

Fetrimen 3

by Ervin Azhar

Submission date: 11-Jan-2024 11:57AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2269235985

File name: Ta_dib_Jurnal.pdf (318.89K)

Word count: 5917

Character count: 35689



The Implementation of Extracurricular Activities of Adolescents Scientific Paper Based on Character Education

Received: 24-07-2023; Revised: 31-10-2023; Accepted: 21-11-2023

4) **etrimen***

Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR.
HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia
E-mail: fetrimen@uhamka.ac.id

Yuni Yulianti

Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR.
HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia
E-mail: yuniyulianti36294@gmail.com

7

*) *Corresponding Author*

Abstract: This study aims to determine the validity of the gap between madrasah policies and field facts in implementing extracurricular activities based on character education. Novelty by using the Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM) framework which is estimated to have the accuracy of assessing extracurricular activities of Adolescent Scientific Work based on character education as a basis for evaluating success. This research was conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 5 Bogor. This data was obtained from research subjects such as madrasah heads, student affairs representatives, coaches, chairmen, and parents. Data were collected from the triangulation process by observation, interviews, and documentation studies and then analyzed the findings data in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2014 concerning Extracurricular Activities and Guidelines for Extracurricular Activities in Primary and Secondary Education as the evaluation standards used. The results of the study have an impact on the need for improvement in extracurricular activity programs because there is a gap between Madrasah stakeholder policies and field facts, namely the lack of optimal management, management and guidance of K21 Coaches, as well as financing and infrastructure in supporting extracurricular activities.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui validitas kesenjangan antara kebijakan madrasah dengan fakta lapangan dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan ekstrakurikuler berbasis pendidikan karakter. Kebaruan dengan menggunakan kerangka kerja Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM) yang diperkirakan memiliki ketepatan menilai kegiatan ekstrakurikuler Karya Ilmiah Remaja berbasis pendidikan karakter sebagai dasar evaluasi keberhasilan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 5 Bogor. Data ini diperoleh dari subjek penelitian seperti kepala madrasah, wakil bidang kesiswaan, pembina, ke24 dan orang tua. Data dikumpulkan dari proses triangulasi dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumentasi kemudian dianalisis data temuan disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 62 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler dan Pedoman Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Pada

Pendidikan Dasar dan Pendidikan Menengah sebagai standar evaluasi yang digunakan. Hasil penelitian berdampak pada perlunya perbaikan pada program kegiatan ekstrakurikuler karena ada kesenjangan antara kebijakan stakeholder Madrasah dengan fakta lapangan yakni belum maksimalnya pengelolaan manajemen dan pembinaan Pembina KIR serta pembiayaan dan sarana prasarana dalam menunjang kegiatan ekstrakurikuler.

Keywords: Youth Scientific Work (KIR), DEM Evaluation Model, Character Education

INTRODUCTION

The existence of very diverse problems related to the crisis of character or morality such as drug use, perpetrators of crime, eroding the culture of shame, culture of conflict, mutual criticism by bringing each other down and promiscuity that is a concern, especially in the world of education makes many thoughts and policies carried out on the concerns of the next generation of the nation who are knowledgeable and moral. Another fact is said that learning Science or Biology is a difficult lesson to learn so that fun but also educational self-development activities are needed¹⁸.

The development of the potential of students contained in the national education goals can be realized through intracurricular, cocurricular and extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities can direct, develop, facilitate the talents and interests and creativity of different students and provide great social benefits in improving the ability to communicate and cooperate with others.

One of the extracurricular activities that can develop students' potential, talents, interests, abilities, collaboration, personality, and independence trains creative thinking, so extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper by utilizing science are a necessity. Adolescents scientific paper (Muchson et al., 2022) is an activity of an extracurricular program that is fostered by educators who can train students' creative thinking by producing research processes

based scientific paper from scientific processes in accordance logical and coherent with scientific methods in various problem solving in life so as to increase the potential and creativity of students. To overcome difficulties when writing scientific papers (Dewi et al., 2019) then it takes a scientific way of thinking with reference to scientific truths. Adolescents scientific paper activities (Permana & Fatmawati, 2019) is the process of fostering students to be able to produce scientific paper with an awareness of the importance of creative thinking skills and literacy skills. Adolescents scientific paper activities (Amri et al., 2022) as an effort to realize students when working have good behavior as a basis for building character. To develop character, madrasah should have a strategy to improve and produce quality students by developing their potential in various extracurricular activities.

Implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper based on character education (Peterson, 2020) aims to foster students who are ethical, moral and responsible for themselves and others. Extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper become additional time for students in implementing character education because in normal time students only spend nine hundred hours a year in the process of learning ethical values and moral that help families and communities develop an environment that cares and respects each other.

Advances in information technology which have a positive impact on increasing the ability of students to develop their own potential, will have a negative impact, if not used properly. Challenges faced in responding to real problems and the dynamics of life as part of the negative impact of advances in information technology (Fitria, Azmi, & Daulay, 2020). Resulting in a very apprehensive erosion of morals and manners (Mustofa & Setiyowati, 2021). Very diverse problems (Surmana et al., 2022) and values low ethics (Wanto & Jalwis, 2021) relating to a crisis of character or morality such as drug use, criminals, eroding a culture of shame, a culture of conflict, criticizing each other by bringing each other down, promiscuity and deviant behavior (Hardiyanto & Romadhona, 2018). The existence of a crisis and moral degradation can be the initial trigger for damage and deviation which will cause problems in society (Angga et al., 2022). This should be of concern to the world of education in seeking solutions with various thoughts and policies being implemented. Solutions needed in self development activities that are fun but also educational character (Balraj Singh, 2019) by implementing various extracurricular activities, one of which is adolescents scientific paper activities for students in madrasah. Students are required to have the ability to find solutions to solve the problems they face. To get used to honing problem-solving skills by applying the scientific method and instilling religious values such as being honest in studying facts scientifically, this aims to make students accustomed to implementing honest character (Mustoip, 2018)

The change of moral erosion can be helped by the implementation of character education through the learning process, the cultural climate of the school, the involvement of the social environment, as well as extracurricular activities as an effort to build

character and identity through creativity and innovation. Character education produces students who are competent in science along with superior skills or abilities and have good character (Hamdani et al., 2022). The learning process of students experiences a level of concrete operational development, students can make decisions logically, for example operating information technology tools such as computers, mobile phones and so on (N. A. Rahman et al., 2022) by making a positive impact. The fact is that madrasah have not been able to implementation extracurricular activities for Adolescents scientific paper (Husamah et al., 2022) as a coaching process for students to produce scientific paper as well as awareness of the importance of the ability to think creatively, innovation and literacy skills because the lack of coaching makes students not used to done activities implementing the scientific method. The scientific method process teaches students to train themselves in researching and observing various problems and solving problems using the scientific method which includes the ability to think critically, creatively and innovatively in order to be able to adapt to the developments and demands of the times.

Although the evaluation of extracurricular activity programs has been widely evaluated, the use of extracurricular KIR based on religious character education needs to be investigated. Efforts to deal with the problems that have been described in facing the moral crisis and the demands of 21st century education, namely the need for evaluation results studies on KIR extracurricular activities related to religious values can be one way to answer various problems of moral crisis and the lack of maximum ability of students in scientific thinking and writing scientific papers with the use of scientific methods.

METHOD

This research analyze about discrepancy implementing extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper based on character education in State Madrasah Aliyah 5 Bogor. This research used (SetyaNingsih et al., 2021) Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM) processed in five stages, First, the design planning stage (goals, policies, activities and objectives), second, installation (program content, methods, mechanisms), third, process (activity process, data collection), fourth, product (final program achievement), fifth, comparison (compare results with goals or criteria).

Collection data done by observation, interviews and documentation studies. Observations are made to obtain an overview of behavior, interaction actions or other aspects to enrich the data. Interviews were conducted to obtain indepth information about the program based on the perceptions or opinions of the informants. Interviews were conducted with the head of the madrasah, deputy head of the madrasah for student affairs, activity supervisors, activity heads and parents. Documentation studies are done to examine and review documents related to policies, planning, implementation and activity reports as well as other supporting documents as data completeness. The process of collecting various data related to the desire to develop activities and correlating them with the terms of reference from interviews and document analysis, then analyzing them comprehensively in a measurable, systematic and planned manner so that results are obtained that the activities continue or are not adapted to the facts on the ground and evaluation standards.

