Development of Infographic Media to the Character of Procrastination in Fine Arts Learning in Elementary School

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Abstract. Infographic media is a visual presentation of information, data, or knowledge that aims to convey a message clearly and attractively. In the context of education, especially to reduce the character of procrastination of elementary school students, this media functions to increase interest in learning by using visual elements that attract students' attention. In addition, infographic media helps convey practical time management strategies and make students aware of the procrastination behaviors they perform. This research uses the Research and Development (R&D) method to develop infographic media that is designed to make learning more interesting and motivate students to be actively involved. Through literature review, this study analyzes various studies on the effectiveness of infographics in improving understanding and conveying information efficiently. The results of the analysis show that several obstacles in art learning, such as excessive content planning, complicated design, unstructured activities, lack of deadlines, lack of feedback, technological disruptions, and lack of self-evaluation, can increase procrastination. Therefore, effectively managing these aspects is essential to encourage task completion and reduce delays.

Keywords: infographic, procrastination, fine arts.

INTRODUCTION

Education is an important factor in supporting the nation's progress. Therefore, education is an important aspect of the Indonesian State where every citizen is obliged to receive education, and this is stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 31 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), which reads: Every citizen has the right to education. Every citizen is obliged to attend basic education, and the government is obliged to pay for it. This section of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has become a guideline from year to year in the process of implementing and changing the education system in Indonesia. (Hakli et al., 2022).

Learning and teaching activities in the world of education are the most basic activities. This means that the success or failure of achieving educational goals depends a lot on how the teaching and learning process is designed and carried out professionally. Every teaching and learning activity always involves two active actors, namely the teacher and students. Teachers as teachers are the creators of students' learning conditions, which are designed deliberately, systematically, and in balance, while students, as learning subjects, are the parties who enjoy the learning conditions created by teachers (Krisdayanti, 2023).

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The rapid development of information and communication technology plays an important role in the development of science, especially in the field of education. Many educational institutions are starting to use technology in learning intensively. However, this does not fully enable students to understand what the teacher has taught. Therefore, its use can improve teacher performance.

Implementation of learning media has the potential to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the learning process. Learning media is one of the key elements in the educational process. Sukiman stated that the success of the learning process and achievement of learning outcomes can be improved through the use of media in learning (Astutik & Hendriani in Putri et al., 2024). while according to (Putri et al., 2024) Learning media plays a role in improving understanding of the material, facilitating data interpretation, motivating students to learn more enthusiastically, and providing accurate and interesting information. Infographic media is one of the learning media that is widely used in the digital era.

According to (Hasyim et al., 2023), Types of media can accommodate text and images, including media in the form of infographics. In context, infographic media can visualize information, data, or knowledge by simplifying the presentation of complex information to make it simpler and simpler (Padrian et al., 2017). Infographics can also provide simple explanations of complex text through images that have explanations and meanings about information.

In several studies that have been carried out, this infographic media has been used at various levels of education, starting from primary, secondary, and higher education to basic education, specifically at the elementary school (SD) level. The use of infographic media can attract the attention of the participants. Students who are studying. This is because infographic media has an attractive appearance. After all, it has a combination of images and text, and the images even have attractive colors.

Kos and Sims (2014) (Nuhoğlu Kibar & Akkoyunlu, 2017) recommend adding infographic creation activities to the learning process as a new communication method. They assign the creation of infographics to their students in lieu of essays to use as material when giving speeches on the same topic. As well as, Thompson (2015) aims to show students their potential to leave a visual legacy behind them by including graphic creation info in the classroom (Kibar et al., 2017)

Procrastination is a common phenomenon in everyday life and can have a significant impact on various aspects of a person's life. With its roots originating from Latin, procrastination describes the tendency to postpone work or tasks until a later date. In various literature, this behavior is often associated with poor time management, perfectionism, external self-control, and low motivation. This habit is not limited to one particular group or sector but can be found

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in various fields, including household, financial, social, work, and school life. Procrastination comes from the Latin word "pro," which means "going forward," and "castings," which means "tomorrow." According to the etymology of the word, procrastination is the choice to complete a task at a later date. In everyday life, procrastination is common and associated with poor time management, perfectionism, external locus of control, and low motivation. (Sandra, 2013 in Sari et al., 2022) This behavior is usually carried out in various circles from various sectors, and procrastination occurs in almost every area of life, namely household, financial, personal, social, work, and school. (Sandra, 2013 in Sari et al., 2022)

