



THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED ACTIVENESS ON SELF-CONFIDENCE IN SEMESTER IV AND VI STUDENTS OF THE ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM AT THE ISLAMIC COLLEGE OF TEBING TINGGI DELI

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ABSTRACT

This research uses a quantitative approach, in which symptoms are measured using numbers. The results of this study, from the results of calculations using the IBM SPSS Statistics version 22 for windows it is known that the tcount is 8.577. With $\alpha = 5\%$, $dk = 62 - 2 = 60$, a table value of 1,670 is obtained. From these figures it can be seen that $tcount (8.577) > ttable (1.670)$, as well as the significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$, it can be concluded if the hypothesis is accepted, it means that there is an effect of organizational activity on the confidence of Semester IV and VI Students of the Islamic Religious Education Study Program Tebingtinggi Islamic High School Deli. Based on the Adjusted R Square value of 0.543 or 54.3%, this shows that if the activity activeness variable can explain the confidence variable of 54.3% the remaining 45.7% (100% - 54.3%) is explained by the variables Other variables not included in this study such as interpersonal communication, campus environment, learning achievement, peers, etc. are not meticulous in this study. From the results of a simple linear regression equation that has the formulation $Y = a + bX + \epsilon$, the equation is $Y = 19.032 + 0.855X$. Which means that the constant value (a) of the dependent variable (Y), namely the confidence of 19,032, is positive indicating the predicted value of the average confidence variable will continue to rise by 19,032 units even though the activeness variable is zero, and the the regression coefficient value of the active variable is organized (X) amounted to 0. 855 indicating a positive sign which means that it shows the magnitude of the role of the organized activity variable (X) on self-confidence with the assumption that the organized activity variable (X) is constant. This means that if the activeness factor increases by 1 unit of value, then it is predicted that self-confidence will increase by 0.855 unit of value assuming the variable of activeness is constant.

Keywords: *Organizational Active, Confidence*

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is essentially a process of fostering natural resources that emphasizes efforts to develop the personal aspects of students, both physically and spiritually. Education is a country's way of preparing superior human resources. National education itself aims to educate the nation's life and develop Indonesian people as a whole, have noble character, have knowledge and skills.

Higher education is one of the educational institutions that is expected to be able to realize and realize a national education goal. Tertiary institutions are expected to be able to educate prospective graduates in certain scientific fields, develop talents, interests, and self-confidence of a student through the development of student activities. Through various student activities it is hoped that it can support the improvement of the quality of intellectual abilities and attitude abilities.

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Students can be said to be a group of young people who are studying or studying at universities with certain majors or programs. Learn science, learn to organize, learn to socialize and learn to be a leader. Besides the pile of college assignments they have to complete a pile of organizational work. Their busy organizational activities certainly take up a lot of time and energy, but the positive value from the organizational experience they get is also as students who have courage and high self-confidence, where they are forged to always believe that they are capable of making big changes.

The existence of a university organization is often associated with the activeness of its members and vice versa, activists are definitely related to campus organizations. According to Suryabrata, activity is how many people express themselves, manifest their feelings and thoughts in spontaneous actions. Thus the activity of actions carried out by someone spontaneously through activities by devoting all the potential that exists within oneself, activists are a term for students who are active in organizational activities.¹

Students are a supporting component of the country's progress, students are expected to be able to contribute through their intellectual capacity, so that the college period should be put to good use. Participating in activities in student activity units does not mean leaving your college learning assignments. Students can apply the knowledge gained in lectures. Besides that, it helps students appear active, both on and off campus. According to Setiawan in Wahyu et al, students set up organizations due to certain goals, where these goals can only be achieved through actions that are carried out jointly and by mutual agreement whether the aim is for profit, giving action, religion, health care, sports achievements, development and so on. etc.²

Student organizations are a media liaison between the world of education or campus and social life. When a student often faces problems in student organizations, indirectly the student is practicing to live in society. Student organizations bring each of its members to have direct contact with life in the world of work, in student organizations members are taught to develop soft skills. Naturally by procuring activities, starting from the planning stage to the evaluation stage.

According to Leny and Tomy, there are positive attitudes that students receive from participating in student organization activities, including the ability to speak, easy to get along with, can make it easier for students to quickly adapt to the environment they are facing and not be awkward in relationships; mental strength, because in their daily activities they are used to getting praise, as well as criticism and other challenges.³

Confidence is an attitude of confidence in one's own abilities so that the person concerned is not too worried about his actions, can feel free to do things he likes and is responsible for his actions, is warm and polite in interacting with others, can accept and appreciate other people, have the drive to excel and be able to recognize their strengths and weaknesses. Confidence is very important for individual growth and development. Self-confidence is a person's belief in all aspects of the advantages he has and this belief makes him feel capable of being able to achieve various goals in his life.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Organized Activity

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, liveliness comes from the word active which means active in working, trying. Activeness means activity or busyness.⁴ Meanwhile, the Organization

¹S. Suryabrata, Educational Psychology (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001). h. 128.

