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THE IMPACT OF LEARNING OFFICES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING ACCOMPLISHMENT IN GRADE SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Social Science Education (IPS) as one of the educational programs in the school environment is faced with the challenge of preparing Indonesian people as a whole who are able to take part in the life of modern society. The general goal of social studies education in schools is the achievement of student learning achievement, which in this case is to create citizens who are able to understand their society and are able to actively participate in the process of change and community development. In order to achieve this, one of them must be supported by adequate learning facilities and learning environments. The goal to be achieved in this study is to find out how much influence learning facilities have on student achievement in social studies subjects in class VII SMPN 38 Medan City.This research uses the *explanatory survey* method, which is a research method intended to find and develop theories, so that the results or research products can explain why or why certain symptoms or social reality occur. The population in this study was all grade VII SMPN 38 Medan City students totaling 17 students. While the research data analysis techniques used are *product moment* correlation techniques and hypothesis testing techniques used through t tests. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is an influence of learning facilities on student achievement in social studies subjects in class VIII SMPN 38 Medan City. The resulting correlation magnitude is 0.51. The value is located between 0.40 - 0.599 or medium category. Meanwhile, based on hypothesis testing, it is obtained that the value of t count at the real level of 0.05 is outside the limit of the interval t table ($t_{count} > t$ table $= 2.82 > 1.74$ or $-t_{calculate} < -\ t_{table} = -2.82 < -1.74$). Thus, the hypothesis put forward at the beginning is that there is an influence of learning facilities on student achievement in social studies subjects in grade VII SMPN 38 Medan City is acceptable and has been proven to be true.

Keywords: ***Learning Facilities, Student Learning Achievement***

1. INTRODUCTION

Schooling assumes a vital part in making understudies who succeed and have quality HR (HR) that are qualified and valuable for some networks later. Expanding HR is the main step that should be taken in the realm of training. Quality and possible HR from a wide perspective made by the universe of schooling will shape these HR to answer worldwide changes that will influence the request for life Society, country and state. The achievement or disappointment of the universe of schooling makes quality HR and possibly one of them is affected by the nature of training through instructing and guiding understudies to become people with honorable ethics and ready to foster well as per his capacities and abilities in the kid. In understanding a quality degree of schooling, learning programs are extremely powerful on one's learning accomplishment. Quality instruction will actually want to deliver successful understudies and as top notch HR also. To accomplish the improvement of the nature of training, one of them should be upheld by sufficient learning offices and a successful learning climate. Learning offices are extremely persuasive on kids' learning improvement as said by Djamarah and Zain (2008 : 208) that "anybody will concur that learning offices and framework decide achievement somebody". Individuals who study without the

assistance of offices frequently get obstructions in finishing learning exercises thus, offices can't be overlooked in learning issues. The offices and furniture being referred to are obviously connected with material issues as paper, pencils, journals, concentrate on tables and seats. The learning offices being referred to are additionally apparatuses utilized by understudies in assisting their learning with handling, for example, concentrate on rooms, learning devices, lighting and the air of the learning place.

Learning offices affect understudy learning accomplishment, the more complete the learning offices possessed, the understudies can learn better, make it simpler, speed up and develop the course of understudy free learning. With a compelling free growing experience, learning accomplishments will be gotten to the most extreme. Consequently, learning offices are exceptionally important to accomplish understudy learning accomplishment. also, the other way around assuming the learning offices are inadequate it can impede the educational experience, in this way affecting the learning accomplishment got by understudies (Djamarah and Zain, 2009 : 209). In addition to the factor of adequate learning facilities, student achievement is also influenced by factors derived from an effective learning environment, namely a productive learning environment , where a learning environment is Designed or built to help students increase their learning productivity, so that the teaching and learning process is achieved as expected. In an effective learning environment, students will be able to be more productive, this is illustrated by the ease of students in thinking, creating and being able to learn actively because the learning environment is very supportive so that interest arises and comfort during the teaching and learning process. Especially parents are one of the factors of education, the first institution in the child's life, where the child learns and expresses himself as a social being.

