

The Effect of Religious Moderation on Increasing Student Integrity at STIT Al-Bukhary Labuhanbatu

Dwina Putri^{1*}, Suryatik²⁾, Elviana Sinaga³⁾

^{1,2,3)}Primary Teacher Education Department, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah Al Bukhary (STITA) Labuhanbatu

*Corresponding Author

Email: wwina6193@gmail.com

Abstract

Indonesia is a country with a large population and different ethnicities, cultures and religions, with these differences it is necessary to integrate them to become a unified whole, a force capable of facing foreign cultural problems. To make this strength, you need to understand that individual differences and national differences are the nature of the Almighty. This will foster an attitude of tolerance as an embodiment of various differences; this can be realized if this nation has strong integrity in realizing concepts or words in accordance with the actions carried out. This research uses quantitative research, namely looking at the influence between variable In this research the author used a research sample of 15%. With a moderate percentage, the author assumes that the sample is representative of the research results. The sample calculation is as follows: 15% of 323 = 48.45 rounded up to 48. So the sample for this research is 48 students. This number shows that the research sample has met the research requirements. The writer determined the sample by random sampling or at random. Religious Moderation is an attitude of reducing violence or avoiding extremes in religious practices, so that religious moderation always looks for a middle way that unites and equalizes all elements in social, state and national life. Student integrity is what needs to be developed, namely physical and spiritual health, strong mental and healthy, low level of self-conflict, ability to organize one's mind, closeness to God in life, no hesitation in deciding what is right and wrong, ability to see life clearly, and able to dedicate one's duties. These characteristic aspects can be developed using several techniques, including understanding religious moderation. By increasing the characteristics of students, they will be able to transmit them to society, which can ultimately strengthen the unity and unity of the nation and state. Looking at the correlation between the Religious Moderation variable (X) and the Student Integrity variable (Y), calculations using SPSS show that the Pearson Correlation is 0.194, while the Sig. (2-tailed) 0.197, so it can be said that there is a correlation between these two variables. Furthermore, to show the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, calculations were obtained which showed that Sig < Research Alpha 0.034 < 0.05, meaning that the Religious Moderation variable simultaneously had a significant effect on student integrity. Next, the author draws conclusions based on the test results between variable X and variable Y. Moderation has an influence on student integrity with sig. 0.034

Keywords : Influence, Religious Moderation, College Student's Integrity

INTRODUCTION

Humans were created by Allah SWT, as social creatures so that in life and life they cannot be separated from humans and other creatures. Human social relations with others as an effort to fulfill the needs of daily life. However, efforts to fulfill daily needs must pay attention to the needs of other creatures so that there is a balance between rights and obligations as humans. As Allah says in the Qur'an, Al Hujarat, which means O people, Indeed, We have created you from a man and a woman, then made you into nations and tribes so that you may know each other. The noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the one who is most pious. Indeed, Allah is All-knowing, All-Compliant (Al-Quran, 49: 13). Where the concept of "litaarofu" in the Qur'an is not just about getting to know each other but also respecting each other, and glorifying each other, so that differences between each other do not become a source of division but become an asset and strength of the nation.

In the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia is known as a pluralistic nation because it has various religions and beliefs, many ethnic groups, resulting in a pluralistic culture. In Indonesia

there are 1,340 tribes, the largest of which are Javanese, Bugis, Batak, Balinese, Acehnese and others and have religions and beliefs, namely Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism and other beliefs. Existing local beliefs include the Parmalim belief in Tobasa, Ugamo Bangsa Batak in North Tapanuli, Pargebu in Karo, Marapu in Sumba, Sei baba in West Java, the Javanese sect and others. The many tribes in Indonesia give rise to different structures but have similarities, including the desire for an attitude of honesty, responsibility and equality between words and actions.

These differences need to be integrated to become a unified whole, a force capable of facing external cultural problems. To make this a reality, the Indonesian people need to understand that individual differences and national differences are the nature of the Almighty. By understanding the existence of these differences, we will develop an attitude of tolerance as a manifestation of various differences, so that we will achieve common goals as aspired to and create strong unity and unity. This can be realized if this nation has strong integrity in realizing concepts or words in accordance with the actions carried out. The philosophy of ethnic groups in Indonesia in particular continues to oppose dishonest behavior and irresponsible behavior, this is very necessary to maintain the integrity of the nation.

The current condition in society regarding understanding differences in culture and belief still always occurs, there is an ideology from certain organizations that does not want to mingle with others, sometimes considering itself to be the most correct, resulting in fanatical thinking towards one group. This shows that understanding of tolerance and tolerant attitudes needs to be improved, and when it is related to the authority and responsibility of leaders in both the government and private sectors, they still show disappointment in society. This is always seen in mass media and social media regarding these violations. The attitude of imposing one's own or group's will on other people or other groups which can disrupt the stability of society. In the case of corrupt behavior, they still show a normal attitude and there are those who think this problem is normal. Good integrity will be able to prevent corruption. corruption is defined as the use of public office for private gain, or in other words, use of official position, rank or status by an office bearer for his own personal benefit (U Myint, 2000: 35).

