# THE EFFECT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON GEOGRAPHY LEARNING OUTCOMES OF STUDENTS OF CLASS X IIS SMA NEGERI 1 TANGGETADA IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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## Abstract

Study this aim for knowing influence self-efficacy to results study geography student Class X during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The research type is *Ex-post facto.* Population and sample study this consist from whole student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada. Instruments used that is in the form of questionnaire self-efficacy consisting of 34 statements, documentation used for see results study geography student class X IIS. The analysis used in the research is descriptive and inferential. Research results are self-efficacy student Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada during the COVID-19 Pandemic including in category medium, with students belonging to the category currently totaling 45 students or 50% of sample research . For result data study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada including in category medium, with students belonging to the category currently totaling 37 people or 42% of sample research. There is influence significant positive self-efficacy student to results study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada during the COVID- 19 pandemic 2021/2022 lesson, coefficient determinant ($r^2$) of 0.497 or 49.7% which means that the independent variable of self-efficacy has an influence of 49.7% on the learning outcomes of geography. It shows that self-efficacy give contribution positive or good support in increase results study geography students.

**Keywords:**  self-efficacy, result study geography, COVID-19 Pandemic

## A.  Introduction

COVID-19 has crucial implications, especially in the education sector in Indonesia (Wajdi et al., 2020). Education has become the pillar of development of all countries; therefore, education

is the main subject in the development and growth of all nations (Tadesse and Muluye ,2020). Learning categorized as good or succeed if destination learning could achieve. Achievement could Seen from results good study. Study result become urgent for teachers and students because it reflect the success in learning (Widayanti, 2012). Generally, factors results study could classified in two factors, namely internal and external, according to Sawawa (2018) internal factors that are formed from in self student that alone including health, intelligence, attention, interest, talent, motivation, maturity; and also factor external, for example: teachers, friends, family, community, facilities. Partial factor intelligence intellectual, interest study and habit study take effect positive to results study students, and simultaneous intelligence intellectual, interest study and habit study take effect positive to results study students.

Suwardi (2012) explains about contribution of each factor the to results study. He finds influencing factor to results learning, namely (1) factor psychology students (27.54%), (2) factor environment community (10.18%), (3) factors environment school (8.70%), factor supporter learning (6.98%), (5) factor environment family (6.50%), and (6) factor time school (6.23%). Based on study Suwardi (2012), the factor biggest influence results study is factor psychology by 27.54%. because of it can concluded that factor psychological give great contribution in success study students. Self-efficacy is factor psychology so that factor it also has an effect in determine results study.

Self-efficacy is confidence somebody to ability them so they can succeed reach destination Rosyida, et al. (2016) Confidence the push student for reach success. because with confidence tall they will try as strong as power for reach destination that is achievement study. Self-efficacy could increase success student through two methods namely, first, belief self will grow interest in self to activities that are considered interesting. Second, they will arrange self for reach purpose and commitment strong Bandura, (in Rosyida, et al. 2016). Based on results observation the start of the day Monday January 25, 2021 with interview the eye teacher lesson geography class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada he give information that a number of student class X IIS has efficacy low self, student who complains if given task, they say that duty that difficult before they do it, and student not enough enthusiastic and motivated in the learning process geography. Students also think eye lesson geography is eye difficult lesson, because the material too much and need ability for memorize. The results in low results study student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Purpose of study this is for knowing influence Self-efficacy to results study Geography student Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

## B. Methodology

### 1. Research Design

Study this including study *ex post facto.* Study this character correlational, where researcher live Act in retrieve data with method see results study geography student, top assumption that students who have efficacy high self so results learn it will high too. Research flow shown in Figure 1. Opinions on show that self-efficacy have influence to results study studentsPopulation in study this is whole student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada which amounted to 89 people consisted of from three class with total 50 men and 38 women, retrieval technique sample done is Saturated Sampling (*Census*) where all member population Becomes sample.

### 2. Instruments

On research this, questionnaire or questionnaire used for measure self-efficacy that refers to the instrument *Motivation and Strategy Learning Questionnaire (MSCQ)*. Statements contained in the questionnaire Self-efficacy student consisted statement positive and negative (Table 1). Statement positive or *favorite* is draft appropriate behavior or support measured variable. Whereas statement negative or *unfavorable* is draft behavior that is not in accordance or no support variable. Questionnaire the arranged based on principles scale Likert. Variable in study this consist Independent Variable and Dependent Variable. Explanation from variable independent and variable bound as following:

a.  Independent Variable is variable precede or influence variable tied. In study this, that is Self-Efficacy of students of X IIS SMA Negeri I tanggetada (X).

b.  Dependent Variable is affected variable or Becomes consequence change because existence the X variable. Variable bound in study this is results study geography (Y).

