

**Analysis of Assessment Results of Physical Education Learning Quality Mapping in Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School****Akhmad Muhson^{1✉}, Sudari², Hendi Imam Fadoli³, Nunuk Tujung Sari⁴**Universitas Insan Budi Utomo¹², Junior High School Plus Al-Firdaus³,
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Keywords:Assessment; Quality of Learning;
Physical Education**Abstract**

Learning Quality Mapping Cognitive Assessment is a cognitive assessment intended for the Malang Regency Education Office in mapping the quality of learning at the Junior High School level throughout Malang Regency, both public and private schools. The purpose of this research is that both students, teachers, schools and education agencies can find out the average achievement of student competencies in each subject. This research is included in ex-post facto research, this research uses a quantitative approach in the form of numbers. Ex-post facto research is a method that is widely used and useful for researchers because it provides a lot of valuable information for decision making in the field of education. The population and sample in this study were grade 9 students of Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School totaling 178 and representative sampling was proportional random sampling. Data collection in this study used primary data obtained from students in the form of questionnaires and secondary data obtained from documentation of learning outcomes obtained from teachers and research documentation. The data analysis technique used by this researcher is descriptive quantitative using questionnaires and documentation. The research results in of each class are in class 9A getting results with good predicates, class 9B getting results with good predicates, class 9C getting results with good predicates, class 9D getting results with good predicates, class 9E getting results with good predicates and class 9F getting results with good predicates. Thus it can be concluded that the learning process and learning outcomes of physical education at Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School are going well as evidenced by the results of the assessment carried out simultaneously in Malang Regency in 2024.

How to Cite

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INTRODUCTION

Education is very important for human life, because education is a process of humanizing humans. For this reason, education is one of the processes that can be used as an alternative for character education, so that the realization of human norms. From many studies conducted in the field of physical education, it shows that the physical education curriculum is not appropriate and satisfactory (Ljubojevi, 2016). Education is not only a process that takes place in the classroom. Sports education or physical education is a form of education aimed at encouraging the formation of students in accordance with national goals. Then (Budi, 2019) explains that physical education is one of the subjects that must be followed by students as a means for students to be able to develop their potential through various physical activities. Furthermore, regarding the purpose of physical education, the purpose of physical education is not only to improve students' skills in the field of sports or only to improve the physical fitness of students, but physical education has a comprehensive (holistic) goal, namely developing intelligence cognitively, affective and psychomotor.

Education is universal, can be divided into several aspects, one of which is physical education according to (Burstiando, 2017) stated that in learning activities at school students are equipped with various kinds of things from cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning. The learning process can also be used as a sports popularization process, because through basic movements or movement skills in sports can be placed, that's why sports popularization can use learning in physical education sports. Conditions which cause a lack of opportunities for children to do physical activity in physical education, also cause many Physical Education to be unable to achieve the goals of physical education (Sugiarto, 2015). Physical activity has now been built in such a way that it is not just an individual routine activity, but has been built into a formal organization with various regulations made. Physical activity is a condition that requires different levels of movement according to the energy needs expended, so the calories per hour will decrease depending on the level of activity.

Due to advances in science and technology, children in elementary school tend to do less physical activity such as playing, which should be physical but is replaced with games and lack of living a healthy lifestyle (Subekti, 2020) (Sunarwan, 2022) (Setiawan, 2021). Students' high use

of information technology makes students' sports activities less active, thus affecting students' low physical activity (Yange, 2018). One of the indicators of lazy student movement is the tendency to decrease students' physical fitness levels and low student participation in physical education and extracurricular sports activities. It is necessary to consider the policy of time allocation requirements in physical education and sports at the education level unit, both in elementary, junior high, and high school. Physical Education (PE) lessons are a vehicle for students to perform various Physical Activities (PA) and sports games (Lin, 2020). Children spend most of their time at school seated or sedentary. Physical education classes are a deterrent to excessive sedentary behavior in schools (da Costa, 2017).

Education involves family, community and government. These three things are interrelated with each other. In the implementation of education in schools there is a teaching and learning process that will produce changes in individuals and skills in individuals. These changes are in the form of new knowledge or experiences that individuals gain from their efforts in learning (Chotimah, 2018). A good education can be enjoyed by children if parents care about their children's future. Parents who pay little or no attention to their children's education, for example, they are indifferent to their children's learning, do not pay attention at all to their children's interests and needs in learning, do not arrange their study time, do not provide or complete their learning tools, do not pay attention to whether the child is learning or not, do not want to know how their children's learning progress, the difficulties experienced in learning and others, can cause children not or less successful in learning. Maybe the child himself is actually smart, but because his learning method is not organized, eventually the difficulties accumulate so that he experiences a lag in his learning and finally the child is lazy to learn. The results obtained, the value or learning outcomes are not satisfactory and may even fail in their studies. This can happen to children from families where both parents are too busy taking care of their work.