Learning achievement requires participation from various parties and does not only depend on the teacher or student himself, but is also influenced by learning infrastructure and family factors. Parental attention is needed by students for learning motivation in order to get good achievements, as well as home conditions such as learning facilities , learning facilities and infrastructure that support at home. Based on the observations of researchers at SMPN 38 Medan City, the condition of student learning infrastructure in schools is still lacking, so it is less supportive for teaching and learning activities and has an impact on the quality of children's learning. Then the learning achievement of students at SMPN 38 Medan City in Social Sciences subjects is still relatively low, this is evident from the student achievement scores based on KKM still do not meet the Minimum Completeness Criteria standard, which is 70.00. The main problem that needs to be answered in this study is "How much influence do learning facilities have on student achievement at SMPN 38 Kota Medan?". Then this research is expected to provide benefits for all parties related to education, especially for teachers and school institutions who are the frontline in improving the quality of learning of their students.

1.1.Learning Tools

Learning offices are learning hardware required in the growing experience so the accomplishment of learning objectives can run as expected, consistently, really and productively (Roestiyah, 2004: 166). Then as per Mulyata (2002: 49) learning offices or offices are gear and hardware that are straightforwardly utilized in supporting the educating and educational experience like structures, study halls, tables, seats, and learning media apparatuses. Furthermore, the last as indicated by Sanjaya (2009: 55) uncovered the meaning of means is all that is straightforwardly connected with understudies and supports the smooth and effective educational experience of members Teach which incorporates learning media, learning devices, school supplies and others. In addition to the understanding of learning facilities as stated above, learning facilities also have indicators which according to Dimyaiti and Mudjiono (2009: 17) consist of:

a. Facilities: 1) learning media, 2) learning tools include: textbooks, reading books, practicum tools, stationery, and others. 3) school supplies include: classrooms, sports fields, prayer rooms, art rooms, sports equipment, libraries , and laboratory.

b. Infrastructure: 1) The road to the school. 2) Lighting.

All the more completely corresponding to learning with the educating and growing experience, there are two kinds of instructive offices, in particular first, instructive offices that are straightforwardly utilized in the educating and educational experience, for instance chalk, Chart book and other instructive apparatuses that educators use in educating. Second, instructive offices that are in a roundabout way connected with the instructing and growing experience, for example, school cupboards and documents which are instructive offices are by implication involved by educators in the instructing and educational experience.

1.) When seen from its capability and job in the instructing and growing experience , instructive offices can be partitioned into:

1. Learning apparatuses, learning devices are instruments that are utilized straightforwardly in the educating and growing experience. This device might be as note pads, pictures, other composing apparatuses like chalk, deletion and whiteboard as well as pragmatic devices, all remembered for the extent of learning instruments. Props, props have an expansive significance. Showing helps are instructive and showing helps, can be articles or activities from the most substantial level to the most conceptual that can work with the arrangement of grasping (conveyance of ideas) to understudy. By beginning from its utilization, the showing helps can be partitioned into two, to be specific:

   1.Direct props, that is to say, assuming the educator makes sense of by showing the genuine article (objects are brought to class, or understudies are welcome to the item).

   2.Indirect props, that is to say, assuming that the educator makes a substitution for the genuine item. Progressively from the substantial to the theoretical, then the props can be fake items (miniatures), films, slides, photographs, drawings, portrays or outlines. Notwithstanding this division, there are different props or shows as activities or exercises completed by instructors.

   3. Media instructing, the word media comes from Latin and is the plural type of the word medium which in a real sense implies delegate or presentation. Media is any device that can be utilized as a channel of messages to accomplish instructing objectives. Media is something that channels messages and can animate understudies ' considerations, sentiments and determination so it can energize the growing experience in understudies. Consequently, the imaginative utilization of media will permit understudies to learn better and can work on their presentation as per the objectives to be accomplished.

All learning assumes a vital part in supporting the accomplishment of learning accomplishment with the utilization of proper learning offices in learning is supposed to have the option to give comfort in retain the material conveyed. The utilization of fitting learning offices is an element that should be viewed as in learning exercises, since learning exercises will run well whenever upheld by great and sufficient learning offices, as well as the other way around on the off chance that There are no decent offices and foundation making understudies be hampered in realizing so it can influence understudy accomplishment. As indicated by Slameto (1995: 28) one of the prerequisites for learning achievement is that learning requires adequate offices, offices or learning offices that help understudy learning exercises.

