

# The Influence of Family Background and Participation in Extracurricular Activities on the Nationalism Attitudes of State Senior High School Students

Hidayat Ardiyansyah<sup>1</sup>, Supriyono<sup>2</sup>, Didik Sukriono<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Civil Education-Universitas Negeri Malang

<sup>2</sup>Non Formal Education-Universitas Negeri Malang

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## ARTICLE INFORMATION

### Article History:

Accepted: 11-04-2023

Approved: 17-07-2023

### Keywords:

*family background;  
extracurricular participation;  
nationalism attitude*

### Correspondence Address:

Hidayat Ardiyansyah  
Civil Education  
Universitas Negeri Malang  
Semarang St, Number 5 Malang  
E-mail: hidayatardi14@gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine differences in nationalism in terms of various types of extracurricular activities and the relationship between the intensity of extracurricular participation and student nationalism. This research is comparative and correlational quantitative research. With a sample of 355 students in 7 state senior high schools in Malang City. The data was taken using a questionnaire. The data analysis used is the normality test, different test, regression test, and correlation test. There are significant differences in the attitude toward nationalism in terms of various kinds of extracurricular activities due to the Amounting to 0.014 or 0.05. Data on the intensity of participation in extracurricular activities has a smaller value than the respective r table. It can be concluded that there is no relationship between the intensity of participation in extracurricular activities and attitudes toward nationalism.

The crisis of student identity in nationalism in Indonesia in the era of globalization is very worrying and requires a solution to realize a sense of love for the motherland and national identity that can be taught to students who can be relied upon by the state as leaders and citizens in the future (Indriani, 2013). The problem in education towards nationalism is the decrease in the deepening of values and meaning in the form of enthusiasm that reflects nationalism in students, which causes a decrease in awareness and the real importance of love for the Indonesian nation (Soenarjo & Wicaksana, 2015). Nationalism refers to a set of beliefs about the nation, although this is not a national consciousness or sentiment (Griffiths & Sharpley, 2012). In recent years, there have been several indicators of nationalism in the younger generation that are not as strong as they used to be. This appears to be what was conveyed by Marista, (2019) which was reported on opinion.harianjogja.com when there was turmoil in Manokwari that resulted in the West Papua DPRD building being burned by the masses. This was triggered by acts of persecution and racism committed against Papuan students when holding demonstrations in Malang City and Surabaya City. This is proof that one indicator of the fading of nationalism is due to attitudes and acts of persecution and racism towards their own brothers and sisters.

Not only is violence an indicator of the fading of nationalism in Indonesia, but it is also very unfortunate when people living in Indonesia do not memorize or mispronounce Pancasila, as reported by Arifin, (2017). published on Liputan6.com that it was Mr. Mohammad Anton, Mayor of Malang City, who mispronounced the order of the Pancasila precepts, that is, the third precept was read in the second precept, at a ceremony attended by civil servants, members of the TNI, police, and a number of youth organizations. In addition to the several indicators above that reflect the fading of the Indonesian nation's nationalism, there are still many indicators of the fading of nationalism, including during the flag ceremony, where some people did not understand the meaning of the ceremony, some people spoke and played alone, and some were even reluctant to come to the ceremony. The commemoration of the youth oath or other national holidays is interpreted as a ceremonial event or celebration without the values of nationalism contained therein (Irfani, 2016). At present, people are starting to be reluctant to put up the red and white flag in front of the house to welcome Indonesia's independence day (Wardani, 2015).

According to (Lestari, 2016) one way to instill the value of nationalism in children is through formal schools. Forming individuals who have a high sense of nationalism must start early at the educational level by implementing activities that aim to increase students' love for their nation and country. However, according to Zayulate (2013) in the world of education at any level, there appears to be a decline in the attitude of nationalism that is seen in everyday life at school. For example, when the flag ceremony is held both on Mondays and to commemorate certain days that must be followed with a perfect attitude, it turns

out that there are still students who play, and when singing the Indonesia Raya song, there are still students who play but are not solemn.