The level of student concentration in participating in learning activities depends on health conditions. Students' health condition is directly influenced by their physical fitness capacity and is not only free from disease, but the state of an excellent physical profile is an indication of a healthy child (Saint, 2017). A child who is categorized as healthy cannot be generalized to be able to consistently survive when participating in

learning activities, using brain capacity to think, and responding to lessons given in class or during other learning activities outside the classroom. Conversely, if children have poor physical fitness, it can be assumed that they will encounter difficulties in participating in learning activities and doing activities properly (Yudasmar, 2020) (Parwata, 2021). Reduced movement activities will affect a person's physical fitness level. The quality of student learning is influenced by their physical fitness level (Haapala, 2017). Based on the results of previous research on the implementation of an independent curriculum for all students in Physical Education learning, it can be concluded that the implementation of an independent learning curriculum can be said to be good in several aspects of learning such as aspects of movement skills, aspects of movement knowledge, aspects of utilization and development of motion or from the aspect of strengthening the Pancasila profile. From the overall results, it can also be seen that students' interest in participating in physical education learning during the independent curriculum is very high, so that the implementation of learning can be carried out well and continue to be improved (Pratiwi, 2023).

In following the teaching and learning process, of course someone will expect to get good results. In a good teaching and learning process, the intended result is learning achievement. According to (Matus, 2016) states learning achievement as a success in acquiring new knowledge and skills that can be operationalized in the form of indicators in the form of report cards, educational achievement indexes, graduation rates, success predicates and the like. Student learning achievement is influenced by several factors, including learning attitudes, motivation, discipline, family environment and others (Matus, 2016). Learning outcomes are one of the things that parents should pay attention to (Darnis, 2013). The aspects that can affect learning achievement are internal aspects including physical, fatigue, and psychological, while external aspects include aspects arising from the environment such as in the family, at school, and in society (Slameto, 2013). Learning achievement as a result of student learning will indicate how far the student's ability to understand the lesson. The results of learning achievement research are able to mediate as evidenced by the results of the study (Barokah, 2019) (Pamudi, 2017) which proves that the presence or through learning achievement can increase the indirect effect of learning motivation and the socioeconomic status of parents. But on the one hand, research (Sofiyanti, 2019) (Durrroh, 2019)

said that learning achievement has not been able to mediate.

Assessment of behavior and physical work capacity can be used to determine a person's physical fitness level. Physical activity is an activity that involves all parts of the body and the expenditure of energy. The measurement of activity is related to the frequency, duration, intensity and type of behavior at a certain time, carried out by administering data or by direct motion sensors, taking place within a certain time or forever (Ainsworth, 2015). To know and assess the level of physical fitness of a person can be done by measuring movement performance and physical capacity. Identification of physical fitness tests is generally carried out through field assessments (Lang, 2018). Measurement of physical fitness is done with a physical fitness test. To do the test, a tool or instrument is needed. The field assessment will be influenced by the characteristics of the testee (test participant) related to the validity of the results to be obtained.

Learning Quality Mapping Cognitive Assessment is a cognitive assessment intended for the Malang Regency Education Office in mapping the quality of learning at the junior high school level throughout Malang Regency, both public and private schools. With the results of this assessment, both students, teachers, schools and the education office will be able to identify the average competency achievements of students in each subject. Therefore, based on the existing problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "Analysis of Physical Education Learning Quality Mapping Assessment Results at Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School", especially for 9th grade students of Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School.

METHODS

This research is included in ex-post facto research, this research uses a quantitative approach in the form of numbers. Ex-post facto research is a widely used and useful method for researchers because it provides valuable information for decision making in the field of education (Komalasari, 2022) (Sappaile, 2020). This research aims to reveal facts based on symptoms on respondents in the field (Asyrifah, 2022) (Sappaile, 2020). Ex-post facto research examines cause-and-effect relationships that are not manipulated or not treated by researchers. The population and sample in this study were grade 9 students of Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School totaling 178 students and representative sampling was propor-

tional random sampling. Data collection in this study used primary data obtained from students in the form of questionnaires / questionnaires and secondary data obtained from documentation of learning outcomes obtained from teachers and research documentation. The data analysis technique used by this researcher is descriptive quantitative by using questionnaires and documentation.

Table 1. Scoring Range

Average Score	Predicate
86-100	Very good
71-85	Good
56-70	Simply
≤ 55	Less

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Total number of grade 9 students at Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School is 178 students, which are divided into six classes. As for each class has a diverse number of students consisting of class 9A has 39 students, class 9B has 39 students, class 9C has 25 students, class 9D has 24 students, class 9E has 26 students and class 9F has 25 students.

Based on the data from **Table 1** is the classification of the assessment range used in this study. The assessment range is that the score 86-100 is included in the very good predicate, the score 71-85 is included in the good predicate, the score 56-70 is included in the sufficient predicate and the score ≤ 55 is included in the less predicate. By knowing this assessment range, it will help researchers in analyzing the assessment results achieved by each class.