This research uses an interactive analysis process (Miles dan Huberman) namely data reduction, loading data presentation, to drawing conclusions as a step in checking the level of validity data. The technique of

checking the validity data is carried out by conducting triangulation, namely the comparison of the results of observation data, documentation, and interviews. Data validity is the process of analyzing data with confidence regarding valid and accurate findings by applying methods to increase the degree of trust (data triangulation and relevant studies), transferability (transition to other situations), dependability (appropriateness and consistency in data collection, determination of concepts, interpretation, in drawing conclusions), and certainty (correctness between results and field data). The process of collecting data is carried out to produce theory, analyze data, determine and find data to be recapitulated in order to develop theory. In addition, data analysis used a transcript approach from previous research to follow up on the interview results in developing a theory in more detail.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study obtained results indicating that the process of implementing KIR activities is in accordance with evaluation standards. There are obstacles to the implementation of KIR activities, namely the management and development of KIR coaches and financing and infrastructure in supporting various KIR extracurricular activities at MAN 5 Bogor are not optimal. The results of research on the the implementation of extracurricular activities of adolescents scientific paper based on character education at State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 05 Bogor through the following stages.

Design Planning Stage

To design planning stage, program extracurricular activities of adolescents scientific paper in State Madrasah Aliyah 5 Bogor in general, the aim is to increase the creativity, experience, discipline, and fighting power of students in mastering and keeping pace with the development of science and

technology (IPTEK) to be able to compete in the globalization era. Besides that, aims extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper in State Madrasah Aliyah 5 Bogor encourage students to succeed and achieve in the field of research and making madrasah as religious educational institutions based research. The basis for implementing extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper at State Madrasah Aliyah 5 Bogor is based on the regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2014 that extracurricular activities are organized with the aim of optimally developing the potential talents, interests, abilities, personality, cooperation, and independence of students in order to support the achievement of national education goals. As an educational institution that integrates the learning process between general education and Islamic religious education, the implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper at State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 5 Bogor is also based on character education that upholds religious values, mutual cooperation, integrity, independence and nationalism.

Installation stage

Extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper aim to provide guidance in developing the potential and abilities of students in the realm of science and technology (IPTEK) based on character education. The basic foundation for forming a youth scientific work program is based on the vision and mission of State Madrasah Aliyah 5 Bogor, especially regarding points to increase non-academic achievements and the ability to master science and technology. Extracurricular activity guidelines contain criteria and systematics in designing extracurricular activity programs including rationale and general objectives, descriptions of each

extracurricular activity, management, funding and evaluation.

Adolescents scientific paper activities at State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 5 Bogor have general goals and specific objectives. The general aim is to increase creativity, experience, and discipline as well as the fighting power of students in mastering and keeping the development of science and technology as well as being able to compete in the era of globalization, while the specific objectives is to motivate students to play an active role in actualizing attitudes, processes, and making scientific products to increase creativity in the scientific field. Rational thinking on the implementing of extracurricular activities to adolescents scientific paper aims to develop science and technology with demands to improve the quality of human resources in madrasahs which are considered to have a large contribution in shaping the character of students. Extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper encourage students to have imagination, curiosity, and enthusiasm to discover new things. The process of this activity involves students actively in making observations, assessments, growing a sense of belonging and involvement in various activities.

The application extracurricular activities of adolescents scientific paper based on character education is carried out with internal and external designs. Internal activity design, focusing on organizational paper programs, cadre education and training, worked, attending scientific forums in various places outside of school and understanding technological developments. External design, provides opportunities for students to practice internal activities by participating in tiered competition activities. Internal and external design is managed by establishing an organizational structure such as advisors,

supervisors, chairmen, secretaries, treasurers and fields as needed.

As for the financing of extracurricular activities for youth scientific work based on character education, both internally and externally including tools and equipment facilitated by madrasah, comes from the Madrasah Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBM). To assess the level of success and achievement of extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper based on character education, carried out of monitoring and evaluation.