Academic procrastination is the behavior of procrastinating on academic tasks, which is carried out consciously by carrying out other activities that are enjoyable and unimportant, have no purpose, and do not pay attention to time, resulting in negative consequences or losses for the perpetrator. Procrastination is a tendency to delay starting or completing overall performance to carry out other useless activities so that performance becomes hampered, never completing tasks on time and often being late in attending meetings. Procrastination in fine arts learning in elementary schools (elementary school) can be a significant obstacle to the development of students' creative skills and expression. This problem often arises due to several factors, such as lack of motivation, lack of self-confidence in artistic abilities, or lack of understanding of the importance of fine arts in education. At the elementary school level, many students may not have good time management skills, so they tend to procrastinate completing fine arts assignments, such as drawing or creating three-dimensional works. Some students also feel afraid that their work may not meet expectations, both in terms of aesthetics and teacher assessment. This feeling of dread can cause students to be reluctant to start or complete work, ultimately impacting the time spent on the assignment. (Solomon dan Rothblum, 1984 in Ulum, 2016)

Research that focuses on reducing procrastination aims to understand and overcome procrastination habits that often occur in individuals. Procrastination is a complex problem and can be caused by various factors, both internal, such as anxiety, low motivation, or lack of time management skills, and external factors, such as environmental disturbances or excessive workload. (Afriani et al., 2022).

This learning media also has advantages and disadvantages in the application process Media. According to (Padrian et al., 2017), the advantages and disadvantages of infographic media are as follows

1. Advantages

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a. Engaging and Interactive: Combines visual, audio, and movement elements that can increase student interest and motivation.

b. Improve Understanding: Make it easier for students to understand lesson material more clearly and interestingly.

c. High Validity: Received a high validity rating (92%) from material experts, indicating good quality.

2. Lack

a. Age Limitations: Younger students may have difficulty interacting fully with this medium.

b. Lack of Use of Facilities: Although there are facilities such as laptops and projectors, their use is rare, reducing the effectiveness of the media.

c. Dependence on Media: Students may become too dependent on visual media and develop insufficient independent learning skills.

Menurut (Krisdayanti, 2023) The advantages and disadvantages of infographic media are as follows:

1. Advantages
   a. It is easy on the eyes, easy to understand, and simple in conveying complex
   b. Easy to publish and share.

2. Lack

   The only downside is that it can be confusing if it is not organized well and only uses a small amount of text.

prokrastinasi masih menjadi masalah yang umum di berbagai jenjang pendidikan. Menurut (Sari et al., 2022) penundaan tugas sering kali disebabkan oleh kurangnya motivasi, pengaruh lingkungan, serta kebiasaan buruk dalam manajemen waktu. Data empiris menunjukkan bahwa siswa dengan tingkat prokrastinasi tinggi cenderung memiliki hasil belajar yang rendah. Dalam konteks pendidikan dasar, prokrastinasi tidak hanya menghambat proses pembelajaran tetapi juga membatasi pengembangan keterampilan penting, seperti kreativitas dan manajemen waktu.

Although various studies have identified the factors that cause procrastination, there is a gap in the implementation of effective strategies to address these behaviors. Many approaches undertarget the root causes of procrastination, such as poor time management or fear of failure. According to (Kibar et al., 2017), infographic media has the potential to be an

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interesting solution to overcome this gap, but it has not been fully explored in the context of basic education.

Underlining Originality This research offers novelty by developing and evaluating the use of infographic media as a tool to reduce procrastination at the primary school level. By utilizing an attractive visual approach, this research aims to provide practical and relevant solutions, which have not been widely applied in the context of fine arts education. This originality is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of effective learning strategies, as highlighted by (Hasyim et al., 2023), that infographics have great potential in simplifying complex information to be easier to understand.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Infographic Media

Graphic media learning media includes visual media. The media distribution stimulates the sense of sight because the message conveyed is expressed in symbols and images. These symbols and images need to be properly understood so that the message delivery process can be successful and efficient in attracting attention, clarifying the presentation of ideas, and illustrating or embellishing facts that might be quickly forgotten or ignored if they were not graphic.(Hersita et al., 2020). According to (Smiciklas in Rizawati, 2022), Infographic media is a digital-based learning media. Physically, infographic media contains material information that is designed to be as attractive as possible with attractive visual images and colors. Infographic media can also be embedded with video or animation so that learning becomes interactive.