1.2.Learning Achievement

a. Learning Achievement

Learning achievement is the result achieved by individuals after experiencing a learning process for a certain period of time. Learning achievement is also defined as the maximum ability achieved by a person in an effort that produces knowledge or proficiency values (Sunartana, 2008: 17). Learning achievement can also be called actual ability *obtained* by a person after learning, a potential ability *is* a basic *ability* in the form of disposition

possessed by individuals to achieve achievement. These actual and potential skills can be incorporated into a more general term, namely ability (Yasa, 200: 14). Then according to Sevi (2008: 28) Learning achievement is the result achieved by a student in his learning efforts as stated in his report card score. Through learning achievement, a student can find out the progress he has achieved in learning. The above understanding can be concluded that learning achievement can be interpreted as the result or value of proficiency that achieved by students from an effort or study within a certain period of time that can provide satisfaction for students.

b. Factors affecting Learning Achievement

To accomplish understudy learning accomplishment true to form, it is important to focus on a few factors that influence learning accomplishment, incorporating factors contained in understudies (interior endlessly factors comprising of outer understudies (outside factors). Factors that come from inside the kid are physiological and mental, while factors that come from outside the youngster are ecological variables, including family and society. More subtleties are depicted beneath as indicated by Djamarah (2008: 149), namely:

1) Internal Factors

Inside factors will be factors that emerge from inside the singular himself. With respect to what can be grouped into inner elements, to be specific knowledge or insight, gifts, interests, inspiration, and mental capacities. Intelligence or intelligence Insight is the capacity to learn joined by the capacity to adjust to the circumstance it faces. This capacity is to a not entirely settled by high and low knowledge, once in a while this improvement is set apart by various advances starting with one kid then onto the next, so a kid At a particular age as of now has a more elevated level of knowledge contrasted with their companions. Knowledge factor is something not disregarded in educating and learning exercises. Insight is one of the significant viewpoints and extraordinarily decides the achievement or disappointment of one's investigations. In the event that an understudy has a typical or above ordinary degree of knowledge, possibly that individual can accomplish high accomplishments. So knowledge is the higher the insight capacity of an understudy, the greaterthe likelihood of coming out on top. On the other hand, the lower the knowledge capacity of an understudy, the less likelihood of coming out on top.

a) Talent

Ability is a sure capacity that an individual has had as an inborn capacity. Ability for this situation is nearer in understanding to the word fitness which implies capability, which is about sure capacities. Ability is a potential or capacity whenever offered the chance to be created through mastering will turn into a genuine expertise. Ability is characterized as a singular's capacity to play out an undertaking without depending a lot of on instructive exertion and practice. According to Djiwandono (2008: 57) scoring is the process of converting test answers into numbers and the scoring numbers are converted into values , in Indonesia values are in the form of numbers by going through a certain process. The use of symbols to express values is officially between 0-10, and some use 0-100, or 0-4, and some use the letters A. B, C, D, E.

Measurement of learning achievement has assessment reference criteria that are initially carried out tests which can generally be differentiated based on how to interpret the results of participants' work in determining grades end. The first step is to perform a check, that is, to mark the wrong answers to find out the number of correct answers. The second step is seeding, which is to calculate the value of the number of correct answers, and write down the number. The above step of measuring learning achievement is called scoring, and then the scores are made into one with other scores and have been adjusted to certain standards. For example, the test of a module is always included also a key and scoring guidelines, the maximum *scoring* on each question is not the same depending on the number of questions and the weight of the test questions.

