



## The Factors Restricting Economic Papuan Students Learning Difficulties Grantee LPMK

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### Abstract

Research objectives to find out and analyze the factors that hinder student's learning difficulties Papua grantee LPMK on economic subjects. This research is descriptive research approach to mix method. The subject in this study is the whole student scholarship recipients Papua LPMK totaled 52 students. Data collection is done with the now, interview and documentation. Data analysis was done with the analysis of factors and descriptive data analysis. Data collection is done with the now, interview and documentation. Data analysis was done with the analysis of factors and descriptive data analysis. The results showed there is a dominant factor that inhibits student learning difficulties Papua grantee LPMK in Semarang City: Factors of mass media and the social environment, the use of mass media overload causing trouble Learning (learning difficulty) students. The head of Papua's Dormitory (teachers) will need to limit the activity of the child his protégé in the use of mass media and association with students of Papua and the media in the dorm.

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## INTRODUCTION

Education holds a very important role in the advancement of civilization is a race. Through education, human will grow and develop competitiveness of developing intellectual property carried since birth. Without education then humans are difficult to interact with modern range as current. In Act No. Sisdiknas of 20 years 2003 article 1 stated that, 'education is a planned and conscious effort to bring about an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that learners are actively developing the potential for her to have a the power of spiritual keagamaan, self-control, personality, intelligence, attitudes, and skills required as well as the noble himself, the community, the nation and the country, in pasal 3 Sisdiknas in Act No. 20 of the year 2003 also explained that, 'the national education serves to develop the ability to form character and the civilization of a nation bermartabat in the framework of the intellectual life of the nation, aims to the development of the potential learners in order to become a man of faith and pious to God Almighty, precious, healthy, have learned, accomplished, creative, independent, and become citizens of a democratic and responsible

Background this LPMAC scholarship program based on the large number of educational areas need assistance either moral or material. Through the Program, student of LPMAC Papua have willingness and ability and can develop themselves and have a chance to attend school in an area Outside of Papua in particular the city of Semarang. The Foundation is working with LPMAC Binterbusih Semarang. LPMAC scholarship held specifically for the formation of character, morals and personality as well as cultivate academic. LPMAC programs focused on community empowerment based on religious values and culture in the fields of education, health, economic populist, and other appropriate sectors. In achieving these objectives, cooperation through partnerships with Governments, indigenous institutions, religious institutions, PT Freeport

Indonesia (PTFI), and other agencies into the important part. ([www.lpmak.org](http://www.lpmak.org)).

**Table 1.** Data results of Deuteronomy Economic subjects Daily at a private High School in Semarang city

Name of School	Total Papua student	Siswa tuntas belajar	Siswa tidak tuntas belajar	Persentase (%) ketuntasan
SMA Santo Michael	30	2	28	3,85
SMA Sint Louis	15	4	11	7,69
SMAPL. Don Bosco	5	2	3	3,85
SMA Kristen YSKI	2	1	1	1,92
Total student	52	11	43	17,31

Based on the data in table 1.1 may be seen that the percentage of ketuntasan student scholarship recipients LPMAC Papua on economic subjects reaching only 17.31% meaning of 82.69% Papua students hadn't on economic subjects. From the above data can be indicated by that most students at private schools are experiencing learning difficulties on economic subjects. Ketidaktuntasan due: Students have difficulty learning economy, particularly

Self-study is a process that is done as an attempt to obtain a change in overall behavior, as a result of his own experience in interaction with its environment (Slameto, 2010). The nature of learning is a change in behavior, then there are a few specific changes dimaksudkan into the traits studied. According to Slameto (2015) the characteristics studied: 1) changes occur consciously, 2) changes in the nature of learning is continuous and functional, 3)

changes in learning has a positive and active, 4) changes in learning is not a temporary Change, 5) in learning aims or directional 6) change covers all aspects of behavior. Each student's learning activities is not always running smoothly. There are students who can quickly understand the material but there are students who are very hard, sometimes passion for learning but sometimes lazy follow lessons. Students cannot learn properly referred to with the learning difficulties Dalyono (2009).

While (Sugiharsono, et .,al., 2007) says that learning difficulties are a symptom that appears on students who are characterized by the presence of the low learning achievement or below the norm. Where as according to the learning difficulties (Mulyadi,2010) is a condition in the process of learning, characterized by the existence of certain obstacles to achieve learning objectives. The above opinion of some authors conclude that learning difficulties are a condition of students cannot achieve learning objectives due to interference or obstacles.

