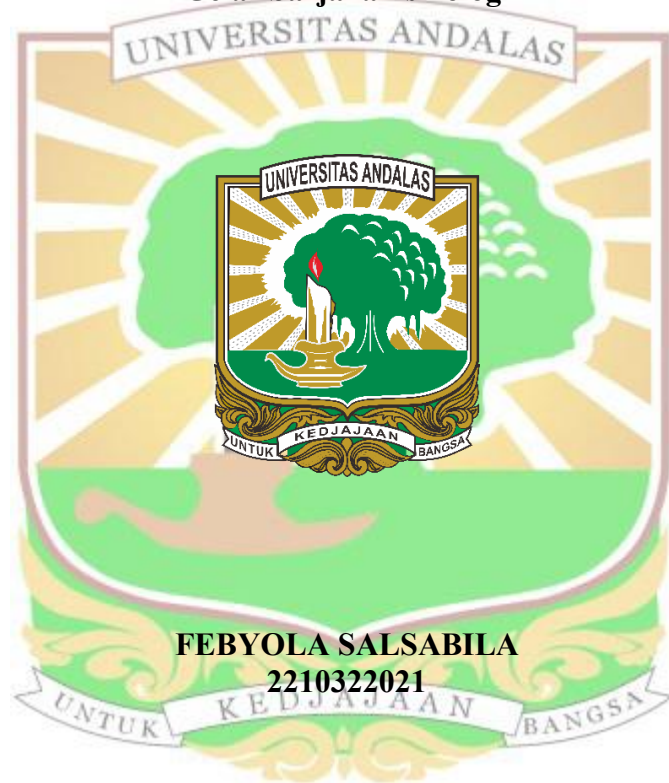


**HUBUNGAN *ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY* DENGAN *AI DEPENDENCY*
PADA MAHASISWA PENGGUNA *AI CHATBOT***

SKRIPSI

**Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat untuk Mendapatkan
Gelar Sarjana Psikologi**



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PADANG
2026**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AND AI DEPENDENCY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS USING AI CHATBOTS

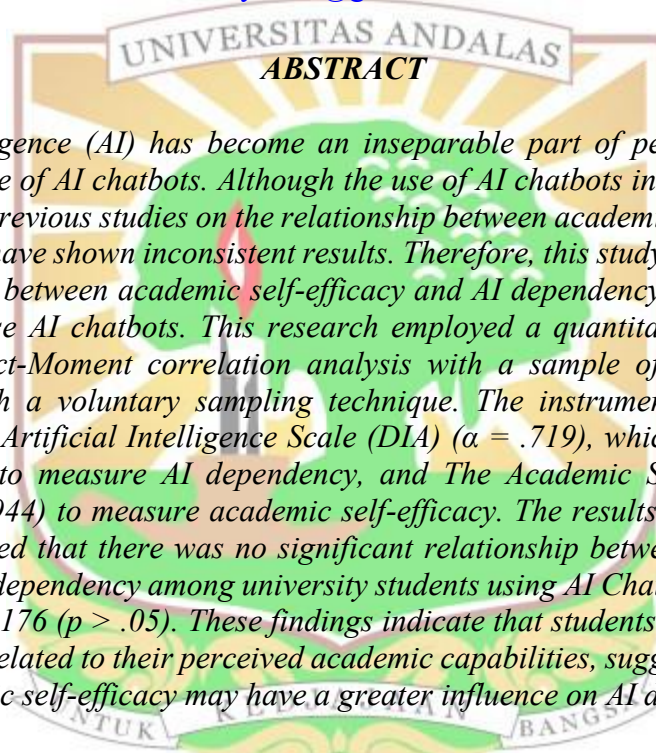
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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an inseparable part of people's daily lives, including the use of AI chatbots. Although the use of AI chatbots in academic settings has increased, previous studies on the relationship between academic self-efficacy and AI dependency have shown inconsistent results. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the relationship between academic self-efficacy and AI dependency among university students who use AI chatbots. This research employed a quantitative method using Pearson Product-Moment correlation analysis with a sample of 414 participants selected through a voluntary sampling technique. The instruments used were the Dependence on Artificial Intelligence Scale (DIA) ($\alpha = .719$), which was adapted by the researcher to measure AI dependency, and The Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (TASES) ($\alpha = .944$) to measure academic self-efficacy. The results of the correlation analysis indicated that there was no significant relationship between academic self-efficacy and AI dependency among university students using AI Chatbots, as evidenced by a p-value of .176 ($p > .05$). These findings indicate that students dependency on AI chatbots is not related to their perceived academic capabilities, suggesting that factors beyond academic self-efficacy may have a greater influence on AI dependency.

Keywords: *Academic self-efficacy, AI dependency, University students using AI Chatbots*

HUBUNGAN *ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY* DENGAN *AI DEPENDENCY* PADA MAHASISWA PENGGUNA *AI CHATBOT*

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ABSTRAK

Artificial Intelligence (AI) menjadi bagian yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kehidupan individu pada saat ini, termasuk *AI Chatbot*. Meskipun penggunaan *AI Chatbot* di lingkungan akademik terus meningkat, penelitian mengenai hubungan antara *academic self-efficacy* dan *AI dependency* masih menunjukkan hasil yang belum konsisten. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan *academic self-efficacy* dengan *AI dependency* pada mahasiswa pengguna *AI Chatbot*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan analisis *Pearson Product Moment* dengan menggunakan sampel sebanyak 414 partisipan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *voluntary sampling*. Skala yang digunakan adalah *Dependence on Artificial Intelligence Scale* (DIA) ($\alpha = .719$) yang telah diadaptasi peneliti untuk mengukur *AI dependency* dan *The Academic Self-Efficacy Scale* (TASES) ($\alpha = .944$) untuk mengukur variabel *academic self-efficacy*. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara *academic self-efficacy* dengan *AI dependency* pada mahasiswa pengguna *AI Chatbot* dengan nilai $p = .176$ ($p > .05$). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat ketergantungan mahasiswa terhadap *AI Chatbot* tidak berkaitan dengan keyakinan mereka terhadap kemampuan akademiknya, sehingga terdapat kemungkinan bahwa faktor-faktor lain di luar *academic self-efficacy* lebih berperan dalam memengaruhi *AI dependency*.

Kata Kunci: *Academic self-efficacy*, *AI dependency*, Mahasiswa pengguna *AI Chatbot*