



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING AND
CAREER PLANNING**
**(Correlation Study on Class XI Students of Motorcycle Engineering Department at
Vocational High School)**

Choirunnisa¹, Siti Muhibah², Deasy Yunika Khairun³

Guidance and Counseling Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

E-mail Address: choirunnisaa001@gmail.com

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Abstract

This research is a quantitative approach with a correlation research method, which explains how the relationship between two variables, this research discusses the influence of parental authoritarian parenting on student career planning. The purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between authoritarian parenting by parents on students' career planning. The research data collection method uses a questionnaire consisting of questionnaires for two variables. The questionnaire used in this study uses a Likert scale. The sampling technique uses the Total Sampling technique. The sample used in this study amounted to 72 students in class XI of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School Regency in the 2023/2024 school year. The results of this study indicate that parental authoritarian parenting has a negative relationship to student career planning. This is shown through the results of the Pearson product moment correlation test analysis with the correlation value of the two variables which is $r = -0.709$, stating that there is a strong relationship between the two variables. Furthermore, the value of determination (R Square) is 0.503, this value states that authoritarian parenting (X) has an effect of 50.3% on student career planning (Y). Based on the results of the study, researchers provide suggestions for counseling teachers and parents to create a service programme to educate parents and students about the influence of parental parenting on student career planning. The suggestion for further research is to conduct research to find other aspects that influence student career planning.

Keywords: Authoritarian Parenting, Career Planning, Students.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 (in Hidayati et al., 2021) Vocational High School were established by the government to prepare students to enter the world of work in their fields of interest. Vocational High School is a secondary level education and education with a formal system of the existing education system in Indonesia (Irwanto, 2021). According to Santrock (2012), the average age of vocational students is around 15-18 years old. This age is included in adolescence (Wahyuni & Arsita, 2019). According to Santrock (2007, in Hermiati & Ramlis, 2021) adolescence starts from the age of 10 years - age 13 years and stops at the age of approximately 18 to 22 years. Adolescence is a period of increased ability to make choices related to

the future (Santrock, 2012). According to Super (in Safitri & Suminar, 2021) adolescents are in the exploration stage and are characterised by preparing careers based on their interests and talents. According to Hurlock (in Firdaus & Kustanti, 2019) determining and planning a career is one of the many developmental functions in adolescence. Individuals are said to be competent when they can do or do what should be done.

The purpose of the Vocational High School is to design and teach students with the skills / abilities needed and help students prepare to step into the world of work after graduating from school (Misbachuddin & Suwito, 2023). However, according to BPS data as of August 2022; the TPT of Vocational High School graduates is still at a very high level compared to graduates of other levels, which is around 9.42%, followed by SMA 8.57%, junior high school graduates at 5.95%, Diploma IV / S1 / S2 / S3 at 4.80%, Diploma I / II / III around 4.59% and finally elementary school graduates and below around 3.59%. One of the things that affects the occurrence of unemployment is the lack of a well-constructed Career plan by the individual himself (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). Research conducted by Azzah Putri Oktafiani, Yovitha, and Argo Widiarto (2022) states that class XI students at SMAN 1 Kedungwuni are still many students who are confused about planning and choosing their careers in the future (Oktafiani et al., 2023). In addition, research researched by Novitasari (2015) states that most students at S Vocational High School Kalasan face difficulties in career planning, confusion in choosing a career, lack of information about career planning, and lack of knowledge about how to determine study programmes for those who wish to continue to higher education levels (Novitasari, 2015). As well as research researched by Sitompul (2018) states that students' understanding of career planning still appears narrow and few (Sitompul, 2018).

