
Pencak Silat as character education for Generation Z

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Abstract

Pencak silat, a traditional Indonesian martial art, embodies educational values that foster character development and national identity. This study examines the role of pencak silat as a medium for character education among Generation Z in Pasirtanjung Village. The research employed a quantitative survey design involving 22 Generation Z participants actively engaged in pencak silat training. Data were collected using a Likert-scale questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS through validity, reliability, normality, linearity, and simple linear regression tests. The findings reveal that participation in pencak silat has a positive and significant influence on students' patriotic attitudes (Sig. = 0.048 < 0.05). The regression analysis shows that pencak silat accounts for 18.1% of the variance in the development of patriotic character, while the remaining variance is attributable to other educational and social factors, such as family background, peer influence, and school environment. These results indicate that pencak silat activities can serve as an effective cultural-based educational approach to strengthen character education and nationalism among young people.

Keywords

Character education, Generation Z, nationalism, patriotism, pencak silat

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Introduction

Indonesia is widely recognized as a multicultural nation with diverse ethnic groups, languages, religions, and cultural traditions. This diversity forms an essential component of the country's national identity and cultural heritage (Arisandi et al., 2022). Among Indonesia's rich cultural traditions is pencak silat, a traditional martial art practiced for centuries across the archipelago. Pencak silat is not only a physical discipline but also a cultural practice that reflects philosophical values, social norms, and moral teachings embedded in Indonesian society. In 2019, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) officially recognized pencak silat as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, highlighting its global cultural significance and its importance in preserving Indonesian cultural identity (Khairunnisa et al., 2024).

Beyond its role as a martial art, pencak silat offers important educational values that foster character development and social responsibility. Through structured training, practitioners are encouraged to develop discipline, respect, self-control, and perseverance. These values closely align with the goals of character education, which aim to foster ethical behavior, civic responsibility, and personal integrity among young people (Darmawan et al., 2023). In the Indonesian educational context, character education is considered a crucial component in preparing students to become responsible citizens who respect cultural heritage and contribute positively to society.

Preserving cultural heritage is also emphasized in the Indonesian national policy. Law No. 5 of 2017 concerning the Advancement of Culture highlights the need to safeguard and promote traditional cultural expressions, including traditional arts, customs, and sports. The law encourages efforts to protect, preserve, and develop cultural heritage as part of national identity and educational development (Atsar, 2017). Within this framework, pencak silat can serve not only as a cultural practice but also as an educational medium for instilling values related to nationalism, discipline, and social responsibility, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of cultural heritage and its significance in shaping national identity among the youth.

Developing a sense of patriotism and national identity among the younger generation has become increasingly important amid globalization. Patriotism refers to an individual's emotional attachment, loyalty, and commitment to their nation and its values. It involves respect for national symbols, appreciation for cultural traditions, and a willingness to contribute to the nation's progress and unity (Nur'ariyani et al., 2023). When these values are internalized, individuals are more likely to demonstrate civic responsibility and actively participate in maintaining social harmony and national development, which can include voting, volunteering, and engaging in community initiatives that promote the common good.

However, the rapid advancement of globalization and digital technology has significantly influenced the attitudes and cultural perspectives of young people, particularly Generation Z. Generation Z generally refers to individuals born between 1997 and 2012, who have grown up in a highly digitalized environment characterized by rapid technological development and global information exchange (Kamil & Laksmi, 2023). This generation is known for its strong familiarity with digital technologies, social media, and online communication platforms. While these technological advancements offer many opportunities for learning and creativity, they also expose young people to global cultural influences that

may weaken their attachment to local traditions and cultural identity (Kurniawaty & Widayatmo, 2024), potentially leading to a diminished understanding of their own cultural practices and values.

Exposure to global popular culture through digital media can sometimes lead young people to adopt foreign lifestyles and cultural values while neglecting local traditions, which can result in a diminished sense of belonging and identity within their own communities. If this trend continues, it may contribute to a gradual decline in awareness and appreciation of Indonesia's cultural heritage. Therefore, educational initiatives that integrate local cultural values are necessary to strengthen national identity and promote cultural preservation among younger generations (Putri et al., 2024). One possible approach is to integrate traditional cultural practices, such as pencak silat, into character education programs.

