

## **The Effect of the School Environment on Learning Effectiveness in Elementary School Students**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to determine the condition of the elementary school environment, to determine the teacher's role in creating effective and efficient learning in elementary schools, to determine the inhibiting factors of the learning process and to determine the extent to which the school environment influences the effectiveness of learning in elementary schools. The type of research chosen by the researcher is survey research and is a qualitative research by exploring field data using descriptive analysis methods. The study took the research location at SDN Rancairung 1 because it was strategically located, easy to reach and did not require a lot of money, and in collecting data the authors conducted interviews, observations and documentation to complete the required data. The results of this study indicate that in creating effective learning in the classroom the teacher's role is very important because the teacher provides the most services to students when students are at school. Factors that become obstacles to the learning process.

**Keywords:** Environment, Effectiveness, Learning



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### **INTRODUCTION**

The development of an increasingly modern era, especially in the current era of globalization, demands high-quality human resources. Improving the quality of human resources is an absolute requirement to achieve development goals. One vehicle to improve the quality of human resources is education. Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by themselves and society. According to Azhari Akyas (1996: 2) says that "Education as a form of human activity in life also places goals as something to be achieved, whether the goals formulated are abstract to formulations that are specially formed to facilitate the achievement of higher goals. ". Likewise, because education is guidance for human development towards certain ideals, what is the main problem for education is choosing the direction or goal to be achieved.

Education is a conscious effort made by humans in order to develop their potential through the learning process. Education has the task of producing quality human resources for the development of the nation and state. In addition, education also plays an important role in developing human life and increasing the progress of a country. Basic education is the level of education that underlies secondary education. Basic education takes the form of elementary schools (SD) and madrasah ibtidaiyah (MI) or other equivalent forms. Sardiman A.M. (2009: 65) states that elementary school education functions to provide basic provisions for the development of life, both personal and community life. Education in elementary schools (SD) is very important for students because this is the basis for the development of the knowledge students acquire. In this educational unit, the goal to be achieved is to lay the foundation for intelligence, knowledge, personality, noble character, and skills to live independently and attend further education.

In the school environment, besides the teacher, the factors that are no less important that have a role in the effectiveness of the learning process are facilities and infrastructure. Incomplete infrastructure will hinder the learning process. Other factors that also have an influence are conditions outside the learning process for example: stuffy school conditions, noise that occurs outside the classroom, inadequate classrooms, less varied teacher methods are several factors that hinder the learning process so that it also has an impact on learning achievement student.

The school environment is an environment that is in direct contact between students and educators and also education staff so that the school can improve continuously which will create a conducive environment and affect the quality or quality of learning activities. An effective school environment includes two things, namely the physical and non-physical environment. physique. In the school environment, students are subjects and objects that require guidance from others to direct their potential and guidance towards character maturity. With continuous character formation, it is expected to form students with character. Students who have good character are able to become positive norms and values that influence the student's education.

The current impact of globalization has made Indonesian people forget about national character education, even though character education is a very important national foundation and needs to be instilled in children from an early age. 8 As a result, if you don't teach the importance of character education from an early age, a phenomenon like what has been seen lately has occurred, such as fights among teenagers, theft, traffic violations, and immoral acts committed especially by high school students. This action is certainly not wanted by the community and the government. Because this is similar to Lickona's opinion as quoted by Musfiroh, there are ten signs of human behavior that lead to the destruction of a nation, namely the increasing violence among youth, dishonesty, disrespect for parents, teachers and leaders, the influence of groups on acts of violence, increased suspicion and hatred, worsened language use, decreased work ethic, decreased sense of responsibility, and increased self-destructive behavior.

The environment always goes hand in hand with humans throughout their lives, so that a reciprocal relationship is established between the environment and humans, or it can also be said that the environment can affect humans and vice versa. In the learning process, the environment is a source of learning and has a great influence in acquiring knowledge and self-development. In Munib (2004: 76), Ki Hajar Dewantara believes there are three educational environments namely: 1) family, 2) school, and 3) community. These three environments can be said to be the Three Centers of education which can influence individuals in various ways.

The environment is everything that exists outside the individual. The teaching environment is everything that can support the teaching itself which can function as a teaching resource or learning resource. Hadikusumo (1996:74) believes that the educational environment is a situation or external influence from learning activities. While the educational environment according to Tirtarahardja and La Sulo (1994: 168) is the place where learning progress takes place. Based on the views above, it can be concluded that the learning environment refers to the place where learning activities take place which have an external influence on the continuity of activities in acquiring knowledge.

Furthermore, apart from the environment there are other factors that also influence student learning, including their motivation in these learning activities, namely management or classroom management. According to Badrudin (2014: 94) classroom management is all efforts made to achieve effective, fun learning and can also arouse students' enthusiasm well. It would be better, educators should have good skills in managing the class so when the learning process takes place student motivation can increase and educational goals can be realized as expected.

