

 — FAI UNISMUH MAKASSAR —	International Conference on Actual Islamic Studies		
	Vol. 3, No. 1	Agustus 2024	e-ISSN: 2988-7925

Relationship Self Control and Social Sensitivity with Student Legitimacy in Madrasah Aliyah Se-South Tambun District

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Abstrak

Kata Kunci: Self Control; Sosial Sensitivity; Relegiusitas Siswa

Di zaman modern yang serba canggih, manusia dituntut untuk bisa menyesuaikan dengan modernitasnya, hal ini kadang menimbulkan titik balik yang berbeda seperti dua sisi mata uang, dimana ada hal *Positif* dan juga *Negatif*, disinilah remaja dituntut untuk memiliki *Self Control* terhadap dirinya masing-masing, agar meminimalisir hal-hal negative yang tidak diinginkan. Namun demikian, remaja juga dituntut untuk memiliki *Sosial Sensitivity* agar dapat mempertahankan hal yang baik dalam *Religiusitas* Siswa. Karena kadang-kadang kecanduan *gadget* atau asyik bermain dengan media sosialnya membuat seseorang tidak bisa lepas dari alat tersebut, sehingga hal ini menjadikan individu tidak peduli dengan apa yang terjadi di lingkungan sekitarnya. Metode yang di gunakan adalah Kuantitatif, Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *Proposional random*, dengan bantuan program SPSS 22 for Windows serta digunakan untuk menguji validitas data penelitian yang telah dikumpulkan. Hasil penelitian sementara menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara *Self Control* dan *Sosial Sensitivity* terhadap *Relegiusitas* Siswa.

Abstract

Keywords: Self Control, Sosial Sensitivity, dan Relegiusitas Siswa

In this modern, sophisticated era, humans are required to be able to adapt to modernity, this sometimes creates different turning points like two sides of a coin, where there are positive and negative things, this is where teenagers are required to have self-control over themselves, in order to minimize unwanted negative things. However, teenagers are also required to have Social Sensitivity in order to maintain good things in Student Religiosity. Because sometimes being addicted to gadgets or being engrossed in playing with social media means that a person cannot be separated from these devices, so this makes the individual not care about what is happening in the

surrounding environment. The method used is quantitative, the sampling technique is proportional random, with the help of the SPSS 22 for Windows program and is used to test the validity of the research data that has been collected. Temporary research results show that there is a relationship between Self Control and Social Sensitivity on Student Religiousness.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of modern times, access to both positive and negative information is easy to access, therefore *Self Control* (self-control) is very important, in order to minimize things that are not desirable in the behavior of adolescent children. Self-control in modern technological advances is very important, given the reduced interaction in the real world, so that social sensitivity begins to decline and sometimes even communication in one family is less harmonious because even though they gather in the same place they are busy with their respective gadgets.

Adolescence is one of the periods of development where at this time is a transition from childhood to adulthood, at this time individuals often experience certain behaviors such as sleep disorders, due to hormonal adjustments, changes in physical shape, difficulty controlling feelings, and various adolescent problems.(Averill 1973)

Adolescents are synonymous with times of crisis, adolescents have the opportunity to try various behaviors that sometimes conform to the rules or sometimes do not conform to the rules. The behavior of trying many things in terms is called identity exploration.

Teenagers have impulses that operate on them in favor of momentary pleasure. If the dominant is the one who controls the teenager, then it can make him no matter what rules limit him. Teens can make breaking decisions regardless of guilt. Adolescents can act recklessly without thinking further about the negative consequences that will be obtained.(Ningsih 2018)

Self Control It is the individual's ability to control impulses, or stimuli that come. If a teenager does not have good self-control, it will be dominated by the urge to carry out aggression behavior towards others, self-control that is not trained properly will affect the individual in the later developmental period as an adult, during which time a person has been required to form self-control. (Ningsih 2018)