Pencak silat has the potential to serve as an effective medium for character education because it combines physical training with moral and cultural values. Through regular practice, students not only develop physical strength and discipline but also learn important social values such as respect, cooperation, and responsibility. In addition, pencak silat training often incorporates philosophical teachings that emphasize humility, self-control, and loyalty to the nation (Kholis, 2016). These elements make pencak silat a valuable educational tool for fostering character development and strengthening patriotic attitudes among young people.

Previous studies have shown that culturally grounded educational activities can foster character development and social awareness among students (Arisandi et al., 2022; Darmawan et al., 2023). However, empirical research examining the role of traditional martial arts in shaping patriotic attitudes among Generation Z remains limited, particularly at the community level. Most existing studies focus primarily on the historical or cultural aspects of pencak silat rather than its educational implications for character development. Therefore, this study aims to examine the role of pencak silat in character education among Generation Z in Pasirtanjung Village. Specifically, the study examines whether participation in pencak silat activities fosters patriotic attitudes among young people. By exploring the relationship between cultural practice and character formation, this research seeks to provide insights into how traditional cultural activities can support educational efforts to strengthen national identity and character development among the younger generation.

Literature Review

Pencak Silat as an Indonesian cultural heritage

Pencak silat is a traditional martial art originating from the Indonesian archipelago and represents an important element of Indonesia's cultural heritage. Historically, pencak silat developed from various local traditions and community practices across the archipelago. Although the exact origins of pencak silat are difficult to determine, historical evidence suggests that the practice dates to the pre-colonial period and has been transmitted across generations as part of local wisdom and community traditions (Khairunnisa et al., 2024). Beyond physical self-defense techniques, pencak silat incorporates philosophical teachings, ethical principles, and social values that reflect Indonesian society's cultural identity.

During the colonial period, pencak silat was sometimes restricted because it was perceived as a potential form of resistance against colonial authorities. Nevertheless, the practice was preserved within local communities, often presented as traditional performances

or cultural arts (Pratama & Trilaksana, 2018). Following Indonesia's independence in 1945, pencak silat gained wider recognition as an important national cultural asset. In recent decades, it has also gained international recognition through competitions, cultural performances, and martial arts exchanges. UNESCO's recognition of pencak silat as an Intangible Cultural Heritage further underscores its importance as a symbol of Indonesian cultural identity and heritage (Khairunnisa et al., 2024). Today, pencak silat functions not only as a martial art but also as a medium for cultural preservation, education, and character development. Through structured training and philosophical teachings, practitioners learn values such as discipline, respect, self-control, and perseverance. These values align closely with the goals of character education in contemporary educational contexts.

Pencak Silat schools and their educational values

The development of pencak silat in Indonesia has been supported by numerous martial arts schools (perguruan) that play an important role in preserving and transmitting its cultural and philosophical values. Each school contributes to the development of pencak silat through training, community activities, and educational programs that emphasize moral and cultural values. One of the largest and most influential schools is Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate (PSHT). This organization emphasizes values of brotherhood, solidarity, and mutual respect among its members regardless of social background, ethnicity, or religion. Ki Hajar Hardjo Oetomo founded the organization and has contributed significantly to the dissemination and preservation of pencak silat traditions across Indonesia (Anwar & Purwaningsih, 2024).

Another prominent organization is Pencak Silat Pagar Nusa, which was established within the Nahdlatul Ulama community. Pagar Nusa aims to preserve traditional martial arts while promoting religious and moral values. The organization emphasizes discipline, respect for tradition, and national commitment while encouraging the development of pencak silat as a cultural heritage (Setiawan, 2023).

Similarly, Tapak Suci, an autonomous organization affiliated with Muhammadiyah, integrates martial arts training with moral and religious education. Tapak Suci promotes the development of noble character, discipline, and spiritual awareness through structured martial arts practice (Nisa & Aji, 2021). Other organizations, such as Perisai Diri, Merpati Putih, and Cimande, also contribute to the development of pencak silat by preserving traditional techniques and philosophical teachings that emphasize personal discipline, social harmony, and cultural pride (Afandi & Trilaksana, 2023; Sya'bana et al., 2023; Widagda et al., 2022). Through these institutions, pencak silat is transmitted not only as a physical discipline but also as a cultural and educational practice that supports character development among young people.

Patriotism and national identity in character education

Patriotism refers to a deep sense of attachment, loyalty, and responsibility toward one's nation. It is reflected in attitudes that prioritize national unity, respect for cultural heritage, and a commitment to society's development (Nur'ariyani et al., 2023). In educational contexts, patriotism is often associated with character education because it encourages individuals to develop civic responsibility, cultural awareness, and respect for diversity.

