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A B S T R A K

Peran Kompetensi Sosial pada Orangtua yang Memiliki Anak Autis di Kota Bandung

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh gambaran mengenai kompetensi sosial pada orangtua yang memiliki anak autis di kota Bandung. Kerangka pemikiran yang mendasari penelitian ini adalah teori kompetensi sosial dari Rubin & Rose Krasnor (1992). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah rancangan penelitian non-eksperimental dengan metode deskriptif. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah orangtua anak autis di kota Bandung yang berjumlah 100 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner Kompetensi Sosial dengan reliabilitas 0.960. Hasil penelitian ini adalah terdapat orangtua yang memiliki anak autis memiliki kompetensi sosial dengan kategori tinggi yakni sebanyak 54 orang, sedangkan 46 orang lainnya memiliki kompetensi sosial dengan kategori rendah. Tinggi-rendahnya kompetensi sosial yang dimiliki oleh orangtua yang memiliki anak autis tersebut tidak terlepas dari kedua dimensi yang terdapat dalam kompetensi sosial, yaitu pemecahan masalah interpersonal (social problem solving), dan keterlibatan dalam interaksi sosial (social engagement). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, peneliti mengajukan saran kepada orangtua anak autis agar memiliki pemahaman secara mendalam mengenai kompetensi sosialnya, sehingga mereka dapat dengan tepat menentukan apa yang sebaiknya mereka lakukan ketika berada pada situasi yang menekan, terutama di lingkungan sekitarnya. Selain itu juga, peneliti mensarankan kepada pihak sekolah agar dapat memberikan support kepada orangtua anak autis dalam memahami kondisi anak mereka sehingga dengan demikian dapat meningkatkan kemampuan kompetensi sosial pada orangtua anak autis tersebut dalam menghadapi lingkungan di sekitarnya.

Kata kunci: *kompetensi sosial, orangtua, anak autis*

Hubungan antara *School Engagement*, *Academic Self-Efficacy* dan *Academic Burnout* pada Mahasiswa

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Abstract

Inability to deal efficiently with lectures leads students vulnerable to academic burnout. Burnout contributes to the high dropout rate among students, and this phenomenon has occurred on several universities in Indonesia. To overcome these problems, students should generate the feelings, attitudes and positive attitude towards the academic demands, or known as school engagement. School engagement is a predictor of students' dropout rate. This study aims to analyze the dropout problem in many private universities in Jakarta by examining the psychological variables: school engagement, academic self-efficacy, and academic burnout. Two hundred and eight students from several private universities in Jakarta participated and fulfilled three questionnaires: school engagement, academic self-efficacy, and academic burnout that have been modified to suit the college setting. The results of this study indicate that the three variables are significantly correlated. Academic burnout is negatively correlated with academic self-efficacy and school engagement. Thus, increased academic self-efficacy and school engagement play a role in reducing student academic burnout. Furthermore, academic self-efficacy and school engagement show a positive correlation, which means, the increase of school-engagement on students can predict an increase in their academic self-efficacy. The findings in this study can be used as a reference in student academic counseling to reduce the dropout rate of students.

Keywords: *school engagement, academic self-efficacy, academic burnout, students*

Studi Deskriptif mengenai *Sibling Relationship* pada Remaja dengan Saudara Spektrum Autisme

(Suatu Studi mengenai *Sibling Relationship* pada Remaja dengan Saudara Kandung Penyandang Spektrum Autisme di Yayasan "X" Kota Bandung)

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to look at the description of sibling relationship between adolescences and their sibling whom has Autism Spectrum Disorder and how the factors affects this relationship using t-test. This research uses Sibling Relationship Theory from Furman and Buhrmester (1990). The method used is descriptive with purposive sampling. There are 21 adolescences as participants. Each participant filled the Sibling Relationship Questionnaire which arranged by Furman and Burhmester. The questionnaire itself validated by experts and has the reliability 0.946 using alpha cronbach SPSS 16.00. Based on the data process, the result is, all of the participants have negative sibling relationship. The conclusion is the adolescent most often display the negative actions from sibling relationship which are conflict like quarelling, competition and antagonism they are also feel the different action towards them from parents. Different outcomes came from the age gap, respondent position family and the amount of children in the family of respondents according the factors. The researcher propose suggestion for the adolescence to open up with what the feel, in addition to further other researchers are advised to do signification factors and also advised to do some research into a larger number of samples in order to get a broader overview and thorough.

