



Phubbing and Degradation of Civic Disposition in The Middle of Society 5.0 Challenges in High School Students in Majalengka

D.D. Darmawan^{1*}, Joe Baines²

¹SMA Alfa Centauri, Indonesia

²Northumbria University, Inggris

Correspondence: E-mail: derydwidarmawan13@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

Smartphone users and use have escalated and presented new problems, one of which is phubbing. Phubbing has an indication of negative impact on the character of a young citizen (civic disposition) because this phenomenon implies an act of disrespect and distracts from social interaction. In fact, civic disposition which is part of an important civic competence is needed in the Society 5.0 era as it is today. This study used a quantitative research design with descriptive analysis and surveys as a research method to reveal the influence of the phubbing phenomenon on the civic disposition of SMA Majalengka Regency High School students. The results showed that phubbing had a significant effect on the degradation of civic disposition of Majalengka Regency High School students with an RSquare of 0.234. Based on this research, it is important for all parties, especially high school students in Majalengka Regency to have good technological literacy and also awareness regarding the dangers of phubbing and also the importance of character in the technological revolution era, the era of Society 5.0. One of the steps that can be taken is to start a "Stop Phubbing Start Living" campaign for yourself and the environment around you.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Smartphones are sophisticated devices that provide many benefits and interventions to human life. The multifunctional device is currently an inseparable object of human life in the 21st century ([Nie et al., 2020](#)). With its practical form, smartphones allow modern humans to carry out various activities, ranging from shopping, working, and even going to school, no longer just to exchange messages or make phone calls ([Hanika, 2015](#)).

This sophistication ultimately becomes an attraction so that this mini-computer technology is in demand by various age groups, one of which is Majalengka Regency high school students as a young generation. World data portal Statista reports that in 2022 there will be 6.5 billion cell phone users worldwide ([O'Dea, 2022](#)). Meanwhile, Emarketer predicted in 2018 that in Indonesia, there will be 100 million smartphone users and at the same time will place Indonesia as one of the world's largest active smartphone user countries ([Heni & Mujahid, 2018](#)). Reporting from websindo.com, in January 2019, smartphone and tablet users in Indonesia reached 355.5 million people even though the population of Indonesia itself at that time amounted to 268.2 million people ([Nuraini, 2021](#)). It is not surprising, then, that Indonesia itself is the country with the fifth largest smartphone users in the world according to ([Piri et al., 2021](#)). This fact also indicates the large circulation of smartphone technology in the world community, including Indonesia.

However, the existence of smartphones in the middle of people's lives and the high intensity of their use have led to many negative impacts on society, especially for the younger generation such as high school students who grew up together with the development of information and communication technology such as smartphones ([Youarti & Hidayah, 2018](#)). One of the negative impacts arising from the extensive use of smartphones is phubbing or phone-snubbing. Phubbing can be said to be an action or behavior when someone uses their smartphone in a social interaction between two or more people and the smartphone user is more focused on interacting with their smartphone than with other people who are the interactions ([Aagaard, 2020](#)). Phubbing makes the person experiencing it (being phubbed) experience feelings of exclusion and this has a negative impact on the person being excluded ([David & Roberts, 2017](#)). In turn, this has the potential to decrease relationship satisfaction, decrease feelings of social connectedness, and even increase conflict ([David & Roberts, 2017](#)). The phenomenon of phubbing itself is easily observed and encountered in various social settings and a Pew Research Center survey found that 90% of their respondents admitted to using their mobile phones during social interactions (this is referred to as phubbing) while 86% of their interactions also did the same ([Ranie & Zickuhr, 2015](#)).

One of the parties who have great potential to behave and be affected by phubbing is high school students as part of the younger generation. Because phubbing itself is related to smartphone addiction (object of distraction), young people such as high school students are the most vulnerable age to experience smartphone addiction which can lead to phubbing behavior ([Savci & Aysan, 2017](#)). This is certainly a warning because with or without realizing it, phubbing is a phenomenon that disrupts social interactions and has a destructive impact, both personally and for society at large. In fact, high school students themselves are the age where a person is experiencing character/behavior formation.