Student achievement can be known by converting raw scores into standardized scores of 100. Teachers are guided by the rules set by the school for scoring in learning achievement as

follows: Exceptional: 01- 100, Very good: 81-90, Good 70-80, Sufficient: 61-70, Less: 51-60, Very less: < 50

The determination of students' final grades in the report card is formulated by:

$$NA = \frac{2T+3H+5U}{10}$$

Remarks : T = Task value; H= Value daily repetition; U= General test score Examples of measuring student achievement, for example: assignment score 60, daily test score 70, general test score 80. So: N.A. = 2(60) + 3(70) + 5(80) / 10 = 73, So students It has a good learning achievement

2.RESEARCH METHODS

The method to be used in this study is *the Explanatory Survey Method.* According to Sanapiah Faisal (2007: 18) explained explanatory research, which is a research intended to find and develop theories, so that the results or research products can explain why or why something happens certain social symptoms or realities. With the use of this explanatory survey method, researchers make observations to obtain an idea, namely the variable variable Learning Facilities, and the variable Learning Achievement. The objects tested in this study were students in Class V of SMPN 38 Medan City. The population of this study was all grade V students of SMPN 38 Medan City as many as 17 people. Then the sample in this study was taken by all 17 students using the total sampling technique.

1. Instrument Grille

Questions about learning facilities are poured into questionnaires, including: learning media; Learning equipment includes textbooks, reading books, practicum tools, stationery; school supplies include classrooms, sports fields, prayer rooms, art rooms, sports equipment, libraries, laboratories. For the formulation of alternative answers, each answer of the instrument item uses a gradation from very positive to very negative. The answers used in this study are:

SS = Strongly Agree S = Agree
R = Undecided TS = Disagree
STS = Strongly disagree

The last is the determination of the questionnaire assessment scale , namely by providing a weighted value for each type of question that is ordinal scale. The score 5-4- 3-2-1 is used for statements that are supportive and the score is 1-2-3-4-5 for statements that are not supportive. Like the Likert scale table below:

No	Answer	Positive	Negative
1	Totally Agree	5	1
2	Agree	4	2
3	Disagree Less	3	3
4	Disagree	2	4
5	Strongly Disagree	1	5

Source: Sugiyono (2009: 134)

For learning achievement instruments, namely from student scores obtained from daily test scores , assignments and report card scores. Before the questionnaire is used to collect data from research subjects, the questionnaire must meet 2 important requirements , namely *valid* and *reliable*.

a. Validity Test

2. Test validity using *the product moment correlation* formula with the formula:

$$r = \frac{n\ (\sum xy) - (\sum x \sum y)}{\sqrt{n\sum x\ y\ 2 - (n\overline{\sum x\ y)2+*}n\sum x\ y^{\ 2} - \ (n\sum x\ y)^{2}+}}$$

Description:
X = Question item score,
Y = Total statement score,
XY = question score multiplied by the total score.
n = Number of respondents
The criteria used if rhit > rtable, then it is declared valid (measuring what is measured).

a. Reliability Test

Reliability test using the *Cronbach* Alpha *coefficient* formula and is declared *reliable* if the value of $r_{\text{alpha}} > r_{alpa}$ *Cronbach Alpha Cronbach* formula: coding (password) on variables and data that have been collected through the instrument sheet.

b. Data Examination *(Sorting),* data from research results by researchers will be checked whether the data is complete or incomplete .

c. *Data Entry (Entry),* before data entry is carried out, a data entry temple is made using MS Excel software.

d. Data Cleaning (*Deaning*) Data cleaning *(deaning)* includes:

1) Completeness of data,
2) Completeness of observed variables,
3) The number of students corresponds to the attendance list,
4) The frequency distribution of each variable corresponds to the number of respondents.

e. Information Expenditure, the results of data processing are made in the form of frequency distribution tables, *product moment correlation coefficient* values .

f. . Test the hypothesis used is by *Product Moment* correlation analysis because the data scale is ratio. Correlation analysis is used to determine the degree of relationship between variable X and variable Y. The measure used to determine the degree of relationship, especially for quantitative data, is used correlation coefficient. The statistical hypothesis to be tested is that there is a positive and significant contribution of learning facilities to student achievement in Class VIII SMP Negeri 38 Medan City. As its calculation is used as follows:

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma\ XY)\ - (\Sigma\ X)(\Sigma\ Y)}{\sqrt{,n.\ \ \Sigma\ X\ 2\ - (\Sigma X)^{2}\text{-}}\sqrt{,n.\ \ \sigma\ y\ 2\ - (\sigma y)^{2}\text{-}}}$$

Information:
r = Correlation coefficient
∑X = Number of item scores
∑X = Total score number (items)
n = Number of respondents

The meaning of correlation is intended to determine whether or not the relationship between variables X and Y, using the criteria for interpreting the correlation coefficient. While the meaning of the price r will be consulted with the interpretation table of the value of r as follows:

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Interval	Relationship Level
0,800-1,000	**Very Powerful**
0,600-0,799	**Strong**
0,400-0,599	**Strong enough**
0,200-0,399	**Low**
0,000-0,199	**Very Low**

Source : Sugiyono, 2009.

