

The Influence of Library Utilization and Social Environment on the Level of Economic Literacy in Class XI IPS Students at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56707/ijoerar.v1i1.9>

Sections Info

Keywords:

Library utilization, social environment, economic literacy

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of library utilization on the level of economic literacy of students of class XI IPS at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. The influence of the social environment on the level of economic literacy of students of class XI IPS at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. The subjects of this study were 72 students of social science class at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire by making the entire study population into a sample or saturated sample. The method used is quantitative descriptive. Data analysis uses multiple linear regression. Research results showed that the variable utilization of the library and social environment simultaneously has no significant effect on the level of economic literacy of students in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. The magnitude of the effect of the use of variables X1 and X2 on the variable Y uses the coefficient of determination by looking at the SPSS model summary output display. Based on the results of the simultaneous significance test (f test) in the significance table, the value is 0.425 above the significance requirement of 0.05. Based on the basis of simultaneous test decision making in regression analysis, it can be concluded that the variable utilization of library (X1) and social environment (X2) does not significantly influence the level of economic literacy of students in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo.

INTRODUCTION

Education has an essential role in the development of a country. There are several factors influence educational success such as students, teachers, curriculum, infrastructure, and social environment. An adequate infrastructure will support teaching and learning process in education institution. Library, as an important infrastructure, should provides appropriates learning material to equip learning and teaching process. However, reading interest of Indonesian population can be categorized as low level. Based on a survey conducted by the Indonesian Statistics Center and the United National Education and Cultural (Unesco) in 2012, the number of Indonesian citizens who have the willingness to read is only 1: 1000. It means that out of 1000 Indonesian citizens, only one person has the reading interest. Based on these data, it means that of the 255 million Indonesian population, there are 255 people who have the reading interest, while the remaining 252.45 million Indonesians do not have it. A survey conducted by BPS in 2015 stated that children aged over 10 years had an interest in reading, only 13.11%, the rest were more interested in watching television. This is also reinforced by Unesco statistical data which also explains that Indonesia is ranked 60th out of 61 countries with low literacy levels, ranked 59th in Thailand and lastly

occupied by Botswana. Meanwhile, the country that ranks highest in literacy is Finland, it is clear that Indonesia is lagging behind Malaysia and Singapore. (BPSDMKP2018)

Utilization of the library according to (Sutarno 2006) is an effort to maximize the library facilities provided. In this study, to measure the variable utilization of the library used respondents' answers about the atmosphere of the school library, the purpose of the school library, the average number of books borrowed, the frequency of student visits to the library, and reading habit related to economics subject matter.

Based on interviews during preliminary studies at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo with the head of the library and librarian, it can be concluded that the students' reading interest at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo is categorized as low level. It proved by library visit data from November to December where students visiting the school library averaged 10 students per day out of 72 students.

Another source to increase economic literacy is social environment where students live. Students have good economic literacy if they are able to apply economic principles in everyday life (Salemi 2005). According to Wulandari in (Sina 2012) "that economic literacy is a life skill that must be owned by anyone to make decisions the right economics. Therefore the economic literacy they get at school is very important for everyday life.

In education world itself the relationship between students, students and teachers, even students and their own parents is very close. Many students do not realize that this relationship has an impact on their mindset and behavior. There are two impacts that arise, namely positive and negative impacts, for the positive impact one of which is that students become more enthusiastic in participating in learning activities, especially in economic activities and are able to apply them in everyday life. The negative impact is that students tend to do negative attitude if they influenced by negative social environment. The social environment according to Stroz in (Irja 2016) includes all the conditions in the world that in certain ways influence a person's behavior, including growth and development or life process, which can also be seen as preparing the environment for other generations.

Based on the observation at MA Nurul Huda, it is known that one school building is used as sharing resources for several levels of education starting from kindergarten to senior high school. It also found that there are many high school students who still making in groups, talk out of learning material during class hours, and disturb learning activities at school. Moreover, economics teachers explain that the value of the daily test is quite low even though when the daily test takes place using an open book system. This indicates that students' understanding of economics subjects is lacking.

