

# Effect of Using Smartphone in Social Interaction among Students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City

Kumala Vera Dewi

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out effect of using smartphone in social interaction among students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. This type of research is quantitative research. The population of this study are 52 students in the third semester of the Accounting Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. The entire population, totaling 52 people, is sample in this study. The data collection technique used is a questionnaire given to research respondents. Data analysis used in this research is simple linear regression analysis. The results show that using smartphone has a positive and significant effect on social interaction among students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. It is known that value of adjusted R square is 0.189 or 18.9%, this indicates that using smartphone can explain social interaction by 18.9%, while the remaining 81.1% is explained by other variables outside this research model.

**Keywords:** Using Smartphone, Social Interaction, Students

## INTRODUCTION

Current technological developments have experienced extraordinary developments, one of which is marked by the increasing number of functions on mobile communication devices, such as cellphones or smartphones. This communication tool has been widely used in various regions in Indonesia, both in urban and rural areas. In addition to the many benefits provided, a

smartphone is also a mobile device or easy to carry anywhere. Along with the development of the smartphone era, it increasingly spoils humans with various facilities and conveniences such as communication tools even at very long distances, transportation, business, entertainment, and even accessing all the information that humans want according to their needs. Almost everyone has one and they even compete with each other for prestige to be able to have the newest, most expensive and sophisticated smartphone, so they can compete with their friends.

The total population in Indonesia is 276.4 million, with internet users of 212.9 million, and active social media users of 167.0 million. Although internet penetration is not yet 100 percent, data from We Are Social and Meltwater reveals that the number of active subscriber identity module cards, or cellular mobile connections, is 128 percent more than the total population, which is 353.8 million subscriber identity module cards. This means that as of January 2023, one user in Indonesia may have two subscriber identity module cards in one cell phone.

The use of smartphones now is not only a means of communication, but also encourages the formation of interactions that are completely different from face-to-face interactions. Here the interaction that is formed is then accelerated through voice and text or writing. The response of teenagers to the sophistication of

smartphones is quite high, although it is not certain that the use of these smartphones is fully utilized in their daily lives. The use of smartphones as a communication tool should be able to strengthen social interaction between adolescents and their environment, but in fact it can actually reduce face-to-face interaction between adolescents and their social environment, which consists of the family environment and friendship (peers) environment.

Smartphones have a special attraction for teenagers because of the features they offer. Lee and Lee (2017) explain that teenagers will tend to overuse smartphones if their circumstances are not considered. Every day teenagers will use smartphones to interact because it is easier, faster and more comfortable to interact using smartphones than meeting in person which is difficult to do due to each other's activities and busyness. Interactions carried out using smartphones are also without time and distance limitations. Agusta (2016) explained that the advanced features of smartphones, such as social media, are used for interaction, making the behavior of spreading charm or seeking sensation in adolescents increase so that they will continue to use smartphones.

The purpose of this research is to find out effect of using smartphone in social interaction among students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is quantitative research. Quantitative research is defined as part of a series of systematic investigations of phenomena by collecting data to then be measured by mathematical or computational statistical techniques (Sugiyono, 2013).

The population of this study are 52 students in the third semester of the Accounting

Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. Because the population is less than 100 people, the sampling technique uses a saturated sample. Saturated sample is also known as a census which makes all members of the population a sample (Emzir, 2011). The entire population, totaling 52 people, is sample in this study.

The data collection technique used is a questionnaire given to research respondents. The processing of data in this study uses a likert scale. In answering this likert scale, the respondent only gives a mark, for example a checklist or a cross on the answer chosen according to the statement (Ansori, 2020).

Data analysis used in this research is simple linear regression analysis. Simple linear regression analysis is an approach method for modeling the relationship between one dependent variable and one independent variable. In Simple Regression Analysis, the relationship between variables is linear, where changes in variable X will be followed by changes in variable Y permanently (Surachman, 2016).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Determination Coefficient Test ( $R^2$ )

Determination coefficient test ( $R^2$ ) is used to see how much the independent variable contributes to the dependent variable. The greater the value of the coefficient of determination, the better the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable. If  $R^2$  is greater (closer to 1), then it can be said that the effect of variable X on variable Y.

