**ABSTRACT**

The involvement of the community in the school environment is also very important because this will influence the creation of a conducive educational environment. Thus, knowledge of how engagement contributes to performance (both success and failure) of a teacher in the teaching and learning process becomes very useful. The objectives of this study are (1) Family environment and physical environment have a positive and significant effect on students' motivation to learn leadership subjects (2) Family environment and physical environment have a positive and significant impact on learning outcomes (3) Positive discipline and significant impact on eye learning outcomes leadership course for students at the Ekasakti University in Padang. Types of causative quantitative research, the sample in this study were 35 students of the Faculty of Economics, Ekasakti University. The technique of collecting data uses a questionnaire with a Likert scale. Data analysis techniques consist of 1) description of data, 2) test requirements, 3) hypothesis testing, 4) path analysis. The results of the study describe the family environment including the fairly good category, the physical environment including the category quite well, discipline including enough category. The hypothesis testing illustrates that the physical environment has a direct effect on student learning outcomes, and the physical environment has a direct effect on student learning outcomes, work discipline directly influences student learning outcomes, family environment and physical environment indirectly influences learning outcomes through work discipline.

**Keywords:** family environment, physical environment, discipline and learning outcomes

**PRELIMINARY**

Education occupies a central position in development because the goal is to improve the quality of human resources. It is undeniable that the progress of the economy, politics, law, social culture, military, science and technology can only be achieved through the educational process. Through the education process, a nation can achieve its desired goals both to develop the character of the nation's personality, to advance the life and welfare of the nation in various lives. Education is one indicator of the progress of a country because in education an image of values that are good, noble, appropriate, right and beautiful for life is contained. One educational process can be carried out through teaching and learning activities that are carried out optimally and efficiently so that they can improve the quality of education and have qualified graduates who can support the nation's progress. People who play a major role in the education process are teachers, because the teacher is directly confronted with children students carry out their functions as educators. The role and ability of the teacher in managing the process of education or learning well will determine the achievement of student learning outcomes.

Based on the results of observations at Ekasakti University, it was found that generally when learning takes place students do not pay attention to lecturers, interactions between students and lecturers are low, passive students, students do not want to ask, because students are only required to read textbooks, so students are
difficult to understand the concept of learning which ultimately affects the low motivation of student learning. Furthermore, the phenomena observed by students are less disciplined in learning. It was seen that some students were late in class, other students collected assignments given by lecturers, lacked responsibility in learning, such as noisy students when told to carry out group discussions after the lesson was over, some students assumed that leadership courses were memorized lessons, so students were lazy to read and learn because students assume that leadership courses are considered easy so they are less serious in learning, do not comply with established norms and regulations in school.

The physical environment where learning has an important influence on learning outcomes, a favorable physical environment and fulfilling minimum requirements supports the increasing intensity of the learning process and has a positive influence on achieving teaching goals. The phenomenon in the field shows that the physical environment of the school is not conducive because the campus is in a noisy environment so sometimes students are less able to receive lessons because of the uncomfortable physical environment of the campus because it is too close to the highway, narrow classrooms because there are too many students, the distance between the table of one student with other students is too tight so that narrowing the space and distance of student desks that are too close to the lecturers' table affect the comfort of learning so that the physical environment that is not good affects student learning outcomes.

Family environment factors experienced by students are a major component. The phenomenon in the field shows the way parents educate the wrong, children are always scolded even though the mistakes made by children are not too big, the home environment does not support students to study, family relationships are not pleasant for children so children do not feel at home, lack of understanding from people old, often quarreling between family members, the noisy and tense atmosphere of the house is not calm and calm the child is in it and the economic situation of parents who do not meet the needs of children's learning facilities, parents are less petrified children in facing learning difficulties.

Learning outcomes are the culmination of the learning and learning process that has been carried out the better the learning process is carried out the better student learning outcomes, what is meant by learning outcomes is behavior change or the acquisition of new behaviors from students who are sedentary, functional, positive, aware and comprehensive not only one aspect but integrated as a whole. Therefore, the lecturer must pay close attention so that the behavior can be achieved fully and thoroughly not only concerning cognitive aspects, but also affective and psychomotor aspects. So students who have carried out the learning process will be seen from the changes in knowledge they have acquired, which they did not know before, then became aware. Likewise in the affective aspects that may not have a good attitude then after learning have a good attitude towards something. So is the case with psychomotor aspects that are related to changes in skills that occur in students after the learning process. These learning outcomes need to be known or measured so that they can be continuously improved so that students can reach the optimal level of development.

