

ABSTRAK
PENGARUH PERSEPSI POLA ASUH OTORITER ORANG TUA
TERHADAP KESULITAN PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN
KARIER SISWA DI SMAN 4 KARAWANG

¹Fakultas Psikologi UBP Karawang

ps21.nuraini@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id

Pengambilan keputusan karier merupakan salah satu tugas perkembangan penting pada masa remaja, di mana individu mulai menentukan arah masa depannya. Proses ini dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya adalah pola asuh orang tua. Pola asuh otoriter yang ditandai dengan kontrol ketat dan minimnya komunikasi dua arah, diyakini dapat memengaruhi kemampuan remaja dalam membuat keputusan secara mandiri dan rasional. Kondisi ini mendorong perlunya penelitian untuk memahami sejauh mana pengaruh pola asuh otoriter terhadap pengambilan keputusan karier siswa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter ayah terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang, pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter ibu terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang, Pengaruh persepsi pola asuh orang tua terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kuantitatif dengan penelitian kausalitas. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *non-probability sampling* dengan teknik *quota sampling* sehingga sampel 233 terdiri dari siswa kelas X dan XI yang menjadi subjek penelitian. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi skala *Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)* untuk mengukur pola asuh otoriter dan *Career Decision-Making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ)* untuk mengukur kesulitan pengambilan keputusan karier. Analisis data dilakukan dengan regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai signifikan dari variabel pola asuh otoriter ayah sebesar $0.000 < 0.05$, maka H_{a1} diterima dan H_{01} ditolak, artinya ada pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter ayah terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang. Nilai signifikan dari variabel pola asuh otoriter ibu sebesar $0.000 < 0.05$, maka H_{a2} diterima dan H_{02} ditolak, artinya ada pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter ibu terhadap pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang. Sedangkan secara simultan nilai signifikan sebesar $0.000 < 0.05$, maka H_{a3} diterima dan H_{03} ditolak, artinya ada pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter orang tua terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ada pengaruh persepsi pola asuh otoriter ibu dan ayah (orang tua) terhadap kesulitan pengambilan keputusan siswa di SMAN 4 Karawang. Besaran pengaruh pola asuh orang tua terhadap pengambilan keputusan siswa SMAN 4 Karawang sebesar 89,1%.

Kata kunci: Persepsi Pola Asuh Otoriter, Kesulitan Pengambilan Keputusan Karier, Siswa SMA

ABSTRACT
THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF
AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING ON CAREER
DECISION MAKING DIFFICULTIES
AT SMAN 4 KARAWANG

¹Fakultas Psikologi UBP Karawang
ps21.nuraini@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id

Career decision-making is one of the important developmental tasks during adolescence, in which individuals begin to determine the direction of their future. This process is influenced by various factors, one of which is parenting style. Authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict control and minimal two-way communication, is believed to affect adolescents' ability to make independent and rational decisions. This condition underlines the need for research to understand the extent to which authoritarian parenting influences students' career decision-making. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of students' perceptions of authoritarian fathering on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang, the influence of students' perceptions of authoritarian mothering on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang, and the influence of parental authoritarian parenting on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang. This research employed a quantitative approach with a causal-comparative design. The sampling method used was non-probability sampling with a quota sampling technique, resulting in 233 participants consisting of 10th and 11th grade students as the research subjects. The instruments used included the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to measure authoritarian parenting and the Career Decision-Making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ) to measure career decision-making difficulties. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression. The results showed a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ for the authoritarian fathering variable, meaning H_{a1} was accepted and H_{01} was rejected, indicating that there is an influence of students' perceptions of authoritarian fathering on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang. The significance value of the authoritarian mothering variable was $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning H_{a2} was accepted and H_{02} was rejected, indicating that there is an influence of students' perceptions of authoritarian mothering on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang. Simultaneously, the significance value was $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning H_{a3} was accepted and H_{03} was rejected, indicating that there is an influence of authoritarian parenting perceptions of parents on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang. The conclusion of this study is that there is an influence of students' perceptions of authoritarian parenting from both father and mother on career decision-making difficulties at SMAN 4 Karawang. The magnitude of the influence of parental