²Wahyu Setianingsih & Dedi Kusmayadi, The Relationship Between Organizational Interest and Assertiveness in Students, Journal Soul Vol. 1 No.2, September 2008. h. 126.

³Leny & P. Tommy YS Suyasa, Organizational Activeness and Interpersonal Competence (Bandung: Tarumanegara University, Journal of Phronesis, Vol. 8 Number 1, June 2006). h. 212

⁴Depdikbud, Big Indonesian Dictionary, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2002). h. 23



according to the General Indonesian Dictionary is the arrangement and rules of various parts (people and so on) so that it is an orderly unit.⁵ *Organizing* comes from the word *organism* which means creating a structure with integrated parts in such a way that their relationship to each other is bound by a relationship to the whole. Organization according to Philip Selznick as quoted by Hasibuan is a dynamic system that is always changing and adapting to internal and external pressures and is always in a continuous process of evolution.⁶

According to Al-Baghawi, the meaning of the verse above is that humans should remain in their place and not move from that place. In addition, in this verse many commentators explain that this verse is a line in war. So the verse indicates the purpose of the line of war, which is to try to carry out the obligation, namely *jihad* in the way of Allah and gain victory.⁷

2.2. Elements of the Organization

According to Wursanto, in simple terms, the organization has three elements, and the three elements of the organization do not stand alone, but are interrelated or interrelated so that they form a unified whole. The elements are:

- a. *Man*. In organizational or institutional life, they are often referred to as employees or personnel. Employees or personnel consist of all members or citizens of the organization, which according to their functions and levels consist of elements of leadership as an element of the highest leadership of the organization, managers who lead a work unit in accordance with their respective functions and workers.
- b. Cooperation. What is meant by cooperation is an act of helping or an act carried out jointly to achieve a common goal.

2.3. Organizational Benefits for Students

Organization is an activity that is not mandatory or an important choice for students to participate in during their studies so that it completes learning outcomes as a whole. The benefits of student organization activities are:

- a. Train to work together in the form of multi-disciplinary work teams
- b. Fostering an attitude of independence, confidence, discipline, and responsibility
- c. Organizational training
- d. Practice communicating and expressing opinions in public
- e. Fostering and developing interests and talents
- f. Adding insight
- g. Increasing a sense of concern and sensitivity to society and the environment students develop critical, productive, creative, innovative abilities.⁸

Based on the description above, it can be seen that by participating in student organization activities they will get many benefits, including training in cooperation, adding insight and building confidence to appear in public. In addition, students can also gain broad insights so that in terms of learning achievement it is hoped that they can also increase.

2.4. Self Confidence

Confidence is one aspect of personality that is important in human life. In general, the term self-confidence is often associated with an individual's ability to take actions that not only carry physical risks, but also psychological risks. According to Hartono in Nur'asyah, self-confidence is an individual who applies it in everyday life and dares to express his wishes and opinions to

⁵Ibid. h. 814

⁶M. Hasibuan, *Organization and Basic Motivation to Increase Productivity*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003). h. 26

⁷Ibid. h. 165.

⁸Silvia Sukirman, *Guidance for Studying in Higher Education*, (Jakarta: Pelangi Cendekia, 2004). h.

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lecturers, friends, or their parents. The formation of self-confidence in an individual causes the individual to be more creative, dare to take risks which in the end can produce a skill.⁹

Confidence is a belief in the human soul that any challenge in life must be faced by doing something. Confidence is born from the realization that if you decide to do something, something must be done. Self-confidence will come from an individual's awareness that the individual has the determination to do anything, until the goal he wants is achieved.¹⁰

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. Quantitative research methods, as stated by Sugiyono that research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, are used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of testing established hypotheses.¹¹ This type of research can also be referred to as field research, namely direct observation of the object under study, in order to obtain relevant data. This research is a type of qualitative research, in which the symptoms to be studied are measured using numbers. The research location is the place where the research will be conducted. The research location is expected to be able to provide the information needed by a researcher in the research being appointed. The place of this research is located at Tebingtinggi Deli Islamic High School which is located on Jl. T. Imam Bonjol No. 16 A City of High Cliffs.

Data collection techniques are very influential in a study, because selecting the right data collection techniques will result in relevant and accurate data being obtained. Data collection techniques used in this study are:

1. Questionnaire (Questionnaire). Questionnaires are data collection instruments that are carried out by giving a set of questions or written questions to respondents, with the hope that they will respond to these questions. Questionnaires are efficient data collection instruments when the researcher knows exactly the variables to be measured and knows what is expected of the respondent. In addition, the questionnaire is also suitable for use if the number of respondents is large enough. The distribution of questionnaires or questionnaires is given to a predetermined sample that is randomly selected (random sampling).
2. Observation. Observation is a research method in which researchers make direct observations on research objects. Observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Instruments for collecting data by observation are used when researchers are concerned with human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and when the observed respondents are not too large.
3. Documentation. Documentation can be done by collecting some information about data and facts related to problems and research objectives, both from published and unpublished document sources, books, scientific journals, newspapers, magazines, websites and others.
4. Library Studies. The literature study used aims to strengthen the truth of the research results carried out, by looking for concepts that are relevant to the problem to be studied. To support and strengthen the research results, references such as books and materials related to the problem under study are used.

