


## The Influence of Organizational Activeness and Time Management on Students' Communication Ability

(Pengaruh Keaktifan Organisasi dan Manajemen Waktu terhadap Kemampuan Komunikasi Siswa)

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### Abstract

The aim of the research is: 1) to prove the influence of organizational activeness towards the communication ability, 2) to prove the influence of time management towards the communication ability, and 3) to prove the influence of organizational activeness and time management simultaneously towards the communication ability. The research implemented quantitative approach. The population of the research was students who were active in organization of Islamic Education in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta from batch 2020 and batch 2021, consisting of 93 students. The data collection was done using questionnaire with Likert scale. The data analysis was done using descriptive statistic and multiple regression analysis to test the hypothesis. The results of the research are as follows: 1) Organizational activeness gives partial influence and has positive influence towards the communication ability of Islamic Education students from batch 2020 and batch 2021 Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. 2) Time management gives partial influence and has positive influence towards the communication ability of Islamic Education students batch 2020 and batch 2021 Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. 3) The organizational activeness and time management gives simultaneous influence towards the communication ability of Islamic Education students from batch 2020 and batch 2021 Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Moreover, the amount of influence of organizational activeness and time management towards the communication ability of Islamic Education students from batch 2020 and batch 2021 Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta is 53.7%.

**Keywords:** Organizational Activeness, Time Management, Communication Ability

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### INTRODUCTION

Education is a right that everyone has. Education is a process using certain methods so that people gain knowledge<sup>1</sup>, understanding<sup>2</sup> and ways of behaving according to their needs<sup>3</sup>. Education is so important and urgent for humans, so the need for quality

<sup>1</sup> Pramod Abichandani et al., "Artificial Intelligence and Computer Vision Education: Codifying Student Learning Gains and Attitudes," *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence* 5 (January 1, 2023): 100159, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CAEAI.2023.100159>.

<sup>2</sup> Sam Mutabazi, Josephine Esaete, and Edward Kansime, "Education Level, Students' Knowledge and Attitude towards STIs in Selected Secondary Schools in Kisoro Municipality, Western Uganda," *Social Sciences & Humanities Open* 7, no. 1 (January 1, 2023): 100475, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SSAHO.2023.100475>.

<sup>3</sup> Tommaso Agasisti et al., "Online or On-Campus? Analysing the Effects of Financial Education on Student Knowledge Gain," *Evaluation and Program Planning* 98 (June 1, 2023): 102273, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.EVALPROGPLAN.2023.102273>.

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education, apart from everyone's expectations, is also the main suggestion for producing human resources who are able to maximize their own potential and are able to manage natural resources wisely<sup>4</sup>. The world of lectures is a new situation after completing education at student level, in lectures encounter various new things. Communication is a process in which participants exchange signs of information at a time. If the target does not achieve the goal, there may be influencing factors, namely factors from within the individual student<sup>5</sup> and factors from outside the individual student.<sup>6</sup>

Through various student activities, students are expected to be able to improve their abilities, including cognitive, affective and psychomotor improvements, where in student organizations there are groups of people who work together in a structured and coordinated manner to achieve a series of predetermined goals. Organizational activity is a means of channeling a student's interests, talents and creativity which will have a big influence. A person will be said to be an activist when he is in an organization and is also active in the organization. Another factor that influences communication skills is time management. Time management is very important, especially for a student. Where you have to organize your lecture schedule neatly and then choose useful activities to improve your communication skills. And also with good time management we can know the right way to convey something in front of a large audience, we can adapt well what we want to convey and so on.

This is also in line with previous research conducted by Ridwan Idris and Lisa Nursita.<sup>7</sup> This study uses a quantitative approach. From this research, the results showed that there was a significant influence of organizational activity on the learning achievement of Islamic Education Management students at UIN Alauddin Makassar. This is in line with the topic of careful discussion by the author, namely the influence of organizational activity on students' communication skills. The difference between the research conducted by Ridwan Idris and Lisa Nursita and the research conducted by the author is the dependent variable, namely learning achievement. Meanwhile, the research conducted by the author used students' communication skills.

