

# The Influence of Community Kinship Towards Effectiveness of Student's Activity

1<sup>st</sup> Itje Pangkey

*Public Administration Study Program  
Faculty of Social Science  
Universitas Negeri Manado  
Manado, Indonesia  
Itjepangkey@unima.ac.id*

2<sup>nd</sup> Wellem R. Mawitjere

*Law Science Study Program  
Faculty of Social Science  
Universitas Negeri Manado  
Manado, Indonesia  
wellemmawitjere@unima.ac.id*

3<sup>rd</sup> Jeane E. Langkai

*Public Administration Study Program  
Faculty of Social Science,  
Universitas Negeri Manado  
Manado, Indonesia  
Jeanelangkai@unima.ac.id*

4<sup>th</sup> Thelma Wawointana

*Public Administration Study Program  
Faculty of Social Science  
Universitas Negeri Manado  
Manado, Sulawesi Utara  
thelmawawointana@unima.ac.id*

5<sup>th</sup> Recky H. E. Sendouw

*Public Administration Department  
Faculty of Social Science  
Universitas Negeri Manado  
Manado, Indonesia  
reckysendouw@unima.ac.id*

**Abstract**— This research aims to examine the influence of community kinship, towards effectiveness of student's activity at the level of study program in Manado State University/ Universitas Negeri Manado. The fact shown that currently, national solidarity remains fragile. Why fragile? Caused by "climate" change which is physical environment, technology. Transportation, communication/information, political structure and economy, social structure and culture. Student as the candidate of nation leader. His very age is the identity finding which similar to labelling. Labelling meets the uncertainty, vague "future". "old value" inadequate anymore, Indonesia as the gathering road achieving "unclear" future and a role model quite difficult to be found, in the situation, 'empty soul'. As the consequence of it was the hedonistic behavior, ideology/religion and radicalism. The way to solve the problem is by affirming, socialization and internalization of the relevant values becoming shared value, value operationalizing and strengthening "the effective gathering walk" to achieve future, is begun with being a role model of a leader and lecture, the refraction through program management that carried out values and coaching of Pancasila values that conducted holistically and all together, by means of it a wide kinship community will be established such passing through genetic boundary, race, ethnic, culture and religion. Student executive board is a place to make concrete it through programs and student's activity. Survey research method was used with correlational approach aims to examine the influence of community kinship, towards the effectiveness of student's activity at the study program level at Universitas Negeri Manado. The findings of this study revealed that there is a positive effect of community kinship towards the effectiveness of student activity. The analysis findings that were put in the table of variety analysis showed that regression of the effectiveness of student activity on community kinship was really significant. This conclusion was taken by showing the value on Fcount is 89,17 meanwhile Ftable at the independent numerator degree 1 and denominator 77 at  $\alpha = 0,05$  is 3,96 and Ftable at  $\alpha = 0,01$  is 6,96. By showing the value comparison of Fcount with Ftable so that can be concluded the regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 32,534 + 0.795X$  was really significant. The result of analysis about linier regression as seen in the table of analysis varians it was obtained Fcount= 1,37. Meanwhile Ftable at the independent degree numerator is 30 and

independent degree denominator 47 for each value of Ftable was obtained  $(0,05) = 1,66$  and  $F_{table}(0,01) = 2,06$ . By comparing Fcount value with Ftable it can be seen that Fcount is less than Ftable at  $\alpha = 0,01$ . (Fcount = 1.37 < Ftable = 2,06). By observing linier test criteria so then can be concluded that the regression equation  $\hat{Y} = \hat{Y} = 32,534 + 0.795X$  is linier.