According to Dalyono (2015) learning difficulties manifested in his behavior, both aspects of psychomotor, cognitive, and affective. Some of the behaviors that are the manifestation of symptoms of learning difficulties, among other things: 1) Showed a low learning achievements or below the average achieved by the group class, 2) results achieved disproportionate to the work done. He seeks out loud still value always low, 3) is slow in doing the tasks of learning It always left with-his friend in everything, for example, in performing its duties. 4) Shows attitudes improper, such as: apathy, oppose, pretend, lies and so on, 5) shows the behavior berkelainan. For example: irritable, Moody, Crabby, confused, frowning, less happily, always sad. The factors that inhibit the keulitan learning is the internal Factors (factor in man's own) which includes the factors of Physiology, for example because of illness, disability, psychological factors, such as intelligence, talent, interest, attention, motivation, mental health. External factors (factors from outside the man's own) i.e. the

school environment, including teacher quality, teacher relations less with the students, the teachers are demanding a standard lesson over the ability of the children, the teacher does not have the proficiency in the diagnosis teaching methods, learning difficulties teachers pose learning difficulties of students, tools, building conditions, and lack of discipline. Family environment include how to educate children, parents ' relationships with their children, example or guidance from parents, the atmosphere of the household, the family's economic situation, the cultural background. Environment of the community, include: Mass Media, school environment like friends hanging out and neighbors, and environmental activities in the community.

Economic subjects include behavioral economics and welfare with regard to the economic problems that occur in the environment closest to life environment occur, covering aspects of the economy, dependence, Specialists and Division work, Perkoperasian, entrepreneurship, accounting and management. Each subject has a distinctive characteristics, as is the case with Economic subjects. The subjects of economy departs from the facts or real economic symptoms. The fact shows that human needs are not limited to, whereas economic resources as a means of meeting the needs of a limited amount. Economic science is able to describe the symptoms, because economics is built from the real world. Economic subjects developed theories to explain the facts rationally. So that man is able to read and explain the economic symptoms systematically, then disusunlah the concept and the building of the economic theory of economics.

Economics is the objective and has clear goals. Generally, the analysis used in economics is the problem solving of economic subjects is one of the subjects in the thicket of social science is closely related to human life. These subjects on the curriculum of 2013 could no longer obtainable only by Department IIS (social studies) but the other majors such as the IIA (natural sciences). Economic subjects, there is a

lot of material that must be mastered by students, resulting in economic studies, students experience the barriers/interference with learning difficulties.

## METHODS

This research is descriptive research that uses quantitative and qualitative approaches, mix methods. The population in this research is the entire Papua students scholarship recipient LPMAK. Members of the sample in this study are 52 student scholarship recipients LPMAK Foundation is teaming up with Binterbusih. Then the researchers determine the sample of

Papua students from the Department of Social Science and Natural Science Majors for students who take economics as subjects of cross-interest subjects.

Variables that will be revealed in this research are factors of Papua students learning difficulties in studying economic subjects. These variables can still break down into sub variables, namely: physical health and physical (X 1), intelligence (X 2), talent (X 3), interest (X 4), attention (X 5), motivation (X 6), mental health (X 7), (8), tool (X9), the condition of the building (X 10), curriculum (x 11), School time and discipline less time (X 12), parents (X13), the atmosphere of the house/dormitory Papua (X14), the family's economic circumstances (X 15), Mass Media (X 16), friend to hang out (X17), the neighboring Environment (X 18), activity in the Community (X19). The technique of data collection is the way used by the researchers to collect data. Data collection techniques in the study include the question form, documentation, interviews.

Data processing in this research was conducted with the help of software through factor analysis microsoft excel 2010 for windows and SPSS 20.0. The analysis used in this study is the analysis of the factor model. Factor Analysis is a common name to indicate a class of procedures, primarily used to reduce the data or summarise the many variables of converted into 4 or 5 new variable (Supranto, 2004). Factor analysis is used to reveal the factors that

influence the learning difficulties of economic subjects in the Papuan students scholarship recipient LPMAK. Consisting of an analysis of the Keiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO), Anti Image Matrix, the Communalities, Total Variance Explained, Rotated Component Matrix, Extraction of factors.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on testing using the auxiliary program SPSS version 20 can be outlined as follows:

1. Index numbers i.e. KMO used to test the accuracy of the analysis of the factors, indicates that the value of KMO 0.605 the figure shows more than 0.5 then it can be said to be an exact analysis results are used.
2. Anti Image Matrix is used to view the item factors which deserves to be analyzed factors. The steps if the value of the MSA > 0.3, then the feasibility factor item analysis factors. Physical and physical health have a value of 0.506 MSA; MSA = 0.543 value intelligentsia; MSA = 0.793 value talent; MSA = 0.597 value interest; MSA = 0.421 value attention; Motivational value of MSA = 0.69; Mental health values MSA = 0.655; Teachers value the MSA = 0.438; MSA = 0.743 value tools; The condition of the building value MSA = 0.395; MSA = 0.464 value curriculum; Time value School MSA = 0,659; Parents MSA 0.466 = value; The atmosphere of the House/Dormitory Papua MSA value = 0.331; The economic value of Family circumstances MSA = 0.456; The media value of MSA = 0.702; Friends hanging out the value of the MSA = 0.645; The neighboring environment value MSA = 0.805, activity in the Masyarakatnilai MSA = 0.698. All variables are qualified > 0.30 means valid.
3. the Communalities. From the results of the analysis can be seen about Communalities, terms of Communalities are must have value extraction more than 0.50 when the value is less than 0.5 then it should be removed. The results of the Physical health