**Table 1**. *Questionnaire Grid Self Efficacy*

| Dimension | Indicators | Items | | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Favorite* (positive) | *Unfavorable* (negative) | |
| Level (level difficulty task) | 1.1 Approaching difficult task _ for solved | 1,2,3, | 4.5 | 5 |
| | 1.2 Receiving difficult task _ | 6,7,8 | 9,10,11,12 | 7 |
| | 1.3 Overcoming difficult task _ | 13,14,15,16,17 | 18,19,20 | 8 |
| Strength (strength) confidence | 2.1 Confidence in complete Duty with ability | 21,22,23 | 24,25,26,27 | 7 |
| | 2.2 Hurry rise after experience failure | 28,29,30,31 | 32,33,34 | 7 |
| | 2.3 Persistent in try reach destination | 35,36,37 | 38,39,40 | 6 |
| | 3.1 Dare take risk | 41,42,43 | 44.45 | 5 |
| | 3.2 Confidence To ability self in various situation | 46,47,48 | 49.50 | 5 |
| Generality Amount | | 27 | 23 | 50 |

### 3. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis used in study this is analysis statistics descriptive and analysis statistics inferential. Statistics descriptive used for describes characteristics score variable study in form table distribution frequency, mean, median, mode, minimum value, value maximum, standard deviation and percentage. For efficacy data self used guidelines in the form of conversion scale five as could seen in table 2.

**Table 2**. *Distribution of data categories*

| Interval Score | Category |
|---|---|
| $\bar{X} + 1.5\ \text{SD} \leq X$ | Very high |
| $\bar{X} + 0.5\ \text{SD} \leq X < \bar{X} + 1.5\ \text{SD}$ | Tall |
| $\bar{X} - 0.5\ \text{SD} \leq X < \bar{X} + 0.5\ \text{SD}$ | Currently |
| $\bar{X} - 1.5\ \text{SD} \leq X < \bar{X} - 0.5\ \text{SD}$ | Low |
| $X < \bar{X} - 1.5\ \text{SD}$ | Very Low |

Source: Suherman (in Mardiah, 2012)

Description:
$x$ = Value of each Variable
$\bar{x}$ = Average Value of Variable
SD = Standard deviation

For categorization achievement study Geography classified in form categories in Table 3 as following:

**Table 3.** *Classification of Learning Outcomes Geography Student*

| Mark | Category |
|---|---|
| $90 \leq N \leq 100$ | Very high |
| $80 \leq N < 90$ | Tall |
| $65 \leq N < 80$ | Currently |
| $55 \leq N < 65$ | Low |
| $0 \leq N < 55$ | Very Low |

(Source: Annajmi, 2018)

Next stage, Analysis Precondition is something that is imposed on a set of result data observation or study for knowing worthy or no worthy the data analyzed with use technique statistics. If precondition analysis no fulfilled, then application technique statistics Becomes no worthy for analyze the data. However, if permanent forced for analyze the data with technique statistics so results obtained be biased and give wrong conclusion Misbahudin (2013). Prerequisite test analysis used in study this are normality test and linearity test. For convenience in calculation, researcher use *SPSS* 16.0 *for windows* program help.

### a. Normality Test

Before do hypothesis study more formerly in analysis regression, residual data from something population formed from equality regression assumed must normally distributed. because of that, testing normality for residual data must done. In testing this conducted with technique analysis inferential, that is using the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*, Basic conditions of normality test.
1)   If value significance (Sig.) > 0.05 then the research data normally distributed.
2)   If value significance (Sig.) < 0.05 then the research data no normal distribution

### b. Linearity Test

Linearity test is a prerequisite test analysis for knowing data pattern, is the data linear pattern or no. Test this related with use linear regression. if will use type linear regression, then the data must show pattern (diagram) that is linear (straight). if will use type nonlinear regression, then the data no need show linear pattern. Pick -up basis decision in linearity test: Comparing Mark significance (Sig.) with 0.05.
1)   If value *deviation from linearity Sig.* > 0.05, then there is linear relationship _ significant Among variable *independent* with variable *dependent.*
2)   If value *deviation from linearity Sig.* < 0.05, then no there is linear relationship _ significant Among variable *independent* with variable *dependent*