**Keywords**—Community Kinship, Effectiveness of Student's Activity

## I. INTRODUCTION

Globalisation era marked by rapid development of science and technology, priory the informational technology and communication, such had turned the world into a global village. The world had become transparent without nation boundaries. Kenichi Ohmae stated that in the development of global society, nation boundaries in the case of geographic and politics remain same<sup>1</sup> [1], however life is impossibly able to limit global power in the form of information, inovation, and industry which shaped a modern civilization. Next Thomas L. Friedman stated that the development of informational technology had made the "world flat", the phenomenon of technology globalisation indicated a tendency that every competitor have the same opportunity [2].

The spirit of globalisation currently oriented on technology power creating attempt through science domination. In fact, these days global competition is creating a national movement to science capacity acceleration and increasing human resources.

Indonesia is inevitable from this global situation, in praparing professional and competitive character human resources. Education holds a strategic role since it is a conscience and well planned attempt to make concrete the learning atmosphere and process of learning for students actively developing his self potential to posses a religious spiritual power, self control, personality, noble character, even skills that he, society, and nation need. (UU No 20 tahun 2003).

Minister of National Education stated that there are three main problems that need to get attention: vision, competency, and character. Young generation vision, how they view his future and his nation. Competency, how they develop knowledge, interest, attitude, and skill. Character determines moral quality and direction of each young generation in making decision and behaviour [3]. This condition is what actually expected for the creating intelligent charactered human.

Ministries of Research, Technology and Higher Education is an institution that responsible for the success of educational process, had designed a vision, which is "an intelligent human comprehensively and competitively". In behaving towards this vision in higher education in resulting an intelligent and competitive graduation requires more focus on various factors that influencing them in the learning context, educator factor, student, means and infrastructure, and environment and more basically is to develop student potential become intelligence: intellectual, emotional, ethics and spiritual.

Regard with above expectation so that General Director of higher education at the National Coordination Assembly instruction Student Affairs Department 2011 in Jakarta, asserted that students coaching should be prioritized at: 1) intellectual ability enhancement, emotional balance, and student spiritual contemplation, for becoming a responsible and contributing to national competitive power. 2) student development as morality power in realizing democratic, civilized society, fair and based on public participation. 3) the enhancement of means and infrastructure quality to favor student's self development and actualization. Based on priority pattern above then the direction of student advising to the attitude, behaviour and good character. The fact that student have various potential that supposed to be developed and if being ignored, the compensation of overwhelmed energy that student had will lead to deviate behaviour like gank fighting, anarchy, radicalism and etc. According to Syarbaini and Rusdiyanta deviate behaviour is a behaviour that people thought unconventional or inappropriate with the common senses, regulation system, and social norms that prevailed.[4]

Meirawan mentioned the main cause is 'a neglected culture'. [5] Juono Sudharsono stated "a left behind culture". It requires a place to plant cultural values and actualization in every student activity, which is student executive board. The development of student affair life is the integral part in national education system as the complementer of curricular activity. Student organization as one of nation pillars that requires a serious handling since student's age is a golden age to have achievements, and to make wonderful indonesia shall be started by establishing a strong foundation among others is student.

This organization has a function to collect and distribute students aspiration, settle for students affair's program outlines; the conduction of student activity; communication inter-students; potential enhancement as academist human, scientist to be and intellect that beneficial for future; organizational skill training enhancement, management and student leadership; advising and developing nation's candidates which are potential in continuing the continuity of national establishment; to nurture and develop science and technology that were based on religious, academic, ethics, moral and national comprehension norms.[6]

Had we scrutinize the function of student affairs organization, science qualification, technology and art, effective ability and psycomotor that accumulative and student soft skills development. According to Bernthal "Soft Skills adalah personal and interpersonal behaviours that develop and maximies human performance (for example, leadership, coaching, team building, decision making, initiative), Soft skill do not include technical skill, such as financial, computer, quality or assembly skills".[7]

