

THE INFLUENCE OF LEARNING FACILITIES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the effect of learning media on social science learning achievement in elementary schools. The purpose of managing educational facilities and infrastructure is to regulate and maintain educational facilities and infrastructure so that they can provide the best and meaningful contribution to the educational process, especially in the learning of Social Sciences (IPS). This research was conducted at Parang 5 Magetan Public Elementary School, East Java Province. The research uses qualitative research methods with data collectors such as document analysis, literature studies, interviews and observations. The results showed that inadequate facilities and infrastructure also occurred at SDN Parang 5, Magetan Regency, East Java Province, not a problem with access to difficult places, but seen from the condition of the school which only had 6 classrooms, no laboratory space (0), only 1 library room, 0 practice room, 0 leadership room, 0 administration room, 0 counseling room, 0 student council room and 0 prayer room. With the data on infrastructure facilities, it greatly influences social science learning achievement which is still low achievements and resulted in the accreditation of SDN Parang 5 is B.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Learning Achievement, Social Sciences, Elementary School*

1. INTRODUCTION

Management of educational facilities and infrastructure is an activity that governs all preparations, including equipment and materials, for the teaching and learning process to take place in a school (Purwanto, 2019). Management of facilities and infrastructure is required to aid in the smooth operation of the teaching and learning process (Lubis, 2020). These educational institutions' facilities and infrastructure significantly improve the quality of student learning. Student learning achievement will be good if the quality of learning at these educational institutions is good (Marpi, 2022). Vice versa if the facilities and infrastructure in educational institutions are not good, not structured, not controlled, then indirectly the quality of learning of students in educational institutions is of poor quality so that no significant improvement occurs in these educational institutions (Falah, 2015), especially in learning Social Sciences (IPS). The management of educational facilities and infrastructure is a process starting from purchasing to supervising special educational purposes. Without the management, purchase, use and maintenance of educational institutions and infrastructure, they will not become the concern of educational institutions.

According to the Minister of National Education's general provisions dated 24 of 2007, amenities include portable learning facilities, and infrastructure is the primary method for carrying out school/madrasah duties. Buildings, classrooms, tables, chairs, and learning media technologies are all examples of educational facilities (Ahmad, 2021). Yards, parks, fields, and roads connecting to schools are all examples of infrastructure. This component, however, is an educational aid when employed directly in the Social Sciences (IPS) learning process. Another viewpoint holds that facility and infrastructure management is the management of facilities and infrastructure carried out by schools to support all activities (including Social Sciences learning activities (IPS) so that all

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activities function smoothly. Good management of facilities and infrastructure is expected to create clean, tidy and beautiful schools so as to create good conditions for teachers and students to attend school. In addition, teachers, teachers and students are also expected to be able to obtain adequate learning facilities and infrastructure both in terms of quantity, quality and demand, and can be utilized as well as possible in the education and teaching process which contributes to improving the quality and maximum quality of learning (Sari, 2018).

The goal of educational facility and infrastructure management is to govern and maintain educational facilities and infrastructure so that they can provide the best and most significant contribution to the educational process, particularly in the learning of Social Sciences (IPS). Planning, procurement, monitoring, inventory, and accountability elimination are all aspects of educational facility and infrastructure management (Iba et al., 2021).

Facilities and infrastructure management functions include:

1. Planning / needs analysis
2. Buying
3. Surveys
4. Use or utilization of facilities and infrastructure
5. Defend
6. Delete
7. Accountability