Meanwhile, as the young generation, high school students themselves are the ones who play a crucial role in the era of Society 5.0, which requires the application/implementation of technology in various settings of human life wisely to achieve benefits and appropriate use of technology. Society 5.0 itself requires a character (civic disposition) as a necessary

competency so that there can be a balance between technology and humans as its users. Society 5.0 places humans at the center of innovation through the use of appropriate technology to improve quality of life and sustainable social responsibility ([Ferreira & Serpa, 2018](#)). Therefore, one of the important competencies for high school students as a young generation is civic disposition which is part of civic competence ([Komalasari, 2009](#)).

Civic disposition itself is an important dimension for a student because it relates to how a person can effectively and confidently have a good attitude and character to support the communication process in social society and participation in solving common problems. Civic disposition makes a citizen including the younger generation have moral responsibility, respect other humans in their social environment and have good public character and are able to negotiate and compromise ([Mulyono, 2017](#)). For this reason, civic disposition will create positive relationships and social interaction processes in citizens, including high school students as young citizens who are useful for facing the Society 5.0 era.

Therefore, phubbing is clearly something that distracts the important civic disposition needed for high school students as the young generation of the Indonesian nation. So based on this description, phubbing is an important phenomenon to be brought to the surface and analyzed with the elaboration of civic science and other related social sciences. Therefore, this research intends to find out and analyze the effect of phubbing on the degradation of civic disposition of high school students in Majalengka Regency in the era of Society 5.0.

2. METHODS

This research uses a quantitative research design with descriptive analysis techniques through survey methods to answer the research. The research was conducted over a period of four months from planning, implementation, evaluation, to the formulation of the article. The survey method used uses the help of Google Form as an online data collection medium ([Sinambela, 2021](#)). The sample in this research used a convenience sampling technique in which the researcher distributed questionnaires as a primary data collection tool to high school students in Majalengka Regency randomly, either through online distribution with the help of pamphlets or by visiting the research site (high school in Majalengka Regency). The scale used in the research instrument itself is a Likert scale ([Joshi et al., 2015](#)). Meanwhile, the number of research samples was 400 respondents with the criteria of high school students who attend high schools in Majalengka Regency and own smartphones. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula ($n = N / (1 + N \times e^2)$) with a precision of 5% with a population of 17,378. In addition, literature studies are also used to identify theories relevant to the research questions posed.

Data processing itself was carried out using the SPSS version 26 application. Conceptualizing the framework, previous studies, and formulating research problems became the initial stage in this research. Then, researchers formulated research instruments, conducted expert judgment, and instrument testing through validity and reliability tests so that the formulated instruments could be used to collect primary data. After that, researchers collected data with Google Form media on Majalengka Regency high school students as research subjects as many as 400 samples. The series of data analysis in this research consists of: 1) research requirements test (K-S normality, heteroscedasticity, linearity, and autocorrelation); 2) Pearson correlation test; 3) hypothesis with t test (partial) and; 4) coefficient of determination test. The process of disclosing/analyzing statistically processed data is carried out using descriptive analysis to explain the views and experiences of Majalengka Regency high school students regarding the phubbing phenomenon, the factors that cause phubbing in Majalengka Regency high school students, and its influence on the

degradation of civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students in the Era Society 5.0. The conclusion of the research results itself is in the form of a causal relationship between variables, hypotheses, and theories in research based on a quantitative work process where research conclusions are made after the data has been statistically analyzed, interpreted, and the research hypothesis is answered.

The following are the results of the instrument test in the form of validity and reliability tests carried out.