The author further explains that the condition of students at STITA Labuhanbatu needs to improve their understanding of religious moderation and understanding of attitudes of integrity. By understanding the concept of integrity, you will be able to create an attitude and willingness to care about honest and responsible behaviour, and this attitude encourages a person to act in accordance with the concepts and attitudes that are inherent in him, then this behavior encourages individuals to be responsible for the decisions they have taken with enthusiasm truth. The responsibility carried out is not only limited to responsibility to superiors and the public but more than that, accountability to Allah SWT. With the concept of students' understanding of religious moderation, it can increase integrity and be very beneficial for the progress of the nation and state.

Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem in this study is (1) how do students understand religious moderation at STITA Labuhanbatu? (2) How is the influence of religious moderation on the integrity of students at STITA Labuhanbatu? And (3) can religious moderation improve the integrity of students at STITA Labuhanbatu? This problem will be discussed in this research.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative research, namely looking at the influence between variable X and variable Y. To analyze this influence, accurate data is needed. To obtain accurate data, the author determines the population size that will be the object of research. Population is the subject of research. In the Encyclopedia of Educational Evaluation it is written as follows: A population is a set (or collection) of all elements possessing one or more attributes of interest. (Arikunto, 2010, p. 173). So in the author's research the population was all students studying at STITA Labuhanbatu, totaling 323 students. In this research the author used a research sample, because the population was large, making it possible for the author to conduct sample research. Suharsimi said that if the total population is more than 100 people, research can be carried out using a sample, namely a portion of the existing population, with percentages ranging from 15% to 25%. (Arikunto, 2010, p. 251).

Because the population is more than 100 people, the author took a sample with a moderate percentage, namely 15%. With a moderate percentage, the author assumes that the sample is representative of the research results. The sample calculation is as follows: $15\% \text{ of } 323 = 48.45$ rounded up to 48. So the sample for this research is 48 students. This number shows that the research sample has met the research requirements. The writer determined the sample by random sampling or at random.

The research variable is a very important thing to determine and based on this variable research conclusions will be drawn. Setting the research, the author Sugiono believes that research variables are anything in the form of anything determined by the researcher to be studied so that information about it is obtained, then conclusions are drawn (Sugiono, 2016: 58). The variables that the author puts forward consist of independent variables and dependent variables. An independent variable is a variable that influences or is the cause of the change or emergence of the dependent (bound) variable, which in this case for the independent variable is symbolized by 'x'. Variable The Y variable is Student Integrity.

Instruments are tools used to collect data in research, therefore before discussing data collection instruments, first discuss data collection techniques. The data collection technique in this research was carried out through a questionnaire to produce data related to Moderation of Religion in its influence on student integrity at STITA Labuhanbatu. The data collection instrument in this research is a questionnaire, namely a set of written statements prepared by the researcher containing statements about variable X, namely about religious moderation and its influence on student integration. The questionnaire that the author uses for alternative answers uses a Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena, in this case the implementation of the learning process. The questionnaire that the author created consists of 30 statement items with 4 alternative answer options, namely always, once in a while, only once, never. Each alternative answer is given a score as follows (a) Always (S) is given a score of 4; (b) Once in a while (SS) is given a score of 3; (c) Only once (HS) was given a score of 2; (d) Never (TP) is given a score of 1.

To analyze this data the author used several steps, first, the author prepared a questionnaire according to the grid that had been prepared and tested the validity of the questionnaire. The author carried out the validity test on other students who had the same characteristics at the same university. Validity test is the level of validity of an instrument, this is characterized by its ability to measure what has been determined and can reveal the data of the variables studied accurately. The validity test is carried out using the criterion that $r_{count} > r_{table}$, at a significance level of 5%, it can be said that the instrument is valid. If $r_{count} < r_{table}$, at a significance level of 5%, then it can be said that the instrument is invalid.

from the tabulated results of the questionnaire. Questionnaire distributed to students studying in the high semester of the 2023/2024 academic year at STITA Labuhanbatu. Fifth, the author conducted a partial test (t-test) which aims to show the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This test is carried out by comparing the calculated value with the table value with the condition that if $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ then the hypothesis is accepted and if $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ then the hypothesis is rejected. The six authors measured the determinantal coefficient (R2), namely measuring how much influence variable X has on variable Y. If R2 gets bigger then it can be said that the influence of the independent variable (X) is big on the dependent variable (Y). If R2 is getting smaller (approaching zero) then it can be said that the influence of the independent variable (X) is very small on the dependent variable (Y). Next, the author draws conclusions based on the test results between variable X and variable Y.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research location is Rantauprapat which is the capital of Labuhanbatu Regency. As additional information, Rantauprapat is a city in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The city is located along the East Sumatra Highway, which connects the western and eastern regions of Sumatra. Rantauprapat is also the last station that can be reached via train, with the train station connecting to Medan City, the capital of North Sumatra Province. Rantauprapat is also the center of government, economy and education. Rantauprapat has an area of 2,562.01 Km², with a population of 547,802 people (Civil Disabilities Office 2012).