### C. Findings and Discussion

1. Findings

Description of data in section this aim for presenting data obtained by researchers after the data collection process. Research results this obtained through analysis descriptive with steps as following 1), check and give number massage on the questionnaire that has been filled complete by the respondent 2), giving score on each question item in questionnaire in accordance with the weight. For statement positive, score the item is 4 for answer strongly agree (SS), score 3 for answer agree (S), score 2 for answer no agree (TS) and score 1 for very no answer agree (STS). Whereas for statement negative get score on the contrary. 3), analyze by descriptive on variables covers Mark maximum, minimum value, range, mean, standard deviation, variance. Fourth step, make benchmark measurement for category level trend of variable data research. As for reject measuring categories that use interval class with classification of 5 categories.

**Variable Student Self- Efficacy**

Description data displayed is efficacy data self student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada. Following results analysis Student self - efficacy presented in table 4.

*Table 4. Analysis Results Descriptive Student Self- Efficacy Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada*

| Statistics | Statistical Value |
|---|---|
| Sample Size | 89 |
| Maximum Score | 98.04 |
| Minimum Score | 49.02 |
| Average value | 68.43 |
| Standard Deviation | 8.63 |

Based on reference gift category self-efficacy student, then distribution category self-efficacy student could seen in table 5.

*Table 5. Distribution of Student Self- Efficacy Scores Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada*

| Category | Mark | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Very high | $81,38 \leq X$ | 5 | 6% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tall | $72,74 \leq X < 81,38$ | 19 | 21% |
| Currently | $64,11 \leq X < 72,74$ | 45 | 50% |
| Low | $55,48 \leq X < 64,11$ | 15 | 17% |
| Very Low | $X < 55,48$ | 5 | 6% |
| Amount | | 89 | 100 |

Based on table 5 looks that of 89 students who became sample study this that is the average value of 68.43 is at the value of $64.11 \leq X < 72.74$ if connected with criteria grouping questionnaire self-efficacy student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada including category medium. For results analysis descriptive indicator can seen in table 6.

**Table 6.** *Analysis Results Descriptive Student Self- Efficacy Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada Indicator*

| Dimension | Indicator | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | Average |
| Level (level difficulty task) | 64.00% | 66.10% | 68.94% | 66.35% |
| Strength (strength) confidence | 64.88% | 70.96% | 73.00% | 69.61% |
| Generality | 66.69% | 69.75% | | 68.22% |

Based on table 6 results analysis descriptive self-efficacy student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada indicator seen that the level dimension is at an average of 66.35%, the strength dimension is at 69.61% and the dimension generality is at an average of 68.22%.

**Learning Outcome Variables Geography Student**

For measure variable this researcher using data in the form of Mark test daily student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada. From result data processing with obtained analysis results study (Table 7).

**Table 7.** *Analysis Results Descriptive Learning Outcomes of Geography Student Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada*

| Statistics | Statistical Value |
|---|---|
| Sample Size | 89 |
| Maximum Score | 100 |
| Minimum Score | 51.85 |
| Average value | 76.82 |
| Standard Deviation | 10.63 |

Based on reference gift category results study geography, then distribution category results study geography could seen in table 8.

**Table 8.** *Distribution of Learning Outcomes Score of Geography Student Class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada*

| Mark | Frequency | Percentage | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| $90 \leq N \leq 100$ | 6 | 7% | very high |
| $80 \leq N < 90$ | 31 | 34% | tall |
| $65 \leq N < 80$ | 37 | 42% | Currently |
| $55 \leq N < 65$ | 14 | 16% | low |
| $0 \leq N < 55$ | 1 | 1% | Very low |
| Amount | 89 | 100% | |

Based on table 4.4 looks that of 89 students who became the research sample this that is the average value of 76.82 is at the value of 65 $\leq$ N < 80 if connected with criteria grouping results study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada including category medium.

**Analysis Results Inferential**

Analysis inferential on research this meant for testing hypothesis research that has been submitted in skeleton testing hypothesis used analysis regression simple. Before technique regression simple used, especially formerly testing condition analysis namely normality test and linearity test.

**Normality test**

The data normality test is one of the indicators that the data which is normally distributed shows results representative research. In research this using normality Kolmogorov Smirnov Test. Obtained number probability. sig (2-tailed). Test normality this use level significant 0.05 or $\alpha = 5\%$. Guidelines taking decision as following:

1) If value significance (Sig.) or Mark probability > 0.05 then research data normally distributed.
2) If value significance (Sig.) or Mark probability < 0.05 then research data no normally distributed. Data normality test with SPSS calculation can be seen in table 9.