2.1 Validity Test

The validity test was conducted on 30 respondents where this test aims to analyze the accuracy of the research measuring instrument ([Nazir, 2005](#); [Sinambela, 2021](#)). The following is a summary of the results of the validity test conducted:

Table.1 Variable Validity Data (X) and (Y)

X VARIABLE			
No.	Criteria	Question Item Number	Total
1.	Valid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	22
2.	Invalid	7, 13, 17	3
Y VARIABLE			
No.	Criteria	Question Item Number	Total
1.	Valid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	26
2.	Invalid	12	1

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2023

Based on Table.1 Variable Validity Data (X) and (Y), the results show that there are 22 valid statement items on variable X instruments and 3 invalid while on variable Y there are 26 valid statement items and one invalid statement item. The valid statement items from the statistical test with bivariate correlation show results where $r_{count} > r_{table}$ (0.361 5% significance). Thus, based on the basis of the decision ([Ghozali, 2018](#)), the results where $r_{count} > r_{table}$ (0.361 significance 5%) are declared as valid statement items and can be used in research. Meanwhile, invalid items were not used in the study.

2.2 Reliability Test

The reliability test conducted in this research aims to see the consistency or stability of the research instrument used where the instrument can show a stable sample response from time to time ([Ghozali, 2018](#)). The reliability test in this research was carried out with Cronbach Alpha with the following results:

Table.2 Reliability Test Results with Cronbach Alpha

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.921	48

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2023

Based on the reliability test output in Table.2 above, it is known that Cronbach Alpha is $0.921 > 0.70$ so that based on the decision basis (Ghozali, 2018) which refers to Nunnally 1997, the instrument in this research is reliable with a very reliable coefficient (Sinambela, 2021) and can be used to collect primary data in this research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Statistical Analysis of the Effect of Phubbing Phenomenon on the Degradation of Civic Disposition of High School Students in Majalengka Regency

To answer research questions related to the influence of the phubbing phenomenon on the occurrence of civic disposition degradation in high school students in Majalengka Regency, this research uses the help of the IBM Statistic SPSS version 26 application. The procedure carried out to carry out the analysis consists of testing the analytical requirements or classical assumptions, then Pearson correlation analysis, and simple linear regression test where at this stage the t (partial) test is carried out and then calculates the coefficient of determination of variable X on variable Y. The procedure is carried out to carry out the analysis.

3.1.1 Data Normality Test

The data normality test in this study was carried out with the help of IBM Statistic SPSS Version 26 software using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) normal test with the Monte-Carlo approach (2-tailed) as a statistical (Mehta & Patel, 2013). To find out whether the data is normal or not, the residual data is used as a value in the K-S test. Based on the results of statistical tests with SPSS, it is known that the significance value of Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) significance value of 0.150 is greater than alpha (α) 0.05. From these results, it is concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_A is rejected, which means that the data is normally distributed.

In addition, to see the normality of the data, this research also looks at the results of the histogram and Normal P -P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual graph analysis. Based on Fig.1 Histogram of Normality Test shows that the data forms a normal curve, where the data is not heavy to the left or right and rises on the zero line. Therefore, the data is normally distributed. Meanwhile, based on Fig.2 Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual, the data follows and spreads around the diagonal and does not lean to the left or right to the extreme, so it can be said that the data is normally distributed (Ghozali, 2018).