The key to successful time management is when there are no time delays in doing a job where the job is the most important part<sup>8</sup>. In the sense that carrying out these activities means giving the maximum possible effort in doing these things within the specified time period, starting from the most important things first. Study time management is needed in the learning process. With good study time management, students can improve their learning achievements. Management of students' study time is expected to have a positive impact on teaching and learning activities, so that academic achievement will increase.

This is also in line with previous research conducted by Jianzhong Xu et al<sup>9</sup>. This research uses quantitative research with ex post facto research methods. From this

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<sup>4</sup> Chengdong Wang and Bo Fu, "A Study on the Efficiency of Allocation and Its Influencing Factors on Innovation and Entrepreneurship Education Resources in Chinese Universities under the Five-in-One Model," *The International Journal of Management Education* 21, no. 1 (March 1, 2023): 100755, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJME.2022.100755>.

<sup>5</sup> Hilde Nordahl-Pedersen and Kari Heggholmen, "What Factors Contributes to Success in an Event Project? A Case Study of the Learning Experiences of Students in a Project Management Course.," *Procedia Computer Science* 219 (January 1, 2023): 1946–53, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.PROCS.2023.01.494>.

<sup>6</sup> Megha Gandhi et al., "Impact of Asynchronous Virtual Learning on Student Well-Being and Success," *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning* 15, no. 3 (March 1, 2023): 266–73, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CPTL.2023.03.006>.

<sup>7</sup> Ridwan Idris and Lisa Nursita, "Needs analysis of lecturer and employee training program at tarbiyah and teacher training faculty of uin alauddin MAKASSAR," *Lentera Pendidikan : Jurnal Ilmu Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan* 26, no. 1 (June 9, 2023): 112–34, <https://doi.org/10.24252/LP.2023V26N119>.

<sup>8</sup> Om Jee Gupta and Susheel Yadav, "Determinants in Advancement of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education: In Special Reference to Management Education," *The International Journal of Management Education* 21, no. 2 (July 1, 2023): 100823, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJME.2023.100823>.

<sup>9</sup> Jianzhong Xu et al., "Intrinsic Motivation, Favorability, Time Management, and Achievement: A Cross-Lagged Panel Analysis," *Learning and Motivation* 72 (November 1, 2020): 101677, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.LMOT.2020.101677>.

research, the results obtained are the higher prior intrinsic motivation led to higher subsequent favorability, and higher prior favorability led to higher subsequent intrinsic motivation. Additionally, higher prior time management resulted in higher subsequent intrinsic motivation<sup>10</sup>, favorability<sup>11</sup>, and math achievement<sup>12</sup>. This is in line with the topic of discussion studied by researchers, namely the influence of time management on students' communication skills. The difference between the research conducted by Saputra et al and the research conducted by the author is the dependent variable, namely learning achievement. Meanwhile, the research conducted by the author used the dependent variable as student communication skills.

This research examined the influence of each student's organizational activity and their time management on students' communication skills. Previously, there was no research that examined students' organizational activity, time management and communication skills. Most of the research that examines students' communication skills only examines internal and external factors. Only a few studies have examined internal and external factors regarding students' communication skills. The research will be carried out at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Islamic Religious Education study program, Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University. Islamic Religious Education Students Class of 2020 and 2021 will be the main sources in this research. Then the results of this research can be used to evaluate organizational activity and time management regarding communication skills in faculties and organizational institutions.

## METHOD

The research approach used by the author is a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is an approach to research that uses more numbers in its research.<sup>13</sup> The type of research used in this research is descriptive research. Functions to describe or provide an overview of the object to be studied through sample or population data as it is, without carrying out analysis and making conclusions that apply to the general public.

