

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT STRES AKADEMIK DENGAN MEKANISME KOPING PADA MAHASISWA FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UPN “VETERAN” JAKARTA TAHUN 2024

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Abstrak

Setiap orang pernah mengalami stres, tak terkecuali mahasiswa yang berisiko tinggi mengalami stres karena harus beradaptasi dengan perubahan dan tantangan perkembangan diusianya. Beberapa mahasiswa mengalami stres dikarenakan berbagai faktor, seperti banyaknya tugas dan padatnya jadwal kuliah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat stres akademik dengan mekanisme coping pada mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan UPN “Veteran” Jakarta Tahun 2024. Penelitian menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, sampel berjumlah 117 mahasiswa dan pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *teknik stratified simple random sampling*. Data diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner *Perceived Academic Stress Scale* dan *The Brief Cope Scale*. Hasil penelitian korelasi antara tingkat stres akademik dengan mekanisme coping pada mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan UPN “Veteran” Jakarta memiliki nilai p-value <0.001 yang mana ada hubungan yang kuat antara tingkat stres akademik dan mekanisme coping dan hubungan tersebut berlawanan arah dengan korelasi sebesar -0.638. Dengan kata lain, ketika mekanisme coping meningkat, tingkat stres akademik cenderung menurun, dan ketika mekanisme coping menurun, tingkat stres akademik cenderung meningkat. Diharapkan penelitian ini dapat menjadi sumber referensi bagi institusi pendidikan dalam menambah studi kepustakaan, pengembangan kurikulum, bentuk *screening* kepada mahasiswa sehingga dampak psikologis dalam pembelajaran akademik dapat diminimalisir. Selain itu, hasil penelitian ini juga dapat memberikan rekomendasi kepada mahasiswa untuk meningkatkan mekanisme coping yang adaptif. Mahasiswa bisa memahami pentingnya tingkatkan mekanisme coping adaptif dengan mencari dukungan dari keluarga, teman sebaya, dan individu yang signifikan dalam hidup mereka.

Kata Kunci: Mahasiswa, Mekanisme Koping, Stres Akademik.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS LEVELS
AND COPING MECHANISMS IN STUDENTS OF THE
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES UPN “VETERAN”
JAKARTA IN 2024**

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Abstract

Everyone has experienced stress, including students who are at high risk of experiencing stress because they have to adapt to changes and challenges of development at their age. Some students experience stress due to various factors, such as the number of assignments and a busy lecture schedule. This study aims to determine the relationship between academic stress levels and coping mechanisms in students of the Faculty of Health Sciences, UPN "Veteran" Jakarta in 2024. The study used the Pearson correlation test with a cross-sectional approach, a sample of 117 students and sampling was carried out using the stratified simple random sampling technique. Data were obtained using the Perceived Academic Stress Scale and The Brief Cope Scale questionnaires. The results of the study on the correlation between academic stress levels and coping mechanisms in students of the Faculty of Health Sciences, UPN "Veteran" Jakarta have a p-value <0.001, which means there is a strong relationship between academic stress levels and coping mechanisms and the relationship is in the opposite direction with a correlation of -0.638. In other words, when coping mechanisms increase, academic stress levels tend to decrease, and when coping mechanisms decrease, academic stress levels tend to increase. It is expected that this study can be a source of reference for educational institutions in adding literature studies, curriculum development, forms of screening to students so that the psychological impact on academic learning can be minimized. In addition, the results of this study can also provide recommendations to students to improve adaptive coping mechanisms. Students can understand the importance of improving adaptive coping mechanisms by seeking support from family, peers, and significant individuals in their lives.

Keywords: Academic Stress, Coping Mechanisms, Students.