

Abstrak

Fenomena budaya akademik berupa sikap pasif dan kurangnya antusiasme semakin meningkat dikalangan mahasiswa. Sementara itu, aktivitas perkuliahan umumnya menuntut mahasiswa untuk lebih terbuka dan aktif dalam menyampaikan pikiran, pendapat, kebutuhan, hingga aspirasinya secara asertif, baik didalam kelas maupun diluar kelas, bukan hanya untuk kepentingan akademik, tetapi juga bekal untuk karier kedepannya. Kondisi tersebut dapat dipicu oleh faktor internal dan faktor eksternal seperti perasan rendah diri maupun kurangnya dukungan dari teman-teman sebaya disekitarnya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *inferiority feeling* dan *peer social support* terhadap *assertiveness* mahasiswa S1 UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung angkatan 2022-2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan uji regresi linear berganda. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan instrumen *Self Rating Scale* untuk mengukur *inferiority feeling*, *Peer Social Support Scale* (PSSS) untuk mengukur *peer social support*, dan *College Self Expression Scale* (CSES) untuk mengukur *assertiveness*, yang kemudian dibagikan dalam bentuk kuesioner berupa *google form* pada 348 mahasiswa mahasiswa S1 UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung angkatan 2022-2025.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *inferiority feeling* dan *peer social support* secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *assertiveness*, dengan nilai signifikansi $0.000 <$ dan kontribusi sebesar 18.2%. Secara parsial, *inferiority feeling* memiliki pengaruh yang negatif dan signifikan terhadap *assertiveness* ($B = -0.138$; $p < 0.05$), sedangkan *peer social support* memiliki pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan ($B = 0.236$; $p < 0.05$).

Kata Kunci : *Assertiveness, Inferiority Feeling, Mahasiswa, Peer Social Support*

Abstract

The academic cultural phenomenon of passivity and a lack of enthusiasm is increasingly rising among university students. Meanwhile, college activities generally demand students to be more open and active in assertively expressing their thoughts, opinions, needs, and aspirations, both inside and outside the classroom. This is crucial not only for academic purposes but also as a preparation for their future careers. This condition can be triggered by internal and external factors, such as inferiority feelings and a lack of peer social support.

This study aims to determine the effect of inferiority feelings and peer social support on the assertiveness of undergraduate students at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, cohorts 2022–2025. This study employed a quantitative method with multiple linear regression analysis. Data collection was conducted using the Self-Rating Scale to measure inferiority feelings, the Peer Social Support Scale (PSSS) to measure peer social support, and the College Self-Expression Scale (CSES) to measure assertiveness. These instruments were distributed via Google Forms to 348 undergraduate students of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung from the 2022–2025 cohorts.

The results indicated that inferiority feelings and peer social support simultaneously had a significant effect on assertiveness, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a contribution of 18.2%. Partially, inferiority feelings had a significant negative effect on assertiveness ($B = -0.138$; $p < 0.05$), whereas peer social support had a significant positive effect ($B = 0.236$; $p < 0.05$).

Kata Kunci : *Assertiveness, Inferiority Feeling, University Students, Peer Social Support*