The Influence of on the Academic Procrastination of Community Science Polytechnic Cadents

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ABSTRACT: Starting from excessive use of smartphones and the phenomenon of violations of cadet life regulations regarding careless use of smartphones, the author raised this issue into a scientific article. This article uses quantitative research methods with a population of 345 cadets and a sample of 181 cadets of the 55th Class of Correctional Science Polytechnic using calculations from the Krejci and Morgan sample table. This article finds that there is an influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets. This shows that the more the quality of Smartphone Addiction Cadets increases, the level of Academic Procrastination of the Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets will also increase. From the results of the Coefficient Test (R^2), it is known that the influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets has a percentage of 11.7% and 88.3% is influenced by factors other than Smartphone Addiction. Some of the suggestions given by the author are: Educational Programs on Healthy Smartphone Use, Development of Learning Support Applications, Time Management Skills Workshops, Development of a Supportive Learning Environment, Data Collection and Advanced Research, Collaboration with other institutions, and Tightening Enforcement of Disciplinary Punishments Regarding Use Smartphones. From the results of the Coefficient Test (R^2), it is known that the influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets has a percentage of 11.7% and 88.3% is influenced by factors other than Smartphone Addiction.

Keywords: Smartphone, Procrastination, Cadets, Quality

INTRODUCTION

A smartphone or smart phone is a smart phone that has a lot of technology that is not only useful for communication and messaging, but also helps users to do various things more easily (Edward Bernroider et al., 2014; Jin Jeong et al., 2020; Sadewo et al., 2017). In the very fast development of the world like now, a smartphone is a mandatory necessity that it can be said that everyone must have it. Because with a smartphone everything feels faster and easier.

Smartphones are like a double-edged sword which will be useful if used properly and will harm yourself and others if used in the wrong place and situation (Li & Lin, 2018; Sama & Kalvakolanu, 2022).

Smartphones are considered to have advantages, such as: easy access to information, easier communication between people, allowing users to work or process certain tasks anytime and anywhere and having cameras which are usually quite good, thus allowing users to take photos or videos with easy (K.-S. Cho & Lee, 2017; Gökmen et al., 2021).

On the other hand, smartphones also have disadvantages, such as: dependency, can trigger anxiety, stress and restlessness, and affect sleep quality, have potential security risks such as the threat of malware, phishing or identity theft, and can disrupt social life and relationships with other people. in real life (García-Santillán et al., 2021; Tan et al., 2019).

Smartphones can be good or bad depending on how the user uses this device. It is important to understand the advantages and disadvantages of smartphones, and ensure their use is balanced and healthy (Kim et al., 2015; W.-J. Lee & Shin, 2022).

Figure 1
**Data on Smartphone Users in the World**

Source: www.dataindonesia.id(Accessed 03-07-2022)

According to www.dataindonesia.id smartphone users in Indonesia are the fourth largest in the world with a total of 192.15 million users throughout 2022. This number is only one level below the United States which has a larger number of citizens and greater technological progress. far above Indonesia. Data shows that in Indonesia, the number of smartphone users is greater than in developed countries such as Russia and Japan which are known for their technological advances.

There are several factors that cause so many smartphone users in Indonesia, such as: affordable prices, rapid economic growth in Indonesia, popularity of social media, telecommunications infrastructure in Indonesia is growing rapidly, and many smartphone vendors sell their products online, making it easier for people (S.-I. Chiu, 2014; Kwon & Paek, 2016; Nath et al., 2015). to buy a smartphone without having to go to a physical store(H.-Y. Cho et al., 2017; Jennifer, 2018; Lin et al., 2021).