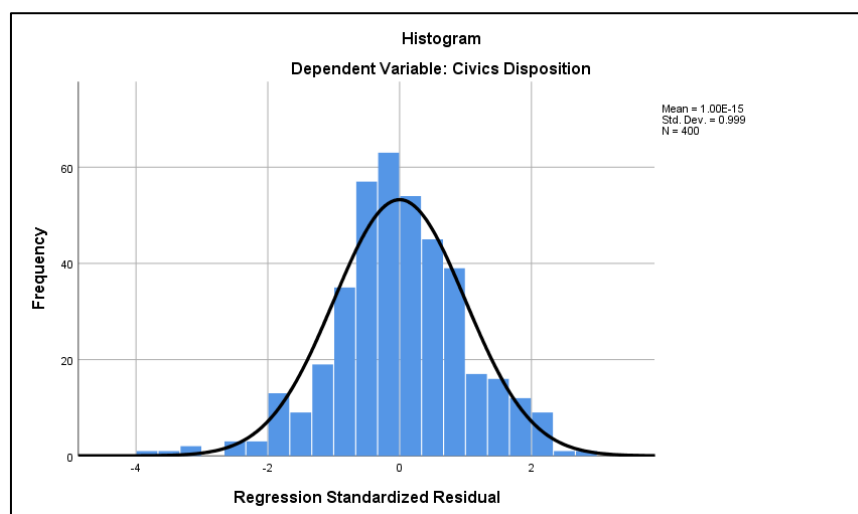


Figure 1: Histogram of Normality of Researcher Processed Results Year 2023

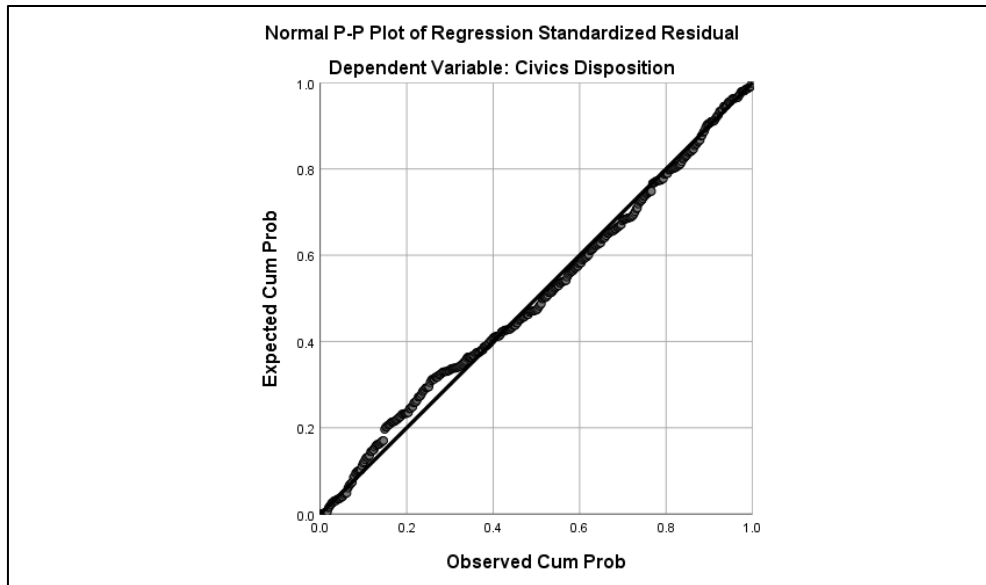


Figure 2: Normal P-Plot Graph of Regression Standardized Residuals

3.1.2 Pearson Correlation Analysis

Then, after the data has passed the normality test, the data can proceed to the next stage of statistical analysis, namely the linear regression stage. The Pearson correlation test is conducted to determine whether or not there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The Pearson correlation test itself in this research was carried out with the help of SPSS version 26 and the following are the results of the Pearson correlation test. According to the results of Table .3 Pearson Correlation Test Results, the sig. (p) is 0.000, which means that the value is smaller than 0.05 (Ghozali, 2018). Therefore, it is concluded that there is a relationship between the two variables studied, namely phubbing behavior as the independent variable and civic disposition degradation as the dependent variable.

Table. 3 Pearson Correlation Analysis Result

Correlations			
		Phubbing	Civics Disposition Degradation
Phubbing	Pearson Correlation	1	.484**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	400	400
Civics Disposition Degradation	Pearson Correlation	.484**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	400	400

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2023

The resulting correlation value itself is 0.484, which means that the relationship is positive, where when phubbing is higher, the effect on the occurrence of degradation or decrease in civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students will also be higher.