Process Stage

Extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper designed by the administrators together with the supervisor after consulting with advisors consisting of madrasah stakeholders. The implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper is flexible and routine activities implementing every weekend. Supporting capacity such as policies from madrasah stakeholders, facilities, infrastructure and other facilities for activities have been provided at the beginning of the learning year. As for the parties involved besides the coaches who come from educators, extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper also involve the school commi²⁰ and parents of students. Madrasah realize that the role of parents in supporting extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper is very important, in addition to providing motivation for students to be active in activities, helping with funding is a necessity. Collaboration between madrasah and parents (A. Rahman, 2020), environmental activities (Riana, Teti Berliani & Agau, 2020) encourage students to be motivated to successfully implementing activities.

Implementation extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper includes coaching and training on how to write

scientific papers in the form of papers, journals, essays, and proposals, implemented simple experimental exercises with appropriate titles and topics, as well as making scientific papers, making herbarium, conducting science book reviews, searching for research ideas through nature walks, making posters or portfolios of debates or discussions, making healthy parks, making eco prints, participating in joint exercises for extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper with other madrasah has been carried out well and even invited expert speakers on methods of writing and making scientific paper well.

Extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper also provide learning skills in making tools and products such as art paper from coconut fiber waste and antiseptic soap. However, extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper are still classified as developing processes in utilizing technology and management are still partial and the activeness of students in participating in these activities is not optimal As a result, there is no difference in ability and achievement between students who participate and those who do not participate in activities in the field of research and writing scientific papers. Therefore, it takes the role of stakeholders, coaches, parents, administrators of adolescents scientific paper activities to motivate other students as members to actively participate in activities so that targets can be achieved. Causes of barriers to extracurricular activities of adolescent scientific papers namely students who are members are not optimal and less responsive in utilizing the learning time to do research and write scientific papers from the real results of creativity and innovation and the active role of the coach in motivating students is not maximized.

The lack of maximum guidance on the implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper because there is

competition between extracurricular activities in madrasah in implementing activities, while the guidance is very minimal even though the implementation of management functions is carried out well. Extracurricular activities competition (Suyitno, 2021) become a reference for being able to manage and carry out coaching in order to produce a superior generation both academically and non academically to improve the quality of the madrasah itself. Implementation of management functions when they are not optimally controlled (Fashi Hatul Lisaniyah, 2020) in implementing extracurricular activities, the objectives of extracurricular activities cannot be achieved optimally as stated in the activity program planning.

The objective of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper based on character education to participate and win scientific paper competitions both at the local¹⁹ and national levels to develop the potential of students in the field of science and technology has not been achieved. Students have difficulty writing scientific papers because of the lack of²³ literacy of students in understanding the development of science and technology. Literacy skills (Novitasari et al., 2019) can be actively trained by increasing training and exercises including in writing scientific papers. Extracurricular activities for scientific papers are passive so that the literacy skills of students tend to be passive as a result, they have not yet reached structural and multidimensional levels in their literacy abilities.

Regarding financing in carrying out extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper using the madrasah income and expenditure budget for a period of one year. In addition, madrasah also seek funding for this activity by seeking funds from donors and related parties that are not binding. When the funding is deemed large enough, the madrasah coordinates and consults with the

school committee and parents to discuss financing if the budget is insufficient in carrying out activities such as financing for participating in competitions outside the area, parents are involved to participate in helping with the financing

Product Stage

Education process in madrasah implemented through curricular, extracurricular in balanced, correlated, harmonious and proportional manner in order to be able to realize students who are devoted to Allah SWT, intelligent, skilled, creative, and have strong attitudes, behaviors, mindsets, and personalities. The balance of the learning process between curricular and extracurricular programs illustrates the effective use of time in achieving educational goals. Every extracurricular activity should produce products that support the success of the madrasah. The implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper supports the success¹⁰ of madrasah in developing students' potential, talents, interests, abilities, cooperation, personality, and independence and creative thinking.

The process of implementing extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper produces products in accordance with the madrasah goals, such as achieving achievements in participating in adolescents scientific paper competitions at the district, provincial or national levels. One of the successes of the extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper at State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 05 Bogor was when they won the national level adolescents scientific paper in biology at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and took part in a youth scientific week in the national environmental field in Lombok.

The implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper

focuses on procedures for writing scientific papers, discussions, research, experiments, critical, systematic thinking to the discovery of new ideas that have a positive impact in order to cultivate the sharpness of reason to determine alternative solutions to a problem in life. Extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper produce students who are smart, creative, innovative, and able to solve problems scientifically. The experiments carried out can add insight and knowledge so that they are motivated to find and develop new ideas. The successful implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper is a differentiator for students (Rusmiaty & Sanjata, 2022) who participated and who did not participate in this activity. Students who take part in extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper have experience, new insights, skills, and knowledge that are not obtained during the learning process in class. The impact of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper, students have the ability to think critically, creatively, be open to problems, know how to deal with problems and solve them systematically.

Positive responses from extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper, students become more disciplined, responsible, know and protect nature better, prioritize thinking before acting, and are more motivated in learning, fun, add friendship, better socializing, and able to work well together. The impact of critical thinking, being creative, innovating, and being able to solve problems objectively forms the character of students to become wiser (Masruroh, 2021) specially related to the character and morals of students when decisions making. Students who have knowledge competence, have noble character and are sensitive to the development of science and technology are synergized with the mission of State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 5 Bogor which creates a generation that achieves

both cognitive and competence in the field of technology and information and is balanced with character education based on religious values. The implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper aims to create madrasah a based research. Extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper that excel in critical and creative thinking form a balance of students with academic competence and character education.

Synergy between understanding the development of science and technology with religious knowledge which forms the basis of the madrasah curricular form the thinking of students that every living thing (Yusuf Rendi Wibowo & Nur Hidayat, 2022) lived life by the will of Allah SWT and the behavior of creatures is limited by the conditions set. The Qur'an explains the synergy between science and behavior for example the process of creating the earth with noble character. The habit of doing research in extracurricular activities of adolescents scientific paper who think critically, honestly, objectively, have high curiosity, respect existing facts can shape the character of students understand religious values so that when developing science and technology scientifically based on religious values.

Students who take part in extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper become reliable in understanding science and technology, especially regarding digitization while also having good character. In accordance with the vision of the madrasah which fosters the creative spirit of madrasah residents in working and having morals towards madrasah digital. Implementation of youth scientific work extracurricular activities, Madrasah try to balance students who are able to paper and have noble character. Madrasah have (Inaku & Nur Iman, 2020) strategic in improving and producing quality graduates in terms of knowledge and character.

Implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper is one of the madrasah strategies to improve students' abilities to be creative and innovative in their papers. This activity is an effort to prevent or minimize students from falling into bad behavior because they are not wise enough to use social media (Fadhilah et al., 2021) results in moral and ethical erosion. This activity also provides alternative solutions for students to understand social problems such as juvenile delinquency (Karlina, 2020) impact bad behavior. The implementation of extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper is a place for students to develop their potential and talents, In addition to creating expertise, it also implements character education because its activities synergize scientific methods and attitudes with religious values, such as being honest about the facts found in the research process.

Education that focuses on cognitive alone is not enough to answer various educational challenges and problems, so character education is needed to form moral and civilized students (Mundzir, 2021). Moral education is as a form of thought based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah (Fakhrudin, 2021). Character education is considered very important in the era of moral crisis in today's students (Surawan et al., 2022). The implementation of character education in various methods carried out by each school should be habituated and supervised by related parties (Selamat et al., 2022). The independent curriculum itself strengthens characteristic, creative, and innovative educational changes to equip students to compete in the future with knowledge and character (Mazid et al., 2021).

Program Comparasion Stage

Implementation extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper, after the analysis found a gap between the process stage and the product stage. At the process stage,

even though planning has been well prepared, in its implementation there are some that have not been processed properly, namely, first, extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper are still classified as developing processes in utilizing technology and management are still partial and the activeness of students in participating in these activities is not optimal, second, extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper, namely students who are members are not optimal and less responsive in utilizing learning time to do research and write scientific papers from the results of creativity and innovation in a real way, third, the active role of coaches in motivating students is not maximized because there is competition between extracurricular activities in madrasah in implementing activities, while the coaches are very minimal even though the implementation of management functions is carried out well.