Labuhanbatu Regency with the motto "*Ika Bina En Pabolo*", which has 9 (nine) sub-districts and 98 villages and sub-districts. The anniversary of Labuhanbatu Regency was 17 August 1945. Labuhanbatu Regency with its capital Rantauprapat has an area of 922,318 Ha (9,223.18 KM²) or the equivalent of 12.87% of the area of North Sumatra Province. As the second largest district after South Tapanuli Regency, Labuhanbatu Regency is the eastern route of Sumatra Island with a distance of 285 km from Medan, the capital of North Sumatra Province, 329 km from Riau Province and 760 km from West Sumatra Province. Labuhanbatu Regency is located at coordinates 10 260 – 20 110 North Latitude and 910 010 – 950 530 East Longitude.

The territorial boundaries of Labuhanbatu Regency, to the north are North Labuhanbatu Regency and the Malacca Strait, to the east is Riau Province, to the south is South Tapanuli Regency, to the west is Toba Samosir and North Tapanuli Regency. Labuhanbatu Regency is on the eastern route of Sumatra and is at the intersection of West Sumatra and Riau Provinces, which connects regional development centers in Sumatra and Java and has adequate access abroad because it directly borders the Malacca Strait.

The author's research location is at STITA Labuhanbatu which is located on Jalan Sempurna Al-Bukhary No 21 Rantauprapat. STITA Labuhanbatu was founded in 2017 with an operational permit from the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia with 2649 dated 10 May 2017. This institution has been accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education (BAN-PT) with Number 130/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/PT/ II/2021 dated 24 February 2021, Good Accreditation.

To obtain data the author used a questionnaire and before the questionnaire was used, the instrument was validated first. The questionnaire instrument used consisted of variable Instrument validation using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 with SPSS processing results as follows:

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	48	81,4

Excluded ^a	11	18,6
Total	59	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

From the instruments tried by respondents, 81.40% were declared valid in filling out the instrument. Next, the reliability statistics are as follows:

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,879	,872	30

All items are valid for use as questionnaire instruments. Next, the author distributed questionnaires to 48 respondents, but 46 respondents filled in the questionnaire well and returned the questionnaire. Next, the questionnaire was tabulated and processed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 with the SPSS processing results as follows:

Correlations

		X Religious Moderation	Y Integrity
X Religious Moderation	Pearson Correlation	1	,194
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,197
	N	46	46
Y Integrity	Pearson Correlation	,194	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,197	
	N	46	46

Based on the SPSS calculations, the Pearson Correlation is 0.194, while the Sig. (2-tailed) 0.197, then it can be said that r calculated \geq from r table, thus it can be said that there is a correlation between these two variables.

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Moderasi ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Integrasi
 b. All requested variables entered.

Next, carry out a partial test (t-test) which aims to show the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This test is carried out by comparing the

calculated value with the table value with the condition that if $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ then the hypothesis is accepted and if $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ then the hypothesis is rejected.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	184,876	1	184,876	5,725	,034 ^b
	Residual	387,481	12	32,290		
	Total	572,357	13			

a. Dependent Variable: Integrasi

b. Predictors: (Constant), Moderasi

From the table above, it shows that $\text{Sig} < \text{Research alpha } 0.034 < 0.05$, meaning that H_0 is rejected, in other words the Religious Moderation variable simultaneously has a significant effect on student integrity. Next, the author measures the determinal coefficient, namely measuring how much influence variable X has on variable Y. If R^2 gets bigger, it can be said that the influence of the independent variable (X) is big on the dependent variable (Y). If R^2 is getting smaller (approaching zero) then it can be said that the influence of the independent variable (X) is very small on the dependent variable (Y). These results can be seen in the table below.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	177,709	10,762		16,512	,000
	Moderasi	-,188	,079	-,568	-2,393	,034

a. Dependent Variable: Integrasi

Next, the author draws conclusions based on the test results between variable X and variable Y. Moderation has an influence on student integrity with sig. 0.034.

