

Implementation of Hypnosis as base model Development Competitiveness and Level of Student Achievement

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Abstract: This research is a research that focuses on improving the competitiveness and the achievement of students, using hypnosis implementation models is expected to build confidence when competing. Hypnosis is a methodology used in forming a formidable mindset. The process of behavior formation by using the power of the unconscious, so far in developed countries athletes use the same method, Because It is Considered very effective to change the mindset when competing. This method Effectively improves competitiveness and improves students' achievement, so they can win in every competition they Participate in both national and international Competitions. The type of this research is qualitative and quantitative, the methodology to be used is with the distribution of questionnaires, lab tests, simulations, event tabulation, and interview techniques. The population of the study is 9.399 million from 200 vocational schools in Central Java, West Java and Jakarta. The number of respondents is a total of 3800 students, the type of nonprobability purposive sampling. Hypothesis measuring instrument is AMOS 23:00 SEM.

1. Introduction

The data collected from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), showed a sharp deterioration of the Indonesian nation good achievement in the arena of international sports and other achievements. Statistical data reduction adolescent achievement in Indonesia shows this quite sharp [1].

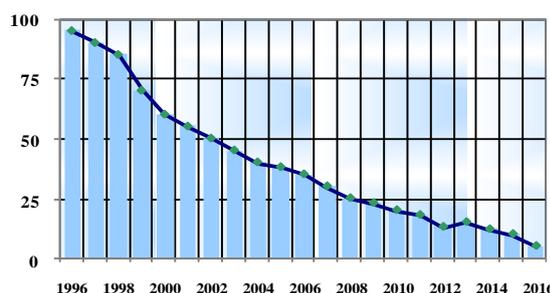


Figure 1. Graph Nations Achievement decline Indonesia Period 1996 to 2016

Source: Jakarta

By contrast, statistical records show a comparison inverted when seen from the sharp rise in crime among teenagers, caused by the crime of mild to severe

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punishment. Decreased performance and increased juvenile crime rate was fantastic compared to previous years, is an indication of something improper development patterns. Based on data from the Census Bureau of Statistics, that 60% of the total population of young people in Indonesia at least, been exposed to violence, whether committed by himself, and the violence they experienced as a result of someone else [2]. The violence ever experienced at an early age provides a fairly powerful multiplier effect, because it may be a traumatic event that affects psychologically for the child personally. For example, give rise to a weak soul, a fragile mentality, feel less confident and apathetic, so reluctant to perform [3].

The main cause of the loss of competitiveness and achievement desire is, among others, development patterns are less effective, students tend to be passive person, so that was afraid to express yourself and less confident of the ability and potential [4-6]. If using the philosophy of an elephant, it can be an appropriate analogy. When an elephant taken to the forest by the employer to raise hundreds of logs which incidentally 1 tonne per piece for one full day, the elephant did not feel tired at all. Once the employer brought him home to berisitirahat, the elephant was given only one iron balls weighing 50 kg in one of his legs, the elephant was not able to escape from the house of the employer. This analogy is very appropriate to describe how students of elementary, middle and high school are less able to compete in national and international competitions (Faeni, 2015) [7-12].

2. Literature Review

2.1. Exogenies factor

Using the theory of tabula rasa in education, that child is born can associated as a white paper that plain is not writeable, so that exogenous factors are more influential in shaping the character, the child can be established arbitrarily educators or the environment, based on theory there are several theories fundamental underlying character formation of children and adolescents. One of them is: (a) in understanding exogenies, it is believed that children are born as a piece of paper that is plain and pure, so the characters are formed because there are external factors that influence the formation of her character (a sheet of Unwritten paper, despite of all characters). Formation of competitiveness can be achieved, with maximum results if there is one method of exogenously infused into the subconscious of children and youth in the form of a positive suggestion and suggestion, in turn, will form a strong and positive character on the child (Lewin, 2002) [7].



2.2. Endogenous factor

Besides theory exogenies there called (b) understand endogenies: attitudes formed based on empirical experience he had ever had, this method is called the method of empirical hypnosis, which follows a postulate stated that the child's behavior may be formed as a skill and experience that is introduced into the subconscious as an attempt writing a word or phrase on a blank sheet which is analogous to the above. Then there is the falsification of the theory of a) and b) become the third theory apart exogenies and endogenies that convergencies which is a compilation of both. There are several theories as reinforcement strengthens the above theory, that the character of the child is not inborn, but through the process of habituation taught formation or entered by the environment in children or adolescent[13-20].

2.3. Convergent factor

The theory can also be the subject of consideration as the basis for the formation of character in children and adolescents is a combination of both factors which is a combination of factors exogenous and endogenous factors. The theory of convergent able to falsify the theory of empiricism and behaviorism above. The theory of nativism, is rooted in the vocabulary natives which means default, the flow of nativism is grounded theory of endogenous, that the character of children and adolescents had been formed and was taken from birth, so that endogenous factors or factors themselves are much stronger than the factors and variables that come as external factors or factors that are caused by external factors (Schoppenhauer, 1918). Based on this tabula rasa theory believed to education nor any influence is not capable of forming the character of children and adolescents by grand theories developed $\{(b = f(P, E))\}$ in question is b or behavior, or known as characteristic, formed by f (factor-factor) P (personal characteristic) or private and E or the environment (Lewin, 2002). this study will carry out the falsification of the theory mentioned above is to print a new theory $\{(b = f(P, E, S))\}$ or behavior will be formed by the self of the person as well as a combination of personal formation of self, environment and systems [21-28].

