulties (Career Decision Making Difficulties) are challenges faced by individuals in determining their future career paths. For 12th-grade high school/vocational high school students, career choice is an important developmental task that involves deciding whether to pursue further education or enter the workforce. Authoritarian parenting is considered one of the factors that may contribute to career decision-making difficulties. This study aimed to examine the relationship between authoritarian parenting and career decision-making difficulties. The study involved 107 12th-grade students who met the criteria of having both parents. The instruments used were the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to measure authoritarian parenting and a career decision-making difficulties scale to measure career decision-making difficulties. Data were analyzed using the Pearson product-moment correlation test. The results showed a positive relationship between maternal authoritarian parenting and career decision-making difficulties ($r = 0.367$; $p < 0.05$) and a positive relationship between paternal authoritarian parenting and career decision-making difficulties ($r = 0.307$; $p = 0.001$). These results indicate that the higher the level of authoritarian parenting perceived by students, the higher the level of career decision-making difficulties they experience..

Keywords: *authoritarian parenting, career decision-making difficulties, senior high school and vocational high school students.*