

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN *SELF-EFFICACY* MAHASISWA PESERTA KULIAH *ONLINE* PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL

Ristianingsih

Program Studi Psikologi

Pandemi Covid-19 yang telah berlangsung hampir dua tahun ini telah berdampak ke berbagai bidang di Indonesia salah satunya bidang pendidikan. Pada bidang pendidikan salah satunya adalah proses belajar mengajar di Perguruan Tinggi yang mengalami perubahan menjadi perkuliahan *online*, dan mahasiswa yang melaksanakan kuliah *online* dituntut memiliki *self-efficacy*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat gambaran *self-efficacy* mahasiswa peserta kuliah *online* pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di Universitas Esa Unggul. Metode penelitian ini kuantitatif deskriptif, sampel sebanyak 100 mahasiswa Universitas Esa Unggul yang melaksanakan kuliah *online* pada masa pandemi Covid-19, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *non-probability sampling* dengan jenis *accidental sampling*. Alat ukur *self-efficacy* dengan 51 aitem valid dan $\alpha = 0,959$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan *self-efficacy* mahasiswa peserta kuliah *online* pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di Universitas Esa Unggul lebih banyak yang memiliki *self-efficacy* rendah (54%), dan dimensi dominan *self-efficacy* adalah *generality* (39%), dimana dimensi *generality* dan *strength* lebih banyak memiliki *self-efficacy* rendah, dimensi *level* lebih banyak pada kategori *self-efficacy* tinggi. Mahasiswa berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan, tinggal bersama orang tua, dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman kesuksesan dan kegagalan teman yang mengikuti kuliah *online*, keyakinan dirinya dipengaruhi oleh kondisi emosional lebih banyak memiliki *self-efficacy* rendah. Sedangkan mahasiswa yang tidak tinggal bersama orang tua, keyakinan dirinya tidak dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman kesuksesan dan kegagalan teman yang mengikuti kuliah *online*, tidak dipengaruhi oleh kondisi emosional lebih banyak memiliki *self-efficacy* tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Kuliah *Online*, Mahasiswa, Pandemi Covid-19, *Self-Efficacy*

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTIVE OF SELF-EFFICACY ON STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN ONLINE LECTURES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY

Ristianingsih

Psychology Study Program

The Covid-19 pandemic that has lasted almost two years has impacted various fields in Indonesia, one of which is education. In the field of education one of them is the process of learning to teach in universities that undergo changes into online lectures, and students who conduct online lectures are required to have self-efficacy. This study aims to see the self-efficacy picture of students studying online during the Covid-19 pandemic at Esa Unggul University. This research method is quantitatively descriptive, a sample of as many as 100 esa unggul university students who conducted online lectures during the Covid-19 pandemic, sampling techniques using non-probability sampling with the type of accidental sampling. Self-efficacy measuring instrument with 51 valid items and $\alpha = 0.959$. The results showed that the self-efficacy of online college participants during the Covid-19 pandemic at Esa Unggul University had more low self-efficacy (54%), and the dominant dimension of self-efficacy was generality (39%), where the generality and strength dimensions had lower self-efficacy, more level dimensions in the category of high self-efficacy. Male and female students, living with parents, are influenced by the experience of success and failure of friends who attend online lectures, their self-confidence is influenced by emotional conditions more have low self-efficacy. While students who do not live with parents, their self-confidence is not influenced by the experience of success and failure of friends who attend online lectures, not influenced by emotional conditions have more high self-efficacy.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Online Lectures, Self-efficacy, Student