This Media can be modified and developed in the form of integrated infographic media with interactive learning video media assisted by internet access. Remember that it is also recommended for students to understand a material context through real experience and real action. Through integrated infographic media, students are not only encouraged to gain understanding through the information illustrated but can also hone their digital skills to strive to expand their understanding more richly and interactively. The use of media in classroom teaching is a necessity that cannot be ignored. This can be understood considering that the learning process experienced by students is focused on various activities to increase knowledge and insight to prepare for life now and in the future. (Marfuah, et al, 2020 in Azhari et al., 2022).

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images. These symbols and images need to be properly understood so that the message delivery process can be successful and efficient in attracting attention, clarifying the presentation of ideas, and illustrating or embellishing facts that might be quickly forgotten or ignored if they were not graphic. The stage of using the ADDIE model is analyzed, namely carrying out a needs analysis by observing the learning process, interviewing class IV teachers, and interviewing class IV elementary school students. Researchers collect data related to the learning process, analyze curriculum or materials, and analyze student characteristics. Next is the design stage, where the researcher determines basic competencies, formulates indicators and learning objectives, selects appropriate material coverage, and designs learning media by making a storyboard. Apart from that, the researcher also prepared research instruments that will be used for expert validation tests and reception tests, as well as media suitability for teachers and students. This design stage is carried out by referring to the results of the needs analysis that has been carried out so that the research developed is in accordance with the needs of students and teachers. The third stage is development, namely, realizing the storyboard into real and ready-to-use media.

Procrastination

Procrastination is the choice to complete a task at a later date. In everyday life, procrastination is common and associated with poor time management, perfectionism, external locus of control, and low motivation. (Sandra, 2013 in Zainuddin et al., 2023). Procrastination itself is divided into two parts, which are differentiated according to the purpose and benefits of delay. Dysfunctional procrastination carries out aimless and detrimental procrastination. Meanwhile, functional procrastination is procrastination that is accompanied by strong reasons and is not detrimental (Ghufron & Suminta in Yuliyanto, 2024).

Factors that influence procrastination are: The causes of academic procrastination behavior can be caused by internal and external factors (Munawaroh, Alhadi, & Saputra in Rahmadani et al., 2022). Internal factors are causal factors that arise from within the student himself, such as feelings of fear of failure, perfectionism, not understanding the subject matter or poor time management skills. Meanwhile, external factors are factors that cause academic procrastination behavior that originate from outside the student, such as invitations from peers or parents who do not want to help with assignments. (Esmaeili & Monadi, 2016 in Rahmadani et al., 2022). Apart from that, academic procrastination can also occur because there is no sense of responsibility for what has become one's duties or responsibilities as a student. (Muliyadi, Yasdar, & Sulaiman in Rahmadani et al., 2022).

In this way, students in the future are expected to be able to solve their problems independently and make decisions for their own good. In relation to self-management, students can control

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the behavior they should and should not do. The changes that occur can be total, but it all depends on the student whether they want to make changes to be better or not, which is related to how to manage themselves in academic matters, namely procrastination. After being provided with group guidance services using self-management techniques, the indicator that showed the highest success was "delay in starting and completing tasks." According (to Ferarri Ghufron 2017 and Sari et al., 2022), Students who procrastinate know that the task at hand must be completed immediately, but these students delay working on it until it is completed because they have previously done it but not finished it. Academic procrastination in students can be reduced through counseling by implementing interventions using self-management techniques. With this technique, clients are helped to regulate and change their behavior so that it becomes more effective by designing new behavior. Self-management techniques are techniques that refer to the cognitive and behavioral domains of individuals (Abdillah & Fitriana in Sari et al., 2022).