2.4. Hypnosis method

Hypnosis method is a method developed to tame the primitive instinct that belongs to each person using the subconscious stimulus by insertion of suggestion when the subjects in a state of half-awake and half-conscious. When the subject is in alpha brain wave frequencies, and within 30 (thirty) seconds the subject has been entered tether brain wave frequency, the frequency of the best brains to accept the suggestion. (Ericson, 1928). At this frequency stages, bags of memory and suggestion can settle in the subconscious of the subject (Faeni, 2017) [29].

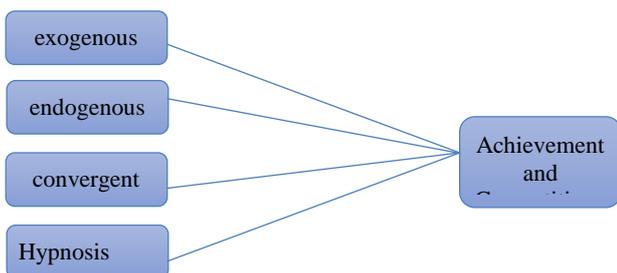


Figure 2. Mindset

In Figure 2. The scallops are thinking this study is the assumption that the Exogenous factors (X1). Endogenous factors (X2), Convergent factor (X3) and Factor Method Hypnosis is a variable dependent variable for achievement and Competitiveness (Y). Mindset This will be referred further research as a determinant of how much distant relationships between variables [30-35].

3. Research Methodology

variable is an engineering data management with analysis of the principal problems examined where these variables require appropriate solutions. Methods of data variables used in this research is descriptive method with quantitative analysis. In this study, the measured data on the perception of respondents to the question or statement filed. To determine the value for the perception of respondents formed a questionnaire. With regard to the scale of measurement in the preparation of the questionnaire researchers used a numerical scale with a 1-5 Likert scale alternative answers to measure respondents' attitudes. This research was conducted at the Vocational High School (SMK) in Jakarta began in January 2019.

4. Research Result

SEM test the feasibility of the model with 2 stages commonly called two steps SEM process. The first stage is to test the measurement model, and the second stage is to test the structural model. Structural model test is used to determine whether there is a relationship between the latent variables that exist in the proposed model.

Criteria	Standard	Estimate Result	Match Level
Normed Chi-Square (X2 / df)	<2	1.88	Good Fit
RMSEA	<0:08	0:05	Good Fit
NFI	> 0.9	0.96	Good Fit
NNFI	> 0.9	1:00	Good Fit
CFI	> 0.9	1:00	Good Fit
GFI	> 0.9	0.91	Good Fit
standardized RMR	<0:05	0:03	Good Fit

Table 1. Test Goodness of Fit

The results of goodness of fit test on measurement models show that the normed chi-square value, RMSEA, NFI, NNFI, GFI and CFI meet the criteria of the standard. So, the research model fit for use[18-22].

AMOS provide some residual connect recommendation of several indicators that the model be fit to the data, a case shown in the figure below:

Modification indicies (Group number 1 - Default model)

Covariances: (Group number 1 - Default model)



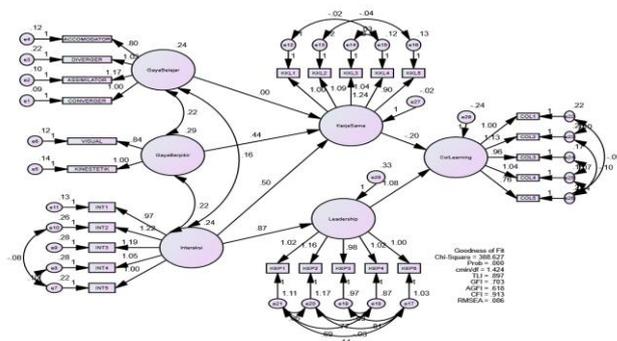


Figure 3. The results

The test results showed a p-value variable Exogenous Factor = 0.985 > 0.05 so that H0 is not rejected, which means that the variable factor exogenous variables did not significantly affect performance and competitiveness.

The test results show the value of an endogenous factor variables $p = 0.045 > 0.05$ so that H0 rejected and H1 accepted, which means that the variable factor endogenous positive and significant effect on the variable performance and competitiveness.

The test results show the value of a variable factor convergent $p = *** < 0.05$ so that H0 rejected and H1 accepted, which means that the variable factors converging positive and significant effect on the variable performance and competitiveness.

The test results show the value of the variable p hypnosis method = *** < 0.05 so that H0 rejected and H1 accepted, which means that the variable method of hypnosis is positive and significant effect on the variable performance and competitiveness.

5. Conclusion

Implementation of teaching and learning activities in the classroom are still often found learners who are less active or not active at all in participating in learning activities. This causes uneven science presented by a lecturer and there is difficulty in assessing the students in the classroom. Model of collaborative learning with peer tutoring is one solution that can be applied in learning activities in the classroom.

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Conflict of Interest - Nil

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