
Academic Procrastination Analysis in Elementary School

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Abstract

The success of education in elementary schools will determine the success of education at the next level. But academic procrastination is one of the threats to the success of education in elementary schools. The objectives of this study were (1) to determine the academic procrastination of students in the class of SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya, Belitang III sub-district. (2) To determine the factors that cause students' academic procrastination at SD Negeri 1 Nusaraya, Belitang III sub-district. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The results showed that there was academic procrastination behavior at MTs Mambaul Ulum SD Negeri 1 Nusaraya, Belitang III sub-district, forms of academic procrastination behavior in students including delays and delays in collecting assignments, depending on friends, and poor time management. Factors that cause students to do academic procrastination Internal factors in the form of Lack of motivation to learn, self-discipline, and ideals to be achieved seriously, and also external factors, namely the environment, parenting patterns, and communication technology that affect participants' students to procrastinate, be late and not submit assignments.

Keywords – Academic Procrastination; Students; Elementary School.



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1. Introduction

The progress of a nation will go hand in hand with the success of its education. The success of education can be realized when there is a collective awareness of all elements of the nation to improve the quality of the nation itself and its readiness to evaluate the functions and goals of education. The implementation of teaching and learning is a basic activity of an educational process (Lenggono, & Tentama. 2020). Thus the benchmark for the success of educational goals is determined by the state of the learning implementation of students (Zhou, Lam, & Zhang. 2022) .

National education plays an important role in improving abilities and building personality character as a dignified nation to create a generation of intelligent people (Pratiwi, 2017). The progress in the world of education is increasingly rapid, and the quality of education immediately becomes an important benchmark in creating the expected quality generation. The overall implementation of education aims to create a generation with a better quality of life, creative movement also innovative spirit. These views are an understanding of the importance of education for nation-building(Nopita dkk 2021).

In line with that, elementary school education is an effort to educate and shape the life of a nation that is faithful and devoted, loves and is proud of the nation and state, is creative, skilled, polite, virtuous, and can provide” solutions to life's problems. Primary school education is learning for children aged 7 to 13 years (Yang, Liu, Ding, Hong, & Jiang. 2021) . Elementary school education is implemented and developed by regional potential, socio-cultural and educational units (Melgaard, Monir, Lasrado, & Fagerstrøm. 2022) .

However, the effort to achieve educational goals is certainly not easy to obtain student learning understanding with assignments is expected to be able to provide more experience for students with the learning material presented. But in reality, the learning process is not without obstacles, some students often have not completed the task at the time specified, asking for additional time, and in

the end, some do not some do (Martín-Puga, Pelegrina, Gómez-Pérez, & Justicia-Galiano. 2022).

Advances in information technology are becoming increasingly rapid. This development of the course has a significant positive or negative impact on human life. One example of the negative impact of advances in information technology is the increasing tendency of students to procrastinate on work, study, and school assignments and instead do activities that are less for their academic progress (Bolbolian, Asgari, Sefidi, & Zadeh. 2021). This phenomenon refers to the habits of students who spend hours playing online games, connecting to social networks, and watching television. Students prefer non-academic activities that are less useful than completing their learning tasks (Munawaroh, dkk 2017)

Similar symptoms also occur to students at SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya where students often do not collect assignments at the appointed time, and ask for additional time but do not collect them either. If left unchecked, things like this will interfere with children, especially in their learning outcomes, this case needs to be researched on what is happening to find solutions to problems (Syapira, Budiman, & Selamat. 2022) .

We consciously understand that elementary school is an important foundation for the next level of education, in other words, the success of education in elementary schools will determine the success of education at the next level (Ma, Li, Wang, Qiu, & Wang. 2022) . But the fact that academic procrastination is a threat to the success of education is also in elementary schools. Based on these problems, researchers are interested in analyzing academic procrastination in elementary schools.

2. Method

This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive qualitative research. In Maleong's opinion, qualitative research is research that seeks to understand every event that the research subject goes through such as actions, points of view, encouragement, behavior, etc., which are explained by describing

them in written or spoken language, in a natural context and by utilizing scientific method (Maleong, 2017).

