Analysis National Integration and Disintegration of Milennial Generation in