Furthermore, to express the magnitude of the contribution of the variable x to y can be determined by the formula of the determinant coefficient, namely KD = r^2x100%.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Preparation for Data Collection

The preparation stage is a series of activities before starting data collection and processing. In this initial stage, important things must be done immediately with the aim of making time and work effective. In order to obtain data on the influence of learning facilities on student achievement, especially in social studies subjects, researchers made an instrument in the form of a questionnaire / questionnaire consisting of 7 questions that must be filled out by student. In order to test the goodness of research data collection tools about *their validity* and *reliability*, before this questionnaire / questionnaire was distributed to respondents, the author first held a test Try students from other classes who were not selected to be a sample of 20 people, with the aim of obtaining good results and the quality of the questionnaires that have been made. The test results can be presented by the author as follows:

1. Instrument Validity Test

Based on the results of the validity test, the validity value of r count is all greater than r table / $r_{count} > r_{table}$. With α=5% and N=20 the price (r) in the table is 0.444. The questionnaire distributed to students of SMP N 38 is considered to have adequate validity construction. Of the 7 questionnaire statements after being tested for validity, the results were all valid.

2. Instrument Reliability Test

Based on reliability test calculations, with r table = 0.444 of 7 questionnaire statement items , all question items are declared *valid* and $r_{counted}$> r table / r_{count} is greater than r_{table} = 1.16 > 0.444.

After being tested on 20 students, it turned out that the results were satisfactory, then the study was carried out on a sample of all 17 students of grade VIII S MPN 38 .

2. Results of Research Data Analysis

The purpose of research is to obtain data in the form of numbers which are then processed using statistical calculations, which can produce conclusions in the form of research results. The results of data collection carried out on the research sample can be seen in the table below:

Research Questionnaire Results Data

No	Score of each Questionnaire Item							Sum
1	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	**32**
2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	**23**
3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	**30**
4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	**27**
5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	**28**
6	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	**32**

7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	**28**
8	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	**30**
9	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	**23**
10	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	**30**
11	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	**30**
12	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	**29**
13	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	**29**
14	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	**32**
15	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	**25**
16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	**35**
17	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**32**

Research data

Name Resp	**Research Results**	
	Learning Tools	**Learning Achievement**
1	32	**80**
2	23	**75**
3	30	**82**
4	27	**78**
5	28	**80**
6	32	**85**
7	28	**76**
8	30	**80**
9	23	**75**
10	30	**80**
11	30	**78**
12	29	**70**
13	29	**70**
14	**32**	**85**

Name Resp	**Research Results**	
	Learning Tools	**Learning Achievement**
15	25	**70**
16	35	**76**
17	32	**85**
Jmlh	**495**	**1325**

The information used to examine the aftereffects of this review are information acquired from the dispersion of surveys and understudy learning accomplishment, particularly in the Ordinariness Test Ordinariness Test is completed to decide if the conveyance of variable information contemplated is regularly disseminated or not typical, which we can additionally decide if the test utilized utilizes parametric or non-parametric factual tests. On the off chance that the information is typically circulated, a parametric measurable test is utilized, while assuming that the information dissemination is strange, a test is utilized In view of the table above, it very well may be depicted that the information produced from the circulation of surveys in regards to gaining offices got from an example of 17 individuals are as per the following: normal 29.12 with the least worth of 23 and the most elevated worth of 35, standard deviation of 3.25 and difference of 10.16. In the mean time, the information got from understudy

accomplishment in friendly examinations subjects got from an example of 17 individuals was a normal of 77.94 with the most minimal score of 70 and the most elevated score 85, a standard deviation of 4.98 and a fluctuation of 24.80.

b. Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test is completed fully intent on knowing the homogeneous degree of difference of each test information. This test is required as a condition for looking at information. This test is determined utilizing the lavene test (α = 0.05). Given that when the worth of sig. or on the other hand the likelihood esteem is more noteworthy than 0.05 (Sig > 0.05), then, at that point, the information is homogeneous, while if the Sig. worth or Likelihood esteem is under 0.05 (Sig. < 0.05), then the information isn't homogeneous. The estimation consequences of this homogeneity test should be visible from the table underneath:

Homogeneity Test Results

Research Data	Sig Value	Decision
arning tools towards learning achievement	**0.137**	**Homogeneous**

By looking at the table above, it can be concluded that the research data obtained is *homogeneous*. Because the research data above is normal and homogeneous, the statistical test used is a parametric statistical test using the *Product moment* correlation test. So variable x (learning facilities) has a level of influence on variable y (student learning achievement in social studies subjects) of 26%. Or it can be said that the magnitude of the influence of learning facilities on student achievement in social studies subjects in grade V SMPN 38 Medan City reached 26%. Thus, the remaining 74% are other factors that can affect the increase in student achievement in social studies subjects in grade V SDN Tarikolot II, both internal and external factors.

3. Test the hypothesis

As stated earlier, the hypothesis put forward in this study is "There is an influence of learning facilities on student achievement in social studies subjects in class VIII SMPN 38 Medan City". To test the hypothesis in this study, the authors used the *t-test* formula as follows

4. Data Interpretation

Based on the results of data processing about the two variables studied, researchers then analyzed the data as follows:

a. From the results of the normality test of variable x data, namely the influence of learning facilities, using the *Kolmogrov Smirnov* test obtained a propability value of 0.200. The basis for decision making is if the value of sig. or the probability value > 0.05 then it is said to be a normal data distribution, and if the value of sig. or probability value <
0.05 then it is said that the distribution of the data is abnormal. Based on this, the learning facilities are normally distributed, meaning that the sample data can be examined and represented.

b. From the results of the normality test of variable data y, namely student learning achievement in social studies subjects in class VIII SMP N 38, using the *Kolmogrov Smirnov* test obtained a propability value of 0.200. The basis for decision making is if the value of sig. or probability value
> 0.05 then it is said that the data distribution is normal, and if the value of sig. or the probablity value < 0.05 then it is said that the distribution of the data is abnormal. Based on this , student achievement in social studies subjects in grade V SDN Tarikolot II is normally distributed, meaning that the sample data can be researched and represented.

c. Based on the correlational test between variables x and y, data was obtained that the correlation between the two variables reached 0.51. This number when viewed in the correlation

table is in the interval (0.40 – 0.70) and gets an interpretation between variable x and variable y there is a moderate correlation.

d. The magnitude of the influence of variable x (learning facilities) on variable y (learning achievement) in class V SDN Tarikolot II reached 26%. So 74% are other factors that can affect the improvement of student achievement, both internal and external factors.

4.CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research between learning facilities and student achievement in social studies subjects in class VIII SMP N 38 shows a moderate relationship. This can be seen by obtaining a correlation value of 0.51. The value is located between 0.40 - 0.599 or medium category. Meanwhile, based on hypothesis testing, the value of $t_{calculated}$ at the real level of 0.05 is outside the limit of the table t interval (t count >t table = 2.82 > 1.74 or $-t_{count} < -t_{table} = -2.82 < -1.74$). Thus, the hypothesis put forward at the beginning, namely "There is an influence of learning facilities on student achievement in social studies subjects in class VIII SMPN 38 Medan City" is acceptable and has been proven to be true. The results of this research are expected as an added value to improve science in the field of education, teachers must be creative and skilled in providing teaching and clarifying messages and information so as to expedite and improve the process of learning outcomes. It can also excite children's attention so that it can cause student learning motivation to excel in class. Then the results of this research are expected as information in the implementation of better education, schools can facilitate learning facilities directly in supporting the teaching and learning process, such as buildings, classrooms, tables, chairs, as well as teaching media tools.

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