Figure 1
Population data in Indonesia
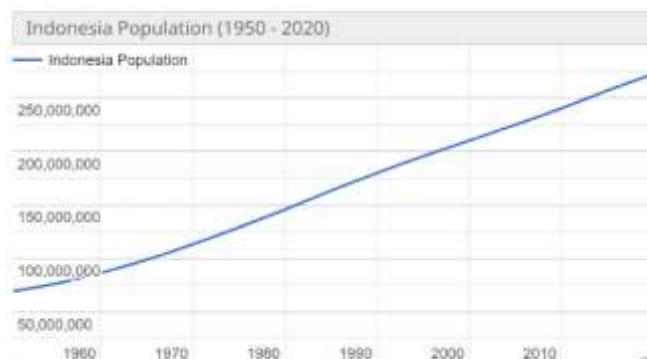
Meanwhile, according to www.worldsmeter.info the population in Indonesia on March 5 2023 was 281,240,155. This number continues to grow from year to year. From the latest data obtained, it can be concluded that around 68% of Indonesian people have smartphones and use them in everyday life.

*Addiction*In Indonesian it is addiction, addiction refers to a state of ongoing dependence on certain behaviors or substances. When someone is addicted to online games, they tend to play the games excessively, which can have a negative impact on themselves. Regardless of the object of addiction itself, addiction always has a negative connotation associated with excessive behavior. Emphasized that maintaining balance in carrying out activities is very important to avoid addiction or deficiency. Top of FormIn conclusion, addiction always has a negative impact on a person, no matter what the object of addiction is.

Smartphone Addiction One of the factors that causes teenagers to use smartphones to relieve stress is a lack of self-control in their use (Hao et al., 2022; Hong et al., 2021). Dependence on these communication tools often begins due to uncontrolled use in dealing with stressful situations (S. I. Chiu, 2014). Smartphone Addiction is the most frequently discussed issue, especially among parents who have children who are still in school, which makes their children not focus on studying at school. Not a few parents also take the policy of confiscating their children's smartphones which leads to conflict between parents and children (Huang et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2021; Oraison et al., 2020).

Figure 2
Data on Procrastination in America

Source:www.crossrivertherapy.com(Accessed 03-07-2023)

According to data from www.crossrivertherapy.com, the average American checks their cell phone every 12 minutes or about 80 times per day. Furthermore, from the same source, 66% of teenagers feel anxious when they don't have a smartphone, 34% of teenagers say that they use smartphones "excessively" and 47% of teenagers say that they "constantly" check their cellphones. This phenomenon in America can be a reference point in responding to the phenomenon of smartphone addiction because smartphone users in Indonesia are around 68%.

Figure 3
POLTEKIP Cadet Smartphone Usage Time Data
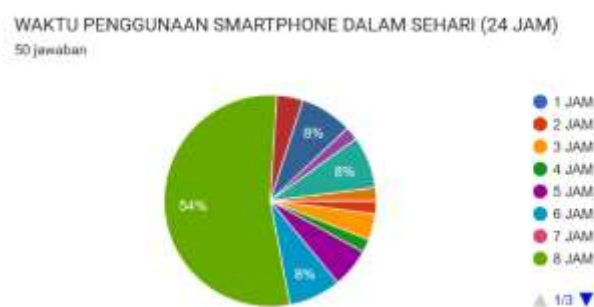
Source Using Google Forms Created By Author(Taken 03-09-2023)

According to a short survey conducted by the author, of the 50 cadets who filled out the survey, there were 27 cadets who used smartphones for 8 hours or the equivalent of 1/3 of 24 hours. This means that many Correctional Sciences Polytechnic Cadets spend 1/3 of their lives a day using smartphones (Chen, 2020; M. Lee et al., 2018).

Due to the large number of students and cadets who are detected with smartphone addiction. So, many of them are not academically focused. So they get a problem called procrastination. With a phenomenon like this, many pupils and students or midshipmen or cadets experience "Academic Procrastination".

Sandra and Djalali (2013) noted that procrastination is behavior that is less effective in managing time, including reluctance to start a task immediately, avoidance because of feeling uncomfortable or afraid of failure, and not starting a task on time. In short, procrastination is the habit of deliberately delaying work. Procrastination has become a negative issue for students and university students. Procrastination usually occurs because there are things more enjoyable than the work itself. Procrastination results in hampering the progress of a community or even a country if this becomes a habit by many people (Rahardjo et al., 2013a; Wang et al., 2019).