As for products, extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper have resulted in achievements, namely participating in nationallevel adolescents scientific paper competitions in biology at the Bandung Institute of Technology and participating in national-level adolescents science fairs in Lombok. In addition, extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper have also synergized between the process of understanding the development of science and technology with the application of character education, especially in indicators of the application of religious values as the basis for the madrasah curricular.

The gap between the process stage and the product stage needs to be corrected so that the implementation of extracurricular activities can be carried out properly from the first the design stage is based on Ministerial Regulations, the second installation stage describes activity planning to achieve goals, third, the activity implementation process

stage, the fourth product stage is expected as expected and fifth, the comparison program stage finds gaps, it should be done linearly so that gaps are not found when analyzing extracurricular activities for adolescents scientific paper.

CONCLUSION

Extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper in State Madrasah Aliyah (MAN) 05 Bogor implementation students outside of learning hours with the guidance of the coach. Extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper aims to increase the creativity, experience, discipline, and fighting power of students in mastering and balancing the development of science and technology based on character education to be able to compete in the era of globalization. This extracurricular activity is based on two principles, namely the active participation of students and fun. The activity program has been in the team through the coordination of the coach, but there is a lack of active participation of students in this activity.

Extracurricular activities adolescents scientific paper, the design is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2014 which contains guidelines for extracurricular activities, at the installation stage, programming has been carried out with internal and external designs, at the process stage management functions have been carried out even though they are maximal, at the product stage there are already exciting products with students participating in national level adolescents scientific paper week activities, the comparison stage, there is a gap between the process and the product stage, namely the implementation of activities that have not been maximized to produce quality products.

REFERENCES

- Amri, K., Riyantini, S., Hasri, S., & Sohiron, S. (2022). Strategi Pengembangan Mutu dan Akreditasi di Madrasah Dalam Menghadapi Revolusi 5.0. *Sustainable Jurnal Kajian Mutu Pendidikan*, 5(2), 172–182.
<https://doi.org/10.32923/kjmp.v5i2.2509>
- Angga, A., Abidin, Y., & Iskandar, S. (2022). Penerapan Pendidikan Karakter dengan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Keterampilan Abad 21. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 6(1), 1046–1054.
<https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v6i1.2084>
- Balraj Singh. (2019). Character education in the 21st century. *Journal of Social Studies (JSS)*, 15(1), 1–12.
<https://doi.org/10.21831/jss.v15i1.25226>
- Dewi, P. H. N., Sriasih, S. A. P., & Sudiana, I. N. (2019). Pengaruh Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Kelompok Ilmiah Remaja Terhadap Keterampilan Menulis Karya Ilmiah Siswa Kelas Xi Sma Negeri 1 Sawan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Undiksha*, 8(2).
<https://doi.org/10.23887/jjpbs.v8i2.20621>
- Dewi, E. R & Alam A.A.(2022). Transformation model for character education of students. *Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences*, 17(3), 798–8111
- Fadhilah, L., Hayati, E. N., & Bashori, K. (2021). Nomophobia di Kalangan Remaja. *Jurnal Diversita*, 7(1), 21–29.
<https://doi.org/10.31289/diversita.v7i1.4487>
- Fakhrudin. (2021). Social Morality Education in the Rejang's Culture of "Serambeak". *Jurnal Ta'dib*, 24(1), 135–148.
- Fashi Hatul Lisaniyah. (2020). Manajemen Ekstrakurikuler Karya Ilmiah Remaja. *Tadris: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam*, 13(2), 22–35.
<https://doi.org/10.51675/jt.v13i2.61>
- Fitria, US., Fachruddin A. & Nurika KD.