To see the success of an educational process can be seen from student learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are a concrete picture of the success of the teaching and learning process that takes place at the pendidian institution. Learning outcomes are also a benchmark of the level of understanding of students of certain material that has been given, after students experience the learning process in a certain period of time and
expressed in the form of values. Learning in addition to being seen as a result, is also seen as a process, a student is said to learn if in him the process of behavior change occurs. Changes in behavior are manifested in response patterns that are cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Change in learning is basically a conscious process, meaning that the person in question has done something consciously and in himself felt. Student learning outcomes. For more details, you can see student learning outcomes in leadership courses at Padang Ekasakti University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>Completed Students</th>
<th>Students who don't finish</th>
<th>Percent of students who do not complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table I it can be seen that the average value of student achievement index means that student learning outcomes are still low or problematic. This cannot be allowed to continue because it will have an impact on the quality of education because it needs to be examined to find out the causes of low student learning outcomes, factors affecting learning motivation, discipline, the physical environment of the school and the family environment. Learning motivation and discipline of lecturers can be improved by self-learning outcomes of students can be improved towards better, students who are less disciplined in carrying out learning activities, lack of student motivation in learning which results in low student learning outcomes. Based on the problems above, researchers are interested in examining factors that influence the low student learning outcomes.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is causative research. Causative research is useful for analyzing the influence of one variable with several other variables. This study aims to see how far the independent variables affect the dependent variable. This study explains and sees how much influence the family environment, physical environment, motivation and discipline have on student learning outcomes. This research was conducted at EkaSakti Padang University (UNES) students majoring in economics. The sample in this study were all fourth semester students in economics. This research is population research, because the number of population is small, all populations are used as research samples totaling 35 people. Data analysis technique. The results of this study were analyzed using correlation techniques and simple and multiple linear regression. Data analysis was performed with the help of SPSS version 18.00. Data Description The third variable data is presented in the form of frequency distribution. Based on the frequency data, the mean score (average value) is obtained (the value that often appears, median (middle value), and standard deviation. To find out the level of achievement of respondents in each variable, the Arikunto Performance Level (TCR) formula (2006: 35)

Testing each hypothesis using the F Test test F test is used to determine the effect of the causal variables on the immediate effect variables together with those carried out with the SPSS program with the following hypothesis testing criteria: If f count < f table then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected and If f count> f table then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted then each variable Test t Test t can be used to test whether each path coefficient has a significant / no effect.
RESEARCH RESULT

Hypothesis First the hypothesis of this research is the influence of the family environment on student learning outcomes, the findings show that the price of t count 2.207 and t table 1.999 and a significant level of 0.004 means t count > t table means that there is an influence of family environment on student learning outcomes in leadership courses. The regression model above explains that each increase in family level 1 level will affect learning outcomes by 0.326 scale, and the scale of learning outcomes already exists at 65,688. Based on the results of the above all significant testing, the hypothesis which states that the family environment has an effect on learning outcomes can be accepted in the 95% confidence level and the magnitude of the effect is 10.5%. In a description illustrates that the family environment is in a sufficient category. Imam Supardi (2003: 2) states "the environment is the sum of all living and dead objects and all the conditions that exist in the space we occupy". According to Slameto (2010: 60) students who study will receive the influence of the family in the form, the way parents educate, relations between family members, home atmosphere, family economic conditions, understanding of parents and cultural background.

The Second Hypothesis of the Second Hypothesis reads that there is an effect of physical environment (X2) on learning outcomes (Y), a simple correlation analysis is performed with the t test. Based on the results of this calculation, it can be explained that the physical environment has an effect on learning outcomes because t count > t table (3.640 > 1.999) means that there is an influence of the physical environment on student learning outcomes in leadership courses Price t regression coefficient 3.640 and significant level 0.007. This means that the regression coefficient = 0.378 is very significant and can be used to predict the physical environment. The regression model above explains that every increase in physical level 1 level will affect the learning outcomes of 0.496 levels, the physical environment already exists at 65,688. The test results above all are significant, the hypothesis that the physical environment has an effect on learning outcomes can be accepted in the 95% confidence level and the contribution is 14.28%. In a description of the physical environment is quite a category. Adpend Lecturer Team Theory (2008: 112) The physical environment where learning has an important influence on learning outcomes. A favorable physical environment and fulfilling minimum requirements supports increasing the intensity of the learning process and has a positive influence on achieving teaching goals.

The third hypothesis tested in this study is that work discipline influences student learning outcomes Price t regression coefficient 2.640 and significant level 0.007. This means that the regression coefficient = 0.378 is very significant and can be used to predict discipline. The regression model above explains that each level of discipline improvement will affect learning outcomes by 0.39. Nitisemito (2003: 19) gives the meaning of discipline is "An attitude and behavior that is in accordance with the rules, both oral and written." Furthermore, according to Hasibuan (2002: 240) discipline is the awareness and willingness of someone to obey all organizational rules and prevailing social norms.

The multiple correlation coefficients of the family environment and the physical and disciplinary environment jointly influence the student learning outcome variables because F count > F table (10.779 > 2.03). Thus it can be stated that the family environment, physical environment and discipline together have a very significant effect on student learning outcomes in the Leadership course. The influence of the family environment and physical environment together on the Motivation of Learning 
family environment has an important influence on learning outcomes. The family environment that supports and meets the minimum requirements supports increasing the intensity of the learning process and has a positive influence on the achievement of learning outcomes. Physical environment in learning will affect student learning outcomes, learning environment is a condition and all facilities used for daily learning activities. This includes the state of the study room, seating arrangements, lighting (ventilation and lighting), surrounding conditions, and regular storage of goods. To be able to learn well, an adequate learning environment is needed, an adequate place so that the learning process can be achieved in accordance with what is expected. The physical environment will affect learning outcomes, if the physical environment supports and suffices learning facilities and infrastructure so what student learning outcomes are which are expected.

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