

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SEVEN HABITS OF GREAT INDONESIAN CHILDREN AND LEARNING MOTIVATION AT SDN PRIMPEN LAMONGAN

BY : APRILIA INTAN PUJI HARTONO

Elementary school-aged children are at a crucial stage for habit and character formation; however, the implementation of the "7 Habits of Great Indonesian Children" (7 Kebiasaan Anak Indonesia Hebat) at SDN Primpem Lamongan has not been consistently applied in accordance with its seven indicators. Student learning motivation also presents a distinct issue, as its specific status remains unclear, leaving the relationship between these two variables unknown. This study employs a quantitative approach with a correlational design and a cross-sectional method. The population and sample consisted of all 48 students at SDN Primpem Lamongan, selected using a total sampling technique. The results indicate that the majority of students fall into the "moderate" category regarding the implementation of the "7 Habits of Great Indonesian Children" (46 students; 95.8%) and the "high" category regarding learning motivation (39 students; 81.3%). A significant positive relationship of moderate strength was found between the two variables. It is recommended to consistently and systematically integrate the reinforcement of the "7 Habits of Great Indonesian Children" into daily learning activities—such as through routine classroom practices—so that these positive habits can optimally support the strengthening of student learning motivation.

Keywords: Seven Habits of Great Indonesian Children, learning motivation, elementary school students.

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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN 7 KEBIASAAN ANAK INDONESIA HEBAT DENGAN MOTIVASI BELAJAR DI SDN PRIMPEN LAMONGAN

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Anak usia sekolah dasar berada pada fase penting pembentukan kebiasaan dan karakter, namun penerapan 7 Kebiasaan Anak Indonesia Hebat di SDN Primpen Lamongan belum diterapkan secara konsisten sesuai ketujuh indikatornya. Motivasi belajar siswa turut menjadi permasalahan tersendiri karena belum diketahui gambarannya secara pasti, sehingga belum diketahui pula keterkaitan antara kedua variabel tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional dan pendekatan cross-sectional. Populasi dan sampel adalah seluruh siswa SDN Primpen Lamongan berjumlah 48 siswa, diambil menggunakan teknik total sampling. Hasil penelitian sebagian besar siswa berada pada kategori cukup dalam penerapan 7 Kebiasaan Anak Indonesia Hebat (46 siswa; 95,8%) dan kategori tinggi pada motivasi belajar (39 siswa; 81,3%). Terdapat hubungan signifikan dengan arah positif dan kekuatan sedang antara kedua variabel. Mengintegrasikan penguatan 7 Kebiasaan Anak Indonesia Hebat ke dalam kegiatan pembelajaran sehari-hari secara konsisten dan terpantau, misalnya melalui pembiasaan rutin di kelas, agar kebiasaan positif tersebut dapat mendukung penguatan motivasi belajar siswa secara optimal.

Kata Kunci: 7 Kebiasaan Anak Indonesia Hebat, motivasi belajar, siswa sekolah dasar.

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