Discussion

Based on the results of a questionnaire with 46 respondents with 15 statements related to religious moderation at STITA Labuhanbatu, the results obtained showed that the score was very good, namely item number 7, namely the statement that the lecturer always mediates when there is a difference of opinion with a score of 3.71; item number 11 regarding the academic community's statement of respect for differences in understanding with a score of 3.54; item number 15 regarding harmony between religious communities needs to be improved with a score of 3.50; item number 8 about lecturers always respecting students' opinions with a score of 3.45; item number 10 regarding elements of higher education leadership consistently implementing regulations with a score of 3.30; item number 5 about Prioritizing mutual agreement over personal ego, score 3.08; item number 1 regarding Lecturers willing to join other lecturers even though they have different religious understandings, score 3.06; item number 6 regarding Mutual respect for fellow academics, score 3.06. Meanwhile, 7 more question items are in the good category with scores between 2.45 to 2.86. So all the statement items if averaged with the school are 2.98 in the good category. Thus it can be said that the understanding of religious moderation at STITA Labuhanbatu can be said to be good.

Looking at the correlation between the Religious Moderation variable (X) and the Student Integrity variable (Y), calculations using SPSS show that the Pearson Correlation is 0.194, while the Sig. (2-tailed) 0.197, so it can be said that there is a correlation between these two variables. Furthermore, to show the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, calculations were obtained which showed that Sig < Research Alpha 0.034 < 0.05, meaning that the Religious Moderation variable simultaneously had a significant effect on student integrity. Next, the author draws conclusions based on the test results between variable X and variable Y. Moderation has an influence on student integrity with sig. 0.034.

CONCLUSION

Understanding of religious moderation at STITA Labuhanbatu can be categorized as good based on the results of a questionnaire of 46 respondents with an average score of 2.98. Looking at the correlation between the Religious Moderation variable (X) and the Student Integrity variable (Y), calculations using SPSS show that the Pearson Correlation is 0.194, while the Sig. (2-tailed) 0.197, so it can be said that there is a correlation between these two variables. Furthermore, to show the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, calculations were obtained which showed that Sig < Research Alpha 0.034 < 0.05, meaning that the Religious Moderation variable simultaneously had a significant effect on student integrity. If religious moderation is implemented well and integrated into all courses, it will be able to increase student integrity at STITA Labuhanbatu.

Furthermore, based on the suggestions above, several suggestions are put forward, namely, the understanding of religious moderation for students and the entire academic community of STITA Labuhanbatu needs to be improved, so that it can have a greater influence on student integrity, the influence between religious moderation and student integrity has a stronger influence. If religious moderation is implemented well, religious moderation at STITA Labuhanbatu should be carried out in a structured manner in an integrated curriculum for all courses, so that the responsibility for religious moderation becomes the responsibility of the entire academic community.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto Suharsimi, (2016), *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&d*, Penerbit Alfabet, Bandung.
- Ananda Rusydi dan Muhammad Fadhil, (2018), *Statistic Pendidikan Teori Dan Praktik*, Penerbit Widya Puspita, Medan.
- Grayand Cheryl W. amd Daniel Kaufmann (1998), *Corruption and Development, Finance & Development / March 1998*.
- Ibn Faris ibn Zakariya Abi Al Husain Ahmad, (1994), *Mu'jam al-Maqayis fi al-lughah*, Syirkah Maktabah Musthafa, Kairo.
- Iskandar, (2020), *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi*, Penerbit bersama CV Manhaji dan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu tarbiyah Al-Bukhary Labuhanbatu, Sumatera Utara, Medan.

- Indra Jaya dan Ardat, (2013), *Penerapan Statistik Untuk Pendidikan*, Ciptapustaka Media Pritis, Bandung.
- Myint U, (2000), *Corruption: Causes, Consequences And Cures*, Asia-Pacific Development Journal Vol. 7, No. 2.
- Pratama Ilham Nur, (2023), *Legal Comparison of Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) Methods in the USA, UK and Indonesia for Recovering State Financial Losses Due to Corruption Crimes*, Jurnal Corruptio, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia. <http://jurnal.fh.unila.ac.id/index.php/corruptio> Volume 04 Issue 2, August 2023. PP: 73-80 P-ISSN: 2723-2573 E-ISSN: 2745-9276
- Sunendar Dadang (Penjab), (2017), *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Pusat Bahasa disisi Ke VI, Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- Sugiyono, (2015), *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Penerbit Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Tyasbudi Puspito Antonius Nanang, (2018), *Pendidikan Anti Korupsi Untuk Perguruan Tinggi*, Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi, Republik Indonesia.
- Tanji Vito, (1998), *Coorruption Around The World: Causes, Consequences, Scope, and Cures*, International Monetary Fund, Fiscal Affairs Depatemen.
- Widoyoko, (2012), *Tehnik Penyusunan Instrumen Penelitian*, Penerbit Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.