

**UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNET BY USING SMARTPHONES TO  
INCREASE STUDENT INSIGHTS IN *MADRASAH ALIYAH MAWADDI*, KECAMATAN  
BANJARAN DISTRICT, BANDUNG REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The use of smartphones in Madrasah Aliyah Mawaddi, Banjaran District, Bandung Regency has not been able to increase students' insights to support the knowledge they have gained from school through textbooks. Students are only just actively using it to the extent of chatting, taking selfies, and playing games, both online and offline. Researchers feel interested in further researching this phenomenon using qualitative methods. Data taken through observation and interviews with students and teachers. The results of the study are the researchers found that students have not been able to use smartphones to broaden their horizons due to several things, namely: lack of information about using the internet for productive activities, lack of encouragement from teachers to utilize the internet, lack of student focus on their ideals, lack of time due must help their parents, and the weak economic situation of the family. The conclusion that can be drawn is the use of the internet through the use of smartphones is still not optimal due to lack of information, motivation, time, and weak purchasing power of students. Suggestions that can be given are students must be given information through training and teacher encouragement; familiarize learning by utilizing the internet; economic assistance for parents of students.

**Keywords: Internet-Smartphone-Students**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

As we all know that at this time entering the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. This requires us to use the internet to improve the quality of our lives in various fields, be it economics, politics, education, culture, security, and so on. The necessity to use the internet is no longer negotiable. Therefore, it is proper for the Indonesian young generation to master the use of the internet and have the hardware to get the internet network. The device commonly used is a smartphone.

Nowadays in general, children of high school / vocational / MA level already have mobile phones and are connected to the internet. With that they are connected to the whole world, both for positive and negative things. As educators, of course, researchers hope that the mobile device that is connected to the internet can be used by students to broaden their horizons, get materials to do school work, and even to do small economic activities to help the family's economy. Ideally, they use it for positive activities, especially to increase insight as supporting the main lessons in their school that come from textbooks.

In this regard, researchers feel interested in conducting research in *Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Mawaddi* located in *Kampung Kamasan, RT 05, RW 08, Kamasan Village, Banjaran District, Bandung Regency 40377*. Madrasah Aliyah is a secondary level educational institution at the level of senior high school / vocational high school . The age of the students is between 15 to 18 years.

At Madrasah Aliyah Mawaddi, researchers saw the fact that their smartphones were not yet widely used for activities to improve their horizons and do their homework. They use it more for just chatting on social media, watching movies, playing games, and taking selfies. The use of a smartphone at school time is strictly prohibited, unless permitted by the class teacher to support lessons at school. However, in reality they often use it clandestinely so that it is not known by the teacher. As a result, their mobile phones were confiscated and detained at school.

The lack of use of mobile phones to increase insight and support lessons can be noted when researchers as instructors at MA Mawaddi give various questions about social, economic, and political situations. The majority of students do not know much about the situation and conditions that occur in Indonesia. They rely more on the teacher to provide knowledge. In fact, if you want and diligently open a web or blog that contains a variety of information on the internet, they can enrich the insights of knowledge that can be discussed with the teacher. Thus, an increase in the quality of students' understanding of various things that occur, especially related to lessons in their schools.

To better understand the situation, the researchers conducted research under the title *Utilization of the Internet by Using Smartphones in Improving Student Insights in Madrasah Aliyah Mawaddi, Banjaran District, Bandung Regency*.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative method. The qualitative method, as a research procedure, produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975, in Moleong, 2002). Descriptive method aims to make a description, picture or painting systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena under investigation (Nazir, 1985).

The next characteristic is to find the meaning behind the behavior or actions to understand the problem or situation. This approach seeks to understand human behavior in a broader and holistic context from the perspective of the respondents' thoughts and feelings (Rohimat: 2010).

The object of this research is the use of the internet by using a smartphone in increasing student insight. The location of the research is Madrasah Aliyah Mawaddi, Banjaran District, Bandung Regency.

The research problem is limited in terms of using the internet by using a smartphone to increase student insight. That is due to the use of smartphones connected to the internet can also be used for economic activities. However, what the author is careful about is the use of the internet to increase insight in supporting knowledge gained from textbooks.

In this research, data gathering is then grouped according to the type or purpose based on the main problem. After that, the data obtained were analyzed as research testing material. Data collection was carried out through library research, observation of research objects by directly observing student behavior in using smartphones, as well as interviews with resource persons. The interviewees were students and MA Mawaddi teachers plus alumni.