From the background above, the authors interest to conduct research at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo to analyze whether the use of libraries and the social environment of students can affect the level of economic literacy of students in Class XI IPS at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo". Previous research conducted by (Anggraeni, 2014) stated that

there was a positive and significant influence on the use of the school library on social studies learning outcomes for Class VIII odd semester SMP Negeri 1 Way Lima in the 2013/2014 academic year. It means that if the utilization of a student's school library is high, the learning outcomes achieved by students will be high, however researchers do not use other variables, such as the social environment and economic literacy. Subsequent research conducted by (Khafid, 2007) showed that there was a significant influence between learning discipline and the family environment both partially and simultaneously on economic learning outcomes, however the researchers did not use another variable, namely the use of the library.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive study using a quantitative approach model. The independent variable in this study is library utilization and social environment, while the dependent variable is economic literacy.

Utilization of the library according to (Sutarno 2006) is an effort that is used to maximize the library and all the facilities provide. In this study, to measure library utilization variabel used respondents' answers about the atmosphere of the school library, the purpose of the school library, the average number of books borrowed, the frequency of student visits to the library, and reading habit of economics subject matter.

The social environment according to Stroz in (Irja 2016) includes all conditions in the world which in certain ways affect a person's behavior and understanding in everyday life, including growth and development or life process, which can also be seen as preparing the environment for another generation. The social environment in this study was measured through the opinions of respondents about interactions with parents, interactions with peers, and interactions with teachers.

According to Wulandari in (Sina 2012) economic literacy is a life skill that must be owned by anyone to make the right economic decisions. Therefore, economic literacy can be applied to individual and household contexts. Economic literacy in this study is measured through respondents' answers through test about market materials, productive resources, national income bank interest rates, priority scales, international trade, the economic system, scarcity of resources, leasing, balance of payments, inflation, and function of money.

According to (Sugiyono 2017) explains that the population is a generalization consisting of objects or subjects who have certain characteristics set by the researcher to be studied and then a conclusion is drawn. So the population is not only people but also objects or other natural objects. The population of this study were students of class XI IPS MA Nurull Huda Sidoarjo. Class XI IPS consists of 2 classes, namely class XI IPS 1 and XI IPS 2, each of which contains 36 students. According to (Sugiyono 2017) that the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study, researchers used a saturated sampling technique, which means that the entire

study population will be the research sample which means the number of samples is 72 students.

Data collection techniques in this study used close questionnaire which provided several answer choices and the respondents only have to choose, using this questionnaire is expected to make it easier for respondents to provide answers with several alternative answers that have been provided. In this study, each research variable used a Likert scale of 1-5 in the form of a check list and the questionnaire was in the form of positive statements.

The data analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear analysis techniques. This technique is used to measure the relationship between two or more variables and also shows a direct relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. In this study, statistical methods were used in the form of validity tests, reliability tests, normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and linearity tests (Ghozali 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Validity test in this study used SPSS program assistance to test the instrument on 72 respondents to find out the r table. Of the 72 respondents, it can be seen that the r table value is 0.3. It is said to pass if the value of r value $>$ r table. Of the three variables, each has 20 statements, only some of which pass the validity test, namely library use only 11 statements, social environment 18 statements and economic literacy 16 statements.

To test reliability, there are several criteria, including a value of <0.200 which is said to be very low reliability, a value of $0.200-0.399$ is low, $0.400-0.599$ is said to be sufficient, $0.600-0.799$ is high, and $0.800-1.000$ is said to be very high reliability (Nurhasanah, 2016).

Table 1 : result of reliability test

No.	Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Criteria
1	Library utilization	0,524	Sufficient
2	Social environment	0,828	Very high
3	Economic literacy	0,656	High

Source: Reseacher data (2020)

From the data in table 1, it is known that for the library utilization variable, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.524, which is included in the sufficient reliability value. The Cronbach's Alpha value of social environment variable is 0.828, it is included in the very high reliability criteria. The Cronbach's Alpha value of economic literacy variable is 0.656, it is included in the high reliability category.

