



THE INFLUENCE OF THE COMPLETENESS OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION LEARNING FACILITIES ON STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES AT UPT. SD NEGERI 16 SIDO MULYO MEDANG DERAS DISTRICT COAL DISTRICT

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Abstract

This research approach is a quantitative approach, namely research where the data obtained is related to numbers which causes the use of statistical analysis techniques. The results of the research in this thesis, based on calculations, the coefficient of determination is 18.31%. Thus it can be seen that the value of the contribution of the completeness of learning facilities in the subject of Islamic Religious Education to the learning outcomes of UPT students. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency by 18.31% and the remaining 82% (100% -18%) is influenced by variables that were not examined in this study such as learning motivation, learning environment, methods and learning strategies and so on.

The results of the analysis show that in the product moment value table "r" df 76, then with a df of 74 the rtable value is obtained at a significant level of 5% of 0.227, while at a significant level of 10% the rtable value is 0.227. It turns out that rxy (magnitude = 0.428) is much larger than rtable (which is 0.227 and 0.296). Because rxy is greater than rtable, thus the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, because there is a significant positive relationship between the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic religious education subjects and UPT student learning outcomes. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency.

Keywords: *Learning Facilities, Student Learning Outcomes, Influence*

INTRODUCTION

Currently the Indonesian nation is trying to increase human resources. This is done by increasing the intelligence of human resources. This also cannot be separated from efforts to be able to compete in the era of globalization. In this era of globalization, schools are also required to be more mature in various matters, and the field of education is a mainstay for preparing human resources to face the challenges of the times, preparation is carried out from elementary school to university. To be successful, we must improve effective and efficient services and facilities.

Schools as formal education centers are community institutions that are entrusted with the obligation to provide education that is bound by formal program rules and has clear targets or targets and has an official leadership structure for implementation or management. The education system needs to be adapted to development needs in all fields that require various types of expertise and skills and can simultaneously increase productivity, mentality, quality and work efficiency.

The development of science and technology is currently experiencing quite rapid progress so that inevitably everyone has to adapt to the times. These developments also affect



the world of education. All educational institutions continue to be required to provide the best education for students in accordance with the demands of the times. For this reason, educational institutions need to be supported by complete facilities and infrastructure as well as support from the professionalism of educators and education staff.

The continuity of the learning process in schools is supported by many things such as teachers, students, the school environment, parental support, and what is no less important is the completeness of learning facilities. If all of these are in synergy with each other, then the ideals of national education will be realized.

The importance of education for every individual is emphasized by the issuance of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Chapter III Article 4 which states that education is carried out in a democratic and fair manner and is not discriminatory and upholds human rights, religious values, cultural values and diversity. nation.¹

In this educational process, one very important component so that the educational process can run well is the existence of school facilities. Facilities are everything that a school has to support teaching and learning activities. For example, study rooms, tables, chairs, libraries, laboratories, prayer rooms, and other practical equipment needed at the school. Thus, the facilities needed to complete the teaching and learning process so that it can run effectively and efficiently.

But it is very unfortunate, there are still many schools that do not manage facilities and infrastructure properly, the inaccuracies include planning, procurement, responsibility/management, maintenance/maintenance, deletion. Apart from that, the limited school facilities also affect students' attitudes, because the facilities needed for learning are not met so students will become lazy in their studies. This facility greatly influences and determines the success or failure of the teaching and learning process.

Based on the results conducted by researchers, on March 16 2022 at SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. The facilities at this school are classified as incomplete for Islamic Religious Education learning activities. Therefore, teachers only use existing textbooks. This also affects student learning outcomes in Islamic Religious Education subjects, where student learning outcomes are still relatively low. Due to the lack of learning facilities, students are less motivated.

From the results conducted by researchers, it shows the facilities at UPT schools. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency is classified as slightly low. This is an interesting problem to use as a basis for research. From the explanation above, the researcher drew a research title, namely the Influence of the Completeness of Islamic Religious Education Learning Facilities on Student Learning Outcomes at UPT. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out by tracing backwards to find out the factors that caused the incident without providing treatment or manipulating the variables studied. This research was conducted to find out information regarding the influence of the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic religious education subjects on UPT student learning outcomes. SD Negeri

¹ Abdul Kadir, *Dasar-Dasar Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2012), h. 62.



16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. Thus, this research is correlation research.

