

Abstrak

Artificial intelligence saat ini berkembang dengan pesat dan banyak digunakan terutama pada mahasiswa. Penggunaan *artificial intelligence* yang terus-menerus menyebabkan mahasiswa berlebihan sehingga menimbulkan *dependence on artificial intelligence*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *academic self-efficacy* dan *laziness* terhadap *dependence on artificial intelligence* pada mahasiswa. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner terhadap 291 mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung yang dipilih dengan teknik *non-probability sampling* jenis *accidental sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi Ska The General Academic Self-Efficacy, Laziness Assessment Scale, dan Dependence on Artificial Intelligence Scale. Analisis regresi menunjukkan bahwa *academic self-efficacy* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *dependence on artificial intelligence* ($p = 0,000$) dengan kontribusi sebesar 7,3%. Sedangkan *laziness* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *dependence on artificial intelligence* ($p = 0,000$) dengan kontribusi sebesar 20,1%. Secara simultan, keduanya berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *dependence on artificial intelligence* dengan nilai R^2 sebesar 0,274. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 27,4% variansi perilaku *dependence on artificial intelligence* dapat dijelaskan oleh *academic self-efficacy* dan *laziness*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *dependence on artificial intelligence*. Temuan dalam penelitian ini, dapat menjadi pertimbangan bagi Fakultas Psikologi untuk memberikan strategi yang mampu menyeimbangkan antara pemanfaatan *artificial intelligence* dengan pengembangan kemampuan akademik mahasiswa, sehingga penggunaan *artificial intelligence* tidak berkembang menjadi ketergantungan.

Kata Kunci : *Academic Self-Efficacy, Laziness, Dependence On Artificial Intelligence.*



Abstract

Artificial intelligence is currently developing rapidly and is widely used, particularly among university students. Continuous use of artificial intelligence can lead to excessive reliance, resulting in dependence on artificial intelligence. This study aims to examine the influence of academic self-efficacy and laziness on dependence on artificial intelligence among students. Data were collected through questionnaires administered to 291 students from the Faculty of Psychology at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, selected using a non-probability sampling technique, specifically accidental sampling. The instruments used in this study included the General Academic Self-Efficacy Scale, Laziness Assessment Scale, and Dependence on Artificial Intelligence Scale. The results of regression analysis indicate that academic self-efficacy has a significant positive effect on dependence on artificial intelligence ($p = 0.000$) with a contribution of 7.3%. Meanwhile, laziness also has a significant positive effect on dependence on artificial intelligence ($p = 0.000$) with a contribution of 20.1%. Simultaneously, both variables have a significant effect on dependence on artificial intelligence, with an R^2 value of 0.274. These findings suggest that 27.4% of the variance in dependence on artificial intelligence can be explained by academic self-efficacy and laziness. The findings of this study may serve as a reference for the Faculty of Psychology in formulating strategies to balance the utilization of artificial intelligence with the development of students' academic competencies, thereby preventing excessive dependence on artificial intelligence.

Keywords: *Academic Self-Efficacy, Laziness, Dependence on Artificial Intelligence.*

