

Comparison of the Character of the Love of the Homeland of Students in Public Elementary Schools

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ABSTRAK

Pendidikan karakter memegang peranan penting dalam dunia pendidikan. Salah satu nilai karakter yang sangat berpengaruh dalam mewujudkan kemajuan suatu bangsa adalah nilai karakter cinta tanah air. Dalam menumbuhkan rasa peduli, loyalitas, dan selalu menghormati serta bangga terhadap bangsa dan negara, maka siswa harus memiliki karakter cinta tanah air. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan karakter cinta tanah air dari penggunaan e-modul Turun Baumo. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain komparatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 144 siswa yang diambil dengan menggunakan teknik cluster random sampling. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah angket tentang karakter cinta tanah air. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensial. Hasil uji t diketahui bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kecintaan siswa terhadap karakter tanah air dari penggunaan e-modul turun baumo di empat sekolah dasar. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara karakter cinta tanah air siswa dengan penggunaan e-modul turun baumo. Peneliti menyarankan agar dapat dilakukan penelitian selanjutnya pada penelitian tentang variabel karakter cinta tanah air berdasarkan kelas dan jenis kelamin.

ABSTRACT

Character education plays an important role in the world of education. One of the character values that has a significant impact in realizing the progress of a nation is the character value of loving the motherland. To be able to foster a sense of caring, loyalty, and always respecting and being proud of the nation and country, students must have the character of loving the motherland. This study aims to compare the character of love for the motherland from the use of the Turun Baumo e-module. The research method used is quantitative research with a comparative design. The sample in this study were 144 students who were taken using the cluster random sampling technique. The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire about the character of love for the motherland. The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The results of the t test show that there is a significant difference between students' love for the character of the homeland from the use of the Baumo Derivatives e-module in four elementary schools. So it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the love of the country character of students and the use of the down baumo e-module. Researchers suggest that further research can be carried out on research on the variable character of patriotism based on class and gender.

1. INTRODUCTION

Character education plays an important role in the world of education. In education, students are not only required to be intelligent, but also must have good manners and manners, so that their existence can be meaningful for themselves and others (Astalini et al., 2022; Atika et al., 2019; Kurniawan et al., 2019). According to (Astuti et al., 2019; Iskandar, 2022; Juainah et al., 2022). Behavioural development in education is very important so that humans can think, feel and act better than before, because the character of every citizen will reflect the identity of a nation. Through character education, students are aware of the importance of understanding cultural values and national character so that they have skills

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according to their fields and are insightful (Aningsih et al., 2022; Nisa et al., 2023; Syahrial et al., 2021). One of the character values that has a significant impact in realizing the progress of a nation is the character value of loving the motherland.

The character of love for the motherland must be instilled from an early age in students, so that students feel proud of the nation and state of Indonesia. Love for the motherland is a character that reflects a sense of pride, loyalty, care, respect for language, culture, economy, politics, and not easily accepting offers from other nations that can harm the nation itself (Asrial et al., 2021; Kurniawaty et al., 2022; Yantoro et al., 2021). Instilling love for the motherland character education is not sufficient only to be implemented in schools, but must also be supported by motivation in students as the next generation of the nation. Instilling an attitude of love for the motherland in schools can help preserve culture in a nation (Lestari et al., 2020; Nurdian et al., 2021; Wulandari & Musringudin, 2022). The spirit of students to have the character of loving the motherland can be formed by habits that are based on noble traditions passed down from generation to generation and are formed by the values of local wisdom (Astalini, Darmaji, Kurniawan, Jaya, et al., 2022; Gunawan et al., 2020; Hendrawan et al., 2022).

Local wisdom is local ideas that are wise, full of wisdom, of good value, which are embedded and followed by members of the community (Mawarni, 2022; Nurasiah et al., 2022; Sinapoy, 2018). In Indonesia, there are various kinds of unique and different local wisdom as found in Jambi Province, one of which is Turun Baumo. Turun Baumo is a local wisdom that has been passed down from generation to generation and is carried out once a month before starting farming. It is very good to introduce the local wisdom of the Turun Baumo activities as a means of education, from children to adults. Local wisdom-based education can be used as a medium to preserve the potential of each region (Nadlir, 2014; Rummar, 2022; Yamin, 2021). In the world of education, this local wisdom can be used as teaching materials and learning resources in elementary school learning (Afiqoh et al., 2018; Ernadi et al., 2022; Yonanda et al., 2022).