It cannot be denied that in the process of education the quality of education is also supported by facilities and infrastructure that have become the standard for schools or related educational institutions. Facilities and infrastructure greatly affect the learning abilities of students learning Social Sciences (IPS). This shows that the role of facilities and infrastructure is very important in supporting the quality of student learning. The existence of facilities and infrastructure can facilitate and speed up human work, so that humans can use time efficiently. The other objective of managing school facilities and infrastructure is to provide professional services related to educational facilities and infrastructure so that the learning process of Social Sciences (IPS) can be carried out effectively and efficiently in this case (Pasaribu et al., 2020). As explained by Bafadal, the objectives of managing educational facilities and infrastructure are as follows: Based on the detailed plan and procurement system, efforts will be made to purchase school facilities and infrastructure so that schools have good facilities and infrastructure (Octavia et al., 2020). Elementary school needs, and efficient funding, Strive to use school facilities and infrastructure appropriately and effectively, and strive to maintain educational facilities and infrastructure so that they can always be used at any time under any conditions required by all elementary schools (SD).

Kinds of Infrastructure, (1) Teaching facilities (facilities and infrastructure) and professional competence possessed by a teacher basically have the same goal, namely how to make students feel comfortable.

1. Judging from the extent to which it is used, judging from the extent to which it is used, there are, namely: educational facilities that are used up and educational facilities that last a long time. Example: chalk, some materials, chemistry for, and practical students, and so on. In addition, there are educational materials that change shape, for example wood, metal, and cardboard which are often used by teachers in Examples: typewriter ribbons (computers), light bulbs and paper tires. For example: school benches, writing machines, atlases, globes, and some sports equipment.
2. Whether or not they move when they are used. Viewed from whether they move or not when they are used, there are two types of educational facilities, namely: mobile educational facilities and immovable educational facilities. Mobile educational facilities are educational facilities that can be moved or moved according to the needs of the user. For example, a canal from a regional drinking water company (PDAM)
3. In terms of its relationship with the teaching and learning process, educational facilities are divided into 3 types when viewed from their relationship with the teaching and learning

process, namely: teaching aids, visual aids, and teaching media. Teaching aids are educational and learning aids, which can be in the form of objects that easily give understanding to students in succession from those who are educational.

Educational infrastructure is a very important factor in improving teaching and learning efficiency. Quality of learning, namely the quality or effectiveness of the level of achievement of learning which includes objectives, learning materials, strategies, learning tools, available infrastructure, students and teachers (Metekohy et al., 2022). Learning is a process of changing individual behavior through interaction with the environment, and learning outcomes are student behavior acquired by the school (Puspitarini & Hanif, 2019). Through the learning process. Learning outcomes are the final results after experiencing the learning process, where behavior appears in the form of observed and measured behavior. Learning outcomes obtained by students are influenced by two factors, namely the outside world and the environment (Muliati et al., 2022).

The quality of learning, namely the quality or effectiveness of the level of learning achievement consists of objectives, learning materials, strategies, learning tools, students and teachers. Schools are said to be of high quality as seen from the results of graduates who can change behavior, attitudes, skills related to educational goals (Hasudungan & Kurniawan, 2018). Savic & Kashef (2013) stated that the quality of learning is a level of achievement of initial learning objectives including learning the arts, in achieving these goals in the form of increasing knowledge, skills and developing the attitudes of students through the learning process in class and learning Social Sciences (IPS) in elementary schools (SD).

Student learning outcomes through the learning process tend to best produce the following changes:

1. Satisfaction and pride that can inspire inner learning motivation
2. Increase confidence in their abilities
3. The learning outcomes achieved are meaningful to him
4. Student learning outcomes as a whole (comprehensive)
5. The ability of students to control / evaluate and control