Parents have a very important authority or role in a family. According to Law No 23 of 2002, Article 26 on Child Protection, parents have the authority to be responsible for: teaching, protecting, caring for, loving, developing the child according to their portion, interests and talents, and avoiding early marriage (Astriani, 2019). When raising children, parents take certain attitudes to guide them. This attitude can be seen in the variety of parenting patterns. Parenting patterns more or less have an impact on the career plans of the children. All parents want the best for their children in the future. This desire is what creates the parenting patterns that parents begin to develop in the child. Handayani & Lestari (2021) state that parenting is the way parents view and treat their children by teaching, guiding, and interacting with them according to certain rules so that they can live a successful life (Handayani & Lestari, 2021). The results of Malihah's research (2018 in Sulusyawati & Juwanto, 2021) show that some of the things that influence preparation in students' careers are internal factors / from families by 96.25%, skill factors 95%, school environment 86.25%, friends of the same age 63.75%, and the desire to learn by 41.5%.

According to Baumrind (in Fadhilah et al., 2019) there are 3 forms of parenting, namely: 1) authoritarian type/form of parenting; 2) democratic type/form; and 3) permissive/liberal type/form. Baumrind (Santrock, 2002 in Bun et al., 2020) said that the authoritarian form of parenting is a form of parenting that requires children to obey all mandates and rules from their parents, without the freedom to ask questions or express opinions. Hurlock (2005 in Firdaus & Kustanti, 2019) said that the authoritarian type of parenting is the way the parent makes strict rules / orders for the child and must obey them without exception. The approach used is coercive, with sanctions if the task is not carried out as ordered. Gustav (in Fakriyatur & Damayanti, 2019) suggests that authoritarian parenting is a way of parenting that imposes rules and there are limits that must be obeyed, so as not to give the child the opportunity to voice his opinion or when children refuse or do not follow they will be threatened and punished. Baumrind (in Santrock, 2007) concluded that authoritarian parenting tends to impose limits, impose punishment, restrain or limit, and require children to comply with the wishes of the parents. Thus, it can be stated that authoritarian parenting is a way to shape children's character by setting rules for children to obey the rules that have been made and not given time and opportunity to ask questions or voice their own opinions.

In authoritarian parenting, the parenting applied by parents is more harsh. Children are centred on the nature of high discipline and rules that must be followed. Parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style are characterised by strict, demanding, often punitive behaviour and little affection towards their children. Parents also demand that their children implement the values or rules they set without explaining to children how to follow them (Fikriyyah et al., 2022).

Baumrind (in Papalia et al., 2009) suggests that in authoritarian parenting there are characteristics, namely: 1) There is parental control, 2) Domination, 3) one-way conversation, 4) Education provided by parents is absolute and strict, 5) Discipline. In addition to having characteristics, in authoritarian parenting there are also several aspects/factors. The factors of authoritarian type parenting proposed by Baumrind (in Boyd & Bee, 2006) cited by (Saputra & Sawitri, 2015) stipulate that: 1) Controlling, where the parent puts an excessive boundary wall on the child. 2) Affection, where parents do not consider children's feelings when raising and guiding their children. 3) Communication, where parents do not allow their children to argue their opinions, enforce strict rules without explanation, 4) Maturity demands, where the parent puts pressure on the child to reach a certain stage of

intelligence, individuality, socialisation, and a certain type of emotion and is not given the opportunity to discuss it together.

Parson (in Winkel & Hastuti, 2006) states that Career planning is a method to help and guide students to decide on a career that suits their potential and achieve great success in work. Simamora (in Pradnyadari & Herdiyanto, 2018) stated that Career planning is a step to choose the achievements to be achieved in the future and also the things that need to be done in order to achieve the predetermined desires. Parsons (in Winkel & Hastuti, 2006) suggests that career planning is a stage or cycle that takes place before deciding on a career. This involves three main aspects, namely knowledge or an understanding of the person, understanding the work environment, and considering the relationship between self and professional life. According to Atmaja (in Yuniawatika et al., 2022) career planning is something about the future that is long-term and should be planned in advance. From the explanation above, career planning is a step in which a person considers the possibilities, opportunities, obstacles and career choices exactly like interests and burns, as well as other possibilities that exist in order to achieve career achievements in the future.