Learning resources as one of the supporters of the achievement of a learning. Learning resources can be in the form of printed teaching materials and electronic teaching materials. In the current era of globalization, technology plays an important role in the world of education, where technology can help teachers and students in the teaching and learning process and teachers can find and obtain as much teaching material as possible (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Miasari et al., 2022; Nugraheny, 2020). One of the teaching materials that use technology is an electronic module. The electronic module is a teaching material that can assist students in studying subject matter independently using electronic media (Fauziah et al., 2023; Hasanah et al., 2023; Laili et al., 2019). This electronic module has the advantage of making it easier for students to access the material prepared by the teacher, students do not need to carry textbooks, speeding up the delivery of prepared material (Afriani et al., 2022; Suhati & Astuti, 2023; Tanti et al., 2022). This electronic module can be applied in elementary schools because this electronic module can be designed in an attractive way so that students become interested in participating in learning.

There are several previous studies that are relevant to the research that will be carried out. Among them is research which aims to find out the increase in the love of the motherland character of elementary school students through the application of ethno-edutainment based learning, the results of his research show that the interpretation of the increase in the love of the country character is included in the high category (Ardianti et al., 2019). Another research concluded that the e-module of the history of Indonesian independence was feasible/valid to be tested (Pambudi & Kuswono, 2020). The results of previous research show that traditional Javanese games such as hide and seek plots contain the character of love for the motherland (Sadiyah et al., 2020). Another research show that each of the response variables for the love of peace character and the character of love for the motherland have a significant comparison, and the dominant one is in the good category (Asrial et al., 2022). Then previous research states that love for the motherland is an attitude of willingness to sacrifice, maintaining and obeying the rules in the country (Atikhoh et al., 2022). Further research results show that there is a positive relationship between waste management and a sense of love for the motherland (Kurniawan, 2023). From some of these studies indicate that there is no research that focuses on comparing the character of love for the motherland for several schools.

The novelty of this study is to compare the character of love for the motherland from the implementation of the Bawah Baumo e-module for only four elementary schools. The application of love for the motherland in our family, school, campus, or where we live daily must be carried out, because the degradation of the character of the younger generation will have an impact on the degradation of nationalism or love for the motherland (Kushakova & Qizi, 2022; Saputro et al., 2021). In previous studies, the character of students' love for their homeland had never been compared and the samples used were also different from the research that would be conducted. This study aims to determine the

comparison of the character of love for the motherland to the use of the Turun Baumo e-module at SDN Teratai 034/I, SDN Muara Bulian 64/I, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080 /I SD KM 3 Muara Bulian.

2. METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. Quantitative research is research that uses a lot of numbers, starting from data collection, data interpretation, to data results (Musfirah et al., 2022; Dhewy, 2022). This study uses a comparative descriptive design. Comparative research aims to find out comparisons or differences between two or more groups in the aspects or variables studied (Hermawan, 2019). This descriptive comparative compares the same variables for different samples. The population in this study were all students at SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian. Where this population consists of six classes for each school. Of the six classes, two classes were randomly selected for each school as a sample, namely class IV with 18 students and class V with 18 students, so that the total sample was 144 students. The sampling technique used is cluster random sampling. Cluster random sampling is a sampling technique that can be used when the population groups are homogeneous (Ratna & Yahya, 2022). Cluster sampling was chosen because it makes it easier for researchers to collect data from a large research area.