In fact, the development of student's self potential have not fully been done as expected. The fact showed that there was student deviate behaviour that embellished the news whether newspaper or electronic mass media, such crime, amoral, and even rally which disturbing lecture and the factors that estimated as the trigger of that situation among others time and means to express self in the form of extra curricular activity was quite minim. Besides, student board organization had not fully optimized yet in committing their activity. That depicted student affair management program had not fully functioning effectively. Klas Milander in Wahyudi stated learner organization is the cooperative climate that can create a conducive atmosphere for human resources so that they possessed commitment, integrity, and responsible collectively towards the whole performance of organization.[8] the most effective place to conduct student affair activity training is the most beneath student affairs organization which is study program, since study program directly deal with student.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses survey method with correlational approach. Population is the whole subject that will be used in this research that is all boards of student council (HIMAJU and or HIMAPRO) in UNIMA. 364 students. sample definition is just a part subject that being investigate from the whole subject of research. 1 With 79 sample from sampling drawing technique pattern:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd \cdot 2(n+1)}$$

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research covers two variables, which are: community kinship as independent variable and dependent variable which is the effectiveness of student activity.

To obtain data description of research findings of each variable, the following description serves data research description in the form of frequency and histogram of each data variable.

### 1. The effectiveness of student activity

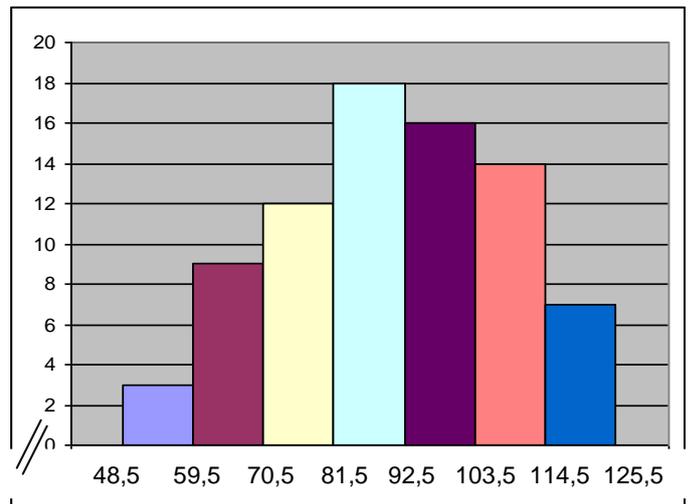
The research to embrace varibel data of student activity was conducted by using instrument in the form of quetionare which composed and were examined until resulting 32 valid item questions of 34 items instrument that were prepared to be tested. By then, theoretically, score of respondent answers were in the range between 32-160.

Based research findings, empirical score obtained are in the range of 49 – 125. Frequency distribution making were conducted by dividing class of distribution in seven classes in its serving can be seen in in the following Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1** Frequency Distribution Data Variable Effectivenss of Student Activity

No.	Interval class	Frequency		
		Absolute	Relative (%)	Cummulative (%)
1	49 – 59	3	3,80	3,80
2	60 – 70	9	11,39	15,19
3	71 – 81	12	15,19	30,38
4	82 – 92	18	22,78	53,16
5	93 – 103	16	20,25	73,41
6	104 – 114	14	17,72	91,13
7	115 – 125	7	8,86	100,00
Total		79	100	-

As seen from frequency distribution list that the most dominant frequency located at 4th interval class with absolute frequency 18 so that it formed relative frequency 22,78%. The lowest frequency located at the 1st interval class or at the range 49-59 with the frequency as much 3 so that absolute frequency was 3,80%. The highest effectiveness of student activity possessed by 7 students who became respondents and can be seen that at the last range that is 115 – 125 from the list of frequency distribution which formed relative frequency was 8,86%. The description concerned with respondent answer in the form of diagram can be seen at the following histogram. This study aims to test the influence of community kinship, towards the effectiveness of student activity at the level of study program in Universitas Negeri Manado.