In analyzing the data, researchers compare the researcher's notes with theories and studies that are closely related to culture, education, sociology, internet usage, and its benefits. Data analysis techniques used in this study were descriptive-qualitative analysis.

Data analysis carried out included three stages. In the first stage, data collected from various instruments, such as books and researchers' notes, are grouped according to the subject matter of a kind. The second stage, the data is presented descriptively-qualitatively. The third stage is inductive inference, which is interpreting data that has been grouped. From the results of the data analysis above, the overall conclusion is drawn by stating the truth of the hypothesis of the actions that have been set. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques.

### **3. LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Internet**

##### **3.1.1 Definition**

Here are some definitions of the Internet by experts posted on [www.maxmanroe.com](http://www.maxmanroe.com).

The internet is a global communication network that connects billions of computer networks openly using a standard global transmission control protocol / internet protocol suite (TCP / IP) system. There are also those who explain that the definition of the internet is the

International Network. All types and types of computers throughout the world can be connected using telephone, satellite, and other types of communication. The internet stands for Interconnection Networking in which every computer connected to the internet network has a unique identity called an IP address (Internet Protocol Address). The IP address of each computer must be unique in the form of a combination of numbers that shows the identity of a computer on the internet network.

Following understanding of the internet according to some experts.

### **1. Sibero**

According to Sibero, the notion of the internet is a computer network that connects computers globally. Further explained also that the internet can also be referred to as a natural network, which is a very wide network.

### **2. Sarwono**

According to Sarwono, the internet is a collection of networks that have a global scale that no one can be responsible for running the internet itself.

### **3. Berners Lee**

According to Berners Lee, the internet is a network consisting of several networks. This clearly refers to the concept where a particular computer network or local network can also be connected to another network.

### **4. Ned Snell**

According to Ned Snell, the internet is a corridor for various types of resources available to him and each of these resources is accessed through different devices.

### **5. Onno W. Purbo**

According to Onno W. Purbo, the internet is a medium that is used to streamline a communication process that is connected with various applications, such as, the Web, VoIP, E-mail.

## **6. Lani Sidharta**

According to Lani Sidharta, the internet is a form of interconnection of a computer network that can provide a complete form of information service. Lani further said that the internet is also a powerful virtual or virtual counterpart that is commonly used in business, political and even entertainment media.

## **7. O'Brien**

According to O'Brien, the internet is a computer network that is growing rapidly and is beneficial for a variety of interests, ranging from business, education, to government networks that can be interconnected with one another.

### **3.1.2 Important Function of Internet**

#### **1. As Communication Media**

Referring to the understanding of the internet above, the internet can function as a medium of communication for humans in various parts of the world. We can see this by the emergence of various social media sites and chat applications that make it easy for everyone to communicate.

#### **2. As a Media for Access to Information**

The era of the internet is an era of openness. That is, with the presence of the internet it is easier for people to access important information. If in the past people had to read books to get information, now it can be done through the internet. In fact, the existence of digital books or e-books allows humans to read books online.

#### **3. As Media Exchanges Resources**

There are many people who want to share resources or data with others throughout the world. This can be done through the internet.

Some of the resources or data that are often shared on the internet are papers, papers, journals, photos, videos, designs, and others.

#### **4. As a Media for News Access**

Various events and places around the world can be seen through various online news sites or online media. This of course can be done because of the internet network. All online news sites in the world can only be opened when our device is connected to the internet.

#### **5. Faster Communication**

Communication between individuals in different locations has become easier since the internet. In addition, the costs for the communication process are also very cheap when using the internet. Some of the ways of communication that is often done by utilizing the internet are chatting, sending emails, and social media.

#### **6. Increase The Insight and Knowledge**

There is no longer any reason for difficulties in accessing knowledge because it can be done with the help of the internet. The existence of various sites that present a variety of knowledge directly will add insight to internet users. For example, if someone wants to learn a foreign language easily then there are various sites that can be used free or paid. Similarly, when someone wants to learn to play the guitar from an expert for free, it can be done thanks to the internet, for example, by watching guitar tutorials on YouTube.

### **3.1.3 Positive and Negative Effects of the Internet**

#### **1. Positive Effects**

The internet can have an influence on human life. The positive influence of the internet is to accelerate and facilitate the flow of information and data; assist students in doing assignments; build one's self learning by watching and reading various tutorials on the internet; increase knowledge and also insight; facilitate campaign activities or promotion of positive things; easy access to entertainment and leisure time; strengthen relations and friendships through social media; help drive the business and economic wheels through e-commerce; facilitate the process of human work; creating many new jobs and business opportunities.

