

The Relationship Between Student Creativity And Accounting Learning Outcomes Of Accounting Department Students Of SmkNegeri 21 Jakarta

Shofiany, S.Pd, Gr

Economic Education, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract :

Law Number 20 of 2003 regulating the National Education System serves as the basis for regulations governing education in Indonesia. The curriculum implemented in Indonesia is always being updated and improved according to community needs. At school children are trained to only look for one answer to a problem. Answers must be single and uniform, according to what the teacher wants. The creativity achieved by students after participating in accounting learning activities is generally used as a parameter for success in learning accounting itself. Until now, the condition of accounting teaching is not as expected, criticism and highlights are still being expressed. Creativity in good accounting teaching and learning means that teachers must be able to create an atmosphere that makes students enthusiastic about the problem. Teachers need to help activate students to think, because basically teachers are facilitators who encourage students to learn independently as best as possible. In this case, it also plays a role as a consultant in helping students plan activities and teachers should be able to accept differences between students in their ability to think of new ideas and in the speed of completing assignments given by their teacher.

Keyword : Student Creativity, Accounting Learning Outcomes

1. Introduction

☑ Learning outcomes are a reflection of learning efforts, the better the learning efforts, the better the results achieved. With the learning outcomes achieved by a person, it can be seen how much quantity of knowledge they have, learning outcomes can be used as an indicator of student success in their learning. Learning outcomes represent a value obtained when children participate in the teaching and learning process at school. Fathurohman (2007: 6) defines learning as the process through which an individual changes. Increase in both the quantity and quality of behavior, including knowledge, skills, attitudes, habits, comprehension, reasoning capacity, and other abilities.

2. Literatur Riview

2.1 Theory 1

☑ Learning outcomes describe students' abilities to learn something. This is in accordance with the opinion of Sudjana (1989: 50) who states that: "learning outcomes are the abilities that students have or master after participating in learning". According to Nashar (2004: 77) The amount of effort students put in to meet learning objectives is unaffected by the environment's motivating design and management; instead, learning outcomes are changes brought about by human input in the form of motivation and hope for success. If something changes in a person, even though not all changes happen, then that person can be said to have learned something. So learning outcomes are the achievement of learning goals and learning outcomes are a product of the learning process, then learning outcomes are obtained.

2.2 Theory 2

☑ Learning accounting will be more meaningful if children experience what they are learning, not know it. Although teaching accounting with the intention of memorizing the content has been shown to be effective in short-term memory tests, it is ineffective in preparing kids to solve problems in the long run. Sukardi (2009: 56) states that accounting is an information system that reports economic activity and business circumstances to interested parties. Meanwhile (Kardiman, et al, 2003: 3) Accounting is the skill of accurately documenting, classifying, and summarizing all events and transactions that have a financial component, as well as of expressing the worth of those transactions in monetary terms, and then interpreting the summary's findings.

3. Material and Method

A seamless component of initiatives to increase both the quantity and quality of people is the improvement of educational standards. In studying accounting, a variety of problems are found as follows: 1) When studying accounting, it is often seen that students are less active in following lessons. Students rarely ask questions or express ideas, even though teachers often ask students to ask questions about things they don't understand. There is also a

lack of

activeness in working on practice questions in the learning process and students usually only write answers after the teacher has completed the questions. 2) Students' creativity in creating and conveying their ideas is still very low. This is because teachers do not encourage and help students in bringing out their creativity. 3) Students' lack of independence in doing homework and studying lesson material both that has been taught and that has not been taught is due to the lack of students' ability to master the lesson material and students' motivation to learn. Efforts to improve the quality of education are an integrated part of efforts to improve the quality and quantity of people.

3.1 Design Study

In studying accounting, a variety of problems are found as follows: 1) When studying

accounting, it is often seen that students are less active in following lessons. Students rarely ask questions or express ideas, even though teachers often ask students to ask questions about things they don't understand. There is also a lack of activeness in working on practice questions in the learning process and students usually only write answers after the teacher has completed the questions. 2) Students' creativity in creating and conveying their ideas is still very low. This is because teachers do not encourage and help students in bringing out their creativity. 3) Students' lack of independence in doing homework and studying subject matter, both those that have been taught and those that have not yet been taught, is due to the lack of students' ability to master the lesson material and students' motivation to learn.

3.2 Data Analysis

☑ This study is a part of a correlational research project that looks into the link between the

independent and dependent variables. The correlation between these variables is the relationship between creativity (X) and student learning outcomes (Y).

The capacity to create anything that is essentially original and unknown to the creator—

a

composition, product, or idea—is what is known as creativity. In addition, varied thinking is reflected in creativity. relationship between creativity and student learning outcomes is expressed in the form of a regression equation $Y = 29.35 + 0.52X$, which means that students will tend to have

high learning outcomes if the student has high creativity and vice versa. The regression equation $Y = 29.35 + 0.52$

☑ Based on the results of processing and testing hypotheses, it can be concluded that there is

a positive and significant relationship between student creativity and accounting learning outcomes for class XI students at SMK Negeri 21 Jakarta. To test the

normality of student creativity score data and student learning outcomes, the Chi Square

(X²) test was used, the result of which showed that the value of X² calculated for the student creativity variable is $5.48 < X^2$ is 12.592 with $\alpha = 0.05$ or ($X^2_{count} < X^2$) so that the student creativity data is (X) in this research

4. Result

☑ the capacity to offer a range of substitute responses. Learning success can be predicted using creativity. However, creativity is innate in all people. You need instruction and direction from parents or teachers in order to find someone like that.

5. Discussion

Creativity reflects a person's dynamics of being able to do something new or in a new way. Every person has creativity inherent in him, namely personal creativity. Creativity in question is (1) the desire to discover new things in learning, (2) having the spirit of asking questions in learning, (3) being free to think in learning, (4) having a high initiative attitude in learning, (5) being open in learning .

6. Conclusion, Implication, and Recommendation

To determine the magnitude of the relationship between student creativity and the accounting learning outcomes of students at SMK Negeri 21 Jakarta, questionnaires and tests were used in this research. Respondents' answers to the proposed questionnaire provide data about student creativity as in appendices 3 and 4. Meanwhile, learning outcome data is obtained from student scores on objective tests that have been given. Based

on the results of processing and testing hypotheses, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between student creativity and accounting learning outcomes for class XI students at SMK Negeri 21 Jakarta. To test the normality of student creativity score data and student learning outcomes, the Chi Square

(X²) test was used, the results of which showed
Based on the results of this research, it is clear that there is a positive and significant relationship between student creativity and the learning outcomes of Class XI State Vocational School students 21 Jakarta, students should be able to improve their ability to develop creative work, such as developing ideas and finding new discoveries, even though they are simple, so that they can get high learning outcomes that will be useful for the future

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