Procrastination occurs when someone has the perception that they have a lot of time to complete a task, when in reality that is not necessarily the case because no one can predict how long someone will live. Sometimes, procrastination is not caused by failure in time management, but by difficulty in dealing with negative emotions within the individual. For example, individuals who are perfectionists often procrastinate completing tasks because they are afraid of failing in the process. There are two types of perfectionism, namely self-conscious perfectionism which encourages individuals to be orderly and neat, and self-judgment perfectionism which causes individuals to judge themselves in an excessive and negative way.

Reluctance to start a task can occur because it feels difficult, there are too many tasks to do, or you don't enjoy the process. Procrastination is often used as a tool to forget uncomfortable feelings that arise, but the benefits are only temporary because these tasks still have to be completed. Delayed tasks will continue to haunt the individual and create feelings of guilt until the task is finally completed.

This research will discuss the topic of academic procrastination, which is one of the areas of research in psychology, the habit of postponing academic work until very close deadlines or not even completing the work within the desired time. Academic procrastination can have a negative impact on academic assignments given by teachers or lecturers, either in the form of non-completion of assignments or less than optimal assignment results. This can hinder the progress of a nation because high procrastination habits can be a threat to the next generation of a nation.

Academic procrastination can result in increased exam anxiety, failure to meet assignment deadlines, poor writing skills, decreased grades, and poor preparation for exams (Guo et al., 2022; Sun et al., 2023). All these consequences can negatively impact students' academic performance and thereby jeopardize their future.

Students, and cadets have a variety of academic tasks and activities that they must undertake to achieve the required competencies. These academic activities have different levels of difficulty, so they tend to be lazy and prefer to procrastinate in completing assignments (Rahardjo et al., 2013b).

When academic procrastination occurs among pupils and students or cadets, they must understand the roots of the negative emotions that exist so that there is hope of no longer delaying assignments. Next, change the way you look at postponed tasks to no longer "have to do" but "want to do". It is hoped that changing this word can influence emotions when you experience difficulties in planning or are confused about where to start and there is no harm in asking for direction from someone who is an expert in their field .

Procrastination can be overcome by forgetting about perfection because nothing is perfect. The most important thing to do is just get started. When things go wrong, there is still time to improve the various tasks being done. Behind a skilled person, there are many experiments, improvements, and even failures. It's better to start and finish than not at all. Apart from that, procrastination can also be overcome by optimizing the environment to minimize interference from digital temptations, one of which is smartphone addiction. Strengthen your resolve, turn off smartphone notifications while focusing on school assignments. Avoid social media for a while while you focus on your assigned tasks (Graham, 2015; Hartanto & Yang, 2016).

The Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences (POLTEKIP) is an international standard service/bond school to create cadets with character, quality and integrity in accordance with the vision built by the Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences. POLTEKIP, in order to improve the quality of its cadets, created a regulation that binds all cadets, called the Cadet Life Regulations (PERDUPTAR). In PERDUPTAR, there are various regulations that force cadets to carry out activities that are appropriate to cadet life. Starting from dressing, discipline, communication, and many more, one of which is preventing cadets from smartphone addiction.

Starting from the complaints of lecturers who saw POLTEKIP cadets using smartphones during lectures, a basis for smartphone use was created in PERDUPTAR and POLTEKIP Director Regulations. In PERDUPTAR, careless use of smartphones will result in moderate violations. For cadets who commit moderate violations according to article 48 in PERDUPTAR, they must undergo punishment in the form of wearing Night Field Service Clothes (PDL) for 14 days with a shaved head. Apart from that, cadets also have to run around 2.4 KM per day for 7 days, then revocation of cruise rights and permission to spend the night outside, to writing written works in English. In the PERDUPTAR, the article relating to the use of smartphones is Article 44 paragraph 22 and there is also a Regulation of the Director of POLTEKIP in Official Memorandum Number: SDM.5.SM.09.03336 March 22 2018 with one of the provisions in section f which reads "It is prohibited to use cellphones and smartphones during teaching and learning activities in class without the permission of lecturers, trainers and supervisors".