Social sensitivity or *Social Sensitivity* can be interpreted as a person's action to react quickly and appropriately to objects or social situations in the surrounding environment. Social sensitivity needs to be further developed to reduce egocentrism and develop empathy for others around you.(Calhoun and Acocella 1990)

Social sensitivity along with technological advances, experiencing a very dominant degradation, the convenience offered by technology makes young people seem not to need others, for example When a disaster

occurs people do not immediately help, but instead vidiokan first.(Nurdiansyah 2016)

Some examples of social sensitivity are: sharing with others, being willing to help others in need, having the courage to apologize when making mistakes, and respecting others who have different conditions. Therefore, social sensitivity must be developed, especially in addressing social problems that occur in the community.(Rusdi 2018)

In social development, children will experience development according to their age, starting from kindergarten, elementary, junior high, and high school / MA, to adulthood and society. Social interaction that everyone does can cause someone to become close and feel together, or vice versa can cause someone to become distant and excluded from an interpersonal relationship. It all depends on a person's attitude or treatment of social sensitivity and empathy for others. About how someone treats others will later have an impact on ourselves.(Nurdiansyah 2016)

Self Control includes aspects of controlling behavior, aspects of cognitive control and aspects of controlling decisions.(Averill 1973)

The aspect of *religiosity* according to the Islamic perspective is a religion that is rational, practical and comprehensive. Sharia is perfect, comprehensive, complete and symul. Religiosity according to the Islamic

perspective is all aspects of the life of the Islamic ummah, as stated in Sura Al-Baqoroh 208:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ادْخُلُوا فِي السِّلْمِ كَافَّةً
وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطَوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ ۚ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ
مُبِينٌ (208)

Meaning: *O believers, enter you into the whole of Islam, and do not follow the steps of Satan, Truly Satan is a real enemy to you. (QS: Al Baqoroh: 208)*

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a quantitative research method, with Self Control being the first independent variable and Social Sensitivity being the 2nd independent variable (and) and Religiosity is a related variable (Y) of this research population, namely Madrasah Aliyah students in South Tambun district. The sample technique used is proportional random sampling technique. The data collection used is by questionnaire. The scale used is a scale $X1x^2$ Likert. (Ridwan 2010)

Sample is the part and number of characteristics that the population has.

The data retrieval technique uses the *slovin method* with an error of 5%-10% with the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + ne^2}$$

N = Population

n = Samplw

ne²= Error error.

(Sugiono, 2015)

The total population of all Madrasah Aliyah students for the 2023/2024 academic year is 120 students, thus the sample obtained is:

$$n = \frac{120}{1 + 120 (0.05)^2}$$

$$92.30769 = \text{rounded } 92$$

Samples are set using techniques *proportional random sampling*. With this sampling technique, the author uses the number of samples proportionally to the population in each research site. (Abdullah 2015)

A detailed description of the population and sample can be seen in the following table:

Table.1 Recapitulation of population and sample size.

NO	Kelas	JUMLAH POPULASI SISWA	JUMLAH SAMPEL
1.	Sekolah A	40	31
2.	Sekolah B	40	31
3.	Sekolah C	40	30
	JUMLAH	120	92

The data obtained uses primary data and skunder data. Primary data are obtained directly from the object of research with questionnaires. *Questionnaire* What is used is a closed questionnaire, which is a questionnaire that requires short answers that have been provided by researchers by giving checklist marks (✓) on the alternative answers chosen. (Mahmud 2011)

Before conducting research, researchers first tested the scale to get validation and scalability of the scale. Furthermore, the researchers distributed the questionnaire on a predetermined scale. After that, researchers process the data using descriptive statistical data analysis techniques.

This research instrument uses the Likert scale to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people, about social phenomena. With the Likert scale, the variables measured are described into independent variables then the indicator is used as a benchmark point to compile instrument items in the form of statements. (Irfan Syahroni 2022)

The questionnaire is distributed about attitude statements using the form of a Likert scale consisting of 5 answer options: always (S1), often (Sr), sometimes (KD), rarely (jr), never (TP). each alternative answer can be given a certain score which can be seen according to the following table:

Table 2 Criteria for scoring attitude statement items

No	Alternative Answers	Positif	Negatif
1.	Always	5	1
2.	Often	4	2
3.	Sometimes	3	3
4.	Seldom	2	4
5.	Never	1	5

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS.

