

Analysis The Role Of Infrastructure In Effective Learning

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Abstract. *This research explores the crucial role of infrastructure in effective learning, focusing on the impact of facilities and environmental conditions in educational settings. It emphasizes the need for adequate infrastructure to support teaching and learning processes. The study reviews relevant literature, indicating a positive relationship between school facilities and student performance. Employing a qualitative research method, the researcher uses a library research design to gather and analyze data. The discussion highlights the importance of infrastructure in creating conducive learning environments, emphasizing factors such as classroom design, technology integration, and overall school conditions. The findings emphasize that a well-designed and well-equipped school infrastructure contributes significantly to student achievement and overall educational quality. The study concludes with a call to prioritize infrastructure development to enhance the learning experience and improve educational outcomes.*

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Effective Learning*

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of learning in the classroom is influenced by various factors. Among these factors, namely students, teachers, and facilities. So that in achieving learning objectives when teaching these three factors need to be considered. Learning will be effective if the experience, materials and expected results are in accordance with the students' maturity level and their background. The learning process will run well if students can see positive results for themselves and make progress if they master and complete the learning process. Learning is declared effective if all the indicators are in the minimum good category. If one of the indicators in question is not yet classified as good, then it cannot be declared effective. For this reason, it is recommended to explore and find the causes of indicators of effective learning that have not been declared good, then they need to be developed further. The teacher's hope in learning carried out in class is that the information conveyed can be listened to and understood by all students. This hope can be said to be quite ideal.

The reality experienced by teachers is generally different from what is expected. The fact that often occurs during learning is that many students experience problems because of problems both inside and outside the school, such as inadequate infrastructure so that a lot of information is not fully conveyed and teachers are not optimal in providing educational material to students because of obstacles. Apart from that, One of the main causes of Indonesia's extremely low educational effectiveness is the lack of explicit learning objectives prior to the execution of instructional activities. This causes students and educators not to know what goals will be produced so they do not have a clear picture of the educational process. Clearly this is the most important issue if we want teaching effectiveness. How can we achieve our goals if we don't know what our goals are? As of right now, a lot of viewpoints hold that formal education is just necessary to develop Indonesia's human capital. What matters most is that you completed your education to a high standard and are regarded highly by society, regardless of the outcomes of your official education.

Infrastructure has an important role and function in serving various public interests, especially in the field of education. Infrastructure needs are the main need in carrying out something, especially the facilities provided in that infrastructure. Facilities are the main support for assessing whether the infrastructure is suitable for use or not. Therefore, facilities and infrastructure are the main requirements for implementing learning activities. Non-Optimal Learning Environmental Conditions Limited facilities also mean students have to study in non-optimal environmental conditions. Small classrooms, lack of supporting facilities such as sufficient tables and chairs, lack of adequate ventilation, and poor sanitation facilities can hinder an effective and enjoyable learning process. This non-conducive learning environment can have a negative impact on students' motivation and interest in learning.

Infrastructure plays a very important role in learning effectiveness. Adequate infrastructure will produce good and effective learning. So, both teachers and students deserve and have the right to receive adequate facilities and infrastructure to support learning. It is hoped that the aim of this research will be to help fulfill adequate infrastructure and facilities for teachers and students to be able to carry out the learning process and be able to provide good infrastructure standards at the educational level. And how to realize the fulfillment of infrastructure in schools so that the learning process can run effectively as expected. From the reality, there is a question: What is the importance of infrastructure in effective learning? The aim of this research is to know about the importance of infrastructure.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Relevant research for this study is described in this section. Studies that are pertinent to the topic include Indonesian educational standards for the infrastructure and facilities that facilitate teaching and learning. The fourteen subpoints of the facilities and infrastructure criteria include classrooms, libraries, scientific labs, leadership spaces, teaching spaces, administration rooms, prayer rooms, counseling rooms, UKS rooms, and organization spaces for each primary school. playgrounds, restrooms, storage facilities, and hallways. Infrastructure and facilities are required to assist in the process of teaching and learning.

Infrastructure and facilities can be thought of as tools for implementing management guidelines and instructional plans. Infrastructure and facilities must be established in order to understand the learning process. Management is needed during the infrastructure and facility development process in schools. Planning, acquiring, regulating, using, and deleting all require it (Indrawan, 2015; Kurniawan, Sukristyanto, and Tjahjono, 2020). Several studies on school infrastructure require us to define school facilities as any structures that house classrooms, labs, residence halls, administrative offices, athletic facilities, or other relevant facilities run in conjunction with a school. They play a big part in making sure education is of high quality. This is one of the standards used to gauge the level of growth and development in education. According to recent research done in the UK, infrastructure has a significant impact on kids' educational results and accounts for 16% of the diversity in academic achievement among primary school children (Teixeira, Amoroso, & Gresham, 2017).

Based on three criteria, this analysis demonstrates how the design of school infrastructure affects learning processes: it must be natural (light and air quality, for example), stimulating (colors and complexity), and personalized (learning spaces' flexibility, for example) (Teixeira, Amoroso, & Gresham, 2017). Bullock's (2007) research findings indicate a correlation between secondary school student achievement and school infrastructure. Additionally, it reveals that pupils do better in newly constructed or refurbished schools than in older ones. Positive correlations between school infrastructure and efficiency were reported by Adeboyeje (1984), Adedeji (1998), and Ajayi (2002).