of communalities 0.599; Intelligentsia 0.81; Talent 0.58; 0.749 interest; Attention 0.516; 0.706 motivation; Mental Health 0.851; Teacher 0.623; 0.702 tool; Building condition 0.588; 0.748 curriculum; School time 0.694; Parents 0.891; The atmosphere of the House/Dormitory Papua 0.711; State of the economy Keluarga0,861; Mass media 0.825; Friends hang out 0.845; Neighboring 0.781 environment; Activity in the community 0.874.

4. Total Variance Explained, used to find out the number of factors that are formed. Total Variance Explained the value-for-money > eigenvalue 1 as 6 factors. Factor 1 was able to explain 23.845% variations, 2 factors capable of explaining 15.247% variation, a factor of 3 was able to explain 12.015% variation, a factor of 4 is able to explain 8.481% variation, factor 5 was able to explain 7.163% variation, a factor of 6 is capable of explaining 6.196% variation or sixth overall factors capable of explaining 72.947%. The eigenvalue > number 1 IE there are 6 factors so that the process of factoring was supposed to stop at the 6 factors alone.
5. the Rotated Component Matrix shows the distribution of the variables that have been extracted into the factors which have been formed based on the loading factors. Result Rotated Component Matrix can be seen on the 6 factors that determine learning difficulties on economic subjects.

Based on the test results data through analysis of factors on phase 1 of the 19 factors produce the six factors that were formed, namely: 1) the mass media and environmental factors in the social indicators of the mass media, friends hang out, neighboring environment, activity in the the community value of 4.531 eigenvalue. Factor in the Mass Media and the social environment in this research, the mass media shows less support for students criteria Papua grantee LPMak, meaning students facilitated Papua party Foundation as a means to learn precisely used for things outside of the lessons. Internet media,

television, social media at a time when it is becoming increasingly attractive. Student scholarship recipients LPMak Papua became often use mass media such as the internet or television than of learning, so that students feel more Papua interested in using internet than learning, based the research Kardoyo (2017) Through the task posting on Facebook, the student can express their opinion. Students can also find important information about the course. Facebook usage can also be extended with the use of a chat feature, group, send files (documents, images, and l inks), l ive video, and the l ike and comment on posts. Thus the wall of the Facebook account of students and faculty will feature learning activity

Psychological Factors) with eigenvalue 2.897 value consists of an indicator of intelligence, talent, interest, attention, motivation and mental health, Psychological Factors, psychological Factors in this study had a great contribution to its effect, especially in Papua students learning difficulties hindering grantee LPMak on economic subjects of 15.247%. Psychological factors have variable 6-forming among other intelligence, talent, interest, attention, motivation and mental health. Based on the results of the descriptive analysis, psychology factors on Papua students entered in the criteria is low, it is known that the average percentage of Psychology factor in inhibiting the Papua students in learning the economics of 56.25%.

Environmental factors with the highest eigenvalue 2.283 School comprising an indicator of teachers, curriculum, time school, Environmental factors the school based on the results of data analysis, curriculum has a charge factor of 92.50%. It can be said that the curriculum big shows its influence on students ' learning difficulties restricting Papua grantee LPMak on economic subjects. The curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements concerning the objectives, content, and materials as well as ways that are used as guidelines for learning activities to achieve specific educational goals (Subini 2011). Based on the results of the instrument, the curriculum shows less support

criteria, students consider economic material provided by teachers is still too difficult. After a researcher doing the observations on the school where students learn, not New Guinea economic material that's difficult but as accompaniment of teachers that can not be intense to Papua New Guinea students, students are still weak in terms of counting so that material easy will be difficult for students. Some teachers carry out the acceleration of learning for the student to achieve mastery of curriculum targets without considering the protégé against the learning materials. This results in students having difficulty in understanding the Papua material economy provided by the teacher. Judging from the results of the instrument, school time shows in favor of less criteria, students of New Guinea stated that the economic lessons votes less appropriately. Hours of instruction are less precisely will cause difficulties in his studies. Difficulties caused due to tough students to concentrate and think on a weak body condition. Timing the right school will provide a positive influence to the development of the student's learning capabilities of Papua