The high school period, or abbreviated high school, is a period where a person is between the ages of 15 and 18 years. This period is a transition from childhood to a period with the highest status, namely adulthood (Prahesti et al., 2017). In developmental theory, a person during adolescence has very rapid changes in various aspects, namely aspects of mindset, emotional control, social relations, and achievement of targets (Schumacher Dimech & Seiler, 2011). A sense of love for their homeland, or nationalism, can be grown through knowledge and direct implementation of the attitude of nationalism that is well developed in schools, communities, nations, and countries. Examples of behavior based on an attitude of nationalism are (1) maintaining and protecting the nation and state; (2) willingness to sacrifice for the sake of the nation and state (patriotism); (3) Indonesia is united; (4) preserving culture in Indonesia; (5) loving the motherland or nationalism; (6) being proud to be an Indonesian nation; (7) upholding human values (Agustarini, 2012). According to Ginting&Susanna (2017) an attitude of love for the motherland or nationalism in students can be instilled through learning activities carried out in class and through extracurricular activities, where many extracurriculars that students participate in can be used as a medium for developing an attitude of nationalism. Besides that, extracurriculars are also a place for students to forge themselves and bring out their talents through the extracurriculars they participate in (Meria, 2018).

In addition, nationalism can also be influenced by family background, which is one of the three educational centers, and the family is the most important pillar in shaping a child's personality (Sirais & Adi, 2019). In their journal, Covin & Miller (2014) state, "*Family background, particularly parents occupation, affects the lives of the children, as their parents values and norms can directly or indirectly determine children's attitudes and behaviors.*". The contributing factor of family background influences the child's personal development, which consists of three aspects: (1) the economic condition of the family, which includes work, income, and education, can be classified starting from those who are economically capable, moderate, and poor or low; (2) parent and child attachment can be seen from (a) attitudes that show affection; (b) the attitude of parents in raising children; and (3) the response of parents in meeting children's needs (Adawiah, 2017). Parents also need to know the character of their children, not only directly but also through the development of social media, because children live in the millennial era. This requires parents to be more proactive in starting to learn about and get to know the development of social media (Sirais & Adi, 2019)

According to An & Western (2019) in their journal, it states that children's participation in extracurricular activities has been found to be associated with various existing outcomes, including high educational aspirations, high academic achievement, lower levels of delinquency, high incomes, and political involvement in life as adults, all of which result from extracurricular activities. Meanwhile, in the journal Chiu & Lau (2018) it says that children's participation is greatly influenced by the involvement of the mother as the moderator of the child. A student's participation in extracurricular activities is determined by the student's activeness both in training and during events (White et al., 2018). Extracurriculars are activities carried out to develop character in a student in order to develop their potential, interests, and talents optimally (Al-Ansari et al., 2016). Extracurricular activities are activities outside of school hours that are fun and can help a student avoid negative things and harm themselves by inviting and encouraging students to take part in a series of extracurricular activities in schools according to their potential, interests, and talents (Lee & Joo, 2020).

According to Aprandi (2019) in his research on the effect of student activity in extracurricular activities on student nationalism, the results of the study showed that student activity in participating in extracurricular activities had an effect of 31,781 on nationalism. Then the results obtained are:  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $31.781 > 2.01$ ). Because  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , there is an influence of student activity in extracurricular activities on the nationalism attitude of class XI IPS students at SMA Negeri 1 Muaro Jambi. Whereas the results of Rahman (2014) research, entitled "The Effect of Student Participation in Scout Extracurricular Activities on Citizenship Attitudes and Skills," resulted in a significant effect of student participation in Scout extracurricular activities on citizenship attitudes and skills. Meanwhile, according to Kenanga (2013) in his research entitled "The Effect of Student Participation in Extracurricular Activities," the effect of student participation in scout extracurricular activities on the prosocial behavior of primary students can be concluded that there is a significant influence between student participation in scout extracurricular activities and students' prosocial behavior.

Based on observations made so far, many student behaviors do not reflect a sense of nationalism towards the state, so the values of nationalism in students do not have a place in their lives. Based on the results of the observations made, it can be seen that schools have taken various steps to find solutions to the low level of nationalism that exists among students. It can be seen starting from tightening the rules in schools, activating BK in schools to provide direction and assistance to students, socializing the rules of conduct to students, and even giving suspension sanctions to students who have received guidance from BK but still violate school rules and regulations.

## METHOD

This research uses Quantitative research methods. By using comparational and correlational quantitative research designs. The comparative research aims to find out the comparison between nationalism attitudes in terms of various types of extracurricular activities that high school students in Malang City participate in. Meanwhile, correlational research aims to find the extent of the relationship between the intensity of extracurricular participation and the nationalism attitude of high school

students in Malang City. The source of data to describe the object is through sample techniques that have been collected using a population of 7 schools with a total of 6,943 students, the sample taken is 385 students, divided into 7 schools with each school taken 55 students as samples taken randomly using probability sampling techniques with simple random sampling methods. The data obtained were analysed using the help of SPSS 22 for windows with presentation analysis, normality test, difference test, correlation test, regression test and simple regression analysis.