Winkel and Hastuti (2006: 682) state that Career planning goals include long and short term goals. Long term is a planned goal that can be achieved in the long term in the future. Long-term goals include the lifestyle and value of human life to be done in life. Short-term goals are set by oneself to further strengthen their decisions and obtain more comprehensive information about their majors, and information about college/university levels, study programmes, or jobs that are suitable and equivalent to their chosen majors. In addition, short-term goals also include certificates, diplomas to prepare for a future employment plan.

According to Parsons (in Sitompul, 2018) there are three aspects of Career planning that must be fulfilled: 1) Self-awareness and understanding, is insight or understanding of talents and interests, personality, abilities, achievements in the academic field, ideals, self-limits, and resources. 2) Knowledge and understanding of work, which is specific knowledge about the requirements, strengths and weaknesses, rewards, opportunities and prospects for Career success in various fields of the world of work. 3) Realistic thinking, i.e. the ability to weigh considerations when planning or choosing a specialisation or further training, taking into account existing knowledge and understanding of the world of work, as well as one's own understanding and knowledge. Proper Career planning allows students to focus on what they want to achieve, and also makes it easier for them to develop appropriate strategies in order to achieve a career that has been imagined and determined (Zaroh, 2018). Early career planning enhances knowledge of personal qualifications, career fields, information and the competitive nature of the profession.

The role of parents and family has an influence on the independence and career planning of adolescents. Based on research conducted by Narita and Morita (in Okumura et al., 2019) stated that support from parents, such as encouragement in choosing a career after completing secondary education, has a positive impact on increasing career decision independence. Parental involvement is proven to have a significant role in the child's education process. Parental involvement not only plays a role in students' career decision-making process, but also in other aspects such as academic achievement, interest in learning and mental health (Alexander & Harris, 2022; Bhatia & Babu, 2021; Okumura et al., 2019; Qudysi et al., 2018). Several studies have shown that there is an influence between parenting patterns and adolescents' career planning, with democratic (*authoritative*) parents having a positive direct influence on children's career decision-making and career planning skills (Preston & Salim, 2019; Situmorang & Salim, 2021). Democratic parenting is characterized by the presence of parents in the process of planning students' careers, children are given the opportunity to choose their own future career plans. Parents are present by encouraging children to explore careers (Preston & Salim, 2019). Furthermore, permissive parenting, parents with permissive parenting let children plan their careers, but in contrast to democratic parenting, parents with this parenting pattern are not involved in the career planning process (Okumura et al., 2019; Preston & Salim, 2019). Low parental involvement in children's career planning process can be one of the causes of children's low career satisfaction (Okumura et al., 2019).

Based on previous studies, it was found that *authoritarian parenting* influences independence and decision-making ability, including career decisions. The study conducted by Okumura et al. (2019) on adolescents in Japan shows that parents who have authoritarian parenting have a tendency to control adolescents' career making, involvement in this decision making then reduces the sense of responsibility of adolescents to make decisions independently. This experience of independent career decision-making is important to encourage adolescents to develop a sense of independence and responsibility for their decisions. Authoritarian parenting has a negative impact on decision-making, including career-related decisions (Altaf et al., 2021; Okumura et al., 2019). Furthermore, authoritarian parenting involvement in decision-making increases children's dependence on and compliance with parents (Okumura et al., 2019). This lack of independence further impacts children's ability to make their own choices (Okumura et al., 2019).

Parents who have *authoritarian parenting* tend to regulate their children's career planning. Parents who adopt *authoritarian parenting* are characterized by controlling children, one-way communication, demanding and disciplinary (Papalia et al., 2009). Based on several previous studies, authoritarian parenting has a negative

influence on children's career planning. Children who come from families with authoritarian parenting backgrounds have negative career planning (Zahed Zahedani et al., 2016). Parents with authoritarian parenting have a high demanding nature, but it is not followed by warmth, direction, providing information, and involving children in the career planning process (Preston & Salim, 2019). Thus, children do not have career planning that is mature and in accordance with their abilities. Based on previous studies, children who build their career planning and direction independently have better career satisfaction than children who are not involved in their career planning (Okumura et al., 2019). Therefore, it is important for a child to be able to develop their own career planning, of course, with the help of surrounding people such as parents, family, teachers and the surrounding environment in the process to help direct the planned career according to the interests and talents possessed by the child.