In quantitative research, the time and place of research need to be written clearly. This research was conducted on May 15 2023, and the research location was at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Muhammadiyah University, Yogyakarta. The population for this research was taken from the total number of Islamic Religious Education students from the Class of 2020 and 2021 who were active in organizational institutions at the Islamic Faculty, totaling 93 students. To get a sample, Because the sample is part of the population, it must have the characteristics of the population. Sample is a part or representative of the population studied. If the research subjects are less than 100, it is better to take all of them, but if the subjects are greater or more than 100, then 10-15% or 20-25% can be taken. So, the sample used in this research was 93 students who participated in organizations at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Muhammadiyah University, Yogyakarta.

The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire. This questionnaire or questionnaire is different from an interview. If the interview is conducted, the researcher must meet directly or face to face with the source, asking directly about the things observed. Meanwhile, a questionnaire or questionnaire is carried out by the researcher giving a set of questions or a written statement to the resource person. Each statement

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<sup>10</sup> Ademola Amida, Sameera Algarni, and Robert Stupnisky, "Testing the Relationships of Motivation, Time Management and Career Aspirations on Graduate Students' Academic Success," *Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education* 13, no. 5 (2020): 1305–22, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JARHE-04-2020-0106/FULL/XML>.

<sup>11</sup> Jianzhong Xu, "More than Minutes: A Person-Centered Approach to Homework Time, Homework Time Management, and Homework Procrastination," *Contemporary Educational Psychology* 70 (July 1, 2022): 102087, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CEDPSYCH.2022.102087>.

<sup>12</sup> Gwo Jen Hwang, Sheng Yuan Wang, and Chiu Lin Lai, "Effects of a Social Regulation-Based Online Learning Framework on Students' Learning Achievements and Behaviors in Mathematics," *Computers & Education* 160 (January 1, 2021): 104031, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.COMPEDU.2020.104031>.

<sup>13</sup> Anita Dani and Al Quraan Elaine, "Investigating Research Students' Perceptions about Statistics and Its Impact on Their Choice of Research Approach," *Heliyon*, September 29, 2023, e20423, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HELIYON.2023.E20423>.

item in the questionnaire will be given 5 answer items, strongly agree, agree, disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. This research questionnaire will consist of 2 types of questions, namely favorable (positive) questions and unfavorable (negative) questions. In the favorable question, if a 2020 and 2021 Islamic Religious Education student answers "strongly agree" then he will get the highest score, namely 5. Meanwhile, if he answers "strongly disagree" then he will get the lowest score, namely 1. Likewise with the unfavorable question, If students answer an unfavorable question with "strongly disagree" then they will get the highest score, namely 5. And if for an unfavorable question, students answer "strongly agree" then they will get the lowest score, namely 1.

After obtaining the required data related to research. This data will be analyzed using statistical analysis techniques using SPSS. The formula used to analyze this data is Multiple Linear Regression. In this case the author carried out data analysis through several stages, namely:

1. Test Data

Data testing was carried out to determine the feasibility of the statements in the research. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out validity and reliability tests in quantitative research.

2. Test Assumptions

There are several assumption tests carried out in this research, namely normality tests, linearity tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests.

3. Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple regression is when the researcher intends to predict how the condition (rise and fall) of the dependent variable (criterion, if two or more independent variables are *factor predictor* manipulated (increase or decrease its value). The results of this research will be obtained using SPSS 23 statistical data processing.

4. Hypothesis testing

- a. Uji T

The T test is carried out by identifying the resulting data from SPSS data processing. If the sig value.  $< 0.05$ , or  $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$  then it can be concluded that there is an influence of variable X on variable Y. However, if the data has a sig.  $> 0.05$ . Or  $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ , then it can be concluded that there is no influence between variable X and variable Y.

- b. Uji F

The F test is carried out to identify whether variable X has a simultaneous influence on variable Y. If the sig.  $> 0.05$ , or  $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$  then there is a simultaneous influence of variable X on variable Y. However, if the sig.  $< 0.05$  or  $F \text{ count} < F \text{ table}$  then there is no influence of variable X simultaneously on the variable.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Communication ability is a very important ability for students to master so that students can process the information they receive and convey that information appropriately so that learning can be meaningful.<sup>14</sup> By communicating, someone will gain new knowledge, because by communicating with other people, they will meet their emotional<sup>15,16</sup> and intellectual needs<sup>17,18</sup>. Nowadays, communication is developing very

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<sup>14</sup> Kelly Jankowski et al., "Exploring the Impact of Brief Training on Student Pharmacists' Naloxone Communication Skills," *PEC Innovation* 3 (December 15, 2023): 100196, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.PECINN.2023.100196>.