## RESULT

The results of filling out the questionnaire have been analyzed with data to determine the effect of family background and participation in extracurricular activities on nationalism. Based on the general description of the research location, it is known that the number of respondents based on gender was 29.1% male and 70.9% female. With an age distribution ranging from 14 to 19 years consisting of several majors, namely language majors at 11.7%, mathematics and natural sciences majors at 68.8%, and social sciences majors at 19.5% of a total of 385 respondents, and data obtained that 91.7% of respondents are Muslims, 2.6% of respondents are Christians, 4.9% of respondents are Catholic, and 0.8% of respondents are Hindu,

From the distribution of data that has been carried out with the initial analysis test used in this study, there is a validity test to determine the validity of the questions and reliability tests to determine whether the question is reliable or not, which produce data from all samples used in each school declared valid because the data obtained is higher than the r table of 0.256. Whereas in the reliability test for each sample in the school, it was stated that the questions in the questionnaire were very reliable because they were greater than 0.60.

From the descriptive analysis of family background on the nationalism attitude of State High School students in Malang City that has been described above, it can be collected into two types of data, namely the family's socio-economic background and the background of family political alliances, which are explained in detail as follows:

### a. Family socioeconomic background

Based on the results of descriptive data processing obtained from a questionnaire that was filled out by respondents, with the help of SPSS 22.0 for Windows, the frequency distribution of family socio-economic background was obtained. It can be seen that out of a total of 385 frequencies, the highest category was the medium category, namely 287, or 74.5%. Data was also obtained showing that as many as 89 respondents, or 23.1%, came from families with high socio-economic status and 2.3%, or 9 respondents, came from families with low socio-economic status. So it can be concluded that the average socio-economic condition of the families of state high school students in Malang City is in the moderate category.

### b. Family political party alliance background

Based on the results of descriptive data processing with the help of the SPSS 22.0 for Windows program, which has been categorized into 3 categories: political parties with a nationalist leaning, political parties with a religious and neutral orientation, or not voting for political parties with a nationalist or religious leaning, the background frequency distribution is obtained. It can be seen from the family political party alliance that out of a total of 385 frequencies or respondents who answered the questionnaire, it was found that the most categories of political parties were those with religious beliefs, namely 162 or 42.1%. Data was also obtained showing that 137 respondents, or 35.6%, chose political parties with nationalist leanings and 22.3%, or 86 respondents, chose neutral, meaning they did not vote for political parties with nationalist or religious leanings. So it can be concluded that on average, the political party alliances of the families of state high school students in Malang City are aligned with religious political parties.

Based on the results of descriptive data processing with the help of the SPSS 22.0 for Windows program, which has been categorized into 3 things, namely low, medium, and high categories, the distribution of the frequency of participation in extracurricular activities of state high school students in Malang City can be seen. From a total of 385 respondents, the highest category is the high category, namely 197, or 51.2%. Data was also obtained showing that as many as 121 respondents, or 31.4%, participated in extracurricular activities in the moderate category and 17.4%, or 67 respondents, in the low category. So from the data obtained, it can be concluded that the average participation in extracurricular activities of state high school students in Malang City is in the high category.

Based on the data obtained from the respondents in this study with 40 items, the lowest score was 46 and the highest score was 76. The essence of descriptive data calculations with the help of the SPSS 22.0 for Windows program has been categorized into three categories, namely low, medium, and high. It can be seen that from a total of 385 respondents, the data shows that the highest category is the medium category, namely 218 or 56.6%. Data was also obtained showing that as many as 154 respondents, or 40% of student nationalism, were in the medium category, and 3.4%, or 13 respondents, were in the low category of student nationalism. So from the data obtained, it can be concluded that the average nationalism attitude of state senior high school students in Malang City is in the medium category. In this study, prerequisite tests are also used to obtain research results that are in accordance with the normality test and linearity test, which will be explained as follows:

### a. Normality test

A normality test is used to see whether the data we use is normally distributed or not. Data that is not normally distributed will be data whose calculation is doubtful. The normality test in this study used the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test technique with the help of SPSS 22.0 for Windows. The scores of the variables tested for normality were family background, participation in extracurricular activities, and the nationalism attitude of State Senior High School

students in Malang City. With the results of the calculation of the normality test, it is known that the significant value of family background, participation in extracurricular activities, and nationalism is 0.615. Based on the guidelines for variable normality, it can be concluded that the variables of family background, participation in extracurricular activities, and nationalism have a significance of  $>0.05$ , so it can be said that these two variables are normal. With this, it can be assumed that the normality requirements in the simple regression analysis have been fulfilled.