The value used in viewing  $R^2$  in this study is in adjusted R square column. This is because adjusted R square value is not susceptible to the addition of independent variables.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.452 <sup>a</sup>	.204	.189	3.6651

a. Predictors: (Constant), Using Smartphone  
Source: Research Results, 2023 (Processed Data)

It is known that value of adjusted R square is 0.189 or 18.9%, this indicates that using smartphone can explain social interaction by 18.9%, while the remaining 81.1% is explained by other variables outside this research model. This is because social

interaction is not only influenced by dependence on using smartphone, but can also be influenced by societal environmental factors, changes in the physical form of adolescents, and physical conditions (Sunaryo, 2004).

### Partial Test (t)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	28.494	4.985		5.716	.000
	Using Smartphone	.433	.121	.452	3.584	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Social Interaction  
Source: Research Results, 2023 (Processed Data)

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be seen that the intensity of smartphone use per day in the third semester of the Accounting Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City, is moderate, namely 3.8% for 1 hour use; 15.4% for 1 to 2 hours use; 30.8% for 2 to 4 hours use; 28.8% for 4 to 6% use; and 21.2% for use of more than 6 hours. Students use their smartphones for studying, social media, or playing games. In the past, most students like college students would use their smartphones to find information or references from assignments given by their lecturers via the internet, either by using a smartphone, computer, or laptop. Apart from being used to find information, the use of smartphones in college students can also be used to interact with family and friends, or look for new ideas, such as ideas to fill free time by doing business, creating educational content, and so on. This is in accordance with the results of research from We are Social and Meltwater in 2023 which revealed that internet users in Indonesia have several main reasons for using the internet, namely to find information, find new ideas and inspiration, connect with friends and family, fill spare time, to keep up with news and current events, to watch videos, tv and movies, and so on.

From the results of observations, researchers found that the use of smartphones among students is sometimes used inappropriately, such as staying active using social media when lectures are in progress. This really

interferes with concentration in the lecture process, both from the students themselves and the lecturers who are teaching. Students also have a bad habit of opening the internet to find answers to questions asked during discussions. This is very unfortunate, because in addition to reducing students' ability to analyze and think, it also has an impact on the loss of student ethics and courtesy towards lecturers who teach. In addition, students are often dishonest in solving assignments and exams by looking for answers from the internet.

Using smartphone has a positive and significant effect on social interaction among students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. This means that the more active students are in using smartphones, the higher the change in social interaction. When communicating with other people, sometimes students also use smartphones so that the other person becomes neglected. But this is done if you think the conversation is not too important. Regarding responding so that the use of smartphones does not cause problems in social interaction, namely using it wisely by presenting self-awareness so that you are not neglected by the smartphone.

The results of this study are different from research conducted by Prasetyo (2017) which shows that there is no significant effect of smartphone use on social interaction. Student social interaction does not only depend on smartphone use but is also influenced by other factors.

The results of this study support previous research conducted by Musdalifah and Indriani (2017) which stated that smartphone use affects student social interaction. The use of smartphones is measured using three indicators, namely frequency, content and duration, where of the three indicators the most influential is frequency, this shows that with the busyness that is owned so that the frequency to interact is more using smartphones, especially for students. Now there are many providers that provide various packages that can be applied immediately so that they do not require large costs, even though the frequency used to access using a smartphone is more frequent, making it easier for users. Today's teenagers abuse a lot of technology, especially smartphones, misusing smartphones, for example opening porn sites, forgetting the time because games on smartphones will have a bad impact on teenagers (Prilasha, 2013). Teenagers will be nervous if they are separated from their smartphones, but feel normal when their parents leave them. If this is allowed to continue, parents will lose their children. While teenagers will become addicted and love smartphones more. Excessive use of smartphones will lead to addiction. Addiction to smartphones will cause teenagers to forget their study assignments, as well as fulfilling basic needs such as eating, drinking or bathing (Tondok, 2013).

## CONCLUSION

The results show that using smartphone has a positive and significant effect on social interaction among students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bina Karya, Tebing Tinggi City. It is known that value of adjusted R square is 0.189 or 18.9%, this indicates that using smartphone can explain social interaction by 18.9%, while the remaining 81.1% is explained by other variables outside this research model.

## Declaration by Authors

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**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Skripsi. Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.

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