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ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS 'LEARNING OUTPUT CASE STUDY D3 ACCOUNTING, PAMULANG UNIVERSITY, 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

By

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the internal and external factors in the learning output of D III Accounting students, and what factors have the greatest influence on the output of D III Accounting students at Pamulang University in the 2019/2020 academic year. The research method used is descriptive quantitative, with a sampling technique with a purposive sampling method. The sample in this study were students of D III accounting for the 2019/2020 school year. as many as 63 respondents. The data research technique used was a questionnaire method, with a 1-4 Likert scale measurement. The results of research that have been conducted by researchers from the internal factors that affect the learning output are those related to aspects of interest, motivation and physical health and external factors are the environment and infrastructure. The results of these two factors have moderate criteria with the method (Three-box Method), which means that these two factors have an influence on the output / learning outcomes of D3 Accounting students at Pamulang University.

Keywords: Internal Factors, External Factors, Student Output

INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important thing in today's world, because the source of knowledge is mostly obtained from the education that a person has had. In the era of globalization which is full of competition, the development and improvement of human resources is absolutely necessary. So it really takes a really high quality workforce. To produce quality education, many factors influence the process.

According to Slameto (2013: 2) learning is, "A process efforts made by someone to obtain a change in behavior new as a whole, as a result of his own deep experience interaction with the environment. " Learning is a conscious effort to get from the material studied and the changes in a person, be it knowledge, skills, and attitudes and behavior (Cahyono, 2017). Motivation to learn is something that is contained in an individual where there is an urge to do something in order to achieve a goal.

" Learning as a system which aims to help the learning process of students, which contains a series of events designed, structured in such a way as to support and influencing the learning process of internal students (Aunurrahman, 2014: 34). Someone in a fresh state will naturally

accept the learning process differently from someone who is tired. A person who is malnourished has lower abilities than those who are not malnourished. Those who are undernourished are easily tired, easily drowsy, and do not easily accept lessons (Daryanto, 2010). Learning that is successful and produces good and satisfying student learning achievement, in achieving maximum output, of course there are factors that influence it. These factors are factors that come from within a person and factors that come from outside a person. Internal factors consist of interest, motivation and physical health and for external factors it can be influenced by the environment of friends, family environment, and facilities and infrastructure. All these factors are very important to know by a lecturer in improving the quality and learning outcomes of students. In the learning process there are still students who are not optimal in following so that it will affect the results obtained. The results of student learning are assessed by the achievement index which is the result of evaluating learning achievement in tertiary institutions. So that these results or outputs will reflect the achievements of the student learning process.

Research conducted by Valentino (2013) shows that there is an influence of internal and external factors on student learning outcomes. Tosiana, Asa Malini, (2012) stated that there is a significant relationship between teaching methods and student achievement. Previous research conducted by Kusuma (2013) showed that student learning achievement was influenced by internal and external factors. With this research, the lecturer can find out what factors have the highest level in influencing the learning outcomes of students majoring in Accounting, Pamulang University. so that the process and achievement that will be expected by the study program can be maximized. The problems in D3 Accounting are the low score of student achievement index and the low pass rate in the D3 Accounting competency test. Based on the description above, in this study researchers wanted to know the internal and external factors that affect student learning outcomes. So that the authors are interested in researching with the title *Analysis of Internal and External Factors Affecting Student Learning Output Case Study D3 Accounting, Pamulang University, Academic Year 2019/2020*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Interests

According to Nyanyu (2014: 59), the definition of interest states that an interest in the object of something being studied will encourage people to learn something and achieve maximum learning outcomes. Sardiman (Susanto, 2013: 57), Students who have high interest tend to want to be the best, this is an important factor in learning achievement. On the other hand, students who do not have interest in learning tend not to study seriously so that the learning achievement obtained is not satisfactory.

b. Motivation

Understanding Motivation according to Sudjana (2016: 62), "Learning success can be seen in the motivation shown by the students at the time of implementing teaching and learning activities"

c. External factors

External factors are factors that influence students so that students have a strong motivation to learn. This encouragement is formed from the environment around the student, so that the student behaves in accordance with the surrounding environment. Factors that can influence can be formed through the discipline taught to these students, the amount of competition in the school environment, and the associations that students have in the school.