Data collection methods used in this study were interviews and observation. Research subjects are selected subjects (eligible subjects) or samples that have been determined based on research criteria (inclusion and exclusion) so that they represent the actual population (Sastroasmoro, S & Ismael, 2008). Using The sample used was 20 out of 83 students, 10 boys and 10 girls from classes 4, 5, and 6 of SDN Negeri 1 Nusa Raya.

3. Result and Discussion

This study seeks to observe the academic procrastination of elementary school students 1 Nusa Raya. The main data in this study is data from interviews. Interviews conducted with resource persons became important data to be able to analyze students' academic procrastination. Interviews were conducted to get an overview of academic procrastination and its factors, by digging up information from informants about the behavior of delaying tasks that occurred in students and their reasons for these actions. . Interviews were also conducted to find out what strategies were used in overcoming the problem of procrastination, how they were implemented and the difficulties of educators in overcoming procrastination. The data obtained from the interviews supported by the results of observations made by the researchers are summarized as follows: 1) 75% of respondents like to delay doing assignments, 2) all respondents are often late in collecting assignments, 3) all respondents postpone the time of collecting assignments according to plan, 4) 70% Often cheats on friends' assignments, even 30% of respondents often don't collect assignments 5) 80% of male respondents spend time playing online games and the rest watch entertainment both television and social media, also ride motorbikes, 6) 70% of young girls spend their time on watching videos on social media networks the rest spends time playing with peers, 7) 80% are not sure about their ideals, 8) 60% Parents of respondents know about their activities and let the rest forbid without

disciplinary action, 9) 90% learning outcomes respondents are not good and have learning problems. 10) announced by the community. Observational data as supporting data obtained by researchers by observing their daily activities with home visits outside school hours to understand the respondents' activities while at home. The results of research observations are as follows: 1) most of the male respondents can be found at home and are playing games even though 4 respondents are in one place playing games, 2 male respondents are found at home watching television, and 2 cannot be found because they play outside the house by riding a bicycle. motorcycle. 2) 9 female respondents can be found at home, 5 are watching social media content and 2 are playing with their peers and 2 are watching television and cannot be found because their parents are traveling with them. 3) most of the parents know the respondent's activities but feel tired of reminding them and finally let them go. 4) some parents have the standing to hand over the responsibility of educating the teacher. Observational data are in harmony with the results of the interviews.

From the results of the study, we can see that 75% of respondents like to delay doing assignments when compared to the results of observations that show harmony, respondents almost do not spend time studying at home when they get home, and respondents directly use their cell phone devices to access social media or games both online and offline. Only 25% of respondents took the opportunity to rest, although they continued to watch television. These things make respondents continue to enjoy the things they like and delay and ignore homework or other assignments given by the teacher from school. The same thing was found by Ariston and Frahasini, only that their research focused on the impact of gadgets on the social development of students, but this study tried to find the causes of academic procrastination. (Ariston & Frahasini, 2018).

In respondents who have been selected based on personal recognition and the results of interviews conducted with teachers, respondents are often late for assignments. Such as assignments that should be collected today are collected in the following days or even the following week. This is even acknowledged by

all respondents who were involved in the research and then they will work on their assignments after receiving warnings, reprimands, and teacher disciplinary actions. It seems that delaying the time of collecting assignments from the initial plan has become a common thing for respondents. This action was taken so that they could ask friends who had already done 70% of the respondents would ask questions or, rather, cheat on their friends' assignments when they could rewind or ask for additional time, even for 30 % of respondents will still not collect assignments after not being reminded again by the teacher.

This can happen because when they postpone their assignments the teacher gives them the next task so that the accumulation of tasks makes them feel more stressed and in the end ignores them by doing fun activities at home. Based on the explanation above, it is known that academic procrastination that occurs in SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya students is delayed in doing assignments, being late in collecting assignments, and asking for additional time to back off from before because students prioritize fun activities when they are at home.

Furthermore, this situation has been known to their parents and has openly received excessive tolerance. One of the parents revealed that from a very young age, respondents were quite familiar with gadgets as a consequence of their parents being busy at work so since childhood they were directed to watch videos. on social media so that children don't interfere with their parents' work too much, and instead of trying to remind their children, the parents leave it entirely to the teachers and the school because they are already struggling with this situation, as an excuse for the student's habit of playing games. Talking about the aspirations of respondents, they seem less confident in mentioning them with expressions that seem careless which shows only answer this is shown by 80% of respondents. This indicates that children with procrastination do not have a strong life motivation. Although it is found that children with high optimism in their goals, the understanding of the steps to achieve them have not been understood concretely.