Variables (learning disciplines).X2

Conceptual definition.

The instrument is developed from the variable Self control () and the variable Social Sensitivity (), then detailed into sub-variables of sub-variables made indicators to be developed into items. then netted using an instrument in the form of a research scale on attitude statements with a range of answers scale five. $x_1 x_2$ (Sugiono 20015)

The instrument is first tested before being used in research. Instrument testing intends to look at validity and reliability. Invalid items are then discarded and not used as a measurement tool in research. measurements are carried out in real situations according to what is experienced, what is desired. (Sugiono 20015)

The skunder data is research data indirectly, through intermediaries obtained and recorded by other parties. secondary data is generally a evidence, records or historical reports that have been compiled in documentary data archives that are published and that are not published. skunder data in this study uses student report cards for the variable 'Y

Test Instrument Validity.

According to Sugiyono, "validity is a measure that shows the levels of validity or validity "before the instrument is disseminated to obtain research data, the validity of the

learning discipline instrument is first tested. An instrument is said to be valid if it is able to measure what it wants to measure. The formula used to test the validity of learning discipline instruments is the *product moment* correlation formula as follows:

$$\frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X^2)\} \{N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y^2)\}}}$$

Reliability Test.

After testing the validity then proceed with the reliability test. A measuring instrument in Katakana is reliable if the measuring instrument is reliable, consistent or stable. A valid learning instrument is calculated for reliability before being tested to the sample class

Reliability test for learning discipline instruments in the form of questionnaires using the *Cronbach alpha formula* with the formula:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{k}{(k-1)} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum s_1}{s_1} \right]$$

Information:

r_{11} : Reliability coefficient

$\sum$: The number of score variances per items

s_1 : Total variance

k : Number of items

To find the variance of each question item and the total variance can use the formula:

$$s = \frac{\sum x_1^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n}$$

Information:

s_i : Score variance per item

$\sum X_i^2$: Number of squares of items

$(\sum X_i^2$: Number of items squared
right X_i

N : Number of respondents

Then sum up all the varieties of items.(Irfan Syahroni 2022)

Reliability testing with the *Alpha Cronbach* formula is carried out using SPSS 21.00 standards used in determining whether or not a research instrument is generally a comparison between R count and R table, at a confidence level of 95% or a significant level of 5% As for the realistic requirements of a measuring instrument if it produces a value greater than 0.600.

The results of the self-control and social sensitivity reliability tests through a reability analyst, obtained *Crombach alpha* coefficient is 0.73 more than the required standard ($n = 0.06$). These results show that the Self control and Social Sensitivity instruments have a relationship to measure the level of religiosity of students,

Variable (Self Control). x_2

Conceptual definition.

Learning motivation is the encouragement and effort made by students to achieve optimal learning outcomes in accordance with the material taught with the following dimensions

Internal with indicators: self-control for the better, encouragement and hopes and future ideals.

Extensal with indicators: Social sensitivity, sensitivity to the surrounding environment.(Irfan Syahroni 2022)

Operational definition.

Self control and social sensitivity are obtained by students from the results of filling out questionnaires on respondents' answers to situations and conditions that can be felt observed during interactions within the school environment. The questionnaire is submitted with the intention of obtaining parameters regarding the dimensions represented by the indicators described above. Measurements using questionnaires in the form of Likert scales then the questionnaires are tested and analyzed to determine which instruments are included in the valid and invalid categories.