d. Learning outcomes

Understanding Learning Outcomes According to Suprijono in Widodo (2013 p. 34), "learning outcomes are patterns of actions, values, definitions, attitudes, appreciation and skills". Learning outcomes according to Purwanto (2013 p. 44) are: Learning outcomes can be explained by understanding the two words that make it up, namely "results" and "learning". The definition of a result (Product) refers to an acquisition as a result of carrying out an activity or process that results in an activity or process that results in changes in functional input. Production results are gains obtained because of the activity of converting raw materials into finisher goods.

METHODS

The research method used is quantitative research methods, the population used is D3 Accounting students at Pamulang University in the 2019/2020 academic year with the criteria for students who are still active in college. The research sample was determined by proportional random sampling technique. This study uses a survey method by distributing questionnaires made with google form. The rating scale used is a 1-4 Likert scale (disagree, disagree, agree and strongly agree). The results of the questionnaire will be evaluated using the three box method criteria.

Table 1 Kriteria the three box method criteria.

1,00-2,00	Low
2,01-3,00	Moderate
3,01-4,00	High

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Distribution of Respondents according to the level of the semester that filled in

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Semester Level

No	Semester	F	%
1	1	2	3
2	2	0	0
3	3	1	2
4	4	7	11
5	5	11	17
6	6	42	67
TOTAL		63	100

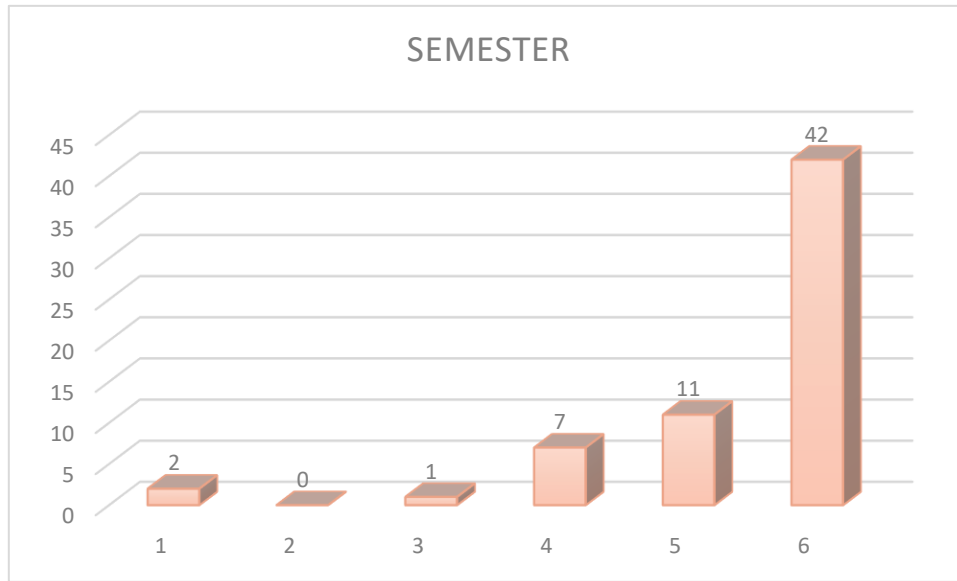


Figure 1. Distribution of Respondents by Semester Level

From table 2 for the distribution of respondents in semester 1 as many as 2 respondents or about 3%, semester 2 there were no respondents who answered because there was no class in the semester, semester 3 was 1 respondent or as much as 2%, semester 4 was 7 respondents or as many as 11 %, in semester 5 as many as 11 respondents or as much as 17% and the most respondents who filled in was from semester 6 or the last semester with a frequency of 42 respondents or as much as 67%.

2. Characteristics of Research Respondents based on Gender

Table 3. Percentage of Respondents by Gender

No	Gender	F	%
1	Male	18	29
2	Female	45	71
TOTAL		63	100

From the data in table 3, it can be seen that the gender who filled out the questionnaire via google form were 18 men or 29% of the total respondents and 45 women or 71% of the total who filled out the questionnaire. So that the dominant people who filled out the answers in the questionnaire were women.