Authoritarian parenting will cause children to be independent and unable to make career planning and decision-making. Excessive prohibition from parents, without being followed by giving reasons, will cause children's independence to develop slowly. (in Firdaus & Kustanti, 2019). Adolescents who feel given excessive demands by their parents usually experience problems in their careers. Meanwhile, adolescents who are raised in a warm environment and provide all their needs, rather grow into happier individuals and have a satisfying career life (Okumura et al., 2019; Sianipar & Sawitri, 2015).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency, it was found that a large number of students in Class XI of the Motorcycle Engineering Department at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in the 2023/2024 academic year did not have good career planning. This is shown through students not having clear goals or plans regarding what they will do after completing their education, either continuing to higher education or continuing to the world of work. Some students also found that the careers they would do were the result of choices from parents. Based on the interview with the counseling teacher at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency, it was found that there were students who already had career plans but did not get support from their parents. Thus, these students had to follow their parents' orders.

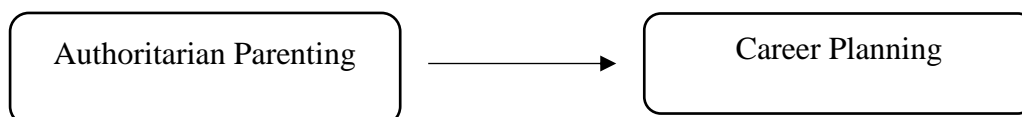
Based on the explanation above, good career planning is career planning that is independently developed by students with assistance from parents and family. But in reality, there are still many teenagers who do not have clear future career planning or do not have the opportunity to develop their own career planning because they are required to follow their parents' choices. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between parental authoritarian parenting and career planning in class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in the 2023/2024 school year. The results of this study are expected to be used as a reference for counseling teachers and parents to help adolescents in developing their career planning, so that adolescents can plan a career that suits their interests, talents and choices and achieve positive career satisfaction.

The formulation of this research problem is to find out how the relationship between authoritarian parenting and career planning of class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in the 2023/2024 academic year?

METHODS

This study uses correlational quantitative research methods. The purpose of this analysis is to find out the relationship between authoritarian parenting by parents and Career planning owned by class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024.

Figure 1. Research Design



The population in this analysis is class XI vocational students majoring in Motorcycle Engineering at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024. The sampling method used is *census (total sampling)*. *Census (total sampling)* is a sampling / observation of samples in which all humans / populations become sample material (Sugiyono, 2021). Sugiyono (2021: 134) also states that research on populations of less than 100 should be carried

out by means of a census / total sampling, so that all members of the population are included in the research subject or in the study. Thus the sample in this analysis is all class XI students majoring in Motorcycle Engineering at Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024, totaling 72 students.

The instrument used when calculating the level of authoritarian parenting in this study is a *Likert Scale* which has 4 (four) alternative responses, the answer options are scored 4,3,2,1. Data collection using an authoritarian parenting measurement scale using Baumrind's authoritarian parenting theory with aspects of control, affection, interaction/communication, and prosecution of adult attitudes. Meanwhile, the instrument used to measure the level of student career planning is a *Likert Scale* with 4 alternative responses, including strongly agree (SS), agree (S), disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS). Answer options are given a score of 4,3,2,1 on favorable type statements and for unfavorable statements scored 1,2,3,4. The scale is used after going through the process of *expert judgment test*, content validity and instrument reliability test, where the results of content validity for the parenting pattern scale are 36 valid statements from the previous 50 statements with a *Cronbach's Alpha* value of $0.878 > 0.6$. As for the career planning scale, there are 22 valid statements from 39 statements with a *Cronbach's alpha* value of $0.855 > 0.6$. That way the two variables are said to be reliable. Data processing in this analysis uses *IBM SPSS Statistics 24.0 software for windows*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

The results of this analysis were carried out on 72 students in class XI of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School 1 Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024, namely:

Table 1. Statistical Test

Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Authoritarian Parenting	72	36	144	90	18
Career Planning	72	22	88	55	11

Table 2. Categorization of Authoritarian Parenting Pattern of Students in Class XI Motorcycle Engineering Department Vocational High School 1 Tangerang Regency in the 2023/2024 Academic Year.

