ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION ANALYSIS OF STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS STUDENT AFFAIRS
(Cases: Organizations Student Affairs Widyatama University)

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ABSTRACT

A person who has a tendency to delay, or not immediately start a work, facing work or task referred to as the person doing procrastination. No matter whether these delays have a reason or not. Any delays in dealing with an assignment called procrastination. Characteristics of academic procrastination that makes it different from other procrastination is particularly the case in the context of academic assignments. Paper research focus on academic procrastination differences between students active participated and did not active participate in a student organization affair at Widyatama University. The subjects studied were 447 students from 5 (five) faculties spread enrolled in of Widyatama's Student Affairs Bureau. Sample selected 329 students amount is enough to meet the 95% level of confident (Krejcie-Morgan determining sample sizes) gained through research questionnaires had a reliability test and then analyze by using of mean score statistic and standard deviation. Data collection-using questionnaires in which the scale of measurement and the instrument based on Likert scaling models. Results of data analysis performed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z Normality Test, Homogeneity Levene's Test and Regression Logistics Analysis. Research findings that no significant differences in academic procrastination for all categories in research. Allegedly, that the existence of student affair organization had not significant impact on reduction at the level of academic procrastination in Widyatama University.

Keywords: Academic Procrastination, Procrastination Character, Student affairs.

I. INTRODUCTION

University Widyatama always strive to improving quality in all aspects, especially in aspect academic level. This can be seen from several policies implemented by a rector in academic. Student development activities continues to be developed with those programs that frequently conducted. Widyatama University had approximately 20 student affairs or units and its members come from 5 different faculties. Such organizations is expected to bring a significant impact for the students gain proficiency that may not get at the course. Proficiency include, skill manage time, bureaucratic skills, proficiency correspondence and other proficiency. It seems clear that all of the above may not necessarily acquired in the course material. In addition, other motivation to participate within the organization to acquire existence and self-actualization in an environment where they are. This is related to the existence of desires that exist within known by a students for other students. A student should be obtaining added value in the organization, when he is not only busy with the academic value but also active organizing due someone will be familiar with the organization in collaboration with another person, have leadership skills, used to working with the management. These capabilities desperately needed when entering the workplace.

However, any student have problem in split time between study and organization. Role of student an organization in developing plays a very important in the case above. College students that take charge in a student organization indicates an achievement that balanced means that their activities in an organization not make it an obstacle to stay focused on the liability study, subsequently they are not procrastinate time existing and attempt to complete a task on time, so that all activities can complete according to the expected.

The researcher make observations and interviews a few students who were active in an organization said that their study was disrupted due to full activities of the organization, while students who joined an organization but inactive in the organization said that they are are lazy to follow the activities of an organization because of performance would decrease. But among they are also said that they are need active in an organization, even can manage his time well.

Based on the problem or issues explanations above, hypotheses that have been raised, so hypothesis proposed in this research that there are differences in academic procrastination among students who are active and not inactive participation in student affair organization that illustrates the problems at once whether the role of the organization can minimize the academic procrastination behavior according to programs had been are run in order to improve quality of academic (procrastination), quality of graduates at the University Widyatama.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Academic Procrastination

Academic procrastination is one type of which there are five types of procrastination, the other is the general procrastination, procrastination in decision making, procrastination neurotic, compulsive or dysfunctional procrastination [1]. In scientific community the term procrastination to show a tendency to procrastinate completion a task or work, first used Brown and Holzman. A person who has a tendency to delay, or not immediately start a work, facing work or task is referred to as the person doing procrastination. No matter whether these delays have a reason or not. Any delays in dealing with an assignment is called procrastination.

Characteristics of academic procrastination which makes it different from other procrastination is particularly the case in the context of academic assignments. The success of students in studying can be seen from academic achievement. As we all know that social factors have many roles to be performed, including the inability to organize non-academic tasks that take time learned, then this might impact on delay and completion of academic tasks. The timing is an issue for students. Results of previous research carried out by found many students and college students complained because they could not divide their time properly, when to start and get things done [2].