3. Internal Indicators result

Table 4. The Results Of The Questionnaire On Internal Factors That Affect Student Learning Output

Internal					
No	Indicators	Score			
		1	2	3	4
1	Interests	10	15	22	16
2	Motivation	7	9	24	23
3	Physical health	6	13	22	22

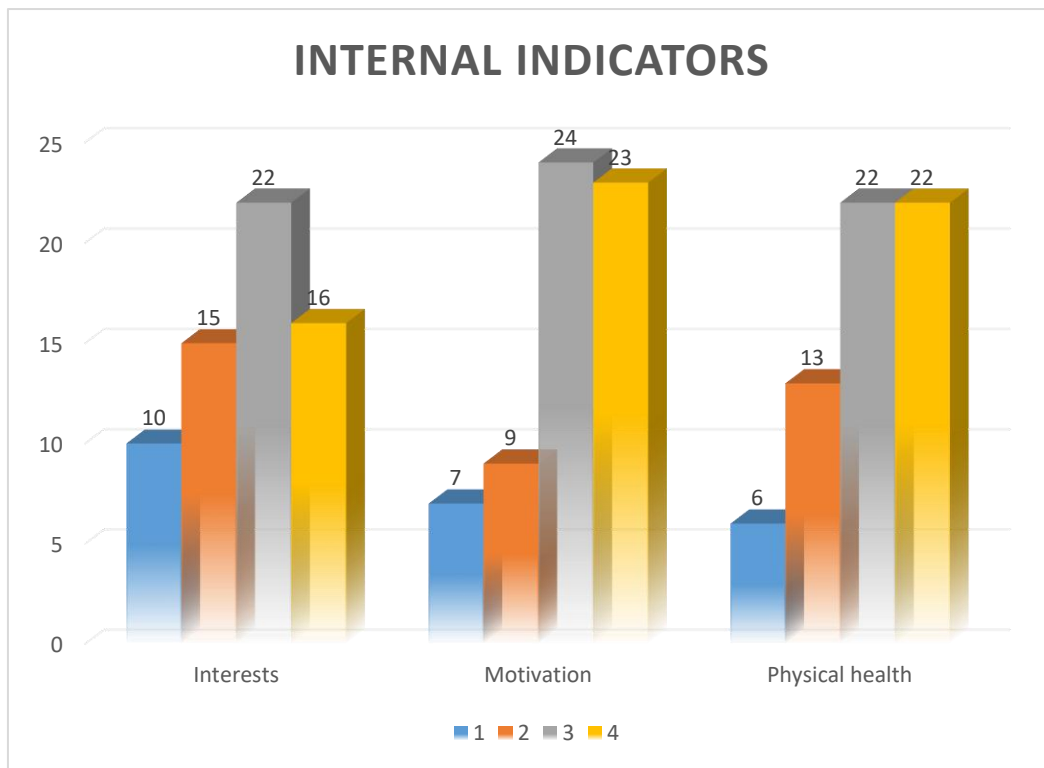


Figure 2 Internal Indicators

Table 5. The results of the questionnaire on external factors that affect student learning output

External					
No	Indicators	Score			
		1	2	3	4
1	Environmental	9	7	31	16
2	Infrastructure	11	5	21	26

