

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA LINGKUNGAN BELAJAR DI SEKOLAH DENGAN HASIL BELAJAR IPS SISWA KELAS IV SD NEGERI 1 RAJABASA RAYA BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN AJARAN 2016/2017

Oleh

MALINDA ELI SABET

Masalah dalam penelitian ini masih rendahnya hasil belajar IPS siswa SD Negeri 1 Rajabasa Raya. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui hubungan antara lingkungan belajar di sekolah dengan hasil belajar IPS siswa. Metode yang digunakan kuantitatif, jenis penelitiannya penelitian korelasional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas IV yang berjumlah 99 siswa, dengan sampel sebanyak 50 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel *proportional random sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data observasi, angket, dokumentasi. Teknik Analisis data menggunakan rumus *korelasi serial*. Hasil Analisis diperoleh r hitung = 0,831 dengan Presentase Koefisien Determinasi menunjukkan hasil 69,05% yang berarti variabel X (lingkungan belajar di sekolah) memberikan kontribusi terhadap variabel Y (hasil belajar IPS) sebesar 69,05%. Adapun sisanya ditentukan oleh faktor lain. Hasil r hitung sebesar 0,831 lebih besar dari r tabel yaitu 0,2353. Maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a yang berbunyi Ada Hubungan Antara Lingkungan Belajar di Sekolah dengan Hasil Belajar IPS Siswa Kelas IV SD Negeri 1 Rajabasa Raya Bandar Lampung Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 diterima.

Kata Kunci : Hasil Belajar, IPS, Lingkungan Belajar di Sekolah.

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOME ON SOCIAL SCIENCE SUBJECT OF FOURTH GRADERS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 RAJABASA RAYA BANDAR LAMPUNG ACADEMI YEAR OF 2016/2017

By

MALINDA ELI SABET

The problems in this study is the low scores on Social Science subject by fourth graders of Elementary School 1 Rajabasa Raya. This study aims to determine the correlation between school environment towards Social Science subject learning outcome. The method used in this research was quantitative research with correlational research as its research type. The population of the study was all fourth graders of 99 students with 50 students were taken as sample. The sampling technique was done using proportional random sampling. The data collection techniques were done through observation, questionnaires, and documentation. The data analysis was carried out using serial correlation formula. The results obtained that r -calculation = 0.831 with the percentage of determination coefficient = 69.05% which meant the X variable (school environment) gave a contribution to Y variable (social science learning outcome) as much as 69.05%. The rests were determined by other factors. The result of r -calculation was equal to 0,831, it was bigger than r -table which was equal to 0,2353. In conclusion, H_0 was rejected and H_a which stated that there was a correlation between school environment towards students' learning outcome on Social Science subject of fourth graders of Elementary School 1 Rajabasa Raya Academic Year of 2016/2017 was accepted.

Keywords: Learning outcome, social science, school environment.