The indicators used in measuring the character of procrastination in this study are Task procrastination is a behavior where a person chooses not to complete or start a task that should be done at a predetermined time, stalling is the act of delaying or avoiding completing a task or activity on purpose, anxiety, and stress is an emotional reaction that individuals often experience in facing demands or pressure, anxiety is a feeling of worry or fear that arises as a response to situations that are considered stressful, stress is the body's response to pressure or challenges, which can be physical, emotional or mental. Stress often arises when individuals feel unable to cope with existing demands, such as a mounting workload or an approaching deadline. Perfectionism is an attitude or behavior in which a person has very high and often unrealistic standards for themselves and the results of their work. Low motivation is a condition where a person feels less enthusiastic or does not have the drive to carry out activities or achieve certain goals. Self-dissatisfaction is a feeling of dissatisfaction or dissatisfaction with oneself, abilities, or achievements that have been achieved. Limited time management is a condition in which a person has difficulty planning, organizing, and using time effectively.

Art

Fine Arts Education is actually a relatively new term used in the world of schooling. Initially, the term drawing was used (Ulum, 2016). Arts education, especially fine arts learning, is a creative intelligence, and fine arts can generate creative responses and personal ideas, namely learning through artistic processes and procedures. Fine arts learning has aspects that aim to develop students' skills, understanding, and appreciation of visual arts. One of the main areas of coverage is the definition and history of fine art, where students are introduced

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to the basic concepts of fine art, including the function, value, and role of art in human life. Here, students study the origins and development of fine art from time to time, as well as get to know the various styles and schools of art that have emerged in history, such as classical, modern, and contemporary art. Apart from that, they were invited to get to know important figures in art history who made major contributions to the development of styles and techniques in fine arts. Apart from understanding history, students are also introduced to the elements of fine art that underlie each work, such as line, shape, space, color, texture, and composition. Each of these elements has a specific function and role in creating works of art, so by understanding them, students can better express their ideas visually. These elements become the basis for students to create communicative and aesthetic works of art, as well as train their sensitivity to visual details. Technique and media are also an important part of fine arts learning. Students are taught a variety of basic techniques, such as drawing, painting, collage, printing, and sculpting, each of which has its characteristics and challenges. Each of these techniques also involves the use of different media, for example, pencil, watercolor, oil paint, charcoal, clay, and various other materials that allow students to experiment and be creative. By exploring these various techniques and media, students can broaden their horizons and find the method of expression that best suits their preferences and style. Apart from technical aspects, fine arts learning also includes art appreciation, which focuses on students' ability to observe, appreciate, and analyze works of art. In this appreciation, students are invited to observe the works of various artists, both classical and contemporary, as well as the works of their friends. They are trained to see the beauty, meaning, and uniqueness in each work and learn to appreciate differences in style and perspective. Art appreciation helps students develop respect for art as a form of expression that is diverse and rich in meaning. (Agung & Iskandar, 2014 in Pramudya & Wijayanti, 2024).

According to (Wahyudi, 2018), Arts education and teaching at Tamansiswa is also an effort to be able to have a good influence on the development of children's lives, both physically and spiritually, where a child is always trained not only to hone intellectualism, which influences the development of the child's soul which leads to an attitude of individualism. Alternatively, materialism, but the function of art itself is also to be an element for children to train their sensitivity to feelings or will to get to know their own culture.

DISCUSSION

Based on Marfuah opinion (Azhari et al., 2022), this media can be modified and developed in the form of integrated infographic media with interactive learning videos assisted by internet access. This is important considering that students are recommended to understand the context of the material through real experiences and real actions. By using integrated

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infographic media, students are not only encouraged to understand the information conveyed visually, but can also hone their digital skills to expand their understanding in a richer and interactive way. The use of media in classroom learning is a necessity that cannot be ignored, considering that the learning process experienced by students focuses on various activities to improve their knowledge and insight for current and future life.

Through the use of infographic media, students can be directed to take notes on important parts, ask questions with the help of the teacher to formulate questions related to the material, collect information by choosing reading sources, and process information with the opportunity to analyze various information according to the material contained in the infographic. In addition, students can also communicate the results of discussions related to the material orally in front of the class.

Academic procrastination is influenced by several factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors include the physical and psychological condition of the individual. Meanwhile, external factors involve support from parents and teachers. Based on the results of interviews with students, teachers, and guardians, it is known that parents and teachers have provided facilities and support, and teachers have also provided materials with good learning models and methods (Hikmah & Hayudinna, 2022).