**Figure 4.1** Histogram Variable of the Effectiveness of Student Activity

As the description obtained from frequency distribution list whereas the most exceed absolute frequency at the range 82 – 92, so that can be seen that the highest diagram possessed by frequency meant at the limit interval class 81,5 and 92,5. The description through histogram making clearer how the answer or respondent statement concern with the effectiveness of student activity.

**2. Community Kinship**

The research to embrace variable data of community kinship were conducted by using instrument in the form of questionnaire which composed and were examined till resulting 24 valid items from 26 question items that were provided to be tested

Thus, theoretically, score of respondent answer was at ther range between 22 – 110. Based on research findings data, it is known that it's empirical score was at the range of 36 – 105. Frequency distribution making were conducted by dividing class of distribution into seven class which the presentation can be seen at the following table 4.4.

**Table 4.2** Data Frequency Distribution Variable of Community Kinship

No.	Interval class	Frequency		
		Absolute	Relative (%)	Cummulative (%)
1	36 – 45	5	5,75	5,75
2	46 – 55	7	10,34	16,09
3	56 – 65	14	16,09	32,18
4	66 – 75	19	25,29	57,47

5	76 – 85	16	20,69	78,16
6	86 – 95	12	14,94	93,10
7	96 – 105	6	6,90	100
Total		79	100	-

As seen at the frequency distribution list that the greatest frequency located at 4th interval class with 19 absolute frequency until forming relative frequency 25,29%. The lowest frequency found at the 1st interval class at the range of 36 – 45 with the frequency as much 5 so that the absolute frequency in the amount of 5,75%.

The statement about the highest community kinship possessed by 6 who become respondent can be seen at the final range which is 96 – 105 from frequency distribution list that forming relative frequency in the amount of 6,90%.

The description concern with respondent answer on form of diagram can be seen at the following histogram as shown at the following picture 4.2.

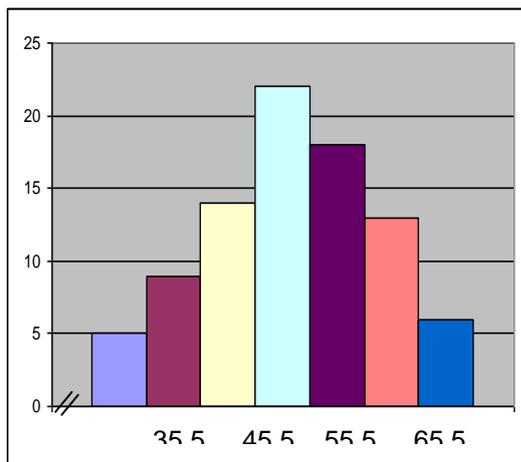


Figure 4.2. Community Kinship Variable Histogram

As the description obtained through frequency distribution list whereas the major absolute frequency in the range of 66 – 75, so then, it can be seen that the highest diagram possessed by the mean frequency at the interval class limit 66,5 with 75,5. The description through histogram make clearer how is the the answer or respondent statement concern with community kinship.

**B. Testing of Analysis Requirements**

In accordance with prevailed norm in statistic parametric test, before the data being analyzed in order to test the hypothesis, first of all it requires to test whether the statistic parametric test had been sufficed or not. At least there are two requirements that must be sufficed in statistic parametric test which are normality and linierity assumption

test. As one of the requirements, then before having analysis to test hypothesis, testing requirement meant supposed to be sufficed. The result of required testing analysis meant be succesively served as following:

**1. Data Normality Testing (Error Estimates)**

Data normality testing error estimates conducted by Liliefors test, with the following criteria:

- H0 : L-hit ≤ L-tab = Normal Distribution Data
- H1 : L-hit > L-tab = Normal Undistributed Data

Based on that testing procedure, data calculation can be conducted, and hypothesis testing for normality error estimates, are as follow:

- a. Normality testing of effectiveness of activity (Y) for community kinship (X)

In accordance with the data calculation of activity effectiveness (Y) student at the level of study program at Universitas Negeri Manado for community kinship (X), obtained L-count in the amount of 0,0012, while L-table ; n=79; α=0.05, which accounts 0.0997. Based on testing criteria, showed that L-count < L-table. Based on this testing criteria, showed that data error estimates effectiveness activity data appraisal (Y) student at the level of study program in Universitas Negeri Manado for community kinship (X) derived from normal distributed population.

