HUBUNGAN STRATEGI *COPING*, RESILIENSI, DAN *SELF DIRECTED LEARNING READINESS* DENGAN PRESTASI AKADEMIK MAHASISWA RANTAU ANGKATAN 2023 FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" JAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Mahasiswa rantau memiliki dua tantangan saat memulai kehidupannya di perguruan tinggi, yaitu sebagai mahasiswa dan perantau. Adaptasi di lingkungan baru, perbedaan budaya, dan tekanan akademik menjadi tuntutan dan tantangan bagi perantau. Dalam menghadapi tantangan ini strategi *coping*, resiliensi, *self directed learning readiness* (SDLR) menjadi faktor penting yang dapat mempengaruhi prestasi akademik mahasiswa rantau. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara strategi *coping*, resiliensi, dan SDLR dengan prestasi akademik mahasiswa rantau Angkatan 2023 di Fakultas Kedokteran UPNVJ. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 69 mahasiswa rantau Fakultas Kedokteran UPNVJ Angkatan 2023, data diambil dari kuesioner yang diisi responden. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Uji hipotesis pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji *Chi square* dan regresi logistik sederhana. Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukan nilai *p-value* antara strategi *coping* dengan prestasi akademik sebesar 0,837; nilai *p-value* antara resiliensi dengan prestasi akademik sebesar 0,830; dan nilai *p-value* antara SDLR dengan prestasi akademik sebesar 0,003. Hasil uji regresi logistik didapatkan nilai *odd ratio* antara SDLR dengan prestasi akademik sebesar 5,65. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan tidak terdapat hubungan antara strategi *coping* dan resiliensi dengan prestasi akademik, namun terdapat hubungan antara SDLR dengan prestasi akademik dan mempunyai risiko terhadap tinggi atau rendahnya prestasi akademik sebesar 5,65 kali.

Kata Kunci : Mahasiswa Rantau, Prestasi Akademik, Resiliensi, *Self Directed Learning Readiness*, Strategi *Coping*.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COPING STRATEGIES, RESILIENCE, AND SELF DIRECTED LEARNING READINESS WITH THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS CLASS OF 2023 AT THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT "VETERAN" UNIVERSITY OF JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Overseas students have two challenges when starting their life in college, being a student and a migrant. Adaptation in a new environment, cultural differences, and academic pressure become demands and challenges for migrants. In facing these challenges, coping strategies, resilience, and self directed learning readiness (SDLR) become important factors that can affect the academic achievement of overseas students. This study aims to determine the relationship between coping strategies, resilience, and SDLR with the academic achievement of overseas students in the class of 2023 at the Faculty of Medicine UPNVJ. The sampling method used total sampling with a sample size of 69 overseas students of the Faculty of Medicine UPNVJ class of 2023, the data was taken from a questionnaire filled out by respondents. This study uses a cross sectional design. The hypothesis test in this study used the Chi square test and simple logistic regression. The results of hypothesis testing showed the p-value between coping strategies and academic achievement was 0.837; p-value between resilience and academic achievement was 0.830; and p-value between SDLR and academic achievement was 0.003. The results of the logistic regression test obtained the odd ratio value between SDLR and academic achievement of 5.65. The results of this study indicate that there is no correlation between coping strategies and resilience with academic achievement, but there is a correlation between SDLR and academic achievement and has a risk of high or low academic achievement by 5.65 times.

Key Words : *Academic Achievement, Coping Strategy, Overseas Students, Resilience, Self Directed Learning Readiness.*