Keywords: *sibling relationship, autism spectrum disorder*

Kontribusi Trait Kepribadian terhadap Prestasi Belajar pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Angkatan 2014 di Universitas 'X' Bandung

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Abstract

The Aim of this study is with to acquire the contribution of Personality Trait and academic Achievement on sitxth grade students of psychology faculty in "X" University-Bandung. The variable in this research was measured by using The NEO-Personality-Revised questionnaire that had translated by the researcher, based on Costa and McCrae (1992). The questionnaire consist of 120 items self-report. The result of validity test is in the midst of 0,322 - 0,598, and the reliability score for Neuroticism is 0,65, Aggreableness is 0,78, Extraversion is 0,67, conscientiousness is 0,61, and Openness is 0,83. Classical Assumption for regression using Multicolinearity diagnostic and Glejser. Using the purposive sampling as the sampling technique, the researcher obtained 170 students as respondents in this research. The results of this study showed that regression model can't be used to predict Trait Personality and Academic Achievement. Big Five personality trait don't have significant influence with Academic Achievement. Big Five Personality trait's contribution score to Academic Achievement are 2,7%. Suggestion for the next study, should consider the variation of Academic Achievement, and the proporsion of age and gender. The other Suggestion is to assess contribution of another factors such as time management, anxiety, and self efficacy with Academic Achievement.

Keywords: *Personality Trait, Academic Achievement, Psychology students in "X" University-Bandung*

Pengaruh Kecemasan Berolahraga terhadap Motivasi Berprestasi Atlet Bulutangkis Remaja di Klub J Jakarta

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Abstract

Badminton is the largest contributor to Indonesia's sports achievements in the international arena. High achievement motivation necessary for athletes to be able to maximize the achievement. However, there are problems of anxiety experienced by adolescent athletes PB Jaya Raya Jakarta. The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of anxiety to the achievement motivation in adolescent athletes in PB Jaya Raya Jakarta. This study uses quantitative methods with the type of causal comparative research. The study involved 158 adolescents who have been through the assessment stage of self-criticism with an age range of 15-21 years. Characteristics of the subjects in this study, namely young men and women athletes, aged 12-18 years, and active to practice. Data can be obtained using the research instrument which are then analyzed using SPSS 17. Researcher looked at the effect of self-concept on the purchase intention by using simple linear regression techniques. The analysis results, showing that the anxiety have a significant influence on the achievement motivation. The effect from self-concept by 23,3%, so there are 76.7% other factors that influence. Therefore, it is advisable to adolescent badminton athletes in order to better control the anxiety in the match and more motivated to achievement.

Keywords: *sport anxiety, achievement motivation, adolescent, badminton*

Pengaruh Growth dan Fixed Mindset terhadap Grit pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Universitas "X" Bandung

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat kontribusi Growth dan Fixed mindset terhadap Grit pada mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Universitas "X". Grit dapat diartikan sebagai

kecenderungan untuk mempertahankan ketekunan dan semangat untuk tujuan jangka panjang yang menantang (Duckworth, 2007). Mindset adalah keyakinan yang dimiliki seseorang apakah kemampuan adalah hal yang dapat diubah melalui upaya-upaya tertentu (growth mindset) atau merupakan sesuatu yang menetap (fixed mindset). Keyakinan tersebut membuat seseorang akan terus belajar dan berusaha karena ia yakin bahwa usahanya dapat meningkatkan kemampuannya, atau sebaliknya (Dweck, 2006). Variabel Mindset sebagai variabel independen, sementara variabel dependen yang diukur adalah Grit. Subyek dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Universitas "X", dengan besaran sampel sebanyak 299 orang, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel accidental sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner untuk mengukur variabel Fixed Mindset, Growth Mindset, serta Grit. Teknik analisa data menggunakan analisa regresi linier berganda. Hasil uji regresi Growth Mindset terhadap Grit diperoleh R^2 sebesar 0.318, artinya Growth Mindset memberi pengaruh sebesar 31.8% terhadap Grit. Sementara, uji regresi Fixed Mindset terhadap Grit diperoleh R^2 sebesar 0.239 dan korelasi $r = -0.488$, artinya Fixed Mindset memberi pengaruh sebesar 23.9% terhadap Grit dengan arah yang berlawanan. Simpulan penelitian: ketekunan dan semangat mahasiswa Psikologi Universitas "X" dipengaruhi oleh apakah mereka memiliki keyakinan bahwa kemampuan yang dimilikinya merupakan sesuatu yang dapat diubah dengan usaha-usaha tertentu atau mereka memiliki keyakinan bahwa kemampuan yang dimilikinya bersifat menetap dan tidak dapat diubah.

Kata kunci: fixed mindset; growth mindset; grit.
