

The Role Of Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy And Perceived Positive Parenting Towards Future Orientation In Boarding School Adolescents In Bandung

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Abstract

During adolescence, individuals begin to form an identity and plan for their future, including choosing a career that suits their interests and abilities. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the role of career decision making, self-efficacy, and perceived positive parenting affects future orientation in boarding school adolescents in Bandung. This study uses the Cross Sectional Regression method. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to boarding school adolescents in Bandung who were respondents in this study. The collected data will be analyzed using regression analysis techniques. The results showed that Career Decision Making, Self-efficacy, and Perceived Positive Parenting play a role in future orientation in boarding school adolescents in Bandung. The ability of adolescents to make the right career decisions and in accordance with their interests, values, and abilities will affect their future direction and goals. Adolescents with high levels of self-efficacy tend to have strong confidence in facing challenges and achieving their future goals. In addition, positive parenting, such as emotional support, open communication, and encouragement to achieve goals, can influence adolescents' attitudes and behaviors towards future orientation.

Keywords: *Career Decision Making, Self-Efficacy, Perceived Positive Parenting, Future Orientation*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period where the transition from childhood to adulthood, which has included all the developments experienced in preparation for entering adulthood. These developmental changes include physical, psychological and psychosocial aspects. During adolescence, individuals begin to experience a critical stage of development in forming their identity and planning their future. This process includes consideration and exploration of career choices that match personal interests, values and abilities. Adolescents tend to seek a deeper understanding of themselves and the various career options available, so that they can make informed and meaningful decisions about the career path they want to take (Firdaus & Mahargia, 2018).

Careers are very important in human life as a way to fulfill needs and to improve welfare. The notion of career is not limited to the concept of fulfilling the needs of life economically but also a means of individual self-actualization and becoming a calling in life. In general, it can be said that a career will contain increasing levels of responsibility, power and income. A broader view of a career is as a series of attitudes and behaviors related to work activities and experiences throughout a person's life (Masmuhazir, 2017).

The career decision-making process in adolescence has a long-term impact on future orientation, career choices, and success in the world of work (Trisnowati, 2016). In addition to career decisions, other factors such as self-efficacy become individual considerations in future orientation. Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his or her ability to achieve goals and tasks at hand. It reflects the extent to which a person believes that he is able to overcome challenges,

face obstacles, and achieve desired results in various aspects of life. Self-efficacy involves a positive assessment of one's abilities and the belief that the effort given will result in success (Lubaba & Ediati, 2022). Then, another factor that influences individuals in future orientation is positive parenting.

Positive parenting is an approach or style of parenting that aims to provide positive emotional support, provide healthy boundaries, and facilitate children's growth and development in a supportive way. Positive parenting involves parent or guardian interactions that are loving, open, and responsive to children's needs and development (Syahrul & Nurhafizah, 2022). In contrast to children who are generally cared for by parents directly, children who live in pesantren have different characteristics from public schools because they stay overnight and are cared for by teachers. Adolescents in boarding schools experience different educational and social experiences, which may affect their career decision-making process and future orientation (Husna et al, 2020).

Previous research conducted by (Tazakhrofatin, 2018) examined the effect of social support and future orientation on self-adjustment. Similar research was conducted by (Febrianti, 2021) examining the relationship between self-efficacy and career decision making. The absence of research examining the role of career decision making, self-efficacy and perceptions of positive parenting is a novelty in this study. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the role of career decision making, self-efficacy, and perceived positive parenting affects future orientation in boarding school adolescents in Bandung.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the Cross Sectional Regression method. Cross sectional is a study to study the correlation between risk factors by approaching or collecting data at one time (Abduh et al, 2023). The reason for using a cross sectional study design is because in this study design all variables are measured and observed at the same time (one point in time) making it easier for researchers to conduct research. The population in this study were boarding school adolescents in Bandung. The sampling technique in this study was selected using random sampling technique, so that 100 respondents were obtained. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to boarding school teenagers in Bandung who were respondents in this study. The collected data will be analyzed using regression analysis techniques.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 1. Regression Equation Results Table

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
	(Constant)	.070	.163		.434	.536
1	X1	.347	.039	.282	6.743	.000
	X2	.512	.041	.517	9.211	.000

X3	.403	.049	.289	6.776	.000
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Based on data processing table 1, the regression equation can be obtained as follows:

$$Y = 0,70 + 0,347X1+0,512X2$$

The above equation can be interpreted as follows: a) The constant value shows a magnitude of 0.70, which means that without the influence of variables X1, and X2 or all of these variables are 0, the value of Y is 0.70. b) The X1 regression coefficient value is positive at 0.347, meaning that variable X1 has a unidirectional relationship with Y and each increase of one unit of Career Decision Making (X1) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.403. c) The X2 regression coefficient value is positive at 0.512, meaning that the X2 variable has a unidirectional relationship with Y and each increase of one unit of Selfefficacy (X2) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.512. d) The X3 regression coefficient value is positive at 0.403, meaning that the X3 variable has a unidirectional relationship with Y and each increase of one unit of Perceived Positive Parenting (X3) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.403.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing

Table 2. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing ANOVA*

	Model	Sum of Squeres	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regressi on	123,453	2		238,431	.000
1	Residual	101,729	371	71.652		
	Total	225,182	373	.321		

Based on the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test) in table 2, the Fcount > Ftable value is obtained, namely (225.182 > 3.02) and the significance level is 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that the three independent variables namely Career Decision Making (X1), Selfefficacy (X2) and Perceived Positive Parenting (X3) jointly affect Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y). While the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables, namely, Career Decision Making (X1), Selfefficacy (X2) and Perceived Positive Parenting (X3) on the dependent variable, namely, Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) can be seen in the coefficient of determination (R²) in table 3 below.

Table 3. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.726 ^a	.531	.555	.540345

Table 3 shows that the value of R Square = 0.531 means that the relationship between the independent variables Career Decision Making, Selfefficacy, and Perceived Positive Parenting on the dependent variable Future Orientation in Adolescents 53.1%. The value of R Square =

0.531 means that 53.1% of the Future Orientation in Adolescents variable can be explained by the Career Decision Making, Selfefficacy, and Perceived Positive Parenting variables while the remaining 46.9% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

Discussion

The Role of Decision Making on Future Orientation in Bandung Boarding School Adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it is found that each increase of one unit of Career Decision Making (X1) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.347. then, the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test) obtained $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ value, namely $(225.182 > 3.02)$ and the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$. this indicates that the two independent variables, namely Career Decision Making (X1) and the other two variables together affect Future orientation in adolescents (Y).

The research results are supported by Muarifah & Nurliyana (2022) concluded that future orientation has a very significant positive effect on career decision-making. The role of decision making in order to create innovation is expected to change the paradigm that leads to renewal that emphasizes values and attitudes, where there is support related to information that is used as an opportunity to provide direction for HR empowerment so that cooperation, trust, in carrying out regulations set by the government so as to produce stability and attitudes that are used as the basis for commitment in establishing innovation (Nasution, 2021).

Betz and Taylor in Darmasaputro & Gunawan (2018) say, career decision-making consists of several components, namely self-assessment (an individual's ability to assess the individual's goals, skills, and interests), job information (information that contains a description of a particular job), goal selection (a person's ability to determine career goals based on their self-assessment), planning (an individual's ability to plan work preparation and the tasks that accompany this preparation), and problem solving (an individual's ability to deal with career-related difficulties).

The Role of Self Efficacy on Future Orientation in Bandung Boarding School Adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it is found that each increase of one unit of Selfefficacy (X2) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.512. then, the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test) obtained $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ value, namely $(225.182 > 3.02)$ and the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$. this indicates that the two independent variables, namely Selfefficacy (X2) and the other two variables together affect Future orientation in adolescents (Y).

The research results are supported by Muarifah & Nurliyana (2022) concluded that self-efficacy has a very significant positive influence on career decision making. Self Efficacy plays a very important role, a person will be able to use his potential optimally if his self-efficacy is supportive. Self Efficacy greatly affects a person's success, because people who have Self Efficacy have the belief that "I can" this is accompanied by high enthusiasm in carrying out each task so that in every activity they are successful. Someone with high self-efficacy will also always display more active behavior than those with lower self-efficacy so that this can affect the success of future orientation (Oktariani, 2018).

Self-efficacy can function as a determinant of individual behavior and activity. Dewi (2017), and Dharma and Akmal (2019) explain that Self-Efficacy is an individual's belief in his ability to perform tasks or work regarding his future career. Career planning training refers to aspects of Self-Efficacy ranging from self-appraisal, information about work, goal setting, future planning, career problem solving skills, and social affirmation. This reference then makes this career planning training necessary so that Self-Efficacy can increase (Kuirniawati & Repi, 2022).

The Role of Perceived Positive Parenting on Future Orientation in Bandung Boarding School Adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it is found that each increase of one unit of Perceived Positive Parenting (X3) will affect the increase in Future Orientation in Adolescents (Y) by 0.403. then, the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test) obtained $F_{count} > F_{table}$ value, namely $(225.182 > 3.02)$ and the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$. this indicates that the two independent variables, namely Perceived Positive Parenting (X3) and the other two variables together affect Future orientation in adolescents (Y).

Positive Parenting is a form of family intervention that can be applied in parenting especially to reduce parenting stress. Positive Parenting as one of the effective family intervention programs in shaping positive parenting such as providing descriptive praise, incidental teaching, providing simple rewards, providing clear instructions to support desired child behavior, as well as notification of logical consequences, non-exclusionary time out and exclusionary time out, can reduce and eliminate unwanted child behavior (Putri & Chusairi, 2021).

Perceived positive parenting may reduce the urge to self-injure (Sumargi et al, 2022). Positive Parenting Program module had good content validity according to assessment by raters experienced in training to handle juvenile cases and had developed and assessed psychological intervention module. Positive Parenting Program also improved mother parenting efficacy in parenting teenagers. Higher parenting efficacy was associated with subjects' higher involvement in working on the diary. Subjects who were actively creating implementation plan based on program's contents, working on diary, and evaluating efforts showed more positive change in parenting efficacy. Positive Parenting module also encompassed knowledge required for parenting children in other developmental stages (Wulandari & Afiatin, 2020).

So, the research results obtained concluded that career decision making, selfefficacy and perceived positive parenting affect future orientation. The better the decision-making, self-efficacy, and perceived positive parenting affect, the better the future orientation.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that Career Decision Making, Selfefficacy, and Perceived Positive Parenting play an important role in shaping the future orientation of adolescents in boarding schools in Bandung. The ability of adolescents to make career decisions that are in accordance with their interests and abilities will affect the desired future direction and goals. In addition, adolescents with high levels of selfefficacy tend to have strong self-confidence in facing challenges and achieving future goals. Positive parenting, such as emotional support, open communication, and encouragement to achieve goals, also have an impact on adolescents' attitudes and behaviors towards a positive and vibrant future orientation. These findings provide valuable insights in supporting career coaching and adolescent development to achieve a better future.

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