In a discussion of research observations, a respondent revealed that he wanted to become a professional gamer and game content creator. In searching for information, researchers found that their income as professional gamers and content creators was indeed very high, judging by the [inews.id](#) page, reaching 5 million to hundreds of millions of course this provides a high attraction for respondents who think that this is a fun job with high income ([Inews.id, 2022](#)).

Based on these facts, of course, this is not new and has been known and understood by most people, but the permissive attitude of parents makes this situation even worse, especially the attitude of parents who argue that the responsibility for children's education is the full responsibility of teachers in schools. This makes children think that learning is only at school while at home they are free to do the things they like. Here is the influence of parents in providing an understanding of the importance of learning. Another activity that causes academic procrastination which in the researcher's view is quite dangerous is finding answers that there are children who have used motorized bicycles in their daily activities. This is also confirmed by the results of observations that found respondents who could not be found at home because they were out of the house using a motorbike.

Apart from legal issues, researchers consider this dangerous, namely that children of elementary school age who have ridden motorbikes certainly have a high chance of disturbing and threatening other road users because of inadequate driving skills and unstable psychology that allow traffic accidents to occur. This was confirmed by the Director General of Road Transportation Infrastructure Directorate General of the Ministry of Land Transportation, Mohammad Rizal Wasal to [kompas.com](#) saying that in 2020 there were 12,557 cases of accidents involving elementary school children ([Kompas.com, 2021](#)).

However, the problem of children being so close to smartphones, social networks, and online games, even riding a motorbike on the highway in the Nusa Raya village area or Belitang III sub-district is generally understood by the community. According to the people there, it is quite common for this to happen

there. Of course, people's attitudes like this make children forget their learning tasks. Based on the documentation on student learning outcomes, it was found that 90% of respondents had poor learning outcomes and had problems in learning. Learning outcomes that are below the minimum completeness criteria when exercises and daily tests are held is shown by almost all of the respondents, only two respondents still have good average scores (R9 and R11,) and the behavior of often disturbing friends or making noise when learning lessons is shown R5, R12, R13, and R18.

Judging from the gender of male respondents' tendency to become addicted to video games and female respondents who have an addiction to social media, this is aimed at 80% of male respondents playing video games and 70% watching video content on social media networks to fill most of their time at home other than watching television, they use the same device, name Smartphones, this difference is only a difference in service. In terms of numbers, there is no significant difference.

Based on research data, it can be seen that student procrastination occurs at SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya. If you look at the entire population with a total of 83 students from grades 4, 5, and 6, based on the information provided in teacher interviews, 23 students or 28% indicated that academic procrastination indicates that the symptoms of academic procrastination at SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya are a low category, However, considering the factors causing and impact, the researcher suggests that it is possible to immediately take action to resolve and prevent academic procrastination at SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya can be resolved and can be minimized in the future.

Coordination with parents and students needs to be improved and it is necessary to give back understanding to parents of students that the responsibility for children's education is not only the responsibility of teachers and schools but is also the responsibility of parents for that parents should actively educate and guide children while they are at home. such as reminding to do assignments and homework, and managing a good time between study and

play. Establishing good communication with children is also important, such as asking about learning activities, how they follow the learning and whether there are problems in learning at school so that learning problems can be solved early.

Teachers are expected to be more active in motivating students by reminding them of their dreams, even though being content creators and professional game players still requires good life skills and discipline. Teach time management to students so that they can divide their time to study and play in a balanced and fun way. Teachers can also develop themselves by applying various teaching methods and learning media for more interesting learning to increase interest in learning and find out the potential of students.

4. Conclusion

From the overall implementation and discussion of research on academic procrastination in elementary schools, researchers can determine the following conclusions. 1. Academic procrastination at SD Negeri 1 Nusa Raya is in a low category, as shown by the results of 28% of the entire population. Forms of behavior in students who carry out academic procrastination include delays and delays in collecting assignments, depending on assignments from friends, and poor time management. 2. The factors causing it are internal factors in the form of lack of motivation to learn, self-discipline, and goals to be achieved seriously. As well as external factors in the form of the minimal role of parents in guiding children at home, the influence of using social media video games as well as watching television excessively, and the public.

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