The success of education is influenced by internal and external factors, one of these internal factors is motivation to learn, namely internal and external encouragement in individuals that cause changes in behavior. In addition to internal factors, school infrastructure as an external factor also has an influence on student teaching and learning activities. For example, a school building in good condition will make students feel comfortable and enthusiastic in learning (Asri et al., 2021). In addition, supporting facilities such as libraries, laboratories, practice tools, and various learning equipment must also be fulfilled so that the learning process runs smoothly.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive research is a sort of study that seeks to give a comprehensive picture of social conditions. Simply said, the purpose of this research is to investigate and clarify a phenomena or social reality. The descriptive method is a way for assessing the current situation of human groups, subjects, a system of thought, or a class of events (E. Henning, 2004). The goal of this research is to create a description, a systematic description, and a relationship between the phenomena under investigation. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) defines qualitative as a quality-based action. Meanwhile, research conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture focuses on the entity's quality. In general, qualitative research is a way for explaining and evaluating phenomena, events, dynamics, social attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of an individual or group of people about something (Saleh, 2017). The impact of learning media on primary school social science learning achievement. Descriptive research is one type of research (Sugiyono, 2016). Qualitative describes existent things or facts, whether natural and man-made. This study focuses on the quality, characteristics, and interrelationships of activities. The purpose of this descriptive qualitative research is to understand and describe current data as well as the scenario regarding the influence of learning media on social science learning achievement at Parang 5 Magetan Elementary School

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in East Java Province. This survey also reveals attitudes, paradoxes, relationships, and points of view shared by a diverse group of respondents. Furthermore, without manipulating the variables studied, this type of qualitative descriptive research describes the conditions as they are. This research is a sort of research that focuses on the process of gathering data, which is what it is (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the midst of the current era of globalization, teachers are challenged to be more mature in facing the challenges of the times. One effort to deal with this challenge is to improve the quality of human resources (Coman et al., 2020). You can do this through the process of learning activities at school. The success of a learning activity is supported by the utilization of educational facilities and infrastructure in the school. On this occasion, you will get information about infrastructure that supports student learning progress in the current era. Educational facilities are equipment used in the educational process, such as tables, chairs and learning media (Amelia et al., 2022). On the other hand, educational infrastructure is a facility that can support the course of an educational process, such as school grounds, parks, libraries and laboratories. Thus, it can be concluded that infrastructure facilities are supporting facilities that play an important role in supporting the process of student learning activities at school.

Facilities and infrastructure are one of the most important resources in supporting the process of learning activities in schools (AlHaq et al., 2021). The success of an education program in schools is strongly influenced by the condition of the educational facilities and infrastructure owned by the school, as well as optimizing the management and utilization of these facilities and infrastructure. The condition of educational infrastructure can be seen from the location of the functions of educational facilities and infrastructure in the process of learning activities in schools. The facilities referred to here are the facilities and infrastructure used by all parties in the school, such as teachers, students, school principals, and administration (TU). In practice, school facilities can affect school quality. Infrastructure is an indirect tool that can help students to achieve goals in education. On the other hand, facilities are direct tools to achieve educational goals, such as books, learning media, libraries, laboratories, and so on.

Some of the roles of facilities and infrastructure in the process of learning activities include the following.

1. Can Help Students to Focus on Learning

In its application, there are several lesson concepts that need to be explained using tools. For example, math formulas will be easier for students to understand if the teacher explains the formula orally, not just theory. With this school facility, teachers can be helped in explaining abstract lesson concepts in a concrete way. That way, students will more easily understand the subject matter being studied so they can focus more on listening to the lesson.

2. Can Enhance Learning Experience

School facilities can not only help students become more focused on learning, but can also improve student learning experiences. Let's take an example when studying Indonesian history. Indonesian history will of course be easier to understand and more interesting when the teacher explains it using learning media, not just explaining it based on the text in the textbook.

3. Can Improve Time and Space Efficiency

School facilities and infrastructure can also help teachers, students, and other school members to provide learning information simultaneously without time or space barriers. In addition, with complete school facilities, students can study more actively and also faster because they can receive the subject matter well.

4. Can Support Students to Sharpen Their Potential

With the existence of complete facilities and infrastructure, student potential can develop rapidly. It can be said that infrastructure that supports the progress of student learning in the current era is very important for the progress of a student's education. For example, procuring sports equipment will greatly assist students in developing their non-academic potential in sports.