TABLE 3
Instrument

Instrument calibration

Test validity

The validity of the instrument is tested using product moment and pearson correlation analysis is carried out on all instrument items from the learning motivation variable the testing criteria are carried out by comparing r count with r table at the level of $\alpha = 0.05$ if the calculation results turn out to be r count $>$ r table then the instrument items are considered valid, otherwise if r count $<$ r table then it is considered invalid (invalid), Then the instrument cannot be used in research. (Sugiono 20015)

Based on the results of trials using instruments from 18 existing instruments, 14 valid and 4 invalid instruments were obtained.

Reliability test

The Instrument Reliability Coefficient is intended to see the consistent answer to the statement items given by respondents. The analysis tools using SPSS 22.0 can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 4 Reliability Test Results x2 Reability Statistics

Chombach's Alfa	N of item
843	10

The results of the reliability test of the learning motivation instrument through *reliability analysis* with SPSS 22.00 obtained the value of *Cronbach's*

alpha coefficient is 0.843 greater than

Variabel	Dimensi	Indikator	Nomor	Jumlah
Self Control	NO	Class	STUDENT POPULATION NUMBERS	NUMBER OF SAMPLES
		40	31	2.
		31	3.	School C
	30	Dukungan guru	SUM	120
		Apresiasi teman	14,15,16	3
		Lingkungan yang kondusif	No	Alternative Answers
Positive				Always

the required standard ($\alpha = 0.60$) this result shows that the statement item of the learning motivation instrument.

Before conducting research, researchers first tested the scale to get validation and scalability of the scale. Furthermore, the researchers distributed the questionnaire on a predetermined scale. After that, researchers process the data using descriptive statistical data analysis techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Self control can be interpreted as a behavior control activity, behavior control contains the meaning of making considerations first before deciding something to act. The more intense, behavioral control, the higher a person's self-control. ("Riskas Thesis," n.d.)

Every individual has a mechanism that can help regulate and direct behavior, namely Self Control. As one of the personality traits, Self Control in one individual with another is not the same. Some have high self-control and there are individuals who have low self-control.(Calhoun and Acocella 1990)

Almost every student has a social media account, not one, but more than one social media account. This was expressed by several students, especially there are several subjects whose learning process is carried out through social media for occasional meetings. The school also provides *wifi* facilities to access all information in the digital world. The provision of *wifi* facilities is certainly to support activities in the academic and non-academic fields. Although there are still some students who do not use digital media because they do not have the "*tools*".

Self-control is an important thing for an individual when interacting with other individuals, so that individuals can be appreciated by other individuals and accepted by their environment. If self-control can be controlled properly, then individuals will be able to suppress negative behaviors that arise in themselves, be it less controlled behavior physically, verbally, angry aggression or the desire to be hostile to their environment. This is in line with Freud's theory of psychoanalysis which states that aggression behavior is a need of every individual and is also the most

prominent picture of the death instinct (thanatos) because with the aggression behavior an individual will be able to provide a mental balance between the instinct to love (eros) and the instinct to die.(Nurul fatimah Andi 2021)

Social sensitivity or *Social Sensitivity* can be interpreted as a person's action to react quickly and appropriately to objects or social situations in the surrounding environment. Likewise, it must be applied in the school environment, so that students have good social sensitivity. Social sensitivity needs to be further developed to reduce egocentrism and develop empathy for others around you.(Nurhayati et al 2020)

Social sensitivity attitudes can be classified, such as being with friends, being willing to help friends in need, having the courage to apologize when making mistakes, and respecting others who have different conditions. Therefore, social sensitivity must be developed, especially in addressing social problems that occur in the school environment and society, this is in line with the attitude of student legitimacy taught by teachers at school.

As in Law No. 20 of 2003 article 37 paragraph one, it is explained that Islamic religious education is intended to make students become human beings who are pious and have faith in God Almighty and have noble morals. (Rusdi 2018)

CONCLUSION

Reliability testing with the *Alpha Cronbach* formula is carried out using SPSS 21.00 standards used in determining whether or not a research instrument is generally a comparison between R count and R table, at a confidence level of 95% or a significant level of 5%. As for the realistic requirements of a measuring instrument if it produces a value greater than 0.600.

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