#### **2. Negative Effects**

Besides having a positive influence, the internet also has a negative influence, among them, the potential for internet addiction; unproductive use of time; potential for crime via the internet /

cyber crime such as fraud; the existence of inappropriate and dangerous content for minors; the ease with which hoax information and news appear; increased risk of intergroup provocation; escalating Sara issues that cause social divisions; the rise of cyber bullying; the erosion of local indigenous culture because of the process of globalization through the internet.

## **3.2 Smartphone**

### **3.2.1 Definition**

Understanding Smartphone is a mobile phone or smart cell phone that is equipped with the latest features and high capabilities like a computer. Smartphones can also be interpreted as a mobile phone that works by using operating system software (OS) that provides standard and fundamental relationships for application developers. There is also what defines a smartphone as a smart mobile phone that has advanced features such as e-mail, internet and ebook readers. In short, a smartphone is a small computer that has the ability of a telephone.

The following are definitions of smartphones according to experts:

#### **1. David Wood**

According to David Wood, a smartphone is a smart phone that has advantages over other telecommunications devices. The advantages seen from the manufacturing process and the process of its use.

#### **2. Williams dan Sawyer**

According to Williams and Sawyer, a smartphone is a mobile phone that uses several services, such as a screen, microprocessor, memory, and modem. That way, smartphones have more complete features than regular cellphones.

#### **3. Ridi Ferdiana**

According to Ridi Ferdiana, a smartphone is a cell phone device that is equipped with various features. That way, other than as a telecommunications tool, smartphones can also be used for business purposes by entrepreneurs and the general public.

### **3.2.2 Smartphone Operating System**

Just like on a computer or laptop, a smartphone needs an operating system (OS) to work properly. The following are some smartphone OSes: iOS, Android, Windows Phone, Blackberry, Bada, Firefox OS, MeeGo OS, Palm, Symbian, Ubuntu, and Tizan.

Of the many smartphone OSes used, the most popular OS are Android, iOS, Windows Phone, and Blackberry. However, overall Android smartphones are the most widely used throughout the world.

### **3.2.3 Smartphone Features**

A smartphone is generally equipped with various advanced features so that it can be used for various purposes. Some of these features, such as telephone, SMS, camera, music and video player, internet, document editing, ebook viewer, and game applications. We can also add other features needed on a smartphone by installing certain applications into it.

### **3.2.4 Types of Smartphones**

Several types of smartphones can be distinguished based on their shape. The following are the types of smartphones based on their shape:

#### **1. Handphone**

The smartphone-shaped smartphone is the most widely used because of its smaller and concise form taken anywhere. Generally smartphone-shaped smartphone already has a touch screen display. The keypad button on the smartphone is on a screen that can be navigated through the touch screen.

#### **2. iPhone**

This is a smartphone-shaped smartphone released by Apple. Broadly speaking, the features are the same as smartphone smartphones in general.

#### **3. Tablet**



Tablet is a smartphone that looks wider and looks like a book. The screen is wider than a cellphone and is often equipped with a mini keyboard if needed. Usually tablets are very rarely used for telephones. This is due to its size which is quite large and requires earphones to be able to comfortably use it.

#### **4. iPad**

iPad is a term for tablets manufactured by the Apple brand.

#### **5. Smartwatch**

Smartwatch is a smart watch that is connected to the internet and other devices such as smartphones. Smartwatch is equipped with GPS, email, telephone, SMS and weather prediction features.

#### **6. iWatch**

iWatch is a smart watch product released by Apple brand. This product can only be connected to an iPhone product.

### **3.3 Student**

We often hear students word, we read, and we write. In this discussion we will understand students' understanding according to experts. These notions are contained in [www.dosenpendidikan.co.id](http://www.dosenpendidikan.co.id).

#### **1. According to Kompas, 1985**

Students are those who are specifically handed over by their parents to take part in learning held at school with the aim of becoming knowledgeable, skilled, experienced, personable, noble, and independent human beings.

#### **2. According to Jawa Pos, 1949**

When talking students, then our minds will be focused on the school environment, both elementary and secondary schools.

### **3. According to Gramedia, 2005**

Students are an input component in the education system which is then processed in the educational process so that they become qualified human beings in accordance with national education goals.

### **4. According to Wikipedia**

Students are members of the community who are trying to increase their potential through the learning process in the education path, both formal and non-formal education at the level of education and certain types of education.