⁹Nur'asyah, *The Relationship Between Self-Confidence and Adjustment of Students' Perceptions of Mathematics Learning Outcomes in State Junior High Schools throughout Medan*, (Educational Technology Study Program: Postgraduate Program, Medan State University, 2005). h. 35

¹⁰Bakty Subakti, *Confidence Source of Success and Independence*, (Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2000). h. 10

¹¹Sugiyono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*, (Bandung: Afabeta, 2011). h.



4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of data analysis using tools IBM SPSS Statistics version 22 for windows tcount value is obtained 8,577. With $\alpha = 5\%$, $dk = 62 - 2 = 60$, the ttable value is obtained 1,670. From these figures it can be seen that $tcount (8,577) > ttable (1,670)$, likewise with a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$ then it can be concluded if the hypothesis is accepted, it means there is the effect of being active in an organization on the self-confidence of Semester IV and VI Students of the Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Tebingtinggi Deli Islamic High School.

From the output results *coefficients* above, the simple linear regression equation has the formulation $Y = a + bX + \epsilon$, so that the equation $Y =$ is obtained $19,032 + 0.855X$. The description of the simple linear regression equation is as follows:

- a. The constant value (a) of the dependent variable (Y), namely self-confidence is 19.032, which is positive, indicating that the average predictive value of the self-confidence variable will still increase by 19.032 units even though the active variable is zero in organization.
- b. The regression coefficient value of the activeness in organizing variable (X) is 0.855 showing a positive sign, which means it shows the large role of the activeness in organizing variable (X) on self-confidence assuming the variable activeness in organizing (X) is constant. This means that if the organizational activity factor increases by 1 value unit, it is predicted that self-confidence will increase by 0.855 value units assuming the organizational activity variable is constant.

From the output *summary models* above, the value can be determined *Adjusted R Square* by 0,543 or 54.3%. This shows that the activeness variable in organizing can explain the self-confidence variable of 54.3%, the remaining 45.7% ($100\% - 54.3\%$) is explained by other variables not included in this study such as interpersonal communication, campus environment, academic achievement, peers, and so on were not examined in this study.

One of the skills that must be possessed to be able to increase self-confidence is being active in an organization. Students who are active in organizations are students who tend to be happy to involve themselves in the implementation of various events and activities held by campus and off-campus organizations, for example by becoming committee members or organizational administrators. In carrying out their duties as committee members and organizational administrators, students are often faced with situations of cooperation with other people.

Students who are active in organizations have greater opportunities to interact with other individuals. This certainly enriches the experience of those who are actively involved in the organization. Students who are active in organizations deal with individuals with various personality traits. Through organizational activities, students are encouraged to become more active individuals in their organizations. Thus it can be understood that generally students who are active in various organizations will have better self-confidence.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been described, it can be concluded as follows:

1. From the results of calculations using the IBM SPSS Statistics tool version 22 for windows it is known that the tcount is equal to 8,577. With $\alpha = 5\%$, $dk = 62 - 2 = 60$, the ttable value is obtained 1,670. From these figures it can be seen that $tcount (8,577) > ttable (1,670)$, likewise with a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$ then it can be concluded if the hypothesis is accepted, it means there is the effect of being active in an organization on the self-confidence of Semester IV and VI Students of the Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Tebingtinggi Deli Islamic High School.

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2. Based on value *Adjusted R Square* by 0,543 or 54.3%, then this shows that the active variable in organizing can explain the self-confidence variable of 54.3%, the remaining 45.7% (100% - 54.3%) is explained by other variables not included in this study such as interpersonal communication, campus environment, academic achievement, peers, and so on were not examined in this study.
3. From the results of the simple linear regression equation which has the formulation $Y = a + bX + \varepsilon$, the equation $Y = 19,032 + 0.855X$ is obtained. Which means that the constant value (a) of the dependent variable (Y), namely self-confidence of 19.032, is a positive sign indicating that the average predictive value of the self-confidence variable will still increase by 19.032 units even though the activeness variable in organizing is zero, and the regression coefficient value of the variable activeness in organizing (X) of 0.855 shows a positive sign, which means it shows the magnitude of the role of the variable activeness in organizing (X) on self-confidence assuming the variable activeness in organizing (X) is constant. This means that if the organizational activity factor increases by 1 value unit, it is predicted that self-confidence will increase by 0.855 value units assuming the organizational activity variable is constant.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions described above, suggestions are put forward as implications of the research results as follows:

1. For Tebingtinggi Deli Islamic High School, student activity in organizations needs to be increased by providing directions and providing an understanding of the importance of being active in an organization
2. For active Tebingtinggi Deli Islamic College Students who participate in organizations on campus and off campus, they must be even more active in contributing creative ideas so that this can be used as a provision to be critical which will affect the confidence of every student.
3. For future researchers, in this study the researchers did not pay much attention to other factors besides the active aspects of being in an organization that could increase student self-confidence. It is suggested to future researchers with the same topic to pay more attention to other factors that the researcher has not yet examined.



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