This is in accordance with the opinion of Suharsismi Arikunto who states that correlation research aims to find out whether there is a relationship, if there is one, how close the relationship is and whether the relationship is meaningful or not.²

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1. Questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. A questionnaire is an efficient data collection technique if the researcher knows exactly the variables to be measured and knows what the respondent can expect. If you look at the way of answering, the questionnaire/questionnaire used in this research is a closed questionnaire, because the answers have been provided so that the respondent just has to choose which one suits them.
2. Documentation. A document is someone's notes or work about something that has passed. This document can be in the form of written text, artefacts, images or photos. This method is used by researchers to obtain written data, archives, UPT images. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A student's achievement or success can be influenced by internal factors, namely coming from oneself and external factors, namely coming from outside. One of the external factors that influences the learning process is learning facilities. Learning facilities are the most important thing in the learning process. If learning facilities do not or do not support the learning process, it is likely that students will easily get bored and the process of receiving information in learning will be hampered. Educational facilities include all the facilities needed in the teaching and learning process, both mobile and immobile, so that the achievement of educational goals can run smoothly, regularly, effectively and efficiently so that students can achieve optimal learning outcomes.

In general, learning facilities are divided into two, namely learning facilities are all equipment, materials and furniture that are directly used in education such as stationery, learning media and teaching aids; while infrastructure is all basic equipment that indirectly supports the implementation of the educational process, for example classrooms, laboratory rooms, library services and toilets.

Educational facilities and infrastructure are very important educational materials. Many schools have complete educational facilities and infrastructure so that they really support the

² Suharsismi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Edisi Revisi. h. 251.



education process at school. The results of the analysis that has been carried out, namely using a determination test analysis, show that learning facilities have an influence on learning achievement.

Based on this calculation, the coefficient of determination value is 18.31%. Thus, it can be seen that the contribution value of the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic Religious Education subjects to the learning outcomes of UPT students. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency amounted to 18.31% and the remaining 82% (100%-18%) was influenced by variables not examined in this research such as learning motivation, learning environment, methods and learning strategies and so on. In the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test output table, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) significance value of 0.993 is greater than 0.05. So in accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test above, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Thus, the assumptions or requirements for normality in the analysis have been met

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Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that in the table the value of "r" product moment df is 76, so with a df of 74 the rtable value obtained at the 5% significant level is 0.227, while at the 10% significant level the rtable value is obtained at 0.227. It turns out that rxy (magnitude = 0.428) is much larger than r table (which is 0.227 and 0.296). Because rxy is greater than rtable, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, because there is a significant positive relationship between the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic religious education subjects and UPT student learning outcomes. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of research results, the following can be concluded:

1. Referring to the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test output table, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) significance value of 0.993 is greater than 0.05. So in accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Thus, the assumptions or requirements for normality in the analysis have been met.
2. Based on calculations, the coefficient of determination value is 18.31%. Thus, it can be seen that the contribution value of the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic Religious Education subjects to the learning outcomes of UPT students. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency amounted to 18.31% and the remaining 82% (100%-18%) was influenced by variables not examined in this research such as learning motivation, learning environment, methods and learning strategies and so on.
3. The results of the analysis show that in the table the "r" product moment value df is 76, so with a df of 74 the rtable value obtained at the 5% significance level is 0.227, while at the 10% significance level the rtable value is obtained at 0.227. It turns out



that r_{xy} (magnitude = 0.428) is much larger than r table (which is 0.227 and 0.296). Because r_{xy} is greater than r table, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected, because there is a significant positive relationship between the completeness of learning facilities in Islamic religious education subjects and UPT student learning outcomes. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency.

From the conclusions stated above, the researcher will provide several suggestions which are expected to be useful for improving student learning outcomes, namely as follows:

1. It is hoped that UPT school educational institutions. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency to pay more attention to the learning facilities needed to improve student learning outcomes for the better.
2. For UPT Islamic Religious Education Teachers. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency, to maintain and further increase the maximum use of the facilities provided, so that it can motivate students to study harder and improve student learning outcomes for the better.
3. It is expected of UPT students. SD Negeri 16 Sido Mulyo, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency, to always try to motivate themselves in studying, improve themselves more in participating in school activities and be diligent in repeating lessons at home in order to obtain good learning results and obtain satisfactory learning results.
4. For future researchers, it is necessary to pay attention to the factors that influence student learning outcomes. Variables that influence student learning outcomes can be expanded, for example looking at student motivation, the Madrasah environment, the teaching effectiveness of educators and learning methods.

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