Character education aims to cultivate moral values, ethical behavior, and social responsibility among learners. Within this framework, nationalism and patriotism are considered important values that foster the development of responsible, socially conscious citizens (Darmawan et al., 2023). Activities that involve cultural traditions can therefore serve as effective tools for strengthening character education by providing meaningful experiences that connect individuals to their cultural identity. Pencak silat is particularly relevant in this context because its training emphasizes values such as discipline, respect for elders, cooperation, perseverance, and loyalty to the nation. These values reflect the broader principles of Indonesian national ideology and foster civic character among young people (Arisandi et al., 2022). Consequently, integrating traditional cultural activities, such as pencak silat, into educational programs can strengthen national identity and cultivate patriotic attitudes.

Generation Z and the challenges of globalization

Generation Z refers to individuals born between approximately 1997 and 2012 who grew up in an era characterized by rapid technological advancement and global digital connectivity (Kamil & Laksmi, 2023). This generation is highly familiar with digital technologies, social media platforms, and online communication tools, which shape their learning styles, social interactions, and cultural exposure. While globalization and digital technology offer new opportunities for accessing information and creativity, they also expose young people to diverse global cultural influences. Exposure to global popular culture may lead some individuals to adopt foreign cultural values while becoming less connected to their local traditions and cultural heritage (Kurniawaty & Widayatmo, 2024). This phenomenon can potentially weaken national identity if not balanced with educational efforts that promote cultural awareness and appreciation, such as incorporating local traditions and values into school curricula.

Researchers have emphasized the importance of integrating local cultural values into educational programs to strengthen national identity among young people. Culturally based education can help students develop a stronger sense of belonging and responsibility toward their nation while fostering appreciation for cultural diversity (Putri et al., 2024). In this context, traditional practices such as pencak silat can serve as effective educational tools to promote cultural awareness and strengthen patriotic attitudes among Generation Z.

Pencak Silat as cultural education and nation building

The theoretical perspective on nationalism proposed by Anderson (1983) describes the nation as an “imagined community,” in which members feel a sense of shared identity and belonging despite not knowing one another personally. Cultural symbols, traditions, and shared historical experiences play a crucial role in building this collective identity. In the Indonesian context, traditional cultural practices such as pencak silat function as cultural symbols that strengthen national identity and collective solidarity (Muham & Jamaludin, 2025).

Through its philosophical teachings and cultural symbolism, pencak silat contributes to the construction of national identity by connecting individuals with their cultural heritage and historical traditions. Participation in pencak silat activities enables young people to engage directly with Indonesian cultural values while developing personal discipline, social

responsibility, and respect for diversity. Therefore, pencak silat can be understood not only as a martial art but also as an educational practice that supports character development and nation-building. By integrating cultural heritage into educational experiences, pencak silat can strengthen patriotic attitudes and foster a deeper appreciation of national identity among Generation Z.

Research Methodology

Research design

This study employed a quantitative research design using a survey method to examine the influence of participation in pencak silat activities on patriotic attitudes among Generation Z. Quantitative research allows researchers to analyze relationships between variables using measurable data and statistical analysis. According to [Ali et al. \(2022\)](#), quantitative research is conducted systematically and in a structured manner to test hypotheses and identify relationships among variables using statistical procedures. The survey approach was chosen because it enables researchers to collect participants' perceptions, attitudes, and experiences directly regarding Pencak Silat activities and patriotic values. Surveys are frequently employed in educational research to examine behavioral and attitudinal patterns within a specific population ([Agustian et al., 2019](#)).

Research site and participants

The study was conducted in Pasirtanjung Village, where local youth practice pencak silat. The study population consisted of Generation Z individuals residing in Pasirtanjung Village. Generation Z generally refers to individuals born between 1997 and 2012 who grew up in an environment shaped by digital technology and globalization ([Kamil & Laksmi, 2023](#)). The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling, which involves selecting participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives ([Wulandari & Efendi, 2022](#)). The criteria for participant selection were individuals belonging to Generation Z who actively participate in pencak silat training in the village. Based on these criteria, 22 respondents were selected as the research sample.

Research instrument

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire designed to measure two main variables: participation in pencak silat and patriotic attitudes. The questionnaire was developed using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Likert scales are widely used in social and educational research to measure respondents' attitudes, opinions, and perceptions toward phenomena ([Imron, 2019](#)). The instrument consisted of 30 statement items: 15 measuring participation in pencak silat activities and 15 measuring patriotic attitudes. Before data collection, the questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability to ensure it accurately measured the intended constructs.