Table 4.3

Normality Data Testing

No	Variable	N	L-count	L-tab (α=0,05)	Decision
3	Y atas X	79	0.0012	0.0997	Normal Distribution

Source: Data from attachment

**2. Significance dan Linier Testing**

Other assumption requirement testing is significance dan linier regression equation. Pair of hypothesis to test regression equation meant is as follow:

H<sub>0</sub> : Koefisient of regression unmeant (β ≤ 0)

H<sub>1</sub> : Koefisient of regression meant or significant

(β > 0)

Criteria of testing is Kriteria pengujian adalah a push H<sub>0</sub> if F<sub>count</sub> greater than F<sub>table</sub> price with with significant level α= 0,05 and independent numerator degree 1 and independent denominator degree n – 2. With the sample research measurement in the amount of 79 then the independent numerator degree for linier testing is 77. For research hypothesis for linier testing is as follow:

H<sub>0</sub> : Regression linier Model

H<sub>1</sub> : Regression unlinier Model

Testing criteria for linier is a push/reject that linier regression model if F<sub>count</sub> for tuna match greater than F<sub>table</sub> price with independent numerator degree k – 2 and dk denomniator n – k at the pada **significant level α= 0,05.**

## 2. Significance Testing and Linier Regression of the Effectiveness of Student Activity on Community Kinship

Based on attached process analysis can make a varian as can be seen in the following table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Varians Analysis for Significance and Linier Regression of the effectiveness of student activity towards community kinship

$$\hat{Y} = 32,534 + 0.795X$$

Source of variation	Dk	JK	RJK	F <sub>count</sub>	F <sub>table</sub>	
					$\alpha = 0,05$	$\alpha = 0,01$
Total	79	669549				
Coefficient (a)	1	645130,65		89,069**	3,96	6,96
Regression (b/a)	1	13103,38	13103,38			
Balance	77	11314,97	146,95			
Tuna match	30	5272,79	175,76	1,37 <sup>ns</sup>	1,66	2,06
Error	47	6042,18	128,56			

Note:

dk = derajat kebebasan (independet degree)

JK = Jumlah Kuadrat (quadrate sum)

RJK = Rerata Jumlah Kuadrat (average number of quadrate)

\*\* = Linier Regression Equation ( $F_{count} = 89,17 > F_{table} = 6,96$ ) on  $\alpha = 0,01$

<sup>ns</sup> = non significant

the result of data analysis in the varian analysis table showed that regression of the effectiveness of student towards community kinship is very significant. This conclusion was taken by observing value at  $F_{count}$  in the amount of 89,17 while  $F_{table}$  at the independent numerator degree 1 and dan denominator 77 at  $\alpha = 0,05$  in the amount of 3,96 and  $F_{table}$  at  $\alpha = 0,01$  in the amount of 6,96. By observing comparison value  $F_{count}$  with  $F_{table}$  then it can be concluded that regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 32,534 + 0.795X$  was very significant. The linier analysis result of regression as can be seen at the varians analysis table, obtained  $F_{count} = 1,37$ . While  $F_{table}$  at the independent numerator degree 30 and independent denominator degree 47 obtained each price  $F_{table(0,05)} = 1,66$  and  $F_{table(0,01)} = 2,06$ . By comparing value of  $F_{count}$  with  $F_{table}$  seen that  $F_{count}$  is less than  $F_{table}$  at  $\alpha = 0,01$ . ( $F_{count} = 1,37 < F_{table} = 2,06$ ). By observing criteria of linier testing then it is concluded that the regression equation  $\hat{Y} = \hat{Y} = 32,534 + 0.795X$  was linier. Thus, Hypóthesis of community kinship has positive influence towards the effectiveness of student activity. Statistic hypothesis which being tested is:

$$H_0 : \beta_3 \leq 0$$

$$H_1 : \beta_3 > 0$$

Criteria of hypothesis testing,  $H_0$  rejected if value  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ; and  $H_0$  accepted if value  $t_{count} \leq t_{table}$