3.1.3 Hypothesis Test with t Test (Partial)

To answer the hypothesis in this research related to whether or not there is an influence of phubbing as an independent variable on the degradation of civic disposition as the dependent variable, a t test (partial) was conducted using SPSS version 26 and the following are the results of the t test conducted:

Table 3. Result of Hypothesis Test with t Test (Partial)

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	44.109	5.381		8.197	.000
Phubbing	.694	.063	.484	11.037	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Civics Disposition Degradation

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2023

In accordance with the data from the hypothesis test table (t test) above, the results of the t test (partial) show that the significant value (Sig. value) of the effect of phubbing as variable X on the degradation of civic disposition as the dependent variable is $0.000 < 0.05$. Meanwhile, the calculated t value of $11.037 > \text{the t table value of } 2.282281$. So according to the basic decision of (Ghozali, 2018), H_0 in this study is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that there is an influence from variable X on variable Y significantly.

3.1.4 Coefficient of Determination

Table. 4 Coefficient of Determination Result

Model	Model Summary			
	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.484a	.234	.232	10.927

a. Predictors: (Constant), Phubbing

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2023

From the SPSS Model Summary output display, it can be seen that the R-Square amount is 0.234. This means that phubbing as an independent variable has an influence on the degradation of civic disposition as the dependent variable by 23.4%. While the rest ($100\% - 23.4\% = 76.6\%$) is explained by other causes or variables outside the study.

3.2. Discussion of the Effect of Phone-snubbing (Phubbing) Phenomenon on the Degradation of Civic Disposition in the Era of Society 5.0

The results of the simple linear regression equation carried out in this study through the t test (partial) and also the Pearson correlation show that there is a relationship in the form of a significant influence of phubbing as an independent variable on the occurrence of civic disposition degradation as the dependent variable. From the statistical test using IBM Statistic SPSS version 26, an RSquare of 0.234 was obtained. This means that the phubbing variable can be used to predict the civic disposition variable with this RSquare value or in other words, the influence given by phubbing on the decline in civic disposition is 23.4%. Meanwhile, the rest ($100\% - 23.4\% = 76.6\%$) is explained by various other variables or causes outside this study. Phubbing as a social phenomenon turns out to have an influence on the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students as young citizens. The linear regression analysis conducted in this study is also supported by the results of a survey conducted relating to the

responses and experiences of Majalengka Regency high school students about the impact that phubbing behavior has on civic disposition.

Majalengka Regency high school students as the younger generation are one part of modern society that is close and inseparable from smartphone communication technology ([Youarti & Hidayah, 2018](#)). As reviewed in the previous discussion, smartphones are an inseparable part of today's society, especially because of their sophistication that allows all parties to carry out various activities and activities and communication without space and time limits. The smartphone itself becomes an object that is attached to the phubbing phenomenon because the phenomenon occurs due to the presence and unusual use of the smartphone itself. That is why Majalengka Regency high school students are vulnerable and experience a lot of phubbing themselves, which turns out to have an effect on the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students as part of the younger generation.

Majalengka Regency high school students in 2023 where this research was conducted are part of generation Z. Generation Z itself in 2023 is a young generation that has a vital role in the future of the life of the nation and state, especially in the era of Society 5.0. The study ([Savci & Aysan, 2017](#)) found that the groups most vulnerable to smartphone or internet addiction are young people and adolescents. Therefore, phubbing which is a phenomenon related to smartphones has an impact on high school students as a young generation who are vulnerable to the effects of smartphones, one of which is on civic disposition.

The results of previous research surveys have revealed how phubbing impacts the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students. The impact of phubbing on civic disposition is none other than due to the effects caused by phubbing itself where the phenomenon clearly makes interactions ineffective, damages interpersonal communication that occurs, disrupts the self-control of individuals who do it, raises feelings of exclusion and disrespect which has an impact on self-confidence and in certain situations raises conflict between individuals. These affected parts are things that relate to the character or disposition of a citizen.