Data collection procedure

Data collection was conducted by distributing questionnaires directly to respondents who met the established sampling criteria. Participants were asked to respond to each

statement based on their personal experiences and perceptions regarding their involvement in pencak silat activities and their attitudes toward patriotism. The use of questionnaires allowed the researcher to collect standardized data efficiently and ensured that all participants responded to the same set of questions. This method is particularly useful in quantitative studies where consistent and measurable responses are required for statistical analysis.

Data analysis

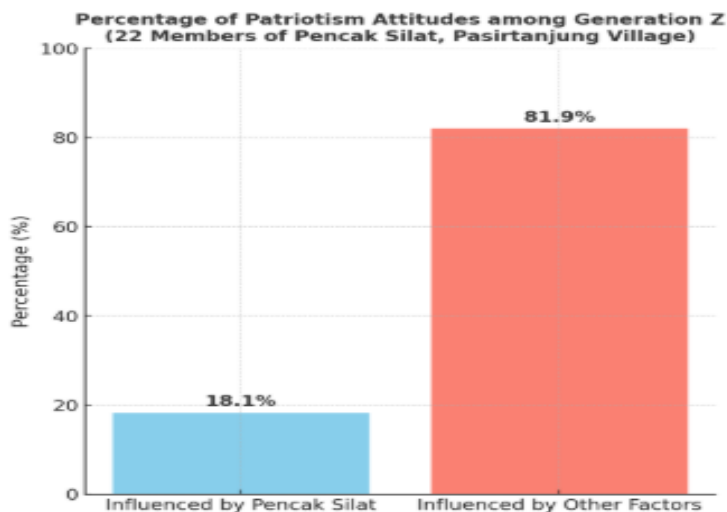
The collected data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26. The analysis process involved several statistical procedures to test the research hypothesis. First, validity and reliability tests were conducted to ensure that the questionnaire items accurately measured the research variables and produced consistent results. Second, normality and linearity tests were performed as prerequisite tests to determine whether the data met the assumptions required for regression analysis. After meeting these assumptions, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the influence of pencak silat participation (independent variable) on patriotic attitudes (dependent variable). Regression analysis is commonly used to evaluate the relationship between variables and determine the extent to which one variable influence another (Putra et al., 2022). Through this statistical analysis, the study aimed to identify whether participation in pencak silat activities significantly contributes to the development of patriotic attitudes among Generation Z.

Findings

Descriptive overview of patriotic attitudes

The bar chart illustrates the level of patriotism among the 22 Generation Z participants in the pencak silat community in Pasirtanjung Village. The results indicate that 18.1% of the variation in patriotic attitudes is associated with participation in pencak silat activities. At the same time, other factors, such as family upbringing, formal education, social environment, and media exposure, influence the remaining 81.9%.

Figure 1. *Distribution of patriotic attitudes among Generation Z*



This finding suggests that although pencak silat contributes to the development of patriotic attitudes, patriotism is also shaped by multiple social and educational influences. Nevertheless, the presence of a measurable contribution indicates that participation in cultural activities such as pencak silat can play a meaningful role in strengthening national values among young people.

Instrument testing results

Validity test

Instrument validity testing was conducted to determine whether the questionnaire items accurately measure the intended research variables. According to Imron (2019), an instrument is considered valid when each item effectively measures the construct being studied.

Table 1. *Validity test results*

Statement	Sig.	Description
Item 1 – Item 30	< 0.05	Valid

Based on the results in Table 1, all questionnaire items have p-values below 0.05, indicating that each item meets the validity criteria. Items 1–15 measure the pencak silat variable, while items 16–30 measure patriotic attitudes. Therefore, all items were deemed valid and suitable for use in the data analysis.

Reliability test

Reliability testing was conducted to determine the consistency of the research instrument. A reliable instrument produces consistent results when used repeatedly under similar conditions (Imron, 2019).

Table 2. *Reliability test for the pencak silat variable*

Cronbach's alpha	Cronbach's alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.874	0.884	15

The Cronbach's alpha value for the pencak silat variable is 0.874, indicating very high reliability, as it falls within the 0.80–1.00 range. This result demonstrates that the instrument used to measure participation in pencak silat activities is highly consistent.