There is a tendency no immediately start when faced with an task, and a led to an indication of the behavior of delay and a negligence in arranging the time and it is a critical factor which causes delay on students perform and a complete tasks. The behavior delay and finish working on something called procrastination. The person doing the behavior is called procrastinator. Behavioral symptoms manifested more delay in education is often called academic procrastination. This is due to the irrational beliefs possessed by a person. Irrational beliefs can be caused by a mistake in perceiving academic assignments, one view the assignment as something heavy and unpleasant [3]. Someone feel unable to complete the task sufficiently, so that procrastinate in accomplish the task. If this delay habits appear continuously on the students, it will have a negative impact on academic. The decline in achievement is that procrastination can affect the achievement of learning and lead to a low GPA, however this is not indicate that a good student achievement would never do academic procrastination. However, these becomes the main issues for improving the quality study and education.

One of the factors that lead to academic procrastination which student's participation in organizational activities [4]. In the midst of the main student's liabilities that exist, there are students who do things outside of the legitimacy i.e.: by participating in the activities of the organization. The orientation of the organization then becomes inseparable part in the activities of the course for students not only focus on the liabilities college but also the activity of the organization which became focus of concern equally important. There are also community perceptions that join in the student affair organization was not be the main factor in the study as a college student or a student who course only, cannot be guaranteed immediately which student able to finalize their studies. Not because it does not clever, lazy and love hang out, but there are many students who finally slow completing his study. But not a few college students are involved in the organization could even quickly graduated because students can share their time and do not let time through without wasted charged with meaningful activities and many of them even more vibrant and be diligent in learning. In fact, issue that is often feared by students who want to join the organization mainly due the inability to manage time [5]. Academic procrastination can be manifested in specific indicators that can be measured and observed certain traits such as in [6]

a. Procrastination to start and complete the work on the task faced.
b. Delay in doing the task.
c. Time gap between the plan and the actual performance.
d. Another activity that is more pleasant than doing a task that should be done.

2.2 Procrastination Character

The procrastinator is often remarkably optimistic about his ability to complete a task on a tight deadline; this is usually accompanied by expressions of reassurance that everything is under control. (Therefore, there is no need to start. Procrastination is a complex psychological behavior that affects everyone to some degree or another. With some it can be a minor problem; with others it is a source of considerable stress and anxiety. Procrastination is only remotely related to time management, (procrastinators often know exactly what they should be doing, even if they cannot do it), which is why very detailed schedules usually are no help. The procrastinator may struggle with feelings of low self-confidence and low self-esteem. He may insist upon a high level of performance even though he may feel inadequate or incapable of actually achieving that level. Procrastination may be used as an expression of stubbornness or pride. Behavioral characteristics of people do delay are [6]:

a. Lacking able arrange time.
b. Low self-esteem.
c. If it consider themselves too busy to be doing tasks
d. Stubborn, in the sense that perceive others can not be force him to do the work.
e. Manipulating the the behavior of others and assume the work can not be performed without him.
f. Making delay as a coping to avoid pressure.
g. Feeling as a victim that not understand why it can not work on something that able done by someone else.

Four Complex Reasons for Characteristics of Academic Procrastination [6]:

a. Perfectionism - unrealistically high expectations or standards. Everything must go completely right. It may either imposed or self-imposed. The perfectionist is long on criticism and short on praise.
b. Anger/Hostility - if students are unhappy with someone, we'll often withhold our best efforts. For

example, if you are upset with a professor, you are likely to delay in starting a demanding project as a way of "getting even." But you are the one who loses; you are the one with the low grade.

c. Low Frustration Tolerance - circumstances overwhelm you easily; you find situations radically intolerable and terribly unfair in academic environment.

d. Self-Downing - this happens when student continually minimize your own skills and abilities and express doubt about their ability to succeed. A person who habitually puts himself down tends to disbelieve himself even when he is successful.

The fact is, all tasks are really neutral. Examine student belief system, understand why student dislike the task, then change the way of thinking.

2.3 Student Affair

Student affairs is the department or division of services and support for students at institutions of higher education to enhance student growth and development. People who work in this field are also known as Student Affairs practitioners or Student Affairs professionals. These Student Affairs practitioners work provide services and support for students at institutions of higher education.

Based on higher education regulation KEPMENDIKBUD No.155/U/1998, general guidelines student organization in college that college student organizations is a means of self-development of students toward the expansion of knowledge and expertise as well as the improvement of personal integrity in order to achieve the goal of higher education. The purpose of higher education is to prepare students to be members of the community that have the academic ability and or professionals that able implement, develop and or creating science, technology and or art. Develop and disseminate science knowledge, technology and or the use of art as well as seeking to improving and enrich people's lives national culture.