Table 1
Data on Violations of POLTEKIP Cadet Life Regulations Article 44 Paragraph 22

Daftar Pelanggaran 44 ayat 22

No	Tanggal	Nama	Angkatan	Pasal
1	3 Juni 2021	Pristya Noptiaranika	52	44 Ayat 22
2	6 Agustus 2021	Muh. Reza pathibuwana	53	44 Ayat 22
		Lorinda Kresti	54	44 Ayat 22
3	3 Desember 2021	Muhammad Irfan Hidayat	53	44 Ayat 22
		Rifqi Falih Muhtaram	54	44 Ayat 22
4	9 Agustus 2022	Muhammad Hilal Alhamdi Bachman	54	44 Ayat 22
		Fenolia Sandhora Gumay	54	44 Ayat 22
5	7 Oktober 2022	Muhammad Aulia Rahman	55	44 Ayat 22
		M. Enrico Giralda Harsari	55	44 Ayat 22
		Muhammad Hanif Divanda	55	44 Ayat 22
		Mohammad Adin Mardiansyah	54	44 Ayat 22
		Muhammad Okto Pazi	54	44 Ayat 22
6	28 November 2022	Fajar Wanandi	54	44 Ayat 22
7	20 Januari 2023	Djian Fadilla	55	44 Ayat 22
8	10 Februari 2023	Aqshal Surya Suhada	54	44 Ayat 22
		Muhammad Hilal Alhamdi	54	44 Ayat 22
		Fadli Junadata	54	44 Ayat 22

Source: Data on Disciplinary Punishments Article 44 paragraph 22 by the POLTEKIP Cadet Police Unit (Data taken 09-03-2023)

The data states that from 2021 to 2023 there were 17 cadets who were caught using smartphones inappropriately and without the permission of lecturers, trainers and supervisors. This is because the cadets are addicted to smartphones or smartphone addiction itself. So the data above is sufficient evidence that POLTEKIP cadets are experiencing academic procrastination due to smartphone addiction.

In fact, when someone does something productive, that person will feel relieved, satisfied and proud. During breaks, you can reward yourself for the effort and determination you have put into doing academic assignments. Procrastination is not something outside of one's control, it is just a choice between postponing and moving forward.

Academic procrastination among students and students or cadets occurs more often due to smartphone addiction. This is once again, due to extraordinary developments over time. Everything on smartphones causes addiction. Smartphones are considered to have become a primary need that is difficult to escape from everyday life. Without smartphones, students and students or cadets might feel that something is missing from their lives.

The problem formulation that is in accordance with the background presented above is "Is there an influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets?"

METHOD

The method used in this research is a quantitative research method. To investigate whether or not there is an influence between independent variables on the dependent variable, researchers use a significance test. This is because the data results that researchers expect are in the form of numerical numbers which will later be processed and analyzed using statistics, where the data analysis uses a simple linear regression test regarding the influence of smartphone addiction on work procrastination.

This research uses survey techniques by distributing questionnaires to respondents selected as samples in the population and who have been determined to be primary data sources. In this research, there are two types of data sources used, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data refers to objective data sources obtained directly from observations and distribution of questionnaires to Correctional Sciences Polytechnic Cadets. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from various reading materials, such as: books, scientific articles, data from official websites, reports and factual news which then became the basis for obtaining the theory and data needed in this research.

In this research, the population to be studied is the 55th (Fifty-Fifth) Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets which represents all Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets in March 2023, with a total of 345 cadets. Meanwhile, the sample used was 181 cadets based on the Krejcie and Morgan sample table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results obtained from primary data from distributing questionnaires given to 181 respondents of the Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets from April 7 to April 29 2023, the following data was obtained:

Respondent Characteristics
In this study, researchers categorized participants by gender. The following is an explanation of the attributes of the participants in this study:

Table 2.
Frequency of Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

No	Gender	Number of Respondents (People)	Presentation (%)
1	Man	113	62.43
2	Woman	68	37.57
	Total	181	100

Source: Results Processed by Researchers 2023

Based on the information in Table 2 above, it can be seen that of the total 181 respondents in this study, 113 individuals, or the equivalent of 62.43%, were men. Meanwhile, there were 68 female respondents, or around 37.57% of the total respondents. This fact reflects that the majority of POLTEKIP cadets who responded to the researcher's questionnaire were men, and they were spread across various study programs such as correctional management, correctional engineering, and community guidance.