Civic disposition is one of the three dimensions of civic competence according to Branson's theory. The civic disposition consists of several things such as courtesy, respect and interaction with fellow humans, self-responsibility, concern for society, self-confidence and empathy ([Dwiridotjahjono & Iryanti, 2015](#)). Meanwhile, ([Komalasari, 2009](#)) in her research states that conceptually, civic disposition includes the character of a citizen such as civic awareness, responsibility, self-discipline, civic-mindedness, open-mindedness, compromise, compassion, generosity, and loyalty to the nation along with the principles contained in it. Civic disposition also has an affective domain that includes behavioral traits such as feelings, interests, attitudes, emotions, and values.

When phubbing occurs, individuals who behave phubbing have shown attitudes and behaviors that do not respect or appreciate the other person. Individuals who phubbing also (phubbers) do not reflect the character of a good citizen because they do not show courtesy, willingness to listen, respect (care), unable to control and control themselves over their desire/obsession to play smartphones. In some cases, high school students in Majalengka Regency explained that they behaved phubbing because they did not feel confident, while confidence is one of the characteristics of a new citizen character. Therefore, the attitudes displayed from phubbing behavior are contradictory to civic disposition which is an important dimension of a citizen's competence. The attitudes or actions displayed in the phubbing phenomenon also indicate that the phubbing perpetrator shows an irresponsible attitude towards the interaction process he is doing with his interactions where the parties involved in the interaction process should provide positive feedback to each other so that the direction

of interaction becomes effective, gives meaning, and can achieve its goals. Therefore, when the research results show a decrease in self-confidence, empathy, respect, politeness, and emotional management due to phubbing, this shows that phubbing rubs and has an impact on the parts contained in the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students which are part or dimensions of civic competence, both in private and public characters.

Phubbing which reflects actions or attitudes that are contradictory to civic disposition will certainly have an impact and problem on the development of the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students. This is because phubbing can disrupt the process of communication and interaction which is a medium or forum for developing social skills and also the personality of a young citizen. Majalengka Regency high school students who do phubbing will not receive positive input from the communication and interaction process that occurs which is important for developing their competence as young citizens in the social skills dimension. In fact, the interaction and communication processes carried out can teach and provide meaningful experiences to Majalengka Regency High School students such as the experience of discussing or dialoguing, exchanging ideas, respecting others, solving problems, practicing communication skills and self-focus, increasing self-confidence to engage in social interactions, and various other positive experiences. These experiences will help Majalengka Regency high school students have the character of a good citizen, because as expressed by ([Winataputra, 2001](#)) where civic disposition is formed from a series of knowledge and experiences that a citizen goes through. Especially as the current young generation, high school students in Majalengka Regency are one of the most important elements of society where the world's nations, including Indonesia, are entering a new phase of modern life, namely Society 5.0 so that they are required to have competencies as good citizens which include aspects of character (civic disposition). For this reason, phubbing that occurs clearly disrupts the process of forming and developing civic disposition in high school students in Majalengka Regency.

If left unchecked, phubbing can transform into a habit and habituation in society (normalization of the phubbing phenomenon), especially high school students who are part of young citizens. This habituation will affect the decline in the civic disposition of high school students in Majalengka Regency. When phubbing behavior or actions are habituated, someone who does it will constantly have interpersonal communication and self-control problems which cause them not to have good communication skills and self-control. They will also not gain knowledge and experiences such as problem solving, discussion, critical thinking, respect, consciousness, listening skills, and other positive characters that can be obtained through the process of interaction with other individuals in various social landscapes. Of course, this can have an impact on other competencies in the civic disposition dimension such as the ability to participate, democracy, respect, and so on.