### **5. According to Nata in Aly, 2008**

The word student is defined as a person who desires to gain knowledge, skills, experience, and a good personality as a provision for his life to be happy in the world and the hereafter by means of serious study.

### **6. According to *Undang-Undang Pendidikan No. 2 Tahun 1989***

Referring to some student terms, students are interpreted as people who are in the educational level which in various literature students are also referred to as students.

### **7. According to Muhaimin and firends, 2005**

Students are seen as a "student subject" with the value of humanity as individuals, as social beings who have a moral identity, must be developed to achieve the optimal level and criteria of life as expected human citizens.

### **8. According to Arifin, 2000**

Calling "students", what is meant is human students as creatures who are in the process of development or growth according to their respective dispositions that require consistent guidance and direction toward the optimal point, namely the ability of nature.

#### **9. According to Maslow**

Maslow explained the existence of biological needs, security, affection, self-esteem, realization. Meanwhile, according to cognitive psychologists, "students" are humans who use their cognitive domain since the functioning of their motor and sensory capacities (Piget, 2003).

#### **10. According to Sarwono, 2007**

Students are everyone who is officially registered to take lessons in the world of education.

#### **11. According to Abu Ahmadi**

Abu Ahmadi also wrote the understanding of students are people who have not reached adulthood who need business, guidance assistance from others who have grown up to carry out their duties as one of God's creatures, as human beings, as good citizens, as one of society , as well as a person or individual.

#### **12. According to *KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)***

Students are "students", especially at the elementary and secondary school level, students.

#### **13. According to Prof. Dr. Shafique Ali Khan**

Students are people who come to an institution to obtain or learn several types of education. Furthermore, this person is called a student or a person who studies science at any age, from any place, anyone, in any form, at any cost to improve the knowledge and morale of the learner.

#### **14. According to *UU RI No. 20 tahun 2003 pasal 1 ayat 4***

Students are members of the community who are trying to improve their quality through certain educational processes.

## **15. According to WP**

Students are members of the community who are trying to develop their own potential through the learning process in the education path, both formal and non-formal education at the level of education and certain types of education.

### **3.4 Social Transformation**

What is discussed in this section is the necessity of society to improve their lives in terms of the economy must start from changes in self and environment. Without positive changes, both individually and in groups, it is difficult to improve the economy.

In addition, without positive change, the community will be in a poor condition. Two characteristics of poverty are low average education and low livelihoods with low technological mastery.

According to Kun Maryati and Juju Suryawati (2014), the main key to efforts to overcome socio-economic inequality is to provide access to every member of the community to enjoy and utilize various social facilities and provide opportunities to develop and improve their economies. One of the behavior of individuals and community groups in accordance with the effort is one of them is to improve education to master the science and technology that can be used in solving problems encountered.

That means, both the community individually and as a group together with the government must improve education and mastery of science and technology in order to increase and equalize the economy. Without this increase the economic gap will continue to occur and even the gap will be wider. Thus the social change in a positive direction becomes a necessity.

According to Kun Maryati and Juju Suryawati (2013), one of the factors causing social change in terms of internal factors is the growth of new discoveries. Some driving factors for individuals regarding new discoveries, namely:

1. Individual awareness of deficiencies in their culture
2. The quality of experts in a culture
3. Incentives for creative activities in society

One of the factors driving social change is contact with other cultures. That is, the relationship made physically between the two communities has a tendency to cause mutual

influence. That is, every community besides influencing also receives influence from other communities. This influence from one region to another can occur directly or indirectly.

Other driving factors are:

**a. Advanced formal education system**

Advanced formal education will definitely teach diversity of abilities, provide values, teach scientific thinking, teach objective thinking. The aim is that the individuals produced are able to compete with the times.

**b. Public dissatisfaction with certain fields**

People who are dissatisfied with certain areas of life tend to experience changes compared to those who are more quickly satisfied. Those who are quickly satisfied will tend to be static and not move.

**c. Orientation to the future**

Future-oriented people with certainty have prepared careful plans. They already know exactly what to do because the plan is designed for the long term.

**d. There is a value that humans must endeavor to improve their lives**

In order to improve his or her standard of living, each individual should be constantly striving and working hard and optimistic for his or her life to be prosperous and to change for the better.

**3.5 Definition of Modernization**

So that individual and social change can be more directed, modernization needs to be pursued which is characterized by increased education and mastery of science and technology. The following are the notions of modernization compiled by Kun Maryati and Juju Suryawati (2013).

According to Koentjaraningrat, modernization is an effort to live according to the times and conditions of the world today.