With the real level  $\alpha = 0,05$  and  $dk = n-2 = 79-2 = 77$  obtained value  $t_{(0,05; 77)} = 1,67$ ; calculation sum obtained value  $t_{count} = 3.61$ . Based on that criteria revealed that value  $t_{count} = 3.61 >$  value  $t_{(0,05; 77)} = 1,67$  so that  $H_0$  rejected and accepting  $H_1$ . It means community kinship affected positive towards the effectiveness of student activity.

## D. Discussion of Research Findings Community Kinship and the Effectiveness of Student Activity

The results of the hypothesis testing concluded that community kinship has a positive effect on the effectiveness of student activities. These results indicate that community relationships that are well established determine the success or effectiveness of student activities. The more stable community kinship that is built between fellow student administrators will greatly affect the success or effectiveness of student activities. The lowest student organization in which students and majors of study programs are assembled, even more broadly as a student community of Manado State University, needs to develop a sense of kinship to grow sensitivity, sympathy and even empathy for fellow communities. This is in accordance with Soenarto's view that the kinship community is a binding force. Murdock (in Koentjaraningrat) considers that kinship groups are very close social unity. The facts in the field show that among student organizations that appear on student activities, solidarity as a community of students who share the same spirit of idealism is very high, feeling themselves in a very strong relationship. This can be seen in student life every day. If there is a member of the board or a student colleague who is suppressed, bullied, injured even arrested by the police for committing a crime then jointly spontaneous movements to defend or conduct a demonstration as a sign of solidarity. Tragedy is often a force that can make people unite.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that, "community kinship has a positive influence on the effectiveness of student activities. this means that the establishment of close family relationships between student communities originating from tribes, religions, ethnicities, etc., will create high solidarity among them as capital in carrying out activities resulting in increased effectiveness of student activities. a conditioned relationship through student organizations that will administer student activities will maximize the potential available to students, thus minimizing deviant behavior from students.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to say thanks to the Rector of Manado State University who has facilitated the research and writing of this article, also to our fellow research team and writers. Thanks also to the Committee of International Conference on Social Sciences (ICSS) and the Atlantis Press Publisher which has facilitated the publication of this article.

## REFERENCES

- [1] D. Budimansyah, Membangun karakter bangsa di tengah arus globalisasi dan gerakan demokratisasi: Reposisi Peran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan di Indonesia. Bandung: UPI Press, 2010.
- [2] R. Huriyati, Menuju Universitas Pelopor dan Unggul Melalui Peningkatan Kinerja Bauran Pemasaran Jasa Pendidikan. Bandung: UPI Press, 2010.

- [3] P. dan M. Belferik, Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembangunan Bangsa. Jakarta: Grasindo, 2012.
- [4] S. S. dan Rusdiyanta, Dasar-Dasar Sosiologi. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010.
- [5] Engkoswara and D. Meirawan, , Pendidikan Guru Berdasarkan Trilogy karakter Bangsa Berbudaya Pancasila. Bandung: UPI Press, 2010.
- [6] K. M. Pendidikan and K. R. Indonesia, “Pedoman Umum Organisasi Kemahasiswaan di Perguruan Tinggi.” Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Jakarta, 1998.
- [7] I. Sailah, “Pengembangan soft skills di perguruan tinggi,” Jakarta Direktorat Jenderal Pendidik. Tinggi, 2008.
- [8] Wahyudi, Kepemimpinan kepala sekolah dalam belajar (Learning Organization). Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009.