

## The Effect Of Organizational Activity On Timely Graduation Of Medical Students In The Academic Stage Of 2020

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of organizational activity on the timely graduation of medical students of the 2020 academic phase at the Muslim University of Indonesia. Medical students must balance academic, organizational, and social life commitments that can affect academic performance and the duration of study. In addition to organizational activity, other factors such as time management, parental support, learning motivation, and academic load also play a role in determining the length of study. This study used an analytical observational method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 100 students selected using a purposive sampling method. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the chi-square test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that 89% of students were active in organizations and 65% graduated on time. However, no significant relationship was found between organizational activity and timely graduation with a p value = 0.441 (more than 0.05). This finding suggests that other factors, especially time management and learning motivation, may have a greater influence on students' academic success. Further research is recommended to explore additional variables and expand the number of samples to obtain more comprehensive results.

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## INTRODUCTION

Medical students face various academic activities, including lectures, PBL (Problem Based Learning), CSL (Clinical Skills Lab), practical work, CBT (Computer Based Test), OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination), SOCA (Short Oral Case Assessment), and organizational activities. In addition to academic demands, students also need to maintain balance with social and family life, which has the potential to affect academic performance and quality of life. (1)

The medical education program is designed to produce students who not only excel in academic aspects but also have professional skills, resource management, and effective communication according to SKDI 2019. One way to achieve this competency is through involvement in organizations, both internal and external to the campus. (2) (3)

Active involvement in an organization provides benefits, including experience in management, collaboration, and *soft development skills*. However, there is an assumption that students who are active in organizations tend to have lower academic achievement and longer study periods compared to those who are not active. Although several studies show a positive influence of organizations on quality of life and academic achievement, research on their impact on study periods is still limited. (2) (4) (5)

This study aims to determine the effect of organizational activity on the timely graduation of medical students of the 2020 academic stage at the Muslim University of Indonesia, by also considering other factors such as time management, learning motivation, and environmental support.

## METHOD

This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design that aims to analyze the effect of organizational activity on the timely graduation of medical students in the academic phase of the 2020 batch at the Muslim University of Indonesia. The population of this study was students in the 2020 batch in the Undergraduate Medical Study Program and the Doctoral Profession Study Program at the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia.

The research sample was determined using the purposive sampling method, with a minimum sample size of 72 respondents. Data collection was carried out using a validated questionnaire and distributed via *Google Form*. The questionnaire covers aspects of organizational activity, length of study, and other supporting factors such as time management and learning motivation.

The inclusion criteria in this study include active students of the 2020 intake at the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia who are willing to fill out the questionnaire completely. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria include students who do not agree to fill out the questionnaire and respondents who do not fill out the questionnaire completely within the specified time limit.

Data analysis was conducted univariately to describe the data distribution and bivariately using the chi-square test to determine whether there is an influence and the strength of the correlation between the independent variable (organizational activity) and the dependent variable (graduation on time). The level of significance used is  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the influence of organizational activity on timely graduation of medical students at the Muslim University of Indonesia, academic phase, 2020 intake.

Data collection for this study was conducted from December 2024 to January 2025. Primary data collection was taken from the results of distributing questionnaires using *Google Forms* and then presented in tabular form.

### Univariate Analysis

The distribution of samples was based on participation in organizations, organizations joined, and reasons for joining the organization. This can be seen in the following table;

**Table 1.** Participation in Organizations

No.	Participation in organizations	Amount	Percentage
1.	Following the organization	100	100%
2.	Not following the organization	0	0
	Total	100	100%

From the questionnaires that have been filled out by respondents, it shows that there are 100 (100%) samples that follow intra-campus and extra-campus organizations. The number of organizations followed by respondents varies as shown in the following table;

**Table 2.** Organizations Followed

No.	Organizations that are followed	Frequency	Percentage
1.	1 organization	39	39%
2.	2-3 organizations	47	47%
3.	>3 organizations	14	14%
	Total	100	100%

The majority of respondents joined 2-3 organizations at once (47%), the number of respondents who joined only 1 organization was 39 respondents (39%), and the fewest were those who joined more than 3 organizations at once, namely 14 respondents (14%). There are various reasons why respondents choose to join an organization, this can be seen in the following table;

**Table 3.** Reasons for Joining an Organization

No.	Reasons to Follow	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Looking for experience	79	79%
2.	Adding relations and friends	7	7%
3.	Filling time	7	7%
4.	Train <i>skills</i>	2	2%
5.	Etc	5	5%
	Total	100	100%

The majority of respondents chose the reason 'Seeking Experience' as many as 79 respondents (79%), 'Adding relations and friends' 7 respondents (7%), 'Filling Time' 7 respondents (7%), 'Training *skills*' 2 respondents (2%), and the fewest was the answer 'other' as many as 5 respondents (5%).

**Table 4.** Sample Distribution Based on Organizational Activity Category

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	89	89

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less Active	11	11
Not active	0	0
Total	100	100

Respondents' organizational activity is categorized into two groups, namely active and less active organizational activity. The sample is said to be in the active category if it gets an accumulated percentage of questionnaire scores of more than or equal to 60%, and vice versa if it gets a percentage score of less than 60% then it is said to be in the less active category, with a score of 65 out of 13 questions being the highest/maximum score (100%).