<sup>15</sup> Linjuan Rita Men and Cen April Yue, "Creating a Positive Emotional Culture: Effect of Internal Communication and Impact on Employee Supportive Behaviors," *Public Relations Review* 45, no. 3 (September 1, 2019): 101764, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.PUBREV.2019.03.001>.

<sup>16</sup> Gülten Uzun and Neslihan Lok, "Effect of Emotional Awareness Skills Training on Emotional Awareness and Communication Skills in Patients with Schizophrenia: A Randomized Controlled Trial," *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing* 38 (June 1, 2022): 14–20, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.APNU.2022.01.005>.

quickly, a lot of new vocabulary has appeared on the surface because of new things that have not yet been named, this also influences obstacles in communication, communication will not run effectively because of obstacles in communication, one of the obstacles that often encountered is that the communicator uses foreign vocabulary, so that the communicant finds it difficult to digest what the communicator means. Apart from that, there are several things that are internal and external factors in communication skills, namely organizational activity and time management.

Organizational activeness can be interpreted as the participation or active participation of individuals in an organization that is able to have an impact on the organization and provide positive changes in behavior or attitudes which includes five aspects, namely responsiveness<sup>19</sup>, accountability<sup>20</sup>, adaptability<sup>21</sup>, empathy<sup>22</sup> and transparency<sup>23</sup>. So, it can be concluded that organizational activity is an activity that is participated in by an individual who has or plays an active role in the running of an activity held by a party or organization that he participates in. And it can be seen that it will provide a positive change in behavior or behavior in the individual. However, this cannot be seen directly by some people.

Study time management is needed in the learning process. With good study time management, students can improve their learning achievements. Management of students' study time is expected to have a positive impact on teaching and learning activities, so that academic achievement will increase. Management of students' learning time can be improved with high motivation from each student and guidance from teachers and parents. Students must be able to explore the enthusiasm and encouragement to learn for themselves. The key to successful time management is when there is no time delay in doing a job where the job is the most important part. To get an idea of the condition of time management, five aspects of time management were measured, namely preparing a list of activities, priority scale, time estimation, time allocation and evaluation.

The author wants to know how active the organization, time management and communication skills of students are. So, to find out this, the researcher will first carry out a descriptive analysis regarding the three variables above. The first variable is the organizational activity variable. In this study, the organizational activity variable has 30 valid statements which have 5 measuring values for each statement item. The measuring scale used is a Likert scale with a maximum value of 5 and a minimum of 1. Then, after tabulating the collected data, SPSS version 23 was used to process the data. The data obtained will then be processed first to determine the length of the interval class and describe it in the form of a distribution table. To determine the length of the interval class, from the highest score – the lowest score is divided by the number of categories.

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<sup>17</sup> Maayan Shalev and Orit E. Hetzroni, "Factors Predicting School Staff's Responsivity toward Students with Intellectual and Developmental Disability and Complex Communication Needs," *Research in Developmental Disabilities* 102 (July 1, 2020): 103677, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.RIDD.2020.103677>.

<sup>18</sup> Olivia Boorum, Nancy Brady, and Min Liu, "Measuring Social Communication in People with Intellectual Disability Who Use Minimal Speech: Differences across the Lifespan," September 27, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1016/BS.IRRDD.2023.08.002>.

<sup>19</sup> Hao Li et al., "An Exploration of the Preferences and Mode Choice Behavior between Autonomous Demand-Responsive Transit and Traditional Buses," *International Journal of Transportation Science and Technology*, July 13, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJTST.2023.07.004>.