5. Can Make the Learning Environment More Comfortable

Not only that, complete facilities and infrastructure can also affect the student learning environment. The better and more complete the infrastructure owned by the school, the more comfortable and conducive the learning environment for students will be. For example, if students study in a clean and air-conditioned classroom, the learning process will be more comfortable and focused when compared to a hot and unkempt classroom.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that a comfortable learning environment can indirectly affect student learning motivation. With adequate learning facilities, students can learn many new things in an easy and more interesting way. Therefore, it is very important for parents to pay attention to the condition and completeness of the facilities owned by the school. Infrastructure that Supports Learning Progress in the Current Era. The facilities that can support the progress of learning in the current era are as follows.

1. Learning Media

The learning media that is currently used is electrical in nature and always uses the internet network (Pratiwi et al., 2021). This is of course natural because of the increasingly rapid development of the times. Therefore, teachers must be prepared to face the challenges of today's developments.

2. Computer

Currently, most schools already have several computers for each student to use. By providing learning in operating computers, students' skills will increase, especially in facing the challenges of technological and information development.

3. Sports equipment

Today's youth are not only focused on improving their academic abilities. They also tend to pay more attention to their physical condition. With sports equipment at school, students can not only train physically to stay healthy. Students can also discover their talents with these facilities.

4. Practicum equipment

Knowledge is not only obtained from books that contain theory, but can also be obtained from practicum. Therefore, it can be said that practicum equipment is very important for students, especially in finding something abstract concepts to be more concrete.

Meanwhile, infrastructure that can support the progress of learning in the current era includes the following.

1. Comfortable Classrooms

A clean and comfortable classroom can make students more conducive to learning. That way, the process of learning activities can run smoothly. Learning objectives will also probably be fulfilled properly.

2. Gym

The sports room is very important for students who want to practice their skills in sports.

3. Practicum Room

This facility is very important to pay attention to properly. This is because it is not uncommon for the practicum room to experience several incidents. With careful preparation, students can be more comfortable in experimenting.

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4. Library

Even though times are getting more sophisticated and everything is digital, libraries are still needed by every school. To improve the quality of the school library, teachers must be more updated in managing books that are currently hits and are needed by students now.

5. Sports field

By having a large sports field, students will be more free in exercising. If students are more flexible, sports will be fun.

6. Healthy Canteen

A healthy canteen is very important for every school to have. This is one way for the school to maintain the health of every student and the community at school. This canteen provides a variety of healthy foods that are good for the student's body.

Not only that, but each education unit must have infrastructure, which includes land, classrooms, education unit leadership rooms, educator rooms, administrative rooms, library rooms, laboratory rooms, workshop rooms, production unit rooms, canteen rooms, power installations and services, sports venues, places of worship, playgrounds, recreation areas, and other spaces/places required to support an orderly and sustainable learning process. But until now school infrastructure is still the main problem of education. This is due to limited school facilities such as damaged school buildings, inadequate learning media, and so on. Damaged school buildings can affect the quality of education for students because psychologically children are uncomfortable studying in buildings that are about to collapse. According to the data, there are at least 173,000 school rooms scattered across the country which are damaged and urgently needed to be repaired. Limited school facilities do not only occur in remote areas. But in areas adjacent to major cities. For example, there is no media used in learning facilities such as LCDs, laptops, DVDs, and so on. Especially in remote areas, students cannot afford to buy textbooks as a source and reference for learning. Moreover, the technology media used as a medium in learning. In fact, to be able to increase student achievement to the maximum, of course, it is necessary to pay attention to various factors that arouse students to study effectively. This can be improved if there are supporting facilities, namely educational facilities and infrastructure factors and can use them appropriately and as optimally as possible.

