



Factors That Influence The Thinking System

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Abstract: The Factors that influence systemic thinking, is a scientific literature review article. The purpose of writing this article is to build hypotheses about the influence between variables that will be used in further research, research objects in online libraries, Google Scholar, Mendeley, and other online media, methods research using the library research method Qualitative descriptive analysis, the results of this article, 1} The environment greatly influences systemic thinking, 2} Limits in the system also affect systemic thinking, 3} The process of thinking influences systemic thinking.

Keywords: Systematic Thinking, Environment, Thinking Boundaries, Thinking Processes.

INTRODUCTION

Humans were created, God has basically been equipped and has the ability to think, as a gift from Allah SWT, used to analyze various problems that are often faced in life. Human life actually cannot be separated from the thought process from the beginning of the activity, until it ends to rest, thinking starts from planning activities to completing them, thinking becomes an important part of the overall aspect of human activity, because thinking is also the side of the advantages that God has given to humans and this too This is what distinguishes humans from other creatures. Humans who want to do something, regardless of the context, are required to think carefully before deciding, to take positive or negative actions, so the tool or means for thinking is called reason. Intellectual capital causes humans to always think and in thinking often experience difficulties and mistakes caused by still holding on to old thoughts, shallow knowledge, including the influence of emotions and feelings. Errors of thinking can be prevented and avoided by exercising moderation in activities, creating right thinking and, avoiding various forms of deception, turning, by calling for ultimate truth.

In this article, we will discuss the factors that influence systemic thinking, namely 1) Examine the environmental factors that influence systemic thinking. 2) Limitations of systemic thinking in making decisions. 3). The process of systemic thinking.

METHODS

Descriptive and library research or library research, sourced from the Google Scholar online application, Mendeley and other online academic applications. In qualitative research, literature review must be used consistently with methodological assumptions, meaning that it must be used inductively so that it does not lead to questions raised by researchers, one of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that research is exploratory in nature. (Ali, H, & L Makrisna, 2013)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of systemic thinking

Systematic refers to a condition or trait that is very serious, lethargic, or strict, in a social or cultural context, systemic can refer to attitudes or norms that are strictly followed, especially in terms of rules, values, or procedures, which are considered important or taboo. On the other hand, a system is a condition in which a person or an object is very sensitive or vulnerable to stimuli or influences that come from their environment, at a higher systemic level, a person can very easily respond to and be affected by what they see, hear, or feel.

Systematic thinking, known as critical thinking or analytical thinking, is an individual's ability to process information objectively, logically and rationally, involves accurate judgment, effective problem solving and the ability to perform in-depth analysis of complex situations or problems. Here are some definitions of systemism according to experts:

Sigmund Freud put forward the concept of "reactive sensitivity" which refers to the individual's ability to respond or stimulate very intensely and deeply. Freud argued that this sensitivity is influenced by childhood.

Rogerst, sees systems as the ability to pay attention to and understand other people's feelings and experiences very accurately, according to him individuals with high systems are able to empathize well and have a deep understanding of other people. Alexander Lowen, a psychotherapist, argues that systems are closely related to sensory sensitivity and presence in the body. According to him, individuals with high systems have very good awareness of their bodies and are able to feel every sensation that arises. The meaning of this system can vary depending on the context and field of study being discussed, therefore it is better to refer to the right book. The meaning of this system can vary depending on the context and field of study being discussed, therefore it is better to refer to the right book.

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Is: to develop the ability to think critically, rationally, and logically, in dealing with complex situations or problems by having systemic thinking, one can: Understanding other people's perspectives, systemic thinking allows one to see and understand other people's perspectives better, this can help build more empathic relationships and broaden understanding of human. Make better decisions: systemic thinking helps one analyze information more objectively and avoids bias or mistakes in thinking, this allows one to make better decisions based on logic and accurate evidence.

Make better decisions: systemic thinking helps one analyze information more objectively and avoids bias or mistakes in thinking, this allows one to make better decisions based on logic and accurate evidence. Analyzing problems with more in-depth systemic thinking involves the ability to analyze problems holistically in-depth, identify the relationship between various factors, and evaluate the consequences of various actions or decisions, this helps one is able to see the bigger picture and avoid judgments that are less reactive.

Increase creativity: systemic thinking can also increase one's creativity. By using critical thinking skills, individuals can find creative solutions to complex problems and create new ideas.

Factors That Can Affect Systemic Thinking:

The influence on systemic thinking can occur due to various factors that affect the way we think and process information. Here are some sources of opinion that explain why there is an influence on systemic thinking: Cognitive psychology, sources such as textbooks, or journal articles on cognitive psychology can provide an understanding of how information is processed in our minds. Cognitive theories, such as information processing cognitive tendencies, explain why we tend to form thought systems or are influenced by other factors.

Sociology: in sociology we can look for sources that explain how social factors affect our mindset, in our particular group or society. Social norms, processes, socialization and social interaction theory can play a role in influencing how we think about certain issues. Cultural studies, cultural studies can provide perspectives on how our culture influences the way we think, cultural values, beliefs, and norms can shape the way we see the world and make judgments, books or articles on cultural anthropology or cultural studies can provide insight about the influence of culture on systems thinking.

Neuroscience, the study of Neuroscience and brain function can also provide an understanding of how our brain processes information and how this can affect our thinking, research in Neuroscience discusses the influence of emotion, perception, and information processing in a systemic thinking framework An understanding of influences on systemic thinking through these sources can highlight aspects of psychology, social, culture, and Neuroscience, which work together in shaping the way we think and influence decision making, these sources can provide a more comprehensive and useful understanding framework. to recognize this influence.