<sup>20</sup> Matthew Wood et al., "Perceptions of Accountability and Trust in the Regulatory Governance of Wood Burning Stove Sustainability: Survey Evidence from the Post-Brexit UK," *Energy Policy* 177 (June 1, 2023): 113549, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ENPOL.2023.113549>.

<sup>21</sup> Rose Mini Agoes Salim et al., "The Role of Career Decision Self-Efficacy as a Mediator of Peer Support on Students' Career Adaptability," *Heliyon* 9, no. 4 (April 1, 2023): e14911, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HELIVON.2023.E14911>.

<sup>22</sup> Siri C. Ravuri, Alison Jane Martingano, and Susan Persky, "Evaluating Eating Behavior Traits of Virtual Targets: Attitudes and Empathy," *Eating Behaviors* 51 (December 1, 2023): 101808, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.EATBEH.2023.101808>.

<sup>23</sup> Yanming Zhang et al., "Understanding the Impact of Buyer Extra-Role Behavior on Supply-Side Operational Transparency: A Serial Mediation Model," *International Journal of Production Economics*, September 20, 2023, 109041, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJPE.2023.109041>.

1. Organizational activity

$$\text{Interval} = \text{Skor Tertinggi} - \text{Skor Terendah}$$

*Banyaknya Kategori*

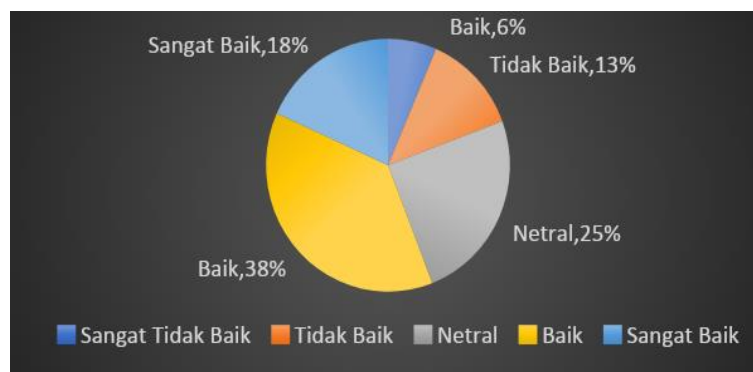
$$\text{Interval} = 150 - 7 = 16$$

Furthermore, the data that has been obtained is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Organizational Activity Variables

No	Interval Shoes	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	70 - 85	6	6%	Very Not Good
2	86 - 101	12	13%	Not good
3	102 - 117	23	25%	Neutral
4	118 - 133	37	38%	Good
5	134 - 150	17	18%	Very well
	Amount	93		

Figure 1. Pie Chart of Organizational Activity



Based on tables and pie chart above, it can be seen that student organizational activity in the very bad category is 6 students with a percentage value of 6%, in the bad category is 12 students with a percentage value of 13%, in the neutral category is 23 students with a value of 25%, in the good category is 35 students with a the percentage was 38% and the very good category was 17 students with a percentage score of 18%.

2. Time Management

$$\text{Interval} = \text{Skor Tertinggi} - \text{Skor Terendah}$$

*Banyaknya Kategori*

$$\text{Interval} = 136 - 62 = 74 = 14,8 = 15$$

5

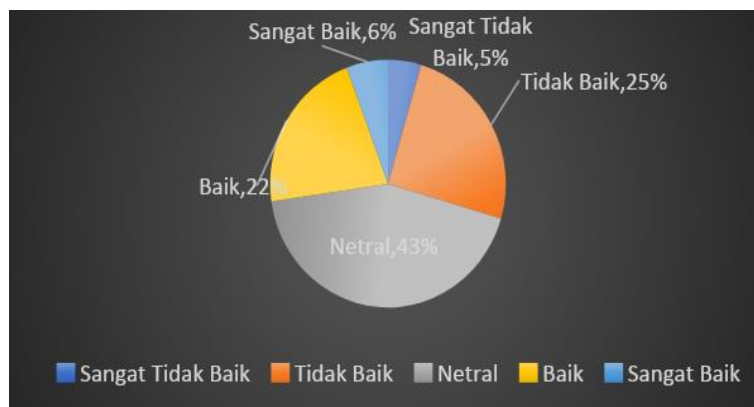
Furthermore, the data that has been obtained is shown in the following table:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Time Management Variables