No	Categorization	Score range	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	< 72	19	26,4%
2	Medium	72 – 108	51	70,8 %
3	High	> 108	2	2,8 %
Total			72	100%

The results of research conducted on 72 students in class XI of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024 show that students who get authoritarian parenting patterns in the low category are 19 students with a percentage of 26.4%, in the medium category are 51 students with a percentage of 70.8%, and in the high category are 2 students with a percentage of 2.8%. Thus it can be concluded that class XI students of the Motorcycle Tepeda Engineering Department of Vocational High

School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024 get authoritarian parental parenting in the moderate category with a percentage of 70.8%.

Table 3. Categorization of Career Planning of Class XI Motorcycle Engineering Department Students of Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024

No	Categorization	Score range	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	< 44	45	62,5%
2	Medium	44 – 66	26	36,1%
3	High	> 66	1	1,4%
Total			72	100%

Table 3 shows that those in the low category totaled 45 students and the proportion was 62.5%, the medium category totaled 26 students and the proportion was 36.1%, and the high category totaled 1 student and the proportion was 1.4%. So it can be concluded that class XI students of the Motorcycle Tepeda Engineering Department of Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in the 2023/2024 academic year have career planning in the low category with a percentage of 62.5%.

Table 4. Normality Test Results

	<i>Unstandardized Residual</i>	Description
<i>Asymp.Sig (2-tailed)</i>	0,200	Normal

The Asymp.Sig score of the unstandardized residuals for the normality test is 0.200 > 0.05. Therefore, normal distribution can be said for the variables representing authoritarian parenting and career planning.

Table 5. Linearity Test Results

Variables	N	<i>Deviation From Linearity</i>	Significance Level	Description
Authoritarian Parenting and Career Planning	72	0,514	0,05	Linier

As shown by the linearity test results, the Sig Deviation From Linearity is more than 0.05 at 0.514. Therefore, it can be said that there is a linear relationship between the authoritarian parenting variables and career planning.

Table 6: Correlation Test Results

Correlations			
		Authoritarian Parenting	Career Planning
Authoritarian Parenting	Pearson Correlation	1	-,709**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

(The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting And Career Planning (Correlation Study on Class XI Students of Motorcycle Engineering Department at Vocational High School))

	N	72	72
Career Planning	Pearson Correlation	-,709**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	72	72

The table above shows the correlation of authoritarian parenting with career planning obtained a Sig value of 0.000 and a *pearson correlation* value of -0.709. This means that the significance value <0.05 means that there is a correlation between authoritarian parenting and career planning. The *pearson correlation* value shows -0.709 which means that the relationship between authoritarian parenting and career planning is a negative relationship and is at the level of interpretation of a strong relationship, this is because the value of 0-709 is included in the coefficient interval 0.60 - 0.799.

Table 7. Determination Test Results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,709 ^a	,503	,496	6,188

Based on the calculation results in table 7, the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0.503. This states that authoritarian parenting (X) is based on 50.3% on career planning. And the remaining 49.7% is impacted by other aspects that are not analyzed in this researcher.

Discussion

The results of research on the relationship between authoritarian parenting and career planning in class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School 1 Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024 obtained the results of the normality test with an *Asymp.Sig unstandardized residual* value of $0.200 > 0.05$ so it can be concluded that the authoritarian parenting and career planning variables are normally distributed. Furthermore, it is stated that the authoritarian parenting and career planning variables have a linear relationship. This is known from the results of the linearity test, the *Sig Deviation From Linearity* value is $0.514 > 0.05$.