Experience, a person's life experience can influence the way they think, how diverse and deep experiences allow a person to have a more perspective broader and more accurate in living everyday life and making decisions

Education. A person's level of education can affect their ability to think critically and analytically. A good education allows a person to develop the ability to think logically, question information, and analyze evidence before making a decision. Social environment, a person's social environment such as family, friends and community, can influence the way they think which is supported by family and friends can influence a person's attitudes and thoughts

Social environment, a person's social environment such as family, friends and community, can influence the way they think which is supported by family and friends can influence a person's attitudes and thoughts. Media and Technology The massive influence of media and technology on everyday life can affect the way a person processes information and thinks, for example, excessive exposure to social media or fake news can affect a person's viewing and processing of information.

Values and beliefs A person's values and beliefs can also influence the way they think, each individual has a unique system, values and beliefs, which shape the way they understand the world and make decisions. Social pressure: social pressure can affect social thinking, for example, pressure from a certain social or cultural environment, can limit creativity and innovation in thinking. Emotions: emotions can also affect critical thinking, strong emotions such as anger, anxiety or joy, can affect a person's ability to think rationally and logically.

Effects Of Systemic Thinking In Islamic Fish Educator

The Effect of Globalization on the Systematic Thinking Paradigm in Islamic Education
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Globalization has affected the delivery of education, both in terms of goals, the process of the relationship between students and educators, ethics, methods and others. In terms of goals, for example, educational goals have a tendency towards materialism, so the first thing parents or students might ask is if the educational institution where they study can guarantee their future in life. Likewise with the curriculum, it is more directed at how materialistic things can be achieved. In this case, learning is more focused on aspects of knowledge acquisition (cognitive) rather than how a student has an attitude that is in accordance with Islamic values (Baharuddin & Wahyuni, 2007).

In more detail (Baharuddin & Wahyuni, 2007) explains that there are several weaknesses as well as problems of Islamic education facing the globalization era, namely: (1) The quality of Islamic education institutions in general is still pathetic. Although there are several Islamic educational institutions such as madrasas that have been able to outperform public schools in quality, in general the quality of Islamic educational institutions is inadequate; (2) The image of Islamic educational institutions is relatively low. It is a fact that in the ranking of institution graduates.

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The era of globalization with its various tendencies as mentioned above has given rise to various new paradigms in the world of education. Vision, mission, goals, curriculum, teaching and learning process, educators, students, management, infrastructure, educational institutions, and others are currently undergoing major changes.

Islamic education with its long experience should be able to provide appropriate answers to these challenges. To answer this question, Islamic education requires human resources that are reliable, have commitment and a high work ethic, system-based management and strong infrastructure, sources of funds.

Sufficient resources, strong political will, and superior standards. To be able to carry out this task, Islamic education requires a research and development unit that continues to strive to improve and develop Islamic education. Only with serious and continuous efforts can Islamic education turn challenges into opportunities (Arifin, 2003). Globalization variables and the paradigm of systemic thinking have been studied by many previous researchers, including (Abdul Khobir, 2009; Maksun & Ruhendi, 2004; Rembangy, 2008; Tantowi, 2009).

The Effect of Institutional Management on the Systematic Thinking Paradigm in Islamic Education Education from time to time is studied by knowing the teaching institutions, their systems, curriculum, methods, and objectives. As stated by Asma Hasan

Fahmi: "Islamic educational institutions are the result of local ideas sparked by the needs of an Islamic society and guided by its teachings and goals (Tafsir, 2006).

Interests for the benefit of mankind. Thus, the taklim assembly is a non-governmental organization whose existence is based on the desire to build a civil society. (3). Formal Education Institutions or Schools. School is an important educational institution after family. The greater the needs of children and the greater family life, parents usually hand over the responsibility for their education to school institutions. Schools here function as assistants to family institutions in educating children. The task of teachers and school leaders, in addition to providing knowledge and skills, is also to provide guidance in accordance with religious demands Management implementation of the management of educational institutions must be oriented towards the effectiveness of all aspects or components of education both in growth and development. Educational institutions have components that are related to each other that determine the success of the institution, if the principal can carry out his functions effectively in the process of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling.

The Effect of Educational Quality on the Systematic Thinking Paradigm According to Islamic Education (Hamalik, 2014), the notion of quality can be seen from two sides, namely the normative and descriptive aspects. In a normative sense, quality is determined based on intrinsic and extrinsic considerations (criteria). Based on intrinsic criteria, the quality of education is a product of education, that is, humans who are educated according to ideal standards. Based on extrinsic criteria, education is an instrument to educate, a trained workforce. In a descriptive sense, quality is determined based on the results of the learning achievement test.

According to Ismail, the application of quality management in the world of education requires good and professional management, good organizational management and the provision of adequate personnel to carry out good processes so as to produce quality and high-quality output (F. Ismail et al., 2021). In order to produce quality, according to (Slamet, 1999) there are four fundamental efforts that must be made in an educational institution, namely: (1). Creating a "win-win" situation (win-win solution) and not a "lose-win" situation between parties with an interest in educational institutions (stakeholders).

CONCLUSION

In this case, especially between the head of the institution and the staff of the institution there must be conditions that are mutually beneficial to each other in achieving quality products/services produced by the educational institution. (2). Intrinsic motivation needs to be developed in everyone involved in the process of achieving quality. Everyone in an educational institution must grow motivated that the results of their activities reach a certain quality that increases continuously, especially according to the needs and expectations of users/subscribers. (3). Every leader must be process oriented and long term results. The application of integrated quality management in education is not a short-term change process, but a consistent and continuous long-term effort. In mobilizing all the capabilities of educational institutions to achieve the specified quality, cooperation must be developed between the elements of the actors in the process of achieving quality results. There should not be competition between them that interferes with the process of achieving these quality results. They are a unit that must work together and cannot be separated from one another to produce the expected quality.

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