Physiology Factors with the highest eigenvalue 1.611 consists of health indicators. Availability factor of a factor of availability of School facilities school facilities, based on the results of data analysis, the tool has a charge factor of 89%. It can be said that big tool shows its influence on learning difficulties of students of New Guinea on economic subjects. Tools lesson has a close relationship with the students how to learn, because the lesson tools used by teachers at the time of teaching used by the students to receive the material being taught (Slameto 2010). A complete lesson and tools appropriately will facilitate the acceptance of materials given to students. If students receive lessons and easy to master, then in learning will become more vigorous and more advanced. A less complete lesson tools make presentation of lessons learned less well, this would give rise to difficulties in the learning of students. From the results of research, the tool shows in the criteria is less supportive, teacher of Papua students

stated that rare instruments (ruler, markers, erasers, LCD, Laptop etc.).

Availability factor of school facilities with a value of eigenvalue 1.361 with indicators of the factors consisting of forming tools, the condition of the building. Family Environment Factors Of elderly instruments, the results showed on the criteria were less supportive. Papuan students felt teachers ' dormitories less support in guiding in his studies in the dorm. This is in line with the opinion of the Dalyono (2015) States the parents (teachers ' dormitory) is too busy with pekerjaanya and son scant guidance, this will cause the child will experience difficulties in his studies. Based on the results of data analysis, the atmosphere of the House or dormitory of Papua has a charge factor of 82%. It can be said that the atmosphere of your home or dorm Papua tariff papua students learning difficulties on economic subjects. The atmosphere of the House is a situation or event that often occurs within families, where the children are and learn (Slameto 2015). In this research as seen from the results of the instrument or the family home atmosphere in the criteria does not support. Papuan students feel that the atmosphere uncontrolled, particularly bed dormitory dormitory son AMOR, rowdy and often not conducive so that less can provide peace for papua students who truly want to learn. This disrupts the learning process while in the dorm, making students feel difficulties in his studies of Papua and the resulting achievements become low. Conversely, if the mood of the House or dorm fun, full of warmth among the students of papua with the teachers or fellow students in one dormitory Papua will then give different nuance to learn. Children will feel comfortable and be happy living in a dorm, so it would be advantageous for the child's learning progress and raise children in the spirit of learning.

Factors Family environment with the highest eigenvalue 1.177 consists of indicators of parents, home atmosphere/boarding students, the State of the economy.

Physiological factors of physiological Conditions in General coupled with study skills

students, particularly students of Papua are mainly on physical health. Physical factors include health factors (ability of remembering, sensing capabilities, such as seeing, hearing and feeling) and disability (Subini, 2011). Five senses on condition a person has an important role to person's learning process. If someone is having problems on the panca of sensory learning, then the process will be hampered, and had difficulty in learning. In this research as seen from the results of the physical health of the instrument indicates the low criteria, students of New Guinea stated that often the relapsing malaria brought from the region of origin of Papua and often do not attend school at the time of the subjects given to the teacher, it is becoming a factor of learning difficulties due to absorption of students not used to its full potential. Slameto (2010) suggests that healthy means in good condition all the agency along with its parts or free of the disease. Keesehatan someone can influence on their learning process. One's learning process will be interrupted if a person's health is compromised. In this research, physical health shows low criteria, students are often still feel troubled Papua's health that is impaired in the five senses, so that students have difficulty in learning when the five senses do not work properly. How to teach teachers with voice slowly making students experience difficulties in receiving lessons.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the factors there are six factors in the study group are: a) Mass media Factors and the social environment of the indicators of the mass media, friends hang out, neighboring environment, activity in the community with the highest eigenvalue of 4.531 59.38%; Psychology Factor b) with eigenvalue 2.897 value consists of an indicator of intelligence, talent, interest, attention, motivation and mental health of 56.25%; c) environmental factors with the highest eigenvalue 2.283 School comprising an indicator of teachers, curriculum, school time of 51.40%; d) Factors of Physiology with eigenvalue 1.611

value consisting of the health indicators of 56.25%; e) Availability factor of school facilities with a value of eigenvalue 1.361 with indicators of the factors consisting of forming tools, the condition of the building amounting to 55%; f) Family Environment Factors with the highest eigenvalue 1.177 consists of indicators of parents, home atmosphere/student dormitory, State of the economy of 57.61%.

From the results of the analysis of the dominant factors which inhibit the learning difficulties of students Papua grantee LPMK on subjects of Economics is a factor of the mass media and the social environment. The mass media shows less support for students criteria Papua grantee LPMK, meaning students facilitated Papua party Foundation as a means to learn precisely used to things outside of the lessons. Internet media, television, social media at a time when it is becoming increasingly attractive. Student scholarship recipients LPMK Papua became often use mass media such as the internet or television than of learning, so that students feel more Papua interested in using internet than learning.

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