*Table 9 Normality Test Results with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test*

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test | | Residue |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 89 |
| Normal Parameters [a,b] | mean | ,0000 |
| | Std. Deviation | 7.54164 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | ,098 |
| | Positive | 0.055 |
| | negative | -,098 |
| Test Statistics | | ,098 |
| asymp . Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,068 [c] |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on result analysis of the data shown in table 4.6 can be seen asymp.sig (2-tailed) of 0.068 more big from Mark $\alpha = 0,05$ or (0.068 > 0.05) then could drawn conclusion that the efficacy data self and results study geography normally distributed.

**Linearity Test**

Linearity test used for knowing is connection Among variable free and bound in study this is linear or no. As for the results from linearity test self-efficacy to results study geography (Table 10) with using SPSS is as following: Based on the results shown in table 4.7 can be seen that results F $_{calculate}$ on Deviation from Linearity between self-efficacy and results study geography as big as F $_{hit}$ = 1.579 with p-value = 0.076 > 0.05. Then get said that connection Among self-efficacy and results study geography student is linear or in the form of a linear (straight) line.

*Table 10. SPSS Linearity Test Results Self- Efficacy Against Learning Outcomes Geography Student*

**ANOVA Table**

| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Results_Le arning　* Efficacy | Between Groups(Combined) | 6820.744 | 25 | 272,830 | 5,500 | ,000 |
| | linearity | 4940,778 | 1 | 4940,778 | 99.602 | ,000 |
| | **Deviation from Linearity** | 1879,965 | 24 | 78,332 | **1,579** | **,076** |
| | Within Groups | 3125,138 | 63 | 49,605 | | |

Test Hypothesis

In testing statistic, hypotheses formulated as following:

$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ versus $H_1: \beta_1 0$

Tested hypothesis:

$H_0$: None influence self-efficacy student to results study geography　student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada

$H_1$: There are influence self-efficacy student to results study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada

The results of the SPSS output for interesting conclusion hypothesis this could seen from table 11.

**Table 11.** *SPSS F Test Results (Self-efficacy student Against Learning Outcomes geography)*

**ANOVA** [a]

| | Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 4940,778 | 1 | 4940,778 | 85.882 | ,000 [b] |
| | Residual | 5005,103 | 87 | 57,530 | | |
| | Total | 9945.881 | 88 | | | |

a. *Dependent Variable*: Results_Learning

b. *Predictors*: (*Constant*), Efficacy

Regression line equation test results obtained from the regression row of the 5th column, that is $F_{hit} = 85,882$, with p-value = 0 < 0.05. This thing means $H_0$ rejected. With thereby self-efficacy take effect to results study students. Based on table 11, can explained that self-efficacy have influence to results study geography student, it means if self-efficacy student in study the more tall so will followed by increasingly height results study geography, on the other hand if self-efficacy owned student low so results study geography low. Analysis result significant coefficient correlation with using SPSS can seen in table 12.

**Table 12.** *SPSS Results Significance Test coefficient correlation Self-efficacy and learning outcomes Geography*

**Model Summary** [b]

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted Square | RStd. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Change Statistics | | | | |
| 1 | ,705 [a] | **,497** | ,491 | 7.58485 | **,497** | **85.882** | 1 | 87 | ,000 |

a. *Predictors*: (*Constant*), Efficacy

b. *Dependent Variable*: Results Learning

Significant test coefficient correlation obtained from the model summary table is shown in column R (coefficient correlation = 0.705 and, $F_{hit}$ ($F_{change}$) = 85.882 with p-value = 0 < 0.05, with thereby coefficient Y and X correlation is significant. Whereas coefficient determination from the

table 12. It can be seen in the column R square = 0.497, which means that 49.7 % of the variation variable results study student influenced by variable self-efficacy student.

   *2. Discussion*

   Based on results analysis descriptive show that of 89 students have an average score results study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada obtained the lowest score is 51.85 and the highest is 100. The average score is 76.82, and the standard deviation 10.63. Based on the criteria used in table 4.4 obtained data that students who have prone to the value of $90 \leq N \leq 100$ as many as 6 students or 7% is in the very high category. Student yan have prone to the value of $80 \leq N \leq 90$ as many as 31 students or 34% are in the high category high. Students who have prone to the value of $65 \leq N \leq 80$ as many as 37 students or 42% are in the medium category. Students who have prone to the value of $55 \leq N \leq 65$ as many as 14 students or 16% are in the low category low. Students who have prone to value $0 \leq N \leq 55$ as many as 1 student or 1% is in the very low category. Th score results study students obtained is in the category currently with range a score of $65 \leq N \leq 80$ as many as 37 students or 42%. These results illustrate that by general results study geography student class X IIS Tanggetada State High School obtained based on daily test is in the medium category.