Table 2 : Normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
		72
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	4,21972213
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,102
	Positive	,072
	Negative	-,102
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,863
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,446

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Source: Researcher' data (2020)

Based on the normality test output table using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it is known that the significance value of Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) 0.446 is greater than 0.05. In accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Table 3 : Multicollinierity test

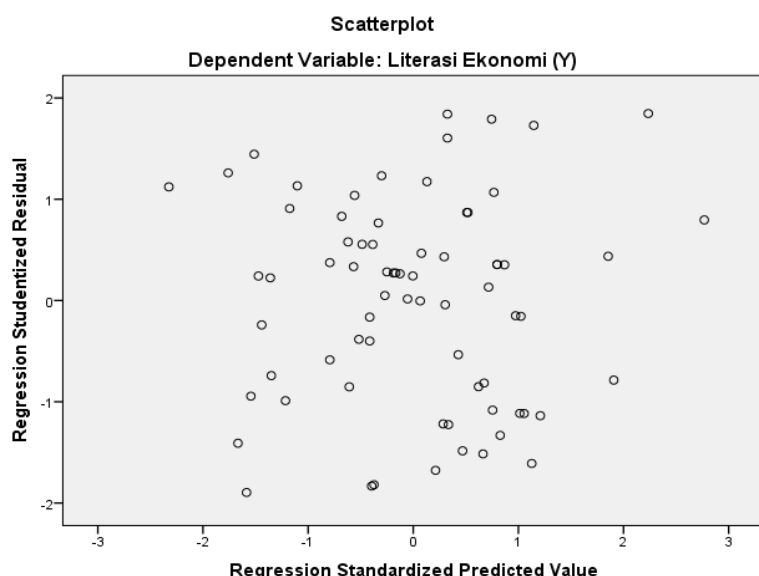
Collinearity Diagnostics^a

				Variance Proportions			Collinearity Statistics	
Model	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	(Constant)	Library utilization (X1)	Social environment (X)	Tolerance	VIF	
1	1	2,985	1,000	,00	,00	,00		
	2	,011	16,247	,06	,97	,13	,963	1,038
	3	,003	29,828	,94	,03	,87	,963	1,038

Source: Researcher's data (2020)

Based on the test result in table 3, it is known that the VIF value of the library utilization variable is (1.038), the VIF value of the social environment variable is (1.038). Due to the value is <10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity disorder or in other words this regression model is free from multicollinearity symptoms.

Table 4 : Heteroscedasticity Test



Source: Researcher's data (2020)

Based on the output results above, it is known that the data points are spread above and below the number 0, the points do not only gather below or above, the distribution of points does not have a wavy pattern, widens then narrows and widens again. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem, so that the regression model can be fulfilled properly.

Table 5 : Linearity test

ANOVA Table								
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Economic literacy (Y) * Library utilization (X1)	Between Groups	(Combined)	368,478	21	17,547	,946	,539	
		Linearity	25,213	1	25,213	1,359	,249	
			Deviation from Linearity	343,265	20	17,163	,925	,560
	Within Groups			927,467	50	18,549		
	Total			1295,944	71			

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the Significance value of the output results above, the Deviation value from Linearity Sig is 0.560 or greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the library utilization variable (X1) and the economic literacy variable (Y).

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Economic literacy (Y) * Social environment (X)	Between Groups	(Combined)	349,133	23	15,180	,770	,749
		Linearity	2,378	1	2,378	,121	,730
			Deviation from Linearity	346,755	22	15,762	,799

Within Groups	946,812	48	19,725
Total	1295,944	71	

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the Significance value of the output data above, it can be seen that the value of the Deviation from Linearity Sig. is 0.711 or greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the social environment variable (X2) and the economic literacy variable (Y).

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	72,205	6,669		10,827	,000
Library utilization (X1)	-,124	,098	-,153	-1,265	,210
Social environment (X)	,048	,081	,072	,596	,553

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the results of multiple linear regression tests, the equation is obtained:

$$Y = 72,205 + (-0,124)X_1 + (0,048)X_2$$

It can be interpreted as follow:

A constant value of 72.205 which states that if the independent variables X1 and X2 (utilization of the library and social environment) are zero (0), then the dependent variable Y (economic literacy) is 72.205. The coefficient regression from X1 the regression coefficient (-0.124) states that each addition of one variable X1 assuming other variables remain constant, this will decrease by (0.124), and the regression coefficient of X2 regression coefficient (0.048) states that every addition of a unit variable X2 and other variables remains the same, this increases by (0.048).