b. Linearity Test

A linearity test was conducted to determine whether two variables, namely variable X (family background and participation in extracurricular activities) and variable Y (attitude of nationalism), have a linear relationship or not in a significant way. If it is not linear, then the regression analysis cannot be continued. A linearity test was carried out on each of the independent variables and the dependent variable. The calculation of the linearity test in this study was carried out by researchers using the SPSS version 20 program Test for Linearity. To find out whether the data from the family background questionnaire, participation in extracurricular activities, and attitudes toward nationalism are linear, the researchers looked at the results in the ANOVA table. Based on the results of the calculation of the linearity test, it is known that the significant value of family background and nationalism is 0.586. Based on the variable linearity guidelines, it can be concluded that the family background variable and nationalism attitudes have a significance of  $> 0.05$ , so it can be said that the variable is linear. With this, it can be assumed that the requirements of linearity in the simple regression analysis have been fulfilled. Meanwhile, participation in extracurricular activities and nationalism is 0.464. Based on the variable linearity guidelines, it can be concluded that the variable participation in extracurricular activities and nationalism has a significance of  $> 0.05$ , so it can be said that the variable is linear. With this, it can be assumed that the requirements of linearity in the simple regression analysis have been fulfilled.

After carrying out the prerequisite test using the normality test and linearity test, a simple linear regression analysis was used to answer the questions in the study so that the data could be obtained that:

a. The influence of family background on the attitude of nationalism

A simple linear regression analysis is used to answer the hypothesis that there is an influence of family background on nationalism. Because the value of the regression coefficient is positive, it can be said that family background has a positive effect on nationalism. So according to the formula  $Y=a-bX$ , the regression equation is  $Y = 58.341 + 2.435 X$ .

b. Effect of participation in extracurricular activities on nationalism

A simple linear regression analysis is used to answer the hypothesis of whether there is an effect of participation in extracurricular activities on nationalism. Because the value of the regression coefficient is positive, it can be said that participation in extracurricular activities has a positive effect on nationalism. So according to the formula  $Y=a-bX$ , the regression equation is  $Y = 64.185 + 1.155 X$ .

c. The influence of family background and participation in extracurricular activities on nationalism

A simple linear regression analysis is used to answer the hypothesis of whether there is an influence of family background and participation in extracurricular activities on nationalism. Because the value of the regression coefficient is positive, it can be said that family background and participation in extracurricular activities have a positive effect on nationalism. So according to the formula  $Y=a-bX$ , the regression equation is  $Y = 58.708 + (1.155+ 2445) X$ .

In this study, in addition to simple linear regression analysis, correlational analysis was also used to test whether there was a relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable by processing the data using SPSS 22.0 for Windows. In this test, the significance level used is 5%. The results of the product moment correlation analysis will obtain a correlation coefficient of (r), which will then be consulted in the category 0-0.199 to find out the strength of the relationship (correlation), meaning it has a very weak relationship, 0.20-0.399 means it has a weak relationship, 0.40-0.599 means it has a moderate relationship, 0.60-0.799 means it has a strong relationship, and 0.80-1.0 means it has a very strong relationship. In the product-moment correlation model, there are three types of relationship properties that can occur: positive relationship, no relationship, and negative relationship. Following are some of the relationships that occur in this study:

a. Relationship between family background and nationalism

The results of the correlation test can be concluded using a significance value, namely that it is known that the sig. (2-tailed) between family background (X1) and nationalism is  $< 0.05$ , which is 0.001, which means that there is a significant relationship between family background and nationalism. Thus, it was found that family background had a significant relationship with the nationalism attitude of state senior high school students in Malang City.

b. The relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and nationalism

The results of testing the correlation between participation in extracurricular activities and attitudes toward nationalism can be concluded using the significance value. It is known that the sig. (2-tailed) between family background (X1) and nationalism is  $> 0.05$ , which is 0.740, which means that there is no significant relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and nationalism. Thus, the data found that participation in extracurricular activities has a significant relationship with the attitude of nationalism among state senior high school students in Malang City.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of testing the first hypothesis, it was found that family background had a significant effect on the nationalism attitude of state senior high school students in Malang City. The results of this test are in line with the theory of Pureklolon (2017), which states that nationalism in children will be awakened in the family environment by applying nationalism in everyday life.