The research instrument used in this study was a closed questionnaire with a total of 26 statements. A closed questionnaire is a questionnaire that already has answers, where the respondent only gives a cross or a checklist on the answer he chooses (Labib & Yolida, 2019). The scale used is a Likert scale with 5 alternative answers, namely (1) strongly disagree, (2) disagree, (3) sufficient, (4) good, and (5) very good. The data collection technique was carried out by distributing questionnaires on the character of loving the motherland using the Bawah Baumo e-module to students, then students filled out the questionnaire according to their respective assessments, then the data that had been obtained would be analysed. The questionnaire grid of the love for the motherland character can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Questionnaire Grid of the Love of the Country Character

Indicator	Statement Points
Willing to use domestic products	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Appreciate the natural beauty and culture of Indonesia	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics consist of mean, median, min, max, and categories. Meanwhile, inferential statistics consist of assumption test and hypothesis test. The assumption test used is the normality test and homogeneity test. Then proceed with hypothesis testing by conducting MANOVA analysis, then conducting Tukey's posthoc follow-up test, and t-test using the independent sample t test. The independent sample t-test aims to compare the averages of two groups that are not paired or unrelated to each other (Palupi et al., 2021). The requirement for this t test is that if the tcount > ttable or sig value <0.05 then there is a significant difference between the two groups studied, and vice versa (Hulu & Sinaga, 2019). The categories for the character of loving the homeland can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Love the Motherland Character Category

Range	Category
26 – 46.8	Not Very Good
46.9 – 67.6	Not Good
67.7 – 88.4	Enough
88.5 – 109.2	Good
109.3 – 130	Very Good

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The results of the descriptive statistical test for the love of the motherland character variable from the use of the down baumo e-module at SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian are explained in Table 3.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

School	Category	Range	F	%	Mean	Median	Min	Max
SDN 034/I Teratai	Not Very Good	26 – 46.8	0	0%	91.75	91.50	78	105
	Not Good	46.9 – 67.6	0	0%				
	Enough	67.7 – 88.4	11	30.6%				
	Good	88.5 – 109.2	25	69.4%				
	Very Good	109.3 – 130	0	0%				
SDN 64/I Muara Bulian	Not Very Good	26 – 46.8	0	0%	94.2778	94,50	80	108
	Not Good	46.9 – 67.6	0	0%				
	Enough	67.7 – 88.4	6	16.7%				
	Good	88.5 – 109.2	30	83.3%				
	Very Good	109.3 - 130	0	0%				
SDN 14 Sungai Baung	Not Very Good	26 – 46.8	0	0%	92.5278	92	81	106
	Not Good	46.9 – 67.6	0	0%				
	Enough	67.7 – 88.4	9	25%				
	Good	88.5 – 109.2	27	75%				
	Very Good	109.3 – 130	0	0%				
SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian	Not Very Good	26 – 46.8	0	0%	90.8889	91	79	102
	Not Good	46.9 – 67.6	0	0%				
	Enough	67.7 – 88.4	11	30.6%				
	Good	88.5 – 109.2	25	69.4%				
	Very Good	109.3 - 130	0	0%				

From the description of [Table 3](#), it can be seen that the percentage value for SDN 64/I Muara Bulian is higher than SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian with a good category, so it can be said that SDN 64 /I Muara Bulian is better than SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian for the love of the country character from the use of the Baumodrop e-module. Then a normality test was carried out to find out whether the data was normally distributed or not. The normality test results for the four schools on the love of the motherland character variable can be seen in [Table 4](#).

Table 4. Normality Test Results

School	Statistic	Df	Sig.
SDN 034/I Teratai	0.096	36	0.200
SDN 64/I Muara Bulian	0.095	36	0.200
SDN 14 Sungai Baung	0.089	36	0.200
SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian	0.096	36	0.200

Based on [Table 4](#), the normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the result was that the data was normally distributed, with a significance value of $0.200 > 0.05$. Then a homogeneity test was carried out for the four schools on the love of the motherland character variable which can be seen in [Table 5](#).

Table 5. Homogeneity Test Results

School	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SDN 034/I Teratai	3.747	1	34	0.061
SDN 64/I Muara Bulian	0.470	1	34	0.498
SDN 14 Sungai Baung	2.941	1	34	0.095
SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian	0.088	1	34	0.769

Based on [Table 5](#) the results show that the data is declared homogeneous, with significance values for the three variables in each school respectively 0.061, 0.498, 0.095, and 0.769. These results indicate that the sig. > 0.05 . Furthermore, the MANOVA test was carried out to see differences in the interpretation of the students' love of the motherland character towards the use of the Bawah Baumodrop e-module in four elementary schools in Batanghari district. MANOVA test results can be seen in [Table 6](#).