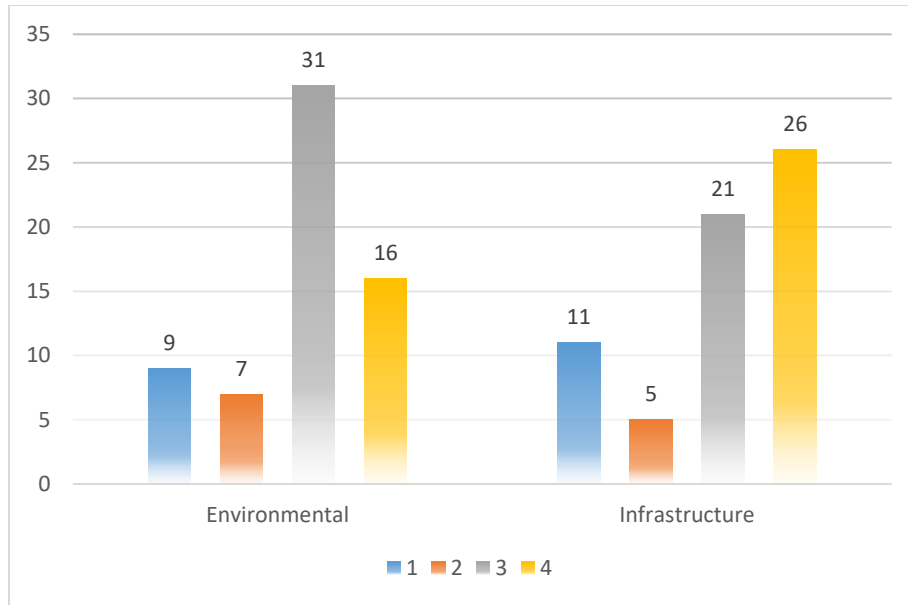


Figure 3 External Indicators

Table 6 The results of the questionnaire on internal and external factors that affect student learning output

Internal							
No	Indicators	Score				Mean	Criteria
		1	2	3	4		
1	Interests	10	15	22	16	2,7	Moderate
2	Motivation	7	9	24	23	3,0	Moderate
3	Physical health	6	13	22	22	3,0	Moderate
	Total Internal (Frekuensi)	23	37	68	61		
	Total Internal (%)	12	20	36	32		
External							
No	Indicators	Score				Mean	Criteria
		1	2	3	4		
1	Environmental	9	7	31	16	2,9	Moderate
2	Infrastructure	11	5	21	26	3,0	Moderate
	Total External (Frekuensi)	20	12	52	42		
	Total Exsternal (%)	16	10	41	33		

The results of table 6 are the total filling in the answers on a scale of 1-4 (disagree, disagree, agree and strongly agree) for the value of the interest indicator as many as 10 respondents disagree, 15 respondents disagree, 22 people agree and 16 respondents strongly agree. For the self-motivation indicator value, 7 respondents disagreed, 9 respondents disagreed, 24 people agreed and 23 respondents strongly agreed. For the health indicator value, 6 respondents disagreed, 13 respondents disagreed, 22 people agreed and 22 respondents strongly agreed.

And for the results of external factors, environmental indicators, the scores were 9 respondents who disagreed, 7 respondents disagreed, 31 people agreed and 16 respondents strongly agreed. External factor indicators of facilities and infrastructure, the value is 11 respondents disagree, 5 respondents disagree, 21 people agree and 26 respondents strongly agree.

Based on the table above for indicators of interest, the average respondent's answer is in the range of 2.7 and for motivation on a scale of 3 and the mean physical health factor is at number 3 so that it can be concluded that for internal factors the result is agree or moderate criteria if assessed by the method Three Box Method. Meanwhile, for external factors with environmental indicators and infrastructure, the average respondent's answers were in the range of 2.9 and 3, so it can be concluded that most students agree that external factors also affect student learning outcomes. And from the total frequency data presented above, both internal and external, the highest number is at a score of 3, which means agreeing if these two factors can indeed affect learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the analysis of internal and external factors that affect student learning output in the case study of D3 Accounting at Pamulang University, the author draws a conclusion that both internal and external factors can influence the output or learning outcomes of D3 Accounting students at Pamulang University. For internal factors which consist of indicators of interest, motivation and health, while external factors consist of environment and advice and infrastructure. Where internal factors have a dominant mean with number 3 and so do external factors that are dominant with the mean at number 3. Internal factors that come from interests, motivation and also physical or physical health of students, and external factors that come from the environment such as friends and friends. parents, as well as the existence of adequate advice and infrastructure. From this research, it is hoped that these two factors can be used as a learning and experience as well as the progress of learning outcomes for students of D3 Accounting at Pamulang University in the future.

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