The organizational structure of student Widyatama is under the Bureau of Student Affairs coordinated by the Vice Rector, consists of MPM (Majelis Permusyarwaratan Mahasiswa), PEMA (Pemerintahan Mahasiswa), ie five Department Spiritual Department, Education and Organization, Student Welfare, Sports, and Arts and Culture, and five Faculty Senate. MPM is the highest institution of students at the university level, led by a a chairman MPM. PEMA is a high-level executive students led by Presiden Mahasiswa (PRESMA). Student Senate Faculty (Faculty SEMA) is a high-level student executive institutions led by a student faculty chair senate. Student Association-Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan (HMJ) is a development an organization in the field of academic majors level. Widyatama University had approximately 20 student affairs or units and its members come from 5 different faculties. Student Activity Unit-Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa (UKM) is an organization of dealer interest, aptitude, and science with the its functions are under the responsibility PRESMA[7].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Population and Sample

This research is a comparative study with the quantitative approach that aims to find the differences between of students academic procrastination active and not active in student organization. Studied subjects is the activity of that of students organization is a member and active in student organization in Widyatama. Data on activity in following the activities organized an organization acquired from questionnaires measuring tool that is included in the academic procrastination scale. The way of determine the activity of of students within the organization is by using professional judgment, the head of the organization itself. The population used in this study were all students enrolled within the organization Widyatama. In this study, researchers conducted a sampling technique and find the source of academic procrastination with the time duration for 3 months (April 16th to June 30th, 2013) and continued to analyze for 3 months (July 1st to September 19th, 2013) while re-crosscheck the results of questionnaires distributed by using direct interviews to the head unit student organizations. As for the interviews or other research supporting data, researchers using incidental sampling, where only individuals or groups that incidentally be found or that can be found are investigated in accordance with the characteristics of the study.

Through this method, not all populations have equal opportunity to able elected as members of samples. Characteristics of samples or subject in this research is:

a. Widyatama University students who are actively running the course.

b. Active participation of student organization and student organization inactive.

c. Dependent variables are academic procrastination and mentioned above are independent variables.

Table 1. Population and Samples

TAHUN	L	P	TOTAL	SAMPLE L	SAMPLE P	SAMPLE TOTAL	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE
2009	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
2010	18	17	35	13	12	25	14	11
2011	77	111	188	65	87	152	72	80
2012	70	150	220	60	88	148	83	65
JML TOTAL	169	278	447	142	187	329	173	156

Table 2. Samples (Faculty Groups)

TAHUN	FE	FBM	FT	FB	FDKV	TOT F
2009	2	1	0	0	0	4
2010	16	4	2	1	2	25
2011	84	63	3	2	0	152
2012	80	60	5	2	1	148
JML TOTAL	182	128	11	5	3	329

Table 3. Population

TAHUN				FAKULTAS														TOTAL
				FE			FBM			FT			FB			FDKV		
	L	P	TOTAL	L	P	JML	L	P	JML	L	P	JML	L	P	JML	L	P	JML	
2009	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2010	18	17	35	7	10	17	2	4	6	7	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	35
2011	77	111	188	40	72	112	33	34	67	3	1	4	1	4	5	0	0	0	188
2012	70	150	220	42	101	143	24	40	64	3	4	7	1	4	5	0	1	1	220
JML TOTAL	169	278	447	91	183	274	60	78	138	14	6	20	3	9	12	1	2	3	447

In this research, researchers took a sample of 329 of students, which consisted of 173 students who are active in student organization and 156 students who inactive within the organization in accordance by the data and professional judgment of student activity unit leader. See Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 in detail above.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

Data collection methods in this research were calculated using the scale. The scale used in this research are the scale of academic procrastination. This scale consists of items such as questions that lead to information about the data to be disclosed and ask for samples to select one answer from several alternative answers are provided. Academic procrastination scale in this research have been prepared on the components of academic procrastination by *McCown*. At this scale was given four alternative answers to a question favorable and unfavorable [SS-S-TS-STS]. Distribution of questions that support and support have nearly the same distribution of appropriate indicators of academic procrastination. The reliability test using internal consistency approach where the procedure only requires one-time imposition of tests to a group of individuals as research subjects.

3.3 Data Analysis Methods

The technique used are *Cronbach Alpha*. Procrastination scale test results in the test to 329 students Widyatama, reliability values obtained α 0.917. More details can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Reliabilty and Descriptives Statistics.