Normality test
The normality test is one component of the classical assumptions required in data analysis. Its function is to determine the extent to which the data being tested follows or approaches a normal distribution. This step is carried out before carrying out hypothesis analysis or other research models on the data. In more detail, the normality test has two main objectives: First, the normality test is used to check whether empirical data collected from the field matches the theoretical distribution which is a normal distribution. Second, the normality test is used to assess whether the data comes from a population that has a normal distribution. In other words, the normality test helps us ensure that the data we obtain well represents the population we are studying. If the data has a normal distribution, This indicates that the data has an even distribution and can represent the population well. In the context of statistical analysis, if the data follows a normal distribution, we can use a parametric approach. On the other hand, if the data does not have a normal distribution, we will tend to use a nonparametric approach in statistical analysis.

There are many techniques for testing the normality of a data distribution that have been developed by experts. The technique used to test data normality is the Kolgogorov-Smirnov Test. In testing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, it has a significance level (α) of 5% or 0.05, where the criteria for the significance value of our data or Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) greater than 0.05 means that our data has been distributed normally, but vice versa if the significance value of our data or Asymp. Sig (2-

tailed) is smaller than 0.05, meaning our data is not normally distributed. The following are the results of the data normality test in this study using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test:

Table 3.
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		181
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.58991505
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,054
	Positive	,046
	Negative	-.054
Statistical Tests		,054
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
Source:SPSS Primary Data

Based on the results of the normality test data, the significance value results have a value of 0.200. It can be concluded that the significance value in this research data is 0.200 > 0.05, which means the data is normally distributed so that it meets the requirements for the next test process.

Simple Linear Regression Test

Regression analysis is a statistical method used to explore the relationship between two or more variables. The goal is to produce a reliable estimate of the value of a variable based on other variables. The basic form of the regression equation in a population is $Y = a + bX$.

In this research, what will be tested is the level of influence of the independent variable Smartphone Addiction (X) on the dependent variable Academic Procrastination (Y). In carrying out Simple Linear Regression analysis, researchers utilized the SPSS version 22.0 software application. The following are the results of the Simple Linear Regression analysis in this research:

Table 4
Simple Linear Regression Results
Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	66,503	5,886		11,299	,000
Smartphone Addiction	,243	,050	,343	4,878	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Academic Procrastination

Source: SPSS Primary Data

In the coefficient results table above, it can be seen that in column B, the results of the constant values and simple linear regression coefficient values for the Smartphone Addiction variable are listed. So the results when expressed in equation form are as follows:

Y = a + bX

Y = 66.503 + 0.243X

Information:

Y = Performance Variable (Dependent)

X = Leader Member Exchange (Independent)

a = Constant

b = Coefficient

The purpose of this form of equation is that the value of Academic Procrastination (Y) will be determined by the Smartphone Addiction (X) variable. If the value of the coefficient b is positive then there will be a change that is directly proportional in nature, meaning that every time there is an increase in the value of variable (Smartphone Addiction) has a value of 0, then variable Y (Academic Procrastination) has the same value or 66.503.