Table 6. Multivariate Test Results

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	0.999	7136.631	4.000	32.000	0.000
	Wilks' Lambda	0.001	7136.631	4.000	32.000	0.000
	Hotelling's Trace	892.079	7136.631	4.000	32.000	0.000
	Roy's Largest Root	892.079	7136.631	4.000	32.000	0.000

Based on [Table 6](#) it is known that the interpretation of the students' love of the motherland character towards the use of the down baumo e-module in four elementary schools in Batanghari district obtained a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 with a significant level of 0.05. So from these data it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in average between students of SDN 034/I Teratai, students of SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, students of SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and students of SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian as measured by a character questionnaire love the motherland. In addition, a tukey post hoc test was carried out with the results that can be seen in [Table 7](#).

Table 7. Tukey's Post Hoc Test Results

School	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
SDN 034/I Teratai	36	91.7500
SDN 64/I Muara Bulian	36	94.2778
SDN 14 Sungai Baung	36	92.5278
SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian	36	90.8889
Sig.		0.126

Based on [Table 7](#) the results show that there are significant differences in group averages between SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian. The smallest group average is SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian is 90.8889, followed by SDN 034/I Teratai with a group average of 91.7500, SDN 14 Sungai Baung average is 92.5278, and the largest average is SDN 64/I Muara Bulian is 94.2778. Then a t-test was carried out to find out the comparison of the character of loving the motherland for each school, the results obtained can be seen in [Table 8](#).

Table 8. T-test of the Character of Love for the Motherland from the Use of the Derivative Baumo E-Module

School	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
SDN 034/I Teratai	1.783	144	.034	2.72778
SDN 64/I Muara Bulian	1.901	144	.039	2.85000
SDN 14 Sungai Baung	1.856	144	.035	2.83889
SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian	1.734	144	.031	2.66111

From [Table 8](#) it can be seen that the value obtained (t count). The t table value can be seen in the t table with a significance value of 0.05. In this study, the ttable value was 1.65558, while the tcount value was 1.783 and the sig. 0.034 for SDN 034/I Teratai, the tcount is 1,901 and the sig. 0.039 for SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, the tcount is 1,856 and the sig. 0.035 for SDN 14 Sungai Baung, the tcount is 1,734 and the sig. 0.031 for SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian. Therefore, based on the results obtained, tcount is greater than ttable and the significance value is less than 0.05. So that there is a significant difference between the interpretation of students' love for the motherland character towards the use of the down baumo e-module at SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian.

Discussion

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests on the character of love for the country on the use of the Baumo Down e-module, it is known that SDN 64/I Muara Bulian is better than SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian. Next, an assumption test is carried out consisting of a normality test and a homogeneity test. The normality test aims to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not, the data can be said to be normal if the sig value is > 0.05 ([Kamid et al., 2021](#); [Maison et al., 2021](#)). The homogeneity test aims to determine whether the variance of the data population is the same or not ([Astalini et al., 2021](#)). Based on the results of the normality test, it is known

that the data is normally distributed, with a significant value of $0.200 > 0.05$. While the homogeneity test results show that the data is declared homogeneous, with $\text{sig.} > 0.05$.

The first hypothesis test is the MANOVA test. Based on the results of the MANOVA test, it is known that there is a significant difference on average between students at SDN 034/I Teratai, students at SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, students at SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and students at SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian, with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Then a follow-up test was carried out using the Tukey HSD post hoc test. Tukey HSD post hoc test was conducted to see significant differences between treatment groups (Hardiansyah et al., 2022). The results of the Tukey HSD post hoc test showed that there were significant differences in group averages between SDN 034/I Teratai, SDN 64/I Muara Bulian, SDN 14 Sungai Baung, and SDN 080/I KM 3 Muara Bulian. Then a t-test was performed using an independent sample t-test. The results of the t-test show that the tcount for the four elementary schools in Batanghari Regency is greater than the table value of 1.65558, with a significance value of less than 0.05. Based on the results described above, it can be seen that there is a significant difference between the love of the country character of students and the use of the down baumo e-module at SDN Teratai 034/I, Muara Bulian 64/I SDN, SDN Sungai Baung 14, and SDN 080/ I KM 3 Muara Bulian.