Table 3. *Reliability test for the patriotic attitude variable*

Cronbach's alpha	Cronbach's alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.892	0.906	15

The Cronbach’s alpha value for the patriotic attitude variable is 0.892, indicating very high reliability. This means that the questionnaire items used to measure patriotic attitudes consistently capture the intended construct.

Assumption testing and normality test

Before conducting regression analysis, several prerequisite tests were performed to ensure that the data met the statistical assumptions. A normality test was conducted to determine whether the data for the research variables were normally distributed. This test is important because regression analysis requires normally distributed data.

Table 4. *Normality test results*

Variable	Shapiro-Wilk Sig.
Pencak Silat	0.108
Patriotic Attitude	0.080

The Shapiro–Wilk test results show significance values of 0.108 for the pencak silat variable and 0.080 for the patriotic attitude variable. Since both values are greater than 0.05, the data are considered normally distributed. Therefore, the dataset meets the assumption required for further regression analysis.

Linearity test

A linearity test was conducted to determine whether a linear relationship exists between the independent variable (pencak silat participation) and the dependent variable (patriotic attitudes).

Table 5. *Linearity test results*

Test	Sig.
Deviation from linearity	0.893

The deviation from linearity significance value of 0.893 is greater than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between the two variables is linear. This result confirms that linear regression analysis is appropriate for this study.

Regression analysis

Model summary

Simple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which participation in pencak silat activities influences patriotic attitudes among Generation Z.

Table 6. *Model summary*

R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error
0.425	0.181	0.140	8.180

The R value of 0.425 indicates a moderate positive relationship between participation in pencak silat and patriotic attitudes. Meanwhile, the R² value of 0.181 indicates that 18.1% of the variance in patriotic attitudes can be explained by participation in pencak silat activities. The remaining 81.9% is attributable to other variables not included in this study which can enhance their understanding of national identity and encourage active participation in community and civic life.

ANOVA test

The ANOVA test was conducted to determine whether the regression model significantly explains the relationship between the variables.

Table 7. *ANOVA results*

Model	F	Sig.
Regression	4.419	0.048

The ANOVA test shows a significance value of 0.048, which is less than the significance threshold of 0.05. This indicates that the regression model is statistically significant, meaning that participation in pencak silat has a significant effect on patriotic attitudes among Generation Z.

Regression coefficient

Table 8. *Regression coefficient results*

Variable	B	Beta	Sig.
Pencak Silat	0.443	0.425	0.048

The regression analysis shows that the pencak silat variable has a regression coefficient of 0.443 with a significance value of 0.048. Since the significance value is below 0.05, the relationship between participation in pencak silat and patriotic attitudes is statistically significant and positive.

This result indicates that higher participation in pencak silat activities is associated with stronger patriotic attitudes among Generation Z. In other words, increased engagement in traditional martial arts training strengthens feelings of national pride and love for the country.

Discussion

The influence of pencak silat on patriotic attitudes

The findings indicate that participation in pencak silat has a statistically significant positive influence on patriotic attitudes among Generation Z in Pasirtanjung Village. The regression analysis shows that pencak silat accounts for 18.1% of the variance in the development of patriotic attitudes. At the same time, the remaining variance is influenced by factors such as family background, educational environment, social interaction, and media exposure. Although the contribution is moderate, the statistical significance indicates that cultural practices such as pencak silat play a meaningful role in shaping national values among young people.

These findings suggest that a single factor does not form patriotism; rather, it emerges from a combination of educational, cultural, and social influences. Previous research also emphasizes that patriotic attitudes among youth are influenced by factors such as civic education, community participation, and cultural engagement (Putri et al., 2024). Therefore, pencak silat should be viewed as one of several educational mechanisms that support the development of national identity.

Pencak silat as a medium of character education

The favorable correlation between engagement in pencak silat and patriotic sentiments can be explained by the character-education principles inherent in traditional martial arts training. Pencak silat does not merely teach physical techniques but also emphasizes moral principles such as discipline, respect, perseverance, and responsibility. These values are closely aligned with the goals of character education, which aim to develop ethical behavior, civic responsibility, and national awareness among young people (Darmawan et al., 2023).

Through regular practice and interaction within martial arts communities, participants internalize these values and apply them in their daily lives. Culture-based activities, such as pencak silat, provide opportunities for people to learn by doing, helping them build self-discipline and a sense of social responsibility. Such learning experiences are particularly important in shaping positive character traits among adolescents (Arisandi et al., 2022), as they foster resilience, empathy, and teamwork, which are essential for their overall development.