Research conducted by ([Rahmat & Tanshzil, 2017](#)) revealed that there are six things that are aspects of emotions that must be able to be felt by someone to become a human being with character, namely: 1) conscience, 2) self-esteem, 3) empathy, 4) loving the good, 5) self-control, and 6) humility. Meanwhile, moral action is how to make moral knowledge and feelings can be realized into real action. Thus, phubbing which shows attitudes of lack of self-confidence, empathy and indicates poor self-control is clearly something that can interfere with someone, in this case high school students in Majalengka Regency, who have emotional aspects that they must feel to become human beings with character. Moreover, high school students themselves have entered the middle adolescent phase (15 years) to the late adolescent phase (17-20 years) which ranges from experiencing storm and stress ([Wulandari, 2014](#)). Therefore, phubbing is clearly a danger that haunts and stalks students as a young

generation because it can reduce the quality of social interactions in students who are experiencing a period of self-formation and they often do not realize their disinterest in the social environment around them ([Garrido et al, 2021](#)).

In fact, as revealed by ([Winataputra, 2001](#)) that civic disposition itself is an aspect that grows gradually from experiences and learned knowledge which is then expected to sharpen the understanding and awareness of a citizen. Therefore, phubbing can greatly disrupt the formation of the civic disposition because the phenomenon can grow from the environments where a young citizen learns various knowledge and experiences. Thus, awareness related to the phubbing phenomenon is an important part to have so that the formation of civic disposition is not distracted by it and young citizens including high school students can have readiness and stability to face the challenges and dynamics of the times.

Currently, all of us including Majalengka Regency High School students are entering a new stage in the development of modern human life, namely the Society 5.0 era which is full of challenges and demands. Society 5.0 itself is a concept of a human-centered and techno-based society. This concept aims to make it easier for humans to achieve their various needs with the use of modern technology-based science, such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), and robots ([Fauzi et al., 2023](#)). The Society 5.0 concept is also part of the fifth science and technology plan promoted by the Japanese government as a society that has a future in realizing its vision or ideals. The rapid innovation and development of technology is very influential and makes changes in human social life. The physical world and the virtual world no longer have boundaries so that the lifestyle and behavior of individuals will undergo a significant transformation. This makes the role of technology truly a necessity of life for individuals ([Marisa, 2021](#)).

In line with the previous explanation, Deputy Assistant Deputy for Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Education of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK) Raden Wijaya Kusuma Wardhana also explained that in this Society 5.0 era, humans are positioned as the main component. For this reason, humans are required to have three main abilities in welcoming the Society 5.0 era, namely creativity, critical thinking, communication and collaboration. Furthermore, Raden Wijaya Kusuma Wardhana also stated that learning today must have four mandatory competencies in it consisting of knowledge, skills, attitude, and values needed by students. These four mandatory competencies must be mastered by students through interactions that they obtain directly in their lives, both from schools, peer groups, families, and the surrounding environment ([Kemenko PMK, 2021](#)).

Society 5.0 itself is part of the globalization process that occurs and this globalization further emphasizes the existence of Society 5.0. Globalization and Society 5.0 request that civic education develop civic competence for the younger generation, including Majalengka Regency high school students in which according to Branson's theory, within the civic competence there is a civic disposition ([Komalasari & Sapriya, 2016](#)).

That is why civic disposition is needed as one of the important competencies that a young citizen must have. Civic disposition relates to the attitudes, character and values that become the motivational force for citizens both individually and socially. This will influence a person to act or do something, because they will act based on their value preferences. Civic disposition is also an aspect that will make young citizens such as Majalengka Regency high school students have the main abilities to welcome Society 5.0, namely creativity, critical thinking, communication and collaboration. Because through civic disposition, Majalengka Regency high school students will reflect private and public characters that are in line with the main abilities to welcome Society 5.0 conveyed by the Deputy Assistant for Early Childhood,