However, procrastination behavior is often carried out in various circles and sectors. Procrastination occurs in almost every aspect of life, including households, finances, personal life, social, work, and school. Procrastination means delaying an action, postponing or postponing it until a certain time in the future. This behavior is characterized by the tendency of individuals to respond to assigned tasks by delaying the start time or completing the task, as well as deliberately doing other activities that are not necessary to complete the task (millgram in Sandra et al., 2023).

Cognitively, infographics help speed up information processing. When students are faced with long and complicated assignments or materials, they tend to procrastinate because they feel overwhelmed by the amount of information that must be processed. Infographics simplify the material by presenting the core of information through visualizations. This allows students to grasp core concepts more quickly, reduce feelings of overwhelm, and motivate them to act immediately (Millgram in Sandra et al., 2023).

This finding is in line with previous research that emphasizes the importance of interactive and informative learning media to help students overcome learning barriers, especially related to academic procrastination. Infographic media integrated with modern technology has the potential to not only improve material comprehension but also provide a more engaging and effective learning experience.

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Figure 1. Infographic of different types of dance and their characteristics.
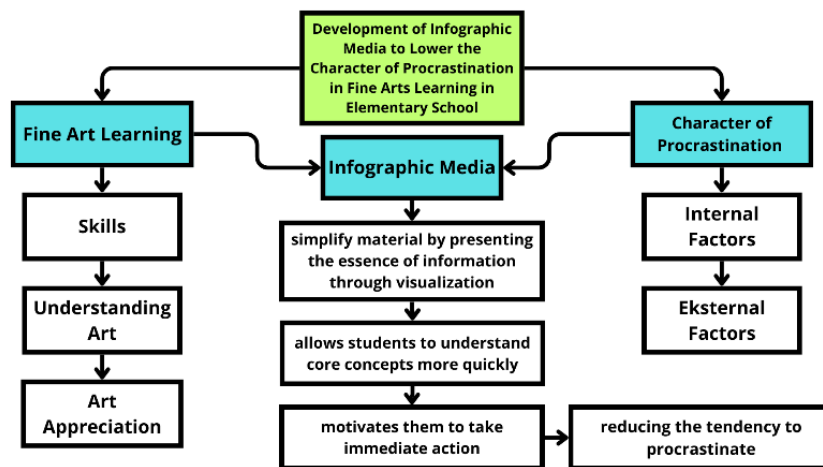
Figure 2. Infographic on art learning and procrastination

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CONCLUSION

Infographic media is a type of visual learning media that conveys information through interesting symbols and images, makes it easier for students to understand, and helps stimulate their attention. This Media is digital-based, attractively designed with color visualization, and can be equipped with video or animation, making it interactive This Media supports learning through real experience, integrates students' digital skills, and adds deeper understanding to the development of learning media. Procrastination is the behavior of delaying tasks that is often related to poor time management and low motivation. Academic procrastination is influenced by internal factors such as fear of failure, perfectionism, and lack of time management skills, as well as external factors such as peer pressure, high workload, or lack of parental support. The procrastination character is measured by several indicators, such as task procrastination, anxiety, stress, perfectionism, low motivation, and weak time management, which can affect students' academic achievement and learning productivity.

Implications

Theoretical Implications

This study strengthens the theoretical understanding of the effectiveness of visual learning media, particularly infographics, in enhancing cognitive processing and reducing academic procrastination. It also provides insights into the role of digital media in supporting students' time management and motivation.

Practical Implications

Teachers can adopt infographic media as an effective tool to engage students and facilitate the understanding of complex materials, ultimately reducing tendencies toward procrastination. Parents and guardians can support students by encouraging the use of infographic-based resources to improve independent learning habits. Schools can integrate infographic media into classroom activities and provide training for educators to design and use such media effectively.

Policy Implications

Policymakers in education can promote the inclusion of digital and visual media in teaching standards to enhance learning outcomes. Schools can allocate resources for the development and implementation of infographic-based learning tools.

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Research Implications

Future research can explore the integration of infographic media with other interactive technologies to address different types of procrastination and learning barriers. Further studies can investigate the long-term impact of using infographic media on students' academic performance and personal development.

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