

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND ACADEMIC STRESS IN FINAL YEAR STUDENTS OF MERCU BUANA UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEE CLASS**

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This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between *self-efficacy* and Academic Stress in final year students of Mercubuana University employee class. This study uses quantitative methods with *Spearman's rho* correlation. Sampling was done by *accidental sampling* technique with a total of 100 respondents. The measuring instruments used are GSE (*General Self-Efficacy Scale*) and SSI (*Student-life Stress Inventory*), for the *self-efficacy* scale based on Bandura's theory (1997) by summing the total score of respondents. As for the academic stress scale by summing up the total score of each dimension of stressors and academic stress reactions based on Morris's theory (1990). Each of these scales has a reliability of 0.885 for the *self-efficacy* scale and 0.913 for the academic stress scale. The results showed that there was a negative correlation with a significance of .330 between *self-efficacy* and academic stress in final year students of Mercu Buana University employee class with a value of -.098. For the relationship of the reaction dimension of academic stress with *self-efficacy* has a closer relationship with a value of -.269. When compared to the relationship between stressors and *self-efficacy* which gets a value of .045. It was also found that most respondents as much as 71.0% had a level of *self-efficacy* and academic stress in the moderate category as much as 71.0%. From this, it is found that respondents are confident in their ability to prepare the final project even in the face of difficult things (sources of *stressors*).

Keywords: *Self-efficacy*, academic stress, final year students.

## **ABSTRAK**

### **HUBUNGAN SELF-EFFICACY DENGAN STRES AKADEMIK PADA MAHASISWA TINGKAT AKHIR KELAS KARYAWAN UNIVERSITAS MERCU BUANA**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara *self-efficacy* dengan Stres Akademik pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir kelas karyawan Universitas Mercubuana. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan korelasi *Spearman's rho*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah 100 responden. Alat ukur yang digunakan yaitu GSE (*General Self-Efficacy Scale*) dan SSI (*Student-life Stress Inventory*), untuk skala *self-efficacy* berdasarkan teori Bandura (1997) dengan cara menjumlahkan skor total responden. Sedangkan untuk skala stres akademik dengan cara menjumlahkan skor total masing-masing dimensi *stressor* dan reaksi stres akademik berdasarkan teori Morris (1990). Masing-masing dari skala tersebut memiliki reliabilitas sebesar 0.885 untuk skala *self-efficacy* dan 0.913 untuk skala stres akademik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adanya korelasi negatif dengan signifikansi .330 antara *self-efficacy* dan stress akademik pada mahasiswa tingkat akhir kelas karyawan Universitas Mercu Buana dengan nilai sebesar -.098. Untuk hubungan dimensi reaksi stres akademik dengan *self-efficacy* memiliki hubungan yang lebih erat dengan nilai sebesar -.269. Apabila dibandingkan dengan hubungan *stressor* dengan *self-efficacy* yang mendapatkan nilai sebesar .045. Didapatkan juga bahwa sebagian besar responden sebanyak 71.0% memiliki tingkat *self-efficacy* dan stres akademik pada kategori sedang sebanyak 71.0%. Dari hal tersebut didapatkan bahwa responden yakin dengan kemampuannya dalam menyusun tugas akhir walaupun dalam menghadapi hal yang sulit (sumber *stressor*).

Kata Kunci: *Self-efficacy*, stres akademik, mahasiswa tingkat akhir