Basic and Secondary Education of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK) Raden Wijaya Kusuma Wardhana. Civic disposition is also linear and in line with the required competencies needed in the Society 5.0 era, namely attitude and value because civic disposition contains characters such as confidence, courtesy, respect for others, discipline, willingness to listen, critical thinking, ability to compromise, moral responsibility, which reflect the values of a good citizen (good citizenship). Through the characters and attitudes (both private and public) that exist in civic disposition, Majalengka Regency high school students as young citizens in the Society 5.0 era can use technology wisely there which can then realize harmonious collaboration between humans as users and technology as the main media in the Society 5.0 concept because they have good attitudes, values, and the ability to communicate and collaborate because of their civic disposition.

Budimansyah revealed that there are several important competencies as indicators of a smart and good citizen such as the ability to see and approach problems as a member of a global society, the ability to work together with others, the ability to accept, understand, and appreciate differences, and so on ([Susanto & Komalasari, 2015](#)). Some of these competencies are also very much needed in the current era of Society 5.0, where a young global citizen must be able to utilize the use of technology wisely which can help them to be able to solve problems in global society such as the problem of phubbing, smartphones in the era of Society 5.0 as technological devices that streamline human activities must be applied as a medium that is able to make us work together and not instead become a medium that distracts the interaction process and ultimately interferes with us as citizens in solving problems of nation and state and even global.

However, phubbing actually makes humans complacent and carried away by the technology itself. Phubbing shows the individual's inability to use technology wisely. This means that technological literacy as the literacy needed to face Society 5.0 is still not good enough. Phubbing also distracts the competencies that must be developed by Majalengka Regency high school students as the younger generation to welcome Society 5.0, such as the ability to communicate well and collaborate, have a good attitude and values as a citizen. Therefore, it is important for us, especially Majalengka Regency high school students, to be able to have awareness in developing civic disposition and also good technological literacy so that they can wisely and wisely utilize smartphone technology amid the challenges of the ongoing Society 5.0 era. The results of this study provide a basis that phubbing is a real threat to the civic disposition of the younger generation, which is a fundamental dimension for the creation of good young citizen competencies.

Thus, based on various reviews in this sub-chapter, it can be seen that phubbing clearly has a significant effect on the degradation of the civic disposition of Majalengka Regency high school students. Civic disposition itself is an important and fundamental dimension that forms the civic competence of a citizen so that civic disposition is important for Majalengka Regency high school students to have as the front guard in facing the challenges and demands of Society 5.0. The impacts of phubbing itself have been reviewed based on the results of a research survey conducted on Majalengka Regency high school students where phubbing distracts from the ability to communicate and collaborate where it is an important component to welcome the Society 5.0 era. Phubbing also shows interaction disturbances which have implications for the attitudes and values of Majalengka Regency high school students as citizens, while these attitudes and values are important aspects in the Society 5.0 era. Allowing and normalizing phubbing behavior means allowing modern society, including Majalengka Regency high school students, to be complacent about technology and have poor technological literacy. In fact, the era of Society 5.0 requires humans to become the main pillar

for applying and utilizing technology into something that can support modern human life including the life of the nation and state. Meanwhile, when phubbing is allowed, it shows the inability of humans to have the literacy and competencies needed in the era of Society 5.0.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study also reveal that phubbing has a significant impact on the decline in civic disposition of high school students in Majalengka Regency. From the results of the linear regression test, the coefficient of determination where R Square shows a value of 0.234. The impact of phubbing on civic disposition itself can be analyzed from the communication disturbances that occur which ultimately make the interaction experiences that shape the development of civic disposition become distracted. In fact, civic disposition itself is an important aspect to have to build competence as a good citizen. Especially in the era of Society 5.0 as it is today, which requires maturity and character readiness in order to wisely use and direct technology as the main tool used by modern humans, not the other way around, where the phubbing phenomenon actually makes humans part of the technology flow.

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6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The author confirms and guarantees that this paper is free from all forms of plagiarism.

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