Cultural participation and the formation of national identity

The findings of this study also demonstrate that participation in cultural practices, such as pencak silat, contributes to the formation of national identity among Generation Z. Cultural traditions function as significant social symbols that link individuals to their historical and cultural heritage. When young people actively participate in cultural activities, they develop a stronger sense of belonging and appreciation for their national culture.

This interpretation aligns with Anderson's concept of the nation as an "imagined community," in which shared cultural symbols and traditions strengthen collective identity among its members. Cultural practices such as pencak silat can therefore serve as symbolic representations of national culture, fostering solidarity and a sense of belonging among citizens (Muham & Jamaludin, 2025). By engaging in pencak silat training, Generation Z can experience these cultural values firsthand, fostering patriotic attitudes.

The relevance of pencak silat for Generation Z in the globalization era

The importance of cultural education through pencak silat becomes even more relevant when considering the characteristics of Generation Z, who grew up in an era dominated by digital technology and globalization. This generation is highly exposed to global cultural influences through social media and digital platforms, which may gradually reduce their attachment to local traditions and national identity (Kurniawaty & Widayatmo, 2024).

In this context, traditional cultural practices such as pencak silat can serve as an educational strategy to strengthen cultural awareness and national pride. Culture-based education enables young people to reconnect with their cultural roots while developing values such as discipline, cooperation, and respect for diversity. Research has shown that experiential learning through cultural activities fosters character development and civic awareness among youth (Kamil & Laksmi, 2023), which can enhance their understanding of national identity and encourage active participation in community and civic life.

Other factors influencing patriotic attitudes

Although pencak silat shows a significant influence on patriotic attitudes, the regression analysis indicates that other factors outside the scope of this study explain 81.9% of the variance in patriotic attitudes. These factors may include family socialization, formal education, peer influence, and media exposure.

Previous studies have highlighted the importance of educational institutions and family environments in shaping young people's national identity and civic values. Civic education programs, school activities, and community engagement initiatives can significantly influence the development of patriotism and national awareness (Putri et al., 2024). Therefore, efforts to strengthen patriotic attitudes among Generation Z should involve a holistic educational approach that integrates cultural activities, formal education, and family support.

Educational implications

The findings of this study suggest that pencak silat can serve as a culturally grounded educational approach to strengthen character education and patriotism among young people. Integrating traditional cultural activities into educational programs may help students develop a deeper understanding of their cultural identity and national values.

Schools, communities, and cultural organizations can collaborate to promote pencak silat activities as part of youth development programs. By encouraging participation in traditional cultural practices, educators and policymakers can support efforts to preserve cultural heritage while simultaneously fostering national pride and civic responsibility among younger generations.

Conclusion and Educational Implications

This study examined the influence of participation in pencak silat on patriotic attitudes among Generation Z in Pasirtanjung Village. The findings demonstrate that participation in pencak silat has a statistically significant positive influence on patriotic attitudes. The regression analysis shows a coefficient of 0.443 with a significance level of 0.048, indicating that involvement in pencak silat significantly contributes to the development of patriotic values among Generation Z. Furthermore, the R^2 value of 0.181 indicates that participation in pencak silat accounts for 18.1% of the variance in patriotic attitudes. In comparison, the remaining 81.9% is influenced by other factors, such as family upbringing, educational experiences, and social environments. These results suggest that, although pencak silat is not the sole factor shaping patriotic attitudes, it plays a meaningful role in fostering national identity among young people. Overall, the findings confirm that traditional cultural practices, such as pencak silat, can help strengthen patriotic attitudes by transmitting cultural values, discipline, respect, and a sense of national pride among Generation Z.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of integrating traditional cultural activities into character education programs. Pencak silat, as part of Indonesia's cultural heritage, not only promotes physical development but also instills important values such as discipline, responsibility, perseverance, and respect for national culture. Therefore, schools, communities, and cultural organizations should encourage greater participation by young people in pencak silat activities to strengthen character education and promote cultural awareness. By supporting the preservation and development of pencak silat among younger generations, educational institutions can foster national identity and cultivate a stronger sense of patriotism amid globalization. In addition, future research is recommended to explore other factors that influence patriotic attitudes among Generation Z, such as family socialization, civic education, and media exposure, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the formation of national identity among young people.

Disclosure Statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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