- (2020). The Implementation of Character Education Management in Madrasah. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 5(5), 3(2), 524–532. <https://journal.uii.ac.id/ajie/article/view/971>
- Hamdani, A. D., Nurhafsa, N., & Silvia, S. (2022). Inovasi Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Menciptakan Generasi Emas 2045. *JPG: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru*, 3(3), 170. <https://doi.org/10.32832/jpg.v3i3.7291>
- Hardiyanto, S., & Romadhona, E. S. (2018). Remaja dan Perilaku Menyimpang (Studi Kasus Remaja di Kota Padangsidempuan). *Jurnal Interaksi: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 2(1), 23–32. <http://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/interaksi/article/view/1785>
- Husamah, H., Rahardjanto, A., Hadi, S., & Lestari, N. (2022). Pendampingan dalam Pembinaan Kelompok Karya Ilmiah Remaja SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. *Sasambo: Jurnal Abdimas (Journal of Community Service)*, 4(3), 376–386. <https://doi.org/10.36312/sasambo.v4i3.796>
- Inaku, S., & Nur Iman, M. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Akhlaq. *Irfani*, 16(1), 69–81. <https://doi.org/10.30603/ir.v16i1.1402>
- Karlina, L. (2020). Fenomena Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Edukasi Nonformal*, 52, 147–158.
- Masruroh, S. (2021). Pengembangan Model Evaluasi Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Pembelajaran Di Sekolah. *HAWARI: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Dan Keagamaan Islam*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.35706/hw.v2i1.5342>
- Mazid, S., Futaqi, S., & Farikah. (2021). The Concept of “Freedom of Learning” in a Multicultural Education Perspective. *Jurnal Ta’ dib*, 24(1), 70–80.
- Muchson, M., Santoso, A., Kusumaningrum, I. K., & Rokhim, D. A. (2022). Aksiologi: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Program Pembinaan Intensif Guru Pembina dan Siswa Ekstrakurikuler KIR di SMP / MTs Kabupaten Malang. 6(2), 228–237.
- Mundzir, I. (2021). Implementation of Prosocial Education Through Experiential Learning in the Subject of Kemuhmadiyah. *Jurnal Ta’ dib*, 24(1), 121–134.
- Mustofa, Z., & Setiyowati, R. (2021). Pembentukan Karakter Pada Siswa Di Sekolah Berasrama Dalam Menghadapi Masalah Sosial. *Bhineka Tunggal Ika: Kajian Teori Dan Praktik Pendidikan PKn*, 8(1), 57–65. <https://doi.org/10.36706/jbti.v8i1.12479>
- Mustoip, S. (2018). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Sofyan Mustoip Muhammad Japar Zulela Ms 2018.
- Novitasari, M., Sutarna, Narimo, S., & Fathoni, A. (2019). Promoting Literacy Culture and Character Education to form High-Level Thinking Students in Elementary School. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 4(9), 404–409. <https://ijisrt.com/assets/upload/files/IJISR-T19SEP1277.pdf>
- Permana, T. I., & Fatmawati, D. (2019). Pendampingan Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Remaja untuk Meningkatkan Kreativitas dan Literasi. *International Journal of Community Service Learning*, 3(3), 101. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ijcsl.v3i3.20867>
- Peterson, A. (2020). Character education, the individual and the political. *Journal of Moral Education*, 49(2), 143–157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240.2019.1653270>
- Rahman, A., Zulkifli & Juanda. (2020). Ruang lingkup inovasi pendidikan karakter di sekolah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* 4, 179–191.
- Rianae, Teti Berliani, E. D., & Agau. (2020).

- Manajemen Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Kelompok Ilmiah Remaja (Kir) Di Sman 2 Palangka Raya. *Equity in Education Journal (EEJ)*. Efektif, Swasta Kota, D I Raya, Palangka, 2, 46–53. <https://e-journal.upr.ac.id/index.php/eej/article/view/2447/2221>
- Rusmiaty, & Sanjata, A. R. M. P. (2022). Pengaruh Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Pinrang. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Keguruan*, 2(2), 11–24.
- Selamat, K., Adripen, & Jamaluddin. (2022). Character Education: Comparison Analysis Between The Thinking of Ki Hajar Dewantara and Abdullah Nasih Ulwan. *Journal Ta'dib*, 25(2), 273–284.
- Setyaningsih, U., Mawardi, & Ismanto, B. (2021). Evaluasi Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) Pada SMP Negeri 6 Salatiga Menggunakan Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM). *Scholaria: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan*, 11(2), 140–153.
- Suyitno. (2021). Peningkatan Daya Saing Madrasah Melalui Optimalisasi Program Ekstrakurikuler. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*. 3(4), 1161–1169.
- Surawan, Syabrina, M., Bilad, C. Z. El, & Azmy, A. (2022). Implementation of Character Education at Madrasahs and Integrated Islamic Schools in Central Kalimantan. *Journal Ta'dib*, 25(1), 19–26.
- Surmana, S., Lestari, N. D., Valianti, R. M., Sasongko, R. N., Kristiawan, M., & Danim, S. (2022). The Implementation of Integrated Character Education Outcomes in Elementary Schools. *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11(03), 919. <https://doi.org/10.30868/ei.v11i03.2629>
- Wanto, D., & Jalwis, J. (2021). Character Education in Quran: Thematic Interpretation of QS Luqman: 12-19 and Its Relevance to Character Education by the National Ministry of Education. *AL QUDS : Jurnal Studi Alquran Dan Hadis*, 5(2), 755. <https://doi.org/10.29240/alquds.v5i2.2778>
- Yusuf Rendi Wibowo, & Nur Hidayat. (2022). Al-Qur'an & Hadits Sebagai Pedoman Pendidikan Karakter. *Bidayah: Studi Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, 13(8), 113–132. <https://doi.org/10.47498/bidayah.v13i1.1006>