Judging from the regression analysis, the constant number of family background has a value of 58.341 and a regression coefficient value of 2.435, so family background has a positive influence on the nationalism attitude of students of state senior high schools in Malang City. From the results of the regression analysis, a correlation analysis was then carried out to determine the relationship between family background and the nationalism attitude of State Senior High School students in Malang City. Data found that there was a significant relationship because family background and nationalism attitudes had a significance value of 0.001, which means  $<0.05$ , so it was found that there was a significant relationship between family background and nationalism attitudes of state high school students in Malang City. The results of these findings indicate that the attitude of nationalism of State Senior High School students in Malang City, which is motivated by family socio-economic and family political alliances, has a significant influence, and there is also a significant relationship between the two.

Meanwhile, based on the results of testing the second hypothesis, it was found that participation in extracurricular activities has a significant influence on the nationalism attitude of students at state senior high schools in Malang City. With a significance value of 0.01 or 0.05. These results are in line with Aprandi research (2019) which found that students' active participation in extracurricular activities had an effect on nationalism. In addition, research conducted by Rahman, (2014) on the Effect of Student Participation in Scout Extracurricular Activities on Citizenship Attitudes and Skills shows that scouting extracurricular activities can improve the attitudes and skills of citizens. From several studies and theories put forward, it can be concluded that extracurricular activities significantly influence nationalism.

Viewed from the perspective of the relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and the attitude of nationalism of SMA Negeri Malang students. It is known that the correlation value is 0.740 or  $>0.05$ , which means that there is no significant relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and the attitude of nationalism of State High School students in Malang City.

Based on the results of the third hypothesis test, it was found that the significance value of the family background variable (X1) and participation in extracurricular activities (X2) is smaller than the probability value of 0.05. so that from the explanation of the significance value, it can be concluded that family background and participation in extracurricular activities have a significant influence on the nationalism attitude of State Senior High School students in Malang City.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the test results and the results of data analysis from research that has been carried out in seven state senior high schools in Malang City, It was found that 74.5% of students in SMA Negeri Malang were categorized as families based on socio-economic status based on family background with moderate socio-economic status, 23.1% with high socio-economic status, and 2.3% with low socio-economic status. Meanwhile, based on the background of family political alliances, it was found that 42.1% voted for a party with a religious orientation, 35.6% chose a nationalist-leaning party, and 22.3% were neutral, meaning they did not vote for a party with a religious or nationalist orientation.

From the results of the analysis of participation in extracurricular activities, it was found that 51.2% of respondents were categorized as having high extracurricular activity participation, 31.4% were categorized as moderate, and 17.4% were categorized as low, so that the average participation in extracurricular activities for state high school students in the city of Malang is categorized as high. Meanwhile, based on the results of the analysis of nationalism, it was found that 56.6% had a moderate attitude toward nationalism, 40% had a high attitude toward nationalism, and 3.4% had a low attitude toward nationalism, so that the average attitude toward nationalism of State Senior High School students in Malang City was categorized as a moderate attitude toward nationalism currently.

Based on the regression analysis, it is known that family background has a significant influence on nationalism with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ , so there is an influence of family background on the nationalism attitude of State Senior High School students in Malang city. Based on the results of a simple correlation analysis, it is found that there is a significant relationship between family background and nationalism attitudes with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.05$  and a Pearson correlation value of 0.162, which means that the relationship between family background and nationalism attitudes is very weak.

Meanwhile, from the results of the analysis of the effect of participation in extracurricular activities on the nationalism attitude of state high school students in Malang City, it was obtained that  $n = \text{data}$  that had a significance value of  $0.01 < 0.05$ , so it was stated that there was a significant influence of participation in extracurricular activities on the nationalism attitude of high school students in Malang City. However, it was also found that there was no significant relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and the national attitude of students of public high schools in Malang City because the significance value in the simple correlation was  $0.740 > 0.05$ , which means that there was no relationship between variables, and the Pearson correlation value was -0.017, which means there is no relationship between variables.

The results of the analysis of the influence of family background and participation in extracurricular activities on the nationalism attitude of State High School students in Malang City obtained data that the significance value between family background variables and participation in extracurricular activities has a significance value probability value of 0.05, which states that there is a significant influence of family background and participation in extracurricular activities on the attitude of nationalism of State Senior High School students in Malang City.

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