This scoring criteria is taken from Khair El Nisa's research (6) , in 2021, which used a Likert scale in his research. The analysis technique is carried out by calculating the percentage of the score results that have been obtained, the formula for calculating the percentage is as follows:

$$\text{Index Formula\%} = \frac{T \times Pn}{Y} \times 100$$

With Description:

T = Total number of respondents who chose

Pn = Choice of Likert score numbers

Y = Ideal/Maximum Score

The percentage results obtained from the formula are then interpreted based on the predetermined interval table. It was found that the majority of the 100 students of the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia, Class of 2020 who were the sample were active in organizations (89%).

**Table 5.** Sample Distribution Based on Study Period

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
On time	65	65
Not on time	35	35
Total	100	100

On-time graduation is seen based on how long the study period of students of the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia Class of 2020. Respondents' on-time graduation is categorized into two groups, namely on-time and not on-time. The sample is said to have graduated on time if the study period is  $\leq 3$  years, 6 months. Conversely, if the study period is  $> 3$  years, 6 months, it is categorized as not on time. Data on the length of the sample's study period was obtained from the academic faculty with the respondent's prior approval.

### Bivariate Analysis

This study uses the *chi-square test* to determine whether there is an influence or relationship and the strength of the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The *chi-square statistical test* is used to determine the significance of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables with an ordinal scale, and a significance level  $\alpha$  of 0.05.

**Table 6.** The Influence of Organizational Activity on On-Time Graduation

		On-Time Graduation			<i>P-Value</i>
		On time	Not on time	Total	
Organizational Activity	Active	59	30	65	0.441
	Less Active	6	5	35	
	Not active	0	0	0	
Total		65	35	100	

From the data, it was found that the sample with active organizational activity and graduated on time was 59 (59%), while those who were active in the organization and not on time were 30 (30%). Respondents who were not active in the organization and on time were 6 (6%), while respondents who were not active in the organization and not on time were 5 (5%).

It was also obtained from the data above that the correlation coefficient on the two variables was classified as 'no correlation' and *the p-value* was found to be 0.441 (more than 0.05) which means that there is no significant relationship between organizational activity and timely graduation of medical students at the academic stage of the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia, class of 2020.

### Discussion

This study examines the relationship between organizational activity and on-time graduation of medical students in the 2020 academic phase at the Muslim University of Indonesia. The results showed that out of 100 respondents, 65% of students graduated on time, while 35% were late. In addition, 89% of respondents were categorized as active in organizations, while 11% were less active. However, the results of the chi-square test showed that there was no significant relationship between organizational activity and on-time graduation with a *p-value* of 0.441 (more than 0.05).

These results are in line with research conducted by Khair El Nisa (2021), which shows that organizational activity does not have a direct correlation with students' Cumulative Achievement Index (GPA) (6). The same thing is also shown in the research of Mappaitta El Firman (2024), although most respondents are classified as active in organizations but still have a GPA that is classified as satisfactory (7). Although research by Luailiyah, Zadal Hilmi, and Sahariani (2022) shows that the majority of respondents are classified as inactive in organizations, it still shows that there is no significant relationship between organizational activity and academic achievement (5).

Based on Shonia Moons' thesis (2023) entitled *The Influence of Organizational Activity and Parental Support on Student Study Completion* at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Parepare, this study found that organizational activity had an influence on student study completion of 10.54%, which was categorized as not high enough. These results indicate that although organizational activity plays a role in forming students' character and social skills, its impact on the study period is not as significant as other factors, such as parental support which has a greater influence (74.5%) (8). Thus, Shonia Moons' research strengthens the conclusion that organizational activity is not the main factor influencing the length of students' study

period. Other factors such as parental support, learning strategies, and time management have a greater role in determining students' academic success.

However, other studies have yielded different results. Lumley et al. (2015) found that in the UK, involvement in organizations was positively correlated with the quality of life of medical students, which may contribute to their academic success (1). In addition, research by Yashinta, Utomo, and Prihatanto (2018) at the Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University stated that organizational activity can improve students' academic achievement (2). Nuranisa (2020) also found a relationship between organizational activity and the GPA of medical students at the Faculty of Medicine, Unismuh Makassar, indicating that organizational involvement can contribute to academic outcomes (9). Similar results were also obtained in Anisa's (2020) study at the Faculty of Medicine, Islamic University of Malang, which showed that students with high levels of organizational activity had better academic achievement than those who were less active (4).

In addition, research conducted by Pangestu (2018) found that the factors that have a greater influence on the academic achievement of medical students are study habits and personal motivation (10). This is reinforced by research by Ramadhan and Ardiansyah (2020) which states that student organizations play a greater role in developing soft skills than directly influencing academic achievement (11).

These differences in results are likely due to a variety of factors, including the educational system, organizational culture at each institution, and the measurement methods used in the study. Some studies focus more on academic achievement as the dependent variable, while this study focuses on timely graduation. In addition, time management factors, academic load, and individual motivation may also play a role in determining whether organizational activity has an impact on study time.

The findings of this study indicate that medical students who are active in organizations are still able to complete their studies on time, as long as they have good time management. This is reinforced by Pangestu's research (2018), which states that factors such as lifestyle, study habits, and study motivation have a greater influence on academic achievement compared to organizational activity (10). Thus, it can be concluded that organizational activity is not the main factor influencing timely graduation of medical students. Other factors such as learning style, time management, and academic support may have a greater influence in determining the length of study of students.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, there was no significant influence between organizational activity and timely graduation of academic stage students of the Faculty of Medicine, Muslim University of Indonesia, class of 2020,  $p$ -value = 0.441 ( $>0.05$ ) with a weak correlation coefficient.

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