No	Interval Shoes	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	62 - 76	4	4%	Very Not Good
2	77 - 91	22	25%	Not good
3	92 - 106	38	43%	Neutral
4	107 - 122	19	22%	Good
5	123 - 136	5	6%	Very well

t amount	93		
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Figure 2. Time Management Pie Chart



Based on tables and *pie chart* above, it can be seen that the time management of students in the very poor category is 4 students with a percentage value of 4%, the not good category is 22 students with a percentage value of 25%, the neutral category is 38 students with a percentage value of 43%, the good category is 19 students with a percentage of 22% and a very good category of 5 students with a percentage score of 6%.

### 3. Communication skills

$$\text{Interval} = \frac{\text{Skor Tertinggi} - \text{Skor Terendah}}{\text{Banyaknya Kategori}}$$

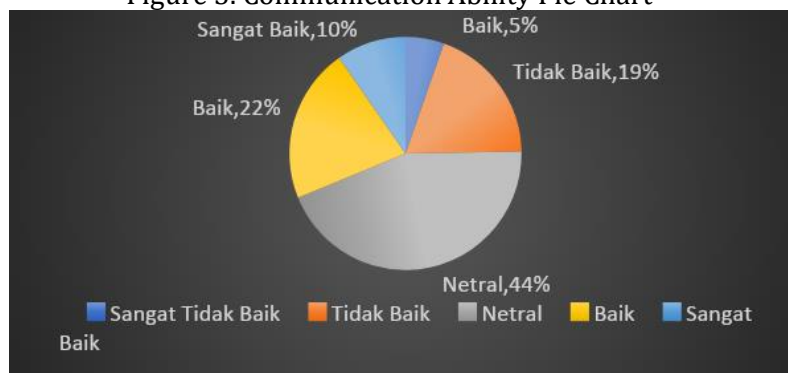
$$\text{Interval} = \frac{150 - 73}{5} = 15,4 = 15$$

Furthermore, the data that has been obtained is shown in the following table:

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Communication Ability Variables

No	Interval Shoes	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	73 - 87	5	5%	Very Not Good
2	88 - 102	18	19%	Not good
3	103 - 117	41	44%	Neutral
4	118 - 132	20	22%	Good
5	133 - 150	9	10%	Very well
	Amount	93		

Figure 3. Communication Ability Pie Chart



Based on tables and *pie chart* above, it can be seen that the communication skills of students in the very poor category are 5 students with a percentage value of 5%, the not good category is 18 students with a percentage value of 19%, the neutral category is 41

students with a percentage value of 44%, the good category is 20 students with a percentage of 22% and a very good category of 9 students with a percentage score of 10%.

After knowing the results of the descriptive analysis of each research variable. The next thing that needs to be done is to look for the influence of organizational activity and time management, both simultaneously and partially, on students' communication skills using multiple linear regression. Multiple linear regression is a regression model that involves more than one research variable. Multiple linear regression aims to find out how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. In multiple linear regression there are 2 stages of testing on the research variables, namely the T test and the F test.

### 1. Uji T

The T test is carried out to determine whether or not there is a partial (own) influence exerted by variable X on variable Y. The following is a table of T test results using SPSS:

Table 4. T Test Results

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	30.637	8.294		3.694	.000
	Organizational Activeness (X1)	.507	.095	.576	5.345	.025
	Time Management (X2)	.215	.120	.194	1.799	.015

#### a. Dependent Variable: Communication Ability (Y)

From the coefficients table above, pay attention to column t. If the value in column t is greater than the t table value then it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between variable 1,799. Meanwhile, the t-table value for the sample of 93 respondents was 1,661. If we conclude, 5,345 and 1,799 > 1,661. So there is a significant influence between organizational activeness (X1) and time management (X2) partially on students' communication skills (Y).