Thus, the two factors above (environment and classroom management) become important factors in the learning process as well as students' motivation in these activities. Oemar Hamalik explained in Ika Safridayanti (2014: 36) that learning motivation has two parts, namely intrinsic motivation (pure motivation) from within a person and motivation from outside or extrinsic motivation. This is necessary to foster student motivation in learning activities.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used by researchers is survey research and is qualitative research by exploring data in the field with descriptive analysis methods that aim to provide a quick, accurate picture of the Influence of the School Environment on Student Learning Effectiveness. According to Sugiono, (2010: 140): "The qualitative research method is also a research method that emphasizes more on aspects of understanding in depth on a problem rather than looking at problems for generalization research." This research method prefers to use in-depth analysis techniques, namely examining problems on a case-by-case basis because the qualitative methodology believes that the nature of one problem will be different from the nature of other problems. In collecting the necessary data, the researchers did the following:

1. Observation, namely data collection techniques that are carried out by observing and carefully and systematically recording the symptoms to be studied. So what is done is direct observation to get data.
2. Interview, which is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the data sources interviewed or to conduct interviews directly with schools or interested parties in this research.
3. Questionnaire, namely data collection carried out by researchers by providing written questions in the form of answer choices to respondents
4. Documentation, namely data collection obtained through documents or sources related to the research object in the research location.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In the school environment, students are subjects and objects that require guidance from others to direct their potential and guidance towards character maturity. With continuous character formation, it is expected to form students with character. Students who have good character are able to become positive norms and values that influence the student's education. According to Pupuh Fathurrohman in Yana, etc. (2014) suggests that "the environment makes a significant contribution or contribution to achieving an atmosphere that supports a virtuous life". It is very clear that the school environment greatly influences the formation of the character of a person or the students themselves.

The school environment is a place for interaction and communication between teachers and students and other interactions that provide lessons and knowledge to develop all the potential possessed by students. This is seen from the notion of the environment and school. According to Umar in Yana, etc. (2014) which states that the school environment greatly influences and assists students in the various available educational resources, so that the goals of education itself are achieved optimally.

The environment that can be used in the process of education and teaching, in general can be categorized into three types of learning environments namely:

1. Family environment. Parents as educators in the family environment are needed in the development and growth of a child. This is clear because in the family environment a child gets an education. The first and foremost educators are their own parents. In other words, the mother and father, as educators, must pay attention to the development and growth of a

child. If the education a child receives in the family environment is not good, it will not provide opportunities for the child to develop all the potential that exists within him, then later the child's education will leave an imprint on his life and behavior. Conversely, if the education received by children in a good family environment, it will provide opportunities for their children to develop all the potential that exists within them. Parents must be able to act like a teacher at school, providing education and lessons for their children. If the education and teaching given to the child is good, it is a great asset for the child's development.

2. **School environment.** School is an educational institution that officially organizes learning activities in a systematic, planned, intentional and directed manner carried out by professional educators with programs that are outlined in a certain curriculum and followed by students at every certain level, starting from the level of children to tertiary institutions. . According to Ngalim Purwanto, (2006: 105) The quality of teachers is also an important factor. The quality of the teacher in question includes the attitude and personality of the teacher, the level of knowledge that the teacher has, and how the teacher teaches that knowledge to his students, also determines how the learning outcomes that can be achieved by children.
3. **Community environment.** The life of the community around students also affects student learning, a community consisting of educated parents, gamblers, likes to steal, and has bad habits, will have a bad effect on the children around them, students are affected to do what other people do -the people around him. As a result, learning is disrupted and students lose their enthusiasm for learning because their attention was originally focused on the lesson. Finally affected by the actions that are always done by the people around him.

The impact of ineffectiveness in conducting learning will affect the teaching and learning process that is being carried out. The teacher's methods that are less varied are a number of factors that hinder the learning process so that they also have an impact on student achievement. The success of a teaching and learning process depends on the quality of each competency of a teacher, for example, pedagogic competence, if a teacher has standard pedagogic competencies it will have implications for managing learning in schools. Likewise for other competencies, all of which influence each other in creating learning that is interesting, memorable, and fun, and also influences learning effectiveness.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that: Classroom environment and management are important factors in the learning process as well as student motivation in these activities. Motivation to learn has two parts, namely intrinsic motivation (pure motivation) from within a person and motivation from outside or extrinsic motivation. This is necessary to foster student motivation in learning activities. There are 3 categories of environment that can determine the success of the learning process in children, namely the family environment, school environment and community environment. the learning environment refers to the place where learning activities take place that have an external influence on the continuity of activities in acquiring knowledge.

The role of the teacher in creating effective learning in elementary schools, namely: The role of the teacher in creating an effective learning process in the classroom is very very important, this is because it is the teacher who interacts the most with students when students are at school. The role of the teacher is the same as that of parents when the child is at home. Therefore, it is the teacher who has the widest range of roles both at school, in the family and in society. In creating an effective learning process the teacher must be able to create conducive,

effective and creative learning. The characteristics of effective learning are: Student-centered; Educational interactions between teachers and students; professional teacher; Appropriate and beneficial materials; Supporting learning facilities.

The factors inhibiting the learning process in elementary schools are as follows: Lack of teacher competence in teaching; Lack of school facilities and infrastructure; Influence of the environment outside the classroom or school that is not conducive. The influence of the school environment on the effectiveness of learning in elementary schools is as follows: The school environment has quite an influence on the effectiveness of learning in schools, a conducive environment makes students happy and feel at home participating in class learning. However, it cannot be denied that the commotion that occurs outside the classroom cannot escape the attention of the teachers who teach in the classroom. They must be smart in finding solutions so that the learning process is not disturbed by conditions outside the classroom.

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