Table 6: Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,156 ^a	,024	-,004	4,280

a. Predictors: (Constant), social environment (X), Library utilization(X1)

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the test results obtained, it is known that the correlation coefficient is 0.156, and the R Square determination is 0.024 or 24%. It indicates that 24% of changes in the economic literacy variable (Y) are influenced by the use of the library (X1) and the social environment (X2) while the remaining 76% is influenced by other factors besides X1 and X2 which affect economic literacy (Y).

Table 7: T-test (Partial).

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
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	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	72,205	6,669		10,827	,000
Library utilization (X1)	-,124	,098	-,153	-1,265	,210
Social environment (X)	,048	,081	,072	,596	,553

a. Dependent Variable: Economic literacy (Y)

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the calculation results, the library utilization variable has a t count of -1.265 and a significant value of 0.210. The basis for making a hypothesis decision is accepted or rejected based on the significance value. If the significance value is small or equal to 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted. The results of the study showed a significance value of $0.210 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the use of the library has a negative effect on the level of economic literacy of class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students partially.

Based on the calculation results, the social environment variable has a t value of 0.596 with a significance value of 0.553. The basis for making a decision on a hypothesis to be accepted or rejected is based on a significant value that is small or equal to 0.05, so the hypothesis is accepted. The research results show a significance value of $0.553 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the social environment has a negative effect on the economic literacy level of class XI IPS students at MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo partially.

Table 8 : F test (Simultaneous)

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	31,715	2	15,857	,865	,425 ^b
Residual	1264,230	69	18,322		
Total	1295,944	71			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic literacy (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social environment (X), library utilization (X1)

Source: researcher's data (2020)

Based on the output results, the F-count is (0.865) and a significance value of 0.425 above the significance requirement of 0.05. Based on the basis of simultaneous test decision-making in the regression analysis, it can be concluded that the variable utilization of the library (X1) and the social environment (X2) do not have a significant effect on the level of economic literacy of class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students.

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the use of the library has no significant effect on the level of economic literacy in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. This can be seen from the significance value of 0.210 which is above the significance value that has been set, which is 0.05, which means that the use of the library does not affect the level of economic literacy in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students partially. Utilization of the library is an effort that is used to maximize the library and all the facilities provided are used for users or managers of the library

optimally. This indicates that high library utilization does not affect students' literacy levels. Students can get learning resource through whatever is around them to improve their economic literacy. Students have good economic literacy if they are able to apply economic principles in everyday life (Salemi 2005).

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the social environment has no significant effect on the level of economic literacy of class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students. This can be seen from the significance value of 0.553, which is above the significance value that has been set, which is 0.05, which means that the social environment does not affect the level of economic literacy in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students partially. The social environment according to Stroz in (Irja 2016) includes all the conditions in the world that in certain ways affect a person's behavior, including growth and development or life process, which can also be seen as preparing the environment for other generations. On the other hand, if the social environment is low, then economic literacy will decrease. Someone who grows and develops in a positive environment will develop into a positive personality and students who grow and develop in the wrong environment will tend to have negative behavior.

The use of the library and the social environment has no significant effect on the level of economic literacy in class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda students. It can be seen from the significance value of 0.425 which indicates that the value is above the basis of decision making, namely 0.05, which means that the use of the library and the social environment does not affect the level of economic literacy of class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students. Students should get used to reading both from printed books or electronic media related to economics and in association can get along well and correctly in order to be able to apply economic principles in everyday life and be able to add insight regarding economic material.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the variables of library utilization and social environment simultaneously do not have a significant effect on the level of economic literacy of class XI IPX MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo. The magnitude of the influence of the use of variables X1 and X2 on variable Y uses the coefficient of determination by looking at the output display of the SPSS model summary. Based on the results of the simultaneous significance test (test f) in the significance table, the value is 0.425, the significance value is 0.425 above the significance requirement of 0.05. Based on the basis of simultaneous test decision-making in the regression analysis, it can be concluded that the variable utilization of the library (X1) and the social environment (X2) when tested together do not have a significant effect on the level of economic literacy of class XI IPS MA Nurul Huda Sidoarjo students.

Based on the conclusions above, several suggestions can be found for all students to read often, both printed books and electronic books, in order to enrich their knowlegde. For future researcher, it is suggested to examine another variable which is predicted influence economic literacy.

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