### 2. Uji F

In quantitative research, the multiple linear regression model F test is carried out to determine whether or not there is a simultaneous (together) influence given by variable X (organizational activity and time management) on variable Y (communication ability). The following is a table of F test results with SPSS:

Table 5. F Test Results

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12057.373	2	6028.687	52.163	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	10401.745	90	115.575		
	Total	22459.118	92			



- a. Dependent Variable: Communication Ability (Y)
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Time Management (X2), Organizational Activeness (X1)

Apart from looking at the significance value in the Anova table above, we can confirm this by comparing the F-Calculated value with the F-Table. This research used a sample of 93 respondents. The way to find out how we look at the F-Table is to look at the table df regression = 2, and df residual = 90. Then from there you can see that the F-table has a straight line with the numbers 2 and 90, namely the value 3.098. Based on the anova table above, the F-count value is 52.163 while the F-table is 3.098. So, if it is concluded it can produce a comparison of  $52.163 > 3.098$ . So, the results of this research are that the hypothesis can be accepted, or in other words, organizational activity (X1) and time management (X2) simultaneously influence the communication skills of students (Y) of the Class of 2020 and 2021 Islamic Religious Education at Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta.

### 3. Coefficient of Determination

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination

#### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.733 <sup>a</sup>	.537	.527	10.751

a. Predictors: (Constant), Time Management (X2), Organizational Activeness (X1)

Based on the table above, if we want to see how much influence variable X has on variable Y, we can look at the Model Summary table. Pay attention to the R Square column, the value is 0.537. If we change it into percentage form it becomes 53.7%. So, variables X1 and X2 have 53.7% influence on variable Y.

The results of this research a line with finding of ai Sai Yuan et al.,<sup>24</sup> and Andrew Enaifoghe, Ntombizamakhwalosiziphiwe Zenzil<sup>25</sup> that time Management influence on Employee Productivity. Then time Management influence Work Ability<sup>26</sup>, on that time management is the employee's ability to use time efficiently and effectively so that the goals that have been designed and responsibilities in carrying out tasks can be completed in a shorter time. The results of the research show that the variable organizational activity on student learning achievement with a positive regression coefficient value, means that there is a positive and significant influence of organizational activity on the learning achievement of students. And the management variable on student learning achievement with a positive regression coefficient value, means that there is a positive and significant influence of time management on the learning achievement of students .

Based on the results of previous research, students' communication skills are not only caused by organizational activity and time management. However, there are still many internal and external factors that can influence students' communication skills.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results above, the following conclusions can be drawn: The organizational activity of Islamic Religious Education students is in the good category at 38%. The time management of Islamic Religious Education students is in the poor category at 22%. The communication skills of Islamic Religious Education students are in

<sup>24</sup> Sai Yuan et al., "Investigating the Influence of Digital Technology Application on Employee Compensation," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 195 (October 1, 2023): 122787, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TECHFORE.2023.122787>.

<sup>25</sup> Andrew Enaifoghe and Ntombizamakhwalosiziphiwe Zenzile, "The Rapidly Evolving Situation of Employee Work-from-Home Productivity and the Integration of ICT in Post-COVID-19 Pandemic.," *Scientific African* 20 (July 1, 2023): e01709, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SCIAF.2023.E01709>.

<sup>26</sup> Pham Vu Hong Son and Luu Ngoc Quynh Khoi, "Optimization Time-Cost-Quality-Work Continuity in Construction Management Using Mutation-Crossover Slime Mold Algorithm," *Applied Soft Computing* 147 (November 1, 2023): 110775, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ASOC.2023.110775>.

the poor category at 22%. Organizational activity and time management partially and significantly influence the communication skills of Islamic religious education students at Muhammadiyah University in Yogyakarta. Organizational activeness and time management simultaneously influence the communication skills of Islamic religious education students at Muhammadiyah University in Yogyakarta by 53.2%.

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