Table 2. Physical Education Lesson Assessment Results

Class	Average Value of Each Class
9A	81
9B	72
9C	76
9D	71
9E	73
9F	74
Overall Average Score	74,5

Table 2 shows that the results of the physical education lesson assessment in class 9 of

Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School have very diverse results. The average results of each class are in class 9A getting results with an average of 81, class 9B getting results with an average of 72, class 9C getting results with an average of 76, class 9D getting results with an average of 71, class 9E getting results with an average of 73 and class 9F getting results with an average of 74. In total, the results of the assessment of physical education lessons in class 9 of Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School get results with an average of 74.5 which is included in the good predicate. With this it can be said that the learning process and learning outcomes of physical education at Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School are going well as evidenced by the results of the assessment held simultaneously in Malang Regency in 2024.

One of the external factors that affect student learning achievement is the social environment factor. The social environment itself is divided into three environments consisting of the family environment, school environment, and community environment (Sandrawati, 2016). Students who learn will receive influence from the family in the form of how parents educate, relationships between family members, the atmosphere of the house, and the family's economic situation (Sandrawati, 2016). There are several factors that can affect the achievement of children's learning outcomes. Factors that affect children's learning outcomes, namely, internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within a person that can affect their learning achievement. Among the internal factors that can affect a person's learning outcomes include intelligence/intelligence, talent, interest, and motivation. Meanwhile, external factors are factors that can affect a person's learning outcomes that come from outside the person. External factors include: family environment, school environment, and community environment.

One of the goals of students attending school is to achieve maximum learning outcomes according to their abilities (Manung, 2019). The implementation of education can be achieved through formal, non-formal and informal education. Family education is the first and main education for the growth and development of children properly. to achieve a successful education achieved to the maximum. Parental involvement greatly influences student attitudes and behavior, thus indirectly affecting student learning outcomes (Manung, 2019). A high level of parental education background can direct the way their

children learn according to the characteristics of their respective children, so naturally a high level of parental education background has a great influence on overall student learning outcomes. Achievement is the result that a person achieves when working on tasks, certain activities or skills developed by subjects, usually indicated by test scores or grades given by the teacher (Hadiyanto, 2014). Learning achievement according to (Wirawan, 2015) defines that the value is a form of final formulation given by the teacher related to the progress of student learning achievement over a certain period of time. In the process of teaching and learning activities, students and teachers are expected to be able to provide provisions for students to have the ability in the field of economics, so that students are able to behave economically rationally (Wirawan, 2015).

Education is very important for human life, because education is a process of humanizing humans. That is, making humans more moral, reasonable, and others. Nowadays, many people have the form of a human being, but do not carry out their norms as humans. For this reason, education is one of the processes that can be used as an alternative for character education, so that the realization of human norms. From many studies conducted in the field of physical education, it shows that the physical education curriculum is not appropriate and satisfactory (Ljubojevi, 2016). Based on this statement, it can be concluded that education is an effort to realize learning activities and develop every potential that exists from students in order to have skills for themselves and for society. Education is universal, it can be divided into several aspects, one of which is physical education according to (Burstindo, 2017) stated that in learning activities at school students are equipped with various kinds of things from cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning.

Education is not only a process that takes place in the classroom. Sports education or physical education is a form of education aimed at encouraging the formation of students in accordance with national goals. Then (Budi, 2019) explains that physical education is one of the subjects that must be followed by students as a means for students to be able to develop their potential through various physical activities. Furthermore, regarding the purpose of physical education, the purpose of physical education is not only to improve students' skills in the field of sports or only to improve the physical fitness of students, but physical education has a comprehensive (holistic) goal, namely developing intelligence cognitively,

affectively and psychomotorically.

The purpose of physical education can be achieved if in learning, the teacher is able to carry out the learning process appropriately. In the process of learning sports, especially football, which in general is one of the sports that are in great demand by students. The learning process can also be used as a sports popularization process, because through basic movements or movement skills in sports can be placed, that's why sports popularization can use learning in physical education sports. But in fact in the learning process some students have not been able to achieve the individual competencies needed for basic soccer techniques such as shooting which should be mastered by every student as the basis of the game of soccer, there are still many students who have difficulty doing the movement correctly. Physical Education can provide improvements to basic movements and increase honesty and perseverance. The essence of evaluation is as a very important stage carried out to find out the picture, whether the learning has been carried out as effectively as possible and has achieved the desired learning objectives (Taqwim, 2020). In the learning process, evaluation has a reference to the achievement of educational goals and objectives in general, as well as to physical education (Winarno, 2014). The purpose of evaluation is to provide information about the effectiveness of the program so as to maximize results, quality and efficiency.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the average results of each class are in class 9A-9F getting results with good predicates. Thus, the results of the assessment of physical education lessons in class 9 of Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School get average results with good predicates. With this it can be said that the learning process and learning outcomes of physical education at Nahdlatul Ulama Pakis Junior High School are going well as evidenced by the results of the assessment held simultaneously in Malang Regency in 2024.

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