As a result, pupils will be highly motivated to study seriously, allowing the teaching and learning process to function smoothly, frequently, effectively, and efficiently, producing learning successes in line with the desired goals (Sadler, 2010). Another obstacle faced in improving the quality of education is that the education budget of 20% of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) has not been focused on improving educational facilities and infrastructure. The education budget is absorbed more for personnel expenditures compared to capital expenditures for educational equipment. The education budget, which is 20% of the APBN, has not been allocated much for capital expenditures for educational equipment. Even though the improvement of educational facilities and infrastructure is closely related to improving the quality of education. Departing from the problems mentioned above, the implementation of education that is less than optimal is the main problem that must be resolved. Limited school facilities such as damaged school buildings, inadequate learning media will be overcome if there is an increase in government funding. In addition to more attention from the government, education personnel and the community also play an important role by providing materials, creative ideas, and personnel in realizing good infrastructure and good quality education.

To complement learning activities, teachers require learning tools. Support for learning facilities is highly vital to help teachers, in addition to the teacher's ability to carry out learning activities. Schools with more complete and suitable learning facilities will make it easier for instructors to carry out their responsibilities as educators. The mood is the same in learning activities. To support the teaching and learning process, learning facilities must be developed. In class there is only one *dampar* or long table for reciting the Koran, and a small blackboard using chalk, and there is no blackboard eraser. The blackboard eraser used by the teacher uses a duster

which is usually used to clean the table. In addition, the classrooms for students to study are inadequate because the rooms are too narrow and the roofs are leaking. Even with inadequate facilities, the students are very happy and diligent at school, their enthusiasm for school and learning is enormous (Kim, 2005). Guardians of students are very supportive of students to continue learning. Parents always accompany students to school and wait for them to come home. Teachers are only always on time to teach, even though they only rely on sincerity and do not get paid for their services. Therefore, the government needs to provide assistance to these remote areas so that education can develop and achieve these educational goals.

One of the problems in education in Indonesia that has occurred from the beginning to the downstream is the problem of facilities and infrastructure. According to KBBI Means is something that is used to achieve goals. For example, books such as teaching materials, media and tools for teaching such as computers and so on. While infrastructure is everything that is the main support for the implementation of a process such as locations, school buildings, sports fields, canteens, and libraries. Facilities and infrastructure are indispensable factors in supporting the teaching and learning process because facilities and infrastructure can make it easier for students to learn better, therefore facilities and infrastructure must be considered in education. However, in reality there are still many remote areas where facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, ranging from places to study that are difficult to reach, buildings that are damaged, leaky and uncomfortable, as well as makeshift teaching materials and much more. This problem makes the teaching and learning process ineffective and inefficient.

Data Summary of SDN PARANG 5, Magetan Regency, East Java Province

Table 1. Data on Teachers, Education Personnel and Students (Kementerian Pendidikan Kebudayaan Riset dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia, 2023)

No	Description	Teachers	Education Personnel	Teachers+ Education Personnel	Students
1	Male	2	1	3	14
2	Female	6	1	7	20
TOTAL		8	2	10	34

Table 2. Facilities and Infrastructure

No	Description	Total
1	Classroom	6
2	Laboratory	0
3	Library room	1
TOTAL		7

Table 3. Study Room Data Details

No	Description	Details	Amount	Total
1	Class 1	L (Male)	1	7
		P (Female)	6	
2	Class 2	L	3	6
		P	3	
3	Class 3	L	2	5
		P	3	
4	Class 4	L	1	4
		P	3	
5	Class 5	L	4	7
		P	3	

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6	Class 6	L	3	5
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Table 4. Details of Facilities and Infrastructure Data

No	Types of Facilities and Infrastructure	The number in 2022 is Odd	The number in 2022 is even
1	Classroom	6	6
2	Library room	1	1
3	Laboratory	0	0
4	Practice Room	0	0
5	Leadership Room	0	0
6	Teacher's room	1	1
7	Praying room	0	0
8	Student Health Unit Room	1	1
9	Toilet Room	2	2
10	Warehouse Room	0	0
11	Circulation Room	0	0
12	Playgrounds / Sports	0	0
13	Administration room	0	0
14	Counseling Room	0	0
15	Student Council Room	0	0
16	Building Space	2	3
Total		13	14