Furthermore, the regression coefficient value of variable

Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The Coefficient of Determination Test was carried out to show how much influence the independent variable Smartphone Addiction has on the dependent variable Academic Procrastination. The coefficient of determination value is determined by the R square value. The following is a table of results from the coefficient of determination values:

Table 5
Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.343a	.117	,112	6,608

a. Predictors: (Constant), Smartphone Addiction

Source: SPSS Primary Data

From the model summary table, it is known that the correlation value between variables is r = 0.343 and the coefficient value is r2 = 0.11. This means that the relationship between variables is weakly positive and for the coefficient of determination it is known that the Smartphone Addiction variable (X) explains the Academic Procrastination variable (Y) by 11.7%, while the remaining 88.3% is explained by other variables. So it can be seen from the results of this research that Academic Procrastination at the Correctional Science Polytechnic is influenced by Smartphone Addiction.

t Test (Significance)
The t test is used to explain the influence of the independent variable (Smartphone Addiction) on the dependent variable (Academic Procrastination) individually. Whether an independent variable is significant or not on the dependent variable can be seen from the comparison of the calculated t value with the t table. If the calculated t value > t table then there is a significant influence between the dependent variable and the dependent variable.

In this study, to determine the t table value that will be the benchmark, a formula is needed, namely df = n – k (181 – 2 = 179) with a significance value of 5% or 0.05, so for respondents there are 181 for the benchmark t table value. is at number 179, namely 1.973. Next, compare the t table value with the calculated t value determined in the results in the following table:

Table 6
Significance Test
Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	66,503	5,886		11,299	,000
Smartphone Addiction	,243	,050	,343	4,878	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Academic Procrastination

Source: SPSS Primary Data

In the results of the significance testing table above, the tcount value is 4.878. So it can be concluded that the calculated t value > t table, namely 4.878 > 1.973 and the resulting significance value is 0.00 < 0.05. This shows that there is a significant positive influence between the Smartphone Addiction variable on Academic Procrastination. Obtaining the results of the significance test (t) above can also answer the hypothesis test in this research, including:

Ho: There is no influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic
        Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets
Ha: There is an influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic
        Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets

So in testing the hypothesis in this study using the t test results, it shows that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, because the Smartphone Addiction variable has a positive and significant influence on Academic Procrastination. So it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence between Smartphone Addiction and the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets.

The Influence of Smartphone Addiction on Academic Procrastination
In this study, various statistical methods were used by researchers to evaluate the extent to which the variable "Smartphone Addiction" influences "Academic Procrastination." The statistical approaches used include normality tests, which are used to determine whether data has a distribution that is approximately normal; simple linear regression analysis and determination test, which aims to measure the level of impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable; as well as the significance test or T test, which is used to test the hypotheses in this research.

In carrying out the normality test, researchers used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to determine the distribution of the data. The significance value of the data produced in the normality test is 0.200. This can be seen in the existing significance test column which produces the number 0.200. In accordance with the normality test requirements, the significance value is 0.200 > 0.05 and this shows that the data is normally distributed. The results of a significance value of 0.00 < 0.05 indicate that the regression test meets the requirements for measuring the level of influence of the Smartphone Addiction variable on the Cadet Academic Procrastination variable at the Correctional Science Polytechnic.

From this simple linear regression test, it can be concluded that there is a real or significant influence between the Smartphone Addiction variable (X) on the Academic Procrastination variable (Y). In the simple regression test, a constant value of 66.503 was also obtained and the regression direction coefficient value was 0.243, which was positive. If the regression coefficient value is positive, there will be a change that is directly proportional, meaning that every time there is an increase in value for the Smartphone Addiction variable, there will also be an increase in value for the Academic Procrastination variable. So the regression line equation shows that the coefficient value for Smartphone Addiction is a positive value of 0.243, which means that if the Smartphone Addiction value is 1 unit, then the Academic Procrastination value will also increase by 0.243. Because the nature of the regression is directly proportional, it can be concluded that the greater the influence of Smartphone Addiction, the more Academic Procrastination will increase.

To find out the percentage of influence that the Smartphone Addiction variable has on Academic Procrastination, a determination test was carried out where in this test an R Square (R2) value or coefficient of determination was obtained of 0.117. This figure shows the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable as a whole. Based on these values, it can be said that 11.7% of Academic Procrastination at the Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences is influenced by Smartphone Addiction and the remaining 88.3% is influenced by other variables not explained in this research.