The results of the simple correlation analysis show a *Pearson Correlation* value of $r = -0.709$ and a Sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$. It can be interpreted that there is a correlation or relationship between authoritarian parenting and career planning. Then for the direction of the relationship between authoritarian parenting variables and career planning has a negative direction of relationship, it can be seen in the negative *Pearson Correlation* results. This means that the higher the authoritarian parenting, the lower the students' career planning. Conversely, the less authoritarian parenting, the higher student career planning.

This research is in line with the findings of Firdaus and Kustanti (2019) entitled "The relationship between authoritarian parenting and career decision making in students of Vocational High School Teuku Umar Semarang." The findings of the analysis stated that there was a significant and negative relationship between authoritarian parenting applied by parents and deciding the careers of class XII students of SMK Teuku Umar Semarang, with a correlation value of -0.524 and a significance level of 0.000. Authoritarian parenting has a considerable impact on career decisions by 27.4%. Therefore, the higher the authoritarian type of parenting applied, the lower the desire for students to make career decisions. Conversely,

the lower the authoritarian type of parenting that is implemented, the higher the desire for students in making career decisions. (Firdaus & Kustanti, 2019b).

Another analysis that is also in line with this analysis is the analysis conducted by Gerri Gradiyanto and Endang Sri Indrawati (2023) with the title "Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Otoriter Dengan Pengambilan Keputusan Karir Pada Siswa Kelas XII Vocational High School Hidayah Semarang." The findings of the analysis stated that among XII grade students of Vocational High School Hidayah Semarang, there was a significant negative correlation between authoritarian parenting and career decision making, with a relationship value of $r_{xy} = -0.345$ and a significance level of $p=0.000$. Authoritarian parenting has a considerable influence on career decisions by 11.9%. Therefore, the higher the authoritarian parenting style, the lower the Career decision of class XII students of Vocational High School Hidayah Semarang. Likewise, the lower the authoritarian parenting style, the higher the ability/desire to choose a career for students in class XII of SMK Hidayah Semarang. (Gradiyanto & Indrawati, 2023).

Furthermore, research conducted by Irma Cindra Pratiwi and Inhastuti Sugiasih (2022) with the title "Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Otoriter Orang Tua dengan Pengambilan Keputusan Karir pada Siswa SMA Negeri 9 Semarang." From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that there is a negative and significant relationship between authoritarian parenting applied by parents and career choices of SMA Negeri 9 Semarang students, with a correlation value r_{xy} of -0.122 and Sig level $p = 0.038$ ($p < 0.05$). The higher the parental authoritarian parenting, the less able students of SMA Negeri 9 Semarang are to make career decisions. Conversely, the lower the parental authoritarian parenting, the higher the career decisions of SMA Negeri 9 Semarang students (Pratiwi & Sugiasih, 2022).

In this study, the effective contribution of authoritarian parenting implemented by parents to career planning in class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department of Vocational High School Tangerang Regency in 2023/2024 is 0.503, which means that the effective contribution is 50.3%, while the other 49.7% is influenced by other aspects not examined in this analysis.

SUMMARY

Conclusion

The final results of the research that have been observed related to authoritarian parenting patterns / parenting styles and career planning for class XI students of the Motorcycle Engineering Department at Vocational High School 1 Tangerang Regency for the 2023/2024 academic year state a negative relationship on authoritarian parenting patterns / parenting styles formed by students' parents when in the process of career planning. The results of the analysis regarding the authoritarian type of parenting style with career planning obtained a value of $r = -0.709$ with Sig $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) with the level of the relationship coefficient in the strong category. It can be seen by the existence of a negative correlation or relationship between authoritarian parenting and student career planning. These results can explain that the higher the authoritarian type of parenting emphasized by parents, the results look low / minimal on Career planning for students. Vice versa, with the low authoritarian type of parenting emphasized by parents, the results are high/increased in students' Career planning. Authoritarian parenting (X) affects 50.3% of career planning. While the rest of it is 49.7% which gets influence from external aspects/factors that are not present/examined in this study.

Suggestion

The focus of this analysis is only on authoritarian parenting as an aspect/factor that influences Career planning. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future researchers can carry out a much more in-depth analysis of other aspects that can influence Career planning that are not discussed and not carried out in this study.

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