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure also occur at SDN PARANG 5, Magetan Regency, East Java Province, not a problem with access to difficult places, but judging from the condition of the school, one of the teachers at the SDN said that students study in a limited room. Not only building problems, street children are the only obstacles to student learning, the lack of teaching

materials, tools and media is also a facility and infrastructure that greatly affects student learning outcomes. For example, when the teacher explains social studies material, usually a teacher only tells stories orally and makes students bored and bored so that students are reluctant to carry out the learning process properly. Isn't it because it's a good move if the delivery of the material is done through video shows? It seems that it is more interesting for students.

It is indisputable that the quality of education is assisted in the educational process by the facilities and infrastructure that are standard for schools or related educational institutions. Students' learning abilities are highly influenced by facilities and infrastructure. This demonstrates the importance of facilities and infrastructure in boosting the quality of student learning. For example, children in schools in cities can learn computers directly, whereas students in rural do not have similar resources and cannot learn how to use computers unless they take classes outside of school. Each subject has a character that is different from other subjects, including Social Sciences Subjects (IPS). Thus, each subject also requires different learning facilities. In organizing learning, teachers certainly need facilities that can support their performance so that learning can take place in an interesting way. With the support of adequate learning facilities, the teacher does not only convey material orally, but also in writing and demonstrating in accordance with the infrastructure that has been prepared by the teacher.

To complement learning activities, teachers require learning tools. Aside from the teacher's ability to organize learning activities, support from learning facilities is critical in assisting teachers. The more extensive and adequate a school's learning facilities, the easier it is for teachers to carry out their obligations as educational professionals. Likewise, the environment during learning activities. To support the teaching and learning process, learning facilities must be built. Yamin suggested a few aspects that needed to be worked on to help with the teaching and learning process: 1) libraries, 2) curriculum support facilities, and 3) infrastructure and facilities for extracurricular and *muatan lokal* (local content) activities. Students, teachers, and schools will be directly associated due to the relevance of infrastructure in learning activities. Learners will be more helpful if learning infrastructure is available. Because not all students have a high level of intelligence, the use of learning infrastructure will benefit students, particularly those who struggle to participate in learning activities. The support of infrastructure facilities will benefit teachers. Activities for learning will also be more varied, fascinating, and meaningful. While the school is required to be the most responsible party for the management of all activities held. Aside from providing, the school also maintains and upgrades the existing infrastructure.

4.CONCLUSION

That the role of facilities and infrastructure is very important in supporting the quality of student learning. The existence of facilities and infrastructure can facilitate and speed up human work, so that humans can use time efficiently. Given the importance of infrastructure in Social Sciences (IPS) learning activities at SDN Parang 5, Magetan Regency, East Java Province, students, teachers and schools will be directly related. Students will be more assisted by the support of social science learning infrastructure (IPS). Not all students have a good level of intelligence so that the use of learning infrastructure will help students, especially those who have weaknesses in participating in learning activities. Teachers will be helped by the support of infrastructure facilities. Learning activities will also be more varied, interesting and meaningful. While the school is obliged to be the party most responsible for the management of all activities held. In addition to providing, the school also maintains and maintains the existing infrastructure. The results showed that inadequate facilities and infrastructure also occurred at SDN Parang 5, Magetan Regency, East Java Province, not a problem with access to difficult places, but seen from the condition of the school which only had 6 classrooms, no laboratory space (0), only 1 library room, 0 practice room, 0 leadership room, 0 administration room, 0 counseling room, 0 student council room and 0 prayer room. With the data on infrastructure facilities, it greatly influences social science learning achievement which is still low achievements and resulted in the accreditation of SDN Parang 5 is B.

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