ABSTRACT

Cholily, Abd Hamid. 2014. Relationship Between Self-Concept With Resilience In Force 2010-2013 Faculty of Psychology of the State Islamic University of Malang. Thesis. Psychology Faculty of the Islamic Universityof Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Yulia Solichatun M.Si

This time, there has been a shift in maturity in late adolescence primarily for those who holds the status of new students, they tend to still be involved in the sense of hedonism experienced when children, but when the status of a student will surely approached many issues eg coursework, problems with friends, issues with the opposite sex (boyfriend), problems with family and others. Based on questionnaires distributed discovered that the student considers the problem of adaptation to the environment UIN is a problem that is often experienced by students with a percentage of 50% (36 respondents), and to the issue of duty kulyah get 12.5% (9 respondents), problems with friends Peer 6.9% (5 respondents), the problem of the tight schedule of campus activities 14% (10 respondents), problems with friends of the opposite sex or girlfriend 6.9% (5 respondents), and other problems, for example problems with lecturers, mood, campus facilities, economic factors, it scores 9.7% (7 respondents). The questionnaire was given to 72 students of psychology force from 2010 to 2013 which is 10% of the total student population from 2010 to 2013. This shows that there are many problems faced by students of the Faculty of Psychology Force from 2010 to 2013. In addressing these issues, whether they are able to resolve the problem depends on the ability to survive in the face of problems. In the science of psychology ability to survive in a difficult situation when called with resilience and factors affecting the resilience one of which is the concept of self (Werner, in Qudsiyah 2013).

This study uses a quantitative approach pattern, the concept of self as independent variables, as well as the resilience of the dependent variable. The sample in the study were 72 students of 2010-2013, from a population of 717 students of the faculty of psychology 2010-2013 forces Islamic University of Malang. Sampling was done by purposive sampling technique. Methods of data collection using a Likert scale. Analysis of data using product moment correlation analysis.

Based on the analysis, obtained the degree of resilience in psychology class faculty students of UIN Malang above 2010-2013, obtained 14 (19.4%) with the high category, 50 people (69.4%) in the medium category, and 8 people (11 , 1%) in the low category. While the level of self-concept in psychology class

faculty students of UIN Malang 2010-2013 obtained over 11 people (15.3%) with the high category, 47 people (65.3%) in the medium category, and 14 people (19.4%) in low category.

Based on the analysis, the value of the correlation coefficient of 0.450 and a significance value of 0.000. Based on the value of the coefficient, the higher self-concept, the higher resilience, conversely the lower self-concept with resilience as well. Self-concept contributes to the resilience of 45%, the remaining 55% is influenced by other factors.
Based on the analysis, obtained by the correlation coefficient is 0.724 and significance of 0.001, meaning that there is a significant relationship between self-concept with resilience in the class of 2010. The results of the correlation coefficient of 0.582 and a significance of 0.018, meaning that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and resilience in class of 2011. The results of the correlation coefficient of 0.336 and a significance of 0.80, meaning that there is no significant relationship between self-concept and resilience in force in 2012. The results of the correlation coefficient of 0.379 and a significance of 0.034, meaning that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and resilience in force 2013.

Keyword: Self-concept, Resilience