Hallack (1990) also pointed out that one of the main factors affecting the educational system was its amenities. The author made the point that while unattractive school buildings, crowded classrooms, a lack of playgrounds and flower beds, and environments devoid of aesthetic beauty can all lead to poor performance, these facilities' availability, relevance, and suitability all contribute to student success. Additionally, Ahunanya and Ubabudu (2006)

reiterated the importance of having sufficient facilities for efficient teaching and learning. The literature suggests that there is a favorable correlation between school amenities and student achievement. The association between educational facilities and students' performance in the affective and psychomotor domains of learning has been demonstrated by this research.

METHOD

A research method is a scientific approach to gathering data for specific aims and applications. For this research I used a qualitative research. Qualitative research, according to Ibnu (in Ainin 2010:12), is research in which the data is expressed verbally and examined without the use of statistical tools. Qualitative research involves the collection and analysis of non-numerical data (text, video, or audio) in order to comprehend ideas, viewpoints, or experiences. It can be applied to generate original research ideas or to gain a thorough understanding of a subject. Drawing from the previously given definitions of qualitative research, it can be deduced that this type of study involves verbal data expression instead of numerical data and results analysis conducted without the use of statistical methods.

The researcher in this study employs a library research design, often known as library research. Because the information acquired is in the form of a book document. Library research, according to Zed (2004:3), is a set of tasks that include gathering library data, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials. According to the literature technique, "Library research is carried out by reading, studying, and documenting diverse literature or reading materials that are relevant to the subject matter, then filtered and poured into a theoretical framework." Library research is a type of research in which data is gathered from diverse sources of literature. In addition to books, the literature under study may also include documentary materials, periodicals, journals, and newspapers. Finding different theories, laws, claims, principles, opinions, ideas, and other resources that can be utilized to investigate and resolve the issues at hand is the aim of library research.

DISCUSSION

The number of seats that are actually available in a classroom depends on a number of factors, such as the building's form and restrictions, technology, and particular educational programs. Students in kindergarten and lower grades typically complete the majority of their activities in their "home" classroom, which is located anywhere in the world. They always come back to their "home" classrooms if they go somewhere else for music, art, or outside learning on occasion. Students in higher grades—grades nine and up—typically switch between classrooms covering various subjects, scientific labs, art studios, libraries, and sports areas. Students may be spending more time outside of the classroom as a result of the increased usage of technology-based content in the curriculum in recent years. Students can learn at their own pace in specially created break-out places, outside of classrooms, or even in hallways, stairwells, or cafeterias, thanks to educational IT. Incorporating flexibility and adaptability into the design of both formal and informal learning environments may offer students the opportunity to acquire non-cognitive abilities in addition to a wider range of learning opportunities, stimuli, and experiences.

For people who enjoy reading and studying, any location might be a fantastic place to read and learn. Building a learning environment and a good environment in schools is greatly aided by their infrastructure. To them, physical context is secondary, information is irrelevant, and space is unimportant. On the other hand, when we consider educational systems in practice, we find that student performance is directly impacted by school conditions. A school's location is very important, and it should be designed in an appropriate environment. The youngster should be able to readily grasp the lessons presented in school if it is located far from the commotion and contaminated environment. A visually appealing landscape, good amenities, and ample space should create a serene and comfortable atmosphere. In addition to practical amenities like libraries, restrooms, play areas, sinks, multipurpose rooms, work places, locker rooms, storage areas, teachers, and administration, the school should have adequate illumination.

It is an excellent place for the kids to study when the school has nice facilities. The goal of the study on the effects of learning environments on students was to determine the actual wellbeing of students in classrooms. It makes learning engaging and encourages kids to attend, which raises attendance and piques students' interest in what they are studying. As a result, having a strong infrastructure in place at school is critical to raising student achievement and systemic improvement. While having a well-designed school is crucial, it

should also prioritize a welcoming environment for children, hands-on learning, and value-based education. Adede (2012) asserts that a school's infrastructure is a fundamental component of its educational program. For example, classrooms, labs for science practicals, and open spaces for games are all part of the educational infrastructure. Both formal and informal education are delivered through this infrastructure in schools. General physical items like buildings that make it possible for formal and informal curriculum-oriented activities related to teaching and learning to occur are known as educational infrastructure.

Additionally, because school is a friendlier and better location than dodging, the infrastructure fosters and stimulates pupils to be hungry to stay there. This makes it necessary and reasonable to view educational infrastructure as a crucial element of learning and the attainment of students' academic goals. In order to attain high-quality education, school infrastructure is crucial to ensuring the caliber of teaching and learning. The kind and state of a school's educational infrastructure have a big impact on the intellectual achievement of pupils throughout their time in school in a certain nation.

CONCLUSION

From the research above it can be concluded that, infrastructure very important in effective learning. infrastructure as a crucial element of learning and the attainment of students' academic goals. In order to attain high-quality education, school infrastructure is crucial to ensuring the caliber of teaching and learning. student performance is directly impacted by school conditions. A school's location is very important, and it should be designed in an appropriate environment. The youngster should be able to readily grasp the lessons presented in school if it is located far from the commotion and contaminated environment. A visually appealing landscape, good amenities, and ample space should create a serene and comfortable atmosphere. In addition to practical amenities like libraries, restrooms, play areas, sinks, multipurpose rooms, work places, locker rooms, storage areas, teachers, and administration, the school should have adequate illumination.

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