Reliability Statistics				Descriptive Statistics				
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items			N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
,917	,921	35		TOTAL	329	85,36	15,325	49	118

Assumption test of research is done before the data analysis. Test the assumptions used in this research is to test the normality and homogeneity tests. *Normality test* is done to check whether the samples came from a normally distributed population. Normality test is done to check whether the samples came from a normally distributed population. Normality test is done by *a one-sample Kolmogorov Smirnov*. The data acquired is said to be normally distributed If it p> 0.05. *Homogeneity test* was conducted to determine whether the samples are homogeneous population and which using *Levene's Statistics* where > 0:05 means expressed homogeneous samples. For a deeper analysis of the model used logistic regression analysis to see the effect of inactive and non-active variables procrastination to procrastination in the form of a binary value.

IV. RESULTS

4.1 Subject Description Analysis.

Studied subjects in accordance by selected sample of business and management students at amount is enough to meet the 95% level of confident (Krejcie-Morgan Determining sample sizes) gained through research questionnaires had a reliability test and then analyze by using statistics of mean scores and standard deviation are 73.60% of students that can be used as samples for the study of the total population. Most samples of data which can be taken is 55.30% (FE), 38.90% (FBM) is almost evenly distributed. Calculated from the total number of samples available, samples which classified as inactive men 22.70% and 20.3% which not, subsequently the sample of women which tend to be much more inactive 29.7% and 27.5% which inactive.

4.2 Kolmogorov Smirnov and Levene Test Analysis.

Distribution normality test was conducted to determine whether any variables research has spread normally. The reason researchers use this method because the research data ordinal data. The results of total normality test p = 0.284 procrastination, these results show the distribution of the data are normally distributed academic procrastination. So if the hypothesis H_0 is no difference among data distribution where the probability distribution normal sig> 0.05 then H_0 is accepted. See Table 5 in detail.

Table 5. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		TOTAL
N		329
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	85,36
	Std. Deviation	15,325
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,054
	Positive	,054
	Negative	-,035
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,987
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,284

Levene Test results can be known when significance is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the inactive and inactive of students in the organization have different variants. Having regard to the empirical mean of 85.36 by std deviation of so range of values prokrastinatik 15,325 at the optimal category is considered high (70.03 <x <100.68).

4.3 Logistic Regression Analysis.

In the Table 6 below test results are not missing values and which percentage Overall the model predicts the correct value of 50.2% is good enough. Variables have a positive relationship by odds of procrastination. If active student is constant, so student having procrastination greater than others.

Table 6 Logistics Regression Classification.

Classification Table[a,b]

			Predicted		
			PROKRASNATIK		
			NON-PROCRASTINATION	PROCRASTINATION	Percentage Correct
Step 0	PROKRASNATIK	NON-PROCRASTINATION	0	164	,0
		PROCRASTINATION	0	165	100,0
	Overall Percentage				50,2

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is ,500

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results obtained in this research, several conclusions can be made :

There is no significant difference between students which which not active in student organization. by the results of the t test values obtained significant P> 0.05. Research findings that no significant differences in academic procrastination for all categories in research. 73.60% of students that can be used as samples for the study (57,2% are woman greater than man) This study finds that most student-specific academic and demographic characteristics do not significantly affect procrastination and those that do affect it are largely beyond the student's control. Consequently, one is left with the conclusion that a tendency toward procrastination is more a psychological phenomenon that students must understand and address on their own rather than a condition generated by characteristics that can be manipulated by instructors. Widyatama Institution that wish to reduce procrastination should, it seems, focus their attention on the psychological causes mentioned in the literature (most importantly, fear of failure, perfectionism, and self-handicapping) and ameliorate student concerns in these areas to reduce procrastination. Research suggest for next researcher can contribute to control another factor and University Widyatama to improve graduate quality students tended to procrastinate less. This result supports the frequent anecdotal observations by many faculty members that students of non-traditional college age are often highly motivated to succeed in their academic programs. Research suggest for next researcher can contribute to control another factor and University Widyatama to improve graduate quality students tended to procrastinate less. This result supports the frequent anecdotal observations by many faculty members that students of non-traditional college age are often highly motivated to succeed in their academic programs. Student Affair Programmed collaboration IOM, (IKATAN ORANG TUA MAHASISWA), academic adviser and Lecturer for Older students typically have more family obligations that may encourage more efficient time management techniques. Student Affair Programmed collaboration with Teaching Learning Office did not have a consistent pattern of homework initiation. Rarely did a student start her or his homework at the same point in the homework cycle during the entire academic term.

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