

ABSTRAK

Kondisi pandemi covid-19 yang menyerang seluruh dunia berdampak pada sektor pendidikan yaitu *study from home*, dampak yang terjadi pada kalangan mahasiswa yaitu prokrastinasi akademik. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi prokrastinasi adalah *self regulated learning*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan *self-regulated learning* dengan prokrastinasi akademik mahasiswa tingkat I Sarjana Keperawatan selama *study from home* di Universitas Bhakti Kencana Bandung.

Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh mahasiswa Tingkat I Sarjana Keperawatan di Universitas Bhakti Kencana sebanyak 103 orang, sampel sebanyak 67 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer berdasarkan instrumen prokrastinasi dan *self regulatef learning*. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebagian besar mahasiswa (58.2%) memiliki *self-regulated learning* yang rendah, sebagian besar mahasiswa (71.6%) mengalami prokrastinasi tinggi, hasil uji statistik *spearman rank* diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value } (0.000) < \alpha 0.05$ yang berarti H_a diterima maka diartikan terdapat hubungan antara *self-regulated learnig* dengan prokrastinasi akademik mahasiswa tingkat I Sarjana Keperawatan selama *study from home* di Universitas Bhakti Kencana Bandung.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara *self regulated learning* dengan prokrastinasi akademik, oleh karena itu perlunya mengevaluasi prokrastinasi akademik yang dilakukan mahasiswa dan upaya untuk meningkatkan *self regulated learning* pada diri mahasiswa agar mahasiswa dapat melakukan manajemen waktu yang lebih baik.

Kata Kunci : Mahasiswa, Prokrastinasi Akademik, *Self Regulated Learning*
Kepustakaan : 7 buku (2016-2019)
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ABSTRACT

The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic that has attacked the whole world has an impact on the education sector, namely study from home, the impact that occurs among students, namely academic procrastination. One of the factors influencing procrastination is self-regulated learning. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between self-regulated learning and academic procrastination of level I students of Bachelor of Nursing during study from home at Bhakti Kencana University Bandung.

The research method uses descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The research population of all Level I undergraduate nursing students at Bhakti Kencana University was 103 people, a sample of 67 people. Data collection uses primary data based on procrastination and self-regulatory learning instruments. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis.

The results of the study were obtained by most students (58.2%) have low self-regulated learning, most of the students (71.6%) experience high procrastination, the results of the spearman rank statistical test obtained a value (-value (0.000) < α 0.05 which means H_a is accepted, it means that there is a relationship between self-regulated learning and academic procrastination of students at level I undergraduate nursing during study from home at Bhakti Kencana University Bandung.

The results showed a relationship between self-regulated learning and academic procrastination, therefore it is necessary to evaluate the academic procrastination carried out by students and efforts to improve self-regulated learning in students so that students can do better time management.

Keywords : **Academic Procrastination, Self Regulated Learning, Student**
Libraries : **7 books (2016-2019)**
20 journal (2016-2021)