Fetrimen 3

ORIGINALITY REPORT

7%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	educationalchallenges.org.ua Internet Source	1%
2	journal2.uad.ac.id Internet Source	1%
3	docplayer.info Internet Source	1%
4	journal.stkipsingkawang.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
5	Submitted to Universitas Bengkulu Student Paper	<1%
6	simakip.uhamka.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
7	www.inderscienceonline.com Internet Source	<1%
8	ejournal.unuja.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
9	Imam Mawardi, Arif Budi Raharjo, Abdul Gafar Olawale Fahm. "Teachers Strategies in Strengthening Character Education Based on	<1%

Islamic Values in Online Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic", Jurnal Tarbiyatuna, 2021

Publication

10

ejournal.uinsaizu.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

11

jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

12

mail.jurnal.yudharta.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

13

Astalini Astalini, Darmaji Darmaji, Dwi Agus Kurniawan, Miftahul Zannah Azzahra.

"Comparative analysis and student response relationships regarding the inquiry learning model on students' attitudes and character", AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan, 2022

Publication

<1 %

14

Deri Wanto, Jalwis Jalwis. "Character Education in Quran: Thematic Interpretation of QS Luqman: 12-19 and Its Relevance to Character Education by the National Ministry of Education", AL QUDS : Jurnal Studi Alquran dan Hadis, 2021

Publication

<1 %

15

Khusna Shilviana, Tasman Hamami. "Pengembangan Kegiatan Kokurikuler dan Ekstrakurikuler", PALAPA, 2020

Publication

<1 %

16

Lista Meria, Corry Yohana, Unggul Purwoheddi.
"Enhancing lecturer readiness to change: The
mediation role of work engagement", Cogent
Business & Management, 2023

Publication

<1 %

17

Nandang Rukanda, Sri Nurhayati.
"Educational Supervisors' Strategies in
Improving ECCE Principals' Managerial
Competence in the Digital Era: A Case Study",
Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia
Dini, 2023

Publication

<1 %

18

ejournal.uniramalang.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

19

ijisrt.com

Internet Source

<1 %

20

pustakailmu.id

Internet Source

<1 %

21

www.scilit.net

Internet Source

<1 %

22

Anggi Novita Rahmawati, Moh. Chairil
Asmawan. "Implementation of Character
Education through Accounting Learning in
Shaping Student Attitudes and Behavior in
Vocational High Schools", Scaffolding: Jurnal
Pendidikan Islam dan Multikulturalisme, 2023

Publication

<1 %

23

Deysti Trifena Tarusu, Mohamad Syarif Sumantri, Edwita Edwita, Vina Iasha, Bramianto Setiawan. "Student character establishment in mathematics learning in elementary school during coronavirus pandemic", *Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

24

repository.radenintan.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

25

Hetilanjar Hetilanjar. "Students' Perception of Religious Character Education Value in Novel "di Bawah Langit Yang Sama"", *AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

26

Meggy Novitasari, Sabar Narimo, Denisa Nurul Fajri, Aliifah Raisia. "Critical Thinking Skills Through Literacy and Numeration Oriented Mathematics Student Worksheet", *Jurnal Basicedu*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On