There are several previous studies that are relevant to the research conducted. Among them is research conducted by (Fatmawati et al., 2018) aims to describe the steps for the development and suitability of multicultural education modules based on the character of love for the motherland and nationalism in the thematic learning of 2nd grade elementary school students. Then, research conducted by (Nuryani et al., 2020) aims to describe the implementation of the character of love for the motherland in Indonesian Javanese traditional art. Research conducted by (Taskiyah & Widiyastuti, 2021) shows that the character of love for the motherland is also found in hopscotch games such as mutual cooperation, tolerance, and fairness. Further research conducted by (Lismawati et al., 2022) by carrying out lesson plans that contain strengthening the character of loving the motherland which can maximize learning activities through strengthening character education programs that love the motherland. Then research by (Yathasya et al., 2022) which was carried out on two variables, namely the character of love for the motherland and the character of love for peace, and obtained significant comparison results and each dominant variable was in the good category. Further research conducted by (Nur'ariyani et al., 2023) The results show that the extracurricular activities of the bandrong martial arts can develop the character of the love for the homeland of students at SDN Drangong 1, Serang City. From some of these studies it is known that there is no research that focuses on comparing the character of love for the motherland for several schools and the samples used are also different. While this research was tested in four schools with one variable to find out more precisely the results of the comparison of the four schools studied regarding the character of loving the motherland towards the use of the Baumo drop e-module.

The character of love for the motherland is very important for every individual to have. With the character of loving the motherland, each individual can guard and care for the Indonesian homeland, not use it for their own interests or for the interests of their group, and guard against actions that can damage the good name of the homeland (Hanipah et al., 2022; Mizani, 2021; Puspitasari, 2021). Besides that, by creating a sense of love for their own homeland, the country will experience peace (Amelia & Dewi, 2021; Hadi, 2020; Putri et al., 2022). By instilling and training the character of loving the motherland in students, it can help students continue the struggle of their nation and country. The novelty of this study is to compare the character of love for the motherland to the use of the Baumo Down e-module for four schools. Several studies have examined the character variable of love for the motherland, but have not focused on comparisons. The inculcation of spiritual values in the younger generation, including a harmoniously developed sense of love for the motherland, is currently the basis for all the transformations carried out in this republic (Muratovich, 2022; Nabiyevna, 2023). With the help of this study, we can find out more accurately and with certainty from the comparative test carried out by this study.

The implication of this research is that the character of loving the motherland can be instilled in a lesson. The character of loving the motherland instilled and developed in learning will have an impact on students, where students can have an awareness of loving their homeland and can form a spirit of nationalism and patriotism (Aji & Wangid, 2022; Priyambodo, 2017; Waleleng et al., 2023). With the character of loving the motherland, students can study diligently for the progress of the nation and state, preserve the environment, implement a culture of clean and healthy living, and understand the unified territory of the country without regional fanaticism (Oktaviani et al., 2022; Pramita & Listyaningsih, 2022; Putra et al., 2023). This shows that the character of loving the motherland can support progress in the learning process of students both inside and outside of school. The limitation of this study is to only compare four elementary schools. However, no comparison test was carried out based on class and

gender between male and female students. Therefore, the researcher suggests that for further research, research can be carried out on the variable character of patriotism based on class and gender.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in the character of students' love of their homeland in the use of the Baumo Drop e-module at Teratai 034/I SDN, Muara Bulian 64/I SDN, Sungai Baung 14 SDN, and 080/I SDN KM 3 Muara Bulian. With the character of loving the motherland in students, students can have the awareness to be able to love their homeland and can form a spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

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