**Influence Self- Efficacy on Learning Outcomes Geography.**

   Based on normality test results with the *Kolmogorof-Smirnov* test using SPSS in table 4.6 can seen *asymp.sig (2-tailed)* of 0.068 more big from value of = 0.05 of results the so could said that the efficacy data self and results study geography normally distributed. After our know efficacy data self and results study normally distributed, then our carry on linearity test stage can seen in table 4.7 linearity test self-efficacy to results study geography student use ANOVA table on SPSS program with the results obtained that connection Among self-efficacy and results study geography student is linear or in the form of a linear line.

   Analysis resultinferential efficacy data self student to results study geography student Class X IIS Horror 1 High School Tanggetada obtained results according to table 4.8 obtained from *regression* line 5th column, i.e. $F_{hit}$ = 85.882, with p-value = 0 < 0.05. This thing means $H_0$ is rejected with thereby self-efficacy take effect to results study geography students. Research results this is also in line with results study Rosyid, et al. (2016) obtained results that self-efficacy students of SMAN 1 Widang -Tuban including in criteria medium, so they get grade enough. Those who have low self-efficacy so the grade results learning is also low. Self-efficacy or confidence self give influence positive to achievement academic. That thing could occur because confidence someone on yourself alone will cause characteristic optimistic in work task. Even though they experience trouble, they will permanent persistent attempted for could complete assignments given by the teacher. On the other hand, students with confidence self low will excuse me to ability work task and in the end they no capable for finish it. That thing emphasized by Oluwarimilehin, et al. (2012) following "*individuals with low self-efficacy are pessimist about their abilities; hence they avoid situations deemed beyond their abilities".* On the other hand, regarding to research of Nurwendah & Suyanto (2019) that there is a low relationship between three variables which are self-motivation, self-efficacy, and achievement of high school student of biology. The results may vary, but all of these regarding to limitation of study.

   In line with study Sihaloho (2018) with results that description level self-efficacy student class XI IPS SMA Negeri in Bandung including into the category height, and yield study student class XI IPS SMA Negeri in Bandung including into the category medium. Results of hypothesis testing showing that self-efficacy take effect positive and significant to results study social studies. Based on results analysis, research this have implication related importance self-efficacy in the learning process, this hint in achievement destination optimal learning, teachers should notice level self-efficacy students, motivate student for could increase efficacy yourself and adjust the model or method learning that can encourage self-efficacy student becomes more high impact on results study. Another research describe that the school environment led to emphasises positive interpersonal relations and sense of belonging in the school community assists academic self-efficacy that related to the students' achievements (Zysberg and Scwabsky, 2020).

   From result analysis coefficient determination could seen in table 4.9 seen in the column R *square* ($r^2$) shows that variable self-efficacy has contribution of 0.497 which means that 49.7 % of the variation variable results study student influenced by variable self-efficacy student while 50.3% is determined by other factors outside self-efficacy students as limitation of study this.

**D. Conclusion**

Self-efficacy student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada in the COVID-19 Pandemic including in category medium, with average score 68.43, minimum score 49.02, score maximum 98.04, and standard deviation 8.63. Students belonging to very high category totaling 5 people or 6%, category tall totaling 19 people or 21%, category currently totaling 45 people or 50%, category low totaling 15 people or 17% and very low category amounted to 6 people or 6%. Study results geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada including in medium categoy, with Mark lowest 51.85, value highest 100. Then the average value is 76.82 and the standard deviation of 10.63. Students belonging to very high category totaling 6 people or 7%, category tall totaling 31 people or 34%, category currently totaling 37 people or 42%, category low totaling 14 people or 16% and very low category amounted to 1 person or 1%. There is influence significant positive self-efficacy student to results study geography student class X IIS SMA Negeri 1 Tanggetada year 2021/2022 lesson, coefficient determinant ($r^2$) of 0.497 or 49.7%, which means variable free self-efficacy have influence of 49.7% against results study geography. This thing show that self-efficacy of students gives contribution positive or good support in increase result study geography students.

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