

## ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH SELF-REGULATED LEARNING, SELF-EFFICACY DAN TASK COMMITMENT TERHADAP PROKRASTINASI AKADEMIK PADA MAHASISWA KEPERAWATAN MERAUKE-PAPUA**

ENDAH PURWANTI

Penulisan tesis ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingkat prokrastinasi di institusi Program Diploma-III Keperawatan Merauke-Papua yang cenderung mengalami peningkatan .Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh antara *self-regulated learning*,*self-efficacy* dan *task commitment* terhadap prokrastinasi akademik pada mahasiswa keperawatan Merauke-Papua.

Metode penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif dengan subjek penelitian adalah mahasiswa keperawatan Merauke-Papua dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 127 subjek dari jumlah populasi sebesar 194. Teknik sampling penelitian ini adalah *stratified random sampling*.Pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner dalam bentuk skala Likert yaitu skala prokrastinasi akademik dari Ferrari,dkk (1995) yang disusun oleh Prabowo.A.Y. (2009),dengan reliabilitas ( $\alpha$ ) = 0,888, skala *self-regulated learning* dari Zimmerman 1989 dan Wolters (2003) yang disusun oleh Isthifa.H. (2011), dengan reliabilitas ( $\alpha$ ) = 0,897, skala *self-efficacy* yang disusun penulis berdasarkan teori dari Bandura(1997),dengan reliabilitas ( $\alpha$ ) = 0,908 dan skala *task commitment* yang penulis susun berdasarkan teori dari Mönks,dkk (2002) dengan reliabilitas  $\alpha$  = 0,887. Validitas item penelitian ini berdasarkan validitas isi dan daya beda item. Analisis data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah teknik analisis regresi berganda (*Multiple Linier Regression*) dengan menggunakan bantuan program SPSS 20.0 for windows.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan antara *self-regulated learning*,*self-efficacy* dan *task commitment* terhadap prokrastinasi akademik pada mahasiswa keperawatan Merauke-Papua dengan F hitung sebesar 18,358. Uji model regresi memberikan model signifikan ( $Sig.0,000<0,005$ ) dengan nilai R sebesar 0,556 dan R square 0,309,hal ini berarti secara simultan 31% perubahan pada prokrastinasi akademik dapat dipengaruhi oleh *self-regulated learning*,*self-efficacy* dan *task commitment* dengan kekuatan hubungan yang kuat. Persamaan regresi yang didapatkan adalah  $Y = 89,332 - 0,143(X_1) - 0,162(X_2) - 0,241(X_3)$ . Setelah dilakukan uji parsial didapatkan kontribusi/sumbangannya efektif *self-regulated learning* terhadap prokrastinasi akademik pada mahasiswa keperawatan Merauke-Papua sebesar 22,3%, kontribusi *self-efficacy* terhadap prokrastinasi akademik sebesar 22,1% dan kontribusi variable *task commitment* terhadap prokrastinasi akademik pada mahasiswa keperawatan Merauke-Papua sebesar 20,7% .

**Kata Kunci :** Prokrastinasi Akademik,mahasiswa keperawatan,*self-regulated learning*,*self-efficacy*,*task commitment*

## ABSTRACT

### EFFECT OF SELF-REGULATED LEARNING, SELF-EFFICACY AND TASK COMMITMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION MERAUKE PAPUA

ENDAH PURWANTI

This thesis is motivated by procrastination at institutional Nursing program at Merauke-Papua, which tends to increase. This study aims to determine the effect of self-regulated learning, self-efficacy and task commitment to academic procrastination in nursing students Merauke-Papua.

This research method is a quantitative method to research subjects were nursing students Merauke-Papua with a total sample of 127 subjects from a population of 194. Sampling technique of this study was stratified random sampling. Collecting data in this study used a questionnaire in the form of Likert scale is a scale of academic procrastination Ferrari, et al (1995) compiled by Prabowo A.Y., (2009), with reliability ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.888, the scale of self-regulated learning Zimmerman 1989 and Wolters (2003) compiled by Isthifa H., (2011), with reliability ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.897, self-efficacy scale were compiled based on the theory of Bandura author (1997), with reliability ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.908 and the scale of the task commitment stacking author based on the theory of Monks, et al (2002) with reliability  $\alpha$  = 0.887. The validity of an item is based on content validity and the power of different items. Analysis of the data used in this study is the technique of multiple regression analysis (Multiple Linear Regression) by using SPSS 20.0 for windows.

The results of this study showed a significant relationship between self-regulated learning, self-efficacy and task commitment to academic procrastination in Merauke, Papua nursing student with F calculated at 18.358. Test regression models provide significant models ( $Sig.0, 000 < 0.005$ ) with a R value of 0.556 and 0.309 R square, this means simultaneous 31% change in academic procrastination can be influenced by self-regulated learning, self-efficacy and commitment to the task force strong relationship. The regression equation obtained was  $Y = 89.332 - 143 (X_1) - 0.162 (X_2) - 0.241 (X_3)$ . Contributions / donations effectively self-regulated learning on academic procrastination in Merauke, Papua nursing students by 22.3%, the contribution of self-efficacy on academic procrastination was 22.1% and the task variable kontribusi commitment to academic procrastination in Merauke, Papua nursing students at 20.7%.

**Keywords:** Academic Procrastination, nursing students, self-regulated learning, self-efficacy, task commitment.