According to Soerjono Soekanto modernization is a form and social change that is usually directed and based on planning (social planning).

According to Astrid S. Susanto modernization is a development process that provides opportunities for change for progress.

According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, modernization is an attempt to direct the community so that they can project themselves into the real future and not on false dreams.

## **CONCLUSION**

From observations made by researchers, many MA Mawaddi students have smartphones, ranging from cheap to very expensive. It was seen from if they left their smartphone in the teacher's office. Indeed in schools it is forbidden to use mobile phones when lessons take place, unless instructed by class teachers who are teaching in class. That is, they have a tool that can be used to increase insight to support lessons from textbooks.

When observed, they use smartphones only for selfies, status updates, chatting through social media, watching videos, and playing games offline or online. The use of smartphones like that is clearly less useful and less productive. They do not use it to increase their insight. Thus they are trapped in the negative influence of the internet, namely internet addiction, the use of unproductive time, the potential to become a victim and possibly even committing crimes through the internet / cyber crime, potentially consuming inappropriate and dangerous content for minors, being deceived by information and hoax, involved in escalating Sara's issues that led to social divisions, and affected by the rise of cyber bullying.

That is because students lack information about more productive use of the internet. In the family environment they see other family members using the smartphone in the same way that is not productive. Not just in the family, in the neighborhood and their friends are the same, using mobile phones unproductively. Examples of unproductive internet usage make students use them the same, unproductive.

The lack of encouragement from teachers to use the internet better also results in students not getting enough information about positive use of the internet. This can be seen from every day the students leave their smartphone to the teacher's office. The smartphone remains in the teacher's room until the lesson is over. So and so every day over and over again. In one year only one or two teachers encourage students to do their work and increase students' insights by using a smartphone. That is only one or two days a year. Even if students and teachers have groups in social media, most of the conversation activity is not about learning, insight, or discussion of science, but is limited to announcing schoolwork or announcements of teaching and learning attendance.

In addition, many students do not understand why they go to school. This can be seen when researchers ask about their ideals in the future. Most of them were surprised to get a question like that. It also surprised researchers. Many of them do not have a vision of their lives in the future which clearly results in them not having a mission to achieve the vision.

To understand this, researchers looked at their families and origins when they were at the *SD / MI* and *SMP / MTs* levels. Apparently, the majority of them came from economically weak families whose parents relied on work as unskilled laborers, Angkot drivers, traders small, domestic servants, and other odd jobs workers who only have money if there are other people who ask for very low wages. The economic hardships of such families make their parents concentrated on work and look for additional income to meet their family needs. His parents lack the time to pay attention to their children's education. They did not have the opportunity to provide encouragement in the form of illustrations so that their children have ideals that must be fought for in the future.

The economic difficulties of the family also cause another problem, namely the imposition of students to help their parents work earning an income. As a result, students are too tired when they are not old enough to have to work as well as going to school. Thus, students do not have time to use their smartphones to increase their horizons. If they have a little free time, use their smartphone to chat, play games, and watch videos. This was done as entertainment to unwind because of fatigue having to go to school and work.

In fact, they are still lucky to have a smartphone in a difficult economic situation. Many are more disadvantaged than them, namely students who have no smartphone at all because their families are too poor. They prioritize the interests of food, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities compared to buying a smartphone device. This clearly makes them not have the opportunity to use a smartphone to increase their horizons in order to support the lessons they get from textbooks.

From this research, researchers can conclude that the use of the internet through the use of smartphones among MA Mawaddi is still not optimal due to lack of information, motivation, time, and weak purchasing power of students.

By seeing this reality, the researcher suggests that teachers should be more active in encouraging students to use smartphones to improve their horizons in addition to textbooks. This encouragement is very important to get students trained to use smartphones for more positive things. This drive will be stronger if the school can hold training or seminars for students by bringing in experts or practitioners who have succeeded in their lives by using smartphones to improve their quality.

In addition, the government also has an obligation to assist educational institutions, including MA Mawaddi schools to complete various teaching and learning facilities, including the use of the internet. Another thing that must be done by the government is to help the

economies of families of students who are unable to be able to encourage students to be more calm in learning and do not have to be sucked up their time to participate in thinking about the family economy.

Thus this research. Hopefully the results of this study can open the eyes and insights of stakeholders, school organizers, educators, parents, academics, and students themselves so that they can use the internet through smartphone devices to enhance student insights, not use them for negative things. Thus, the quality of Indonesian human resources can be further improved by having a smartphone connected to the internet network.

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