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive influence between Smartphone Addiction on Academic Procrastination at the Correctional Sciences Polytechnic. This statement is proven by the results of the tcount test of 4.878, while ttable with a significance level of 5%, namely 1.973, then the results obtained are tcount > ttable (4.878 > 1.973). Based on the test results, it is clear that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. This shows that Smartphone Addiction influences the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets.

CONCLUSION

From research conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that there is an influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets. This shows that the more the quality of Smartphone Addiction Cadets increases, the level of Academic Procrastination of the Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets will also increase. On the other hand, the lower the quality of the Smartphone Addiction Cadets, the lower the level of Academic Procrastination of the Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets. From the results of the Coefficient Test (R2), it is known that the influence of Smartphone Addiction on the Academic Procrastination of Correctional Science Polytechnic Cadets has a percentage of 11.7% and 88.3% is influenced by factors other than Smartphone Addiction.

Suggestions that can be given by the author based on the results of the research carried out are:

1. Educational Program on Healthy Smartphone Use
   The Correctional Science Polytechnic can design and implement educational programs aimed at cadets regarding the importance of using smartphones wisely and healthily. This may include an introduction to the negative impacts of smartphone addiction and strategies to manage time more effectively.
2. Development of Learning Support Applications
   The Correctional Science Polytechnic can develop learning support applications that can help cadets organize time, manage academic tasks, and avoid the temptation of procrastination. This kind of application can be a useful tool in increasing cadet productivity and discipline.
3. Time Management Skills Workshop
   Correctional Science Polytechnic can hold special workshops on time management and task management that can help cadets understand effective ways to avoid procrastination. This training can provide practical skills in managing schedules, identifying priorities, and overcoming challenges that may arise.

4. Development of a Supportive Learning Environment

   The Correctional Sciences Polytechnic can ensure that the learning environment on campus is designed in such a way as to minimize distractions from smartphones. This could include special areas set aside for study, with policies encouraging smartphone use only at appropriate times.

5. Data Collection and Advanced Research

   The Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences can continue this research by collecting more data regarding the impact of smartphone use on procrastination and academic performance. Further results can help in making more appropriate decisions regarding strategies and policies to be implemented.

6. Collaboration with other institutions

   The Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences can collaborate with other institutions that have research or programs related to smartphone use and procrastination. This can open opportunities for the exchange of knowledge and best practices in addressing these issues.

7. Tightening Enforcement of Disciplinary Punishments Regarding Smartphone Use

   In the context of this research, the enforcement of stricter disciplinary penalties related to smartphone use among Poltekip cadets is considered as a potential solution to overcome academic procrastination. Excessive smartphone use tends to disrupt cadets' focus and concentration on academic tasks, which in turn can increase levels of procrastination. By implementing clear and firm rules regarding when and where to use smartphones, and accompanying this policy with an educational campaign that illustrates the negative impacts of uncontrolled smartphone usage behavior, it is hoped that cadets will be more aware and try to reduce the tendency of academic procrastination.

   In practice, deterrence from enforcing disciplinary penalties can involve steps such as giving written warnings to cadets who violate smartphone use rules, imposing financial penalties, or even more severe disciplinary action in accordance with established policies. However, it is important to remember that this approach should be accompanied by ongoing educational efforts. Educational campaigns can take the form of interactive lectures, seminars, or workshops that explore in more depth the negative impacts of smartphone addiction and academic procrastination.

8. Routine monitoring and periodic evaluation of the implementation of this policy will be key in ensuring its effectiveness. With close monitoring in place, rule violations can be identified quickly, and appropriate deterrent measures can be implemented. However, it is also important to strike a balance between punitive enforcement and educational approaches that support behavior change. Poltekip management needs to ensure that this step does not only focus on sanctions, but also provides opportunities for cadets to understand the importance of discipline and develop healthier habits in using smartphones. Full support from management and adequate facilities for educational campaigns and enforcement of disciplinary penalties are determining factors in the success of this approach.

Thus, the enforcement of strict disciplinary penalties related to smartphone use is expected to help reduce academic procrastination and create a more productive and focused learning environment for Poltekip cadets.

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