



meningkatkan dan memperkuat efektifitas efikasi diri dalam keputusan memilih jurusan pendidikan tinggi. Kemudian kecerdasan emosi memiliki potensi untuk membantu siswa mengatasi situasi yang menantang dalam pengambilan keputusan karier. Santos dkk. (2018) menyarankan intervensi untuk mengembangkan kecerdasan emosi dalam keputusan karier harus berfokus pada refleksi diri dan ekspresi emosi serta penggunaan emosi yang efektif untuk memotivasi siswa dalam merencanakan dan mencapai tujuan karier di masa depan.

Ada pun keterbatasan dalam penelitian ini yaitu partisipan siswa SMA tidak menyeluruh hanya dari kelas 10 dan 11 sehingga hasil penelitian tidak dapat digeneralisasikan untuk siswa SMA secara keseluruhan. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan ukuran laporan diri yang memungkinkan partisipan menjawab pertanyaan dengan cara yang diinginkan secara sosial.

Kesimpulan

Secara umum, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kecerdasan emosi berperan positif terhadap efikasi diri keputusan karier. Faktor kecerdasan emosi yang memiliki sumbangsih efektif yang dominan adalah faktor kesejahteraan dan emosionalitas. Kecerdasan emosi dapat dipertimbangkan dalam intervensi karier untuk meningkatkan efikasi diri keputusan karier siswa.

Saran

Penelitian selanjutnya dapat mempertimbangkan partisipan yang mewakili populasi siswa SMA dengan menggunakan partisipan siswa kelas 12 yang menghadapi keputusan dalam memilih jurusan pendidikan tinggi sehingga dapat memperoleh gambaran lebih luas. Penelitian selanjutnya juga dapat menggunakan variabel lain yang berpengaruh terhadap efikasi diri keputusan karier, mengingat variabel kecerdasan emosi dalam penelitian ini berperan 22,5% yang berarti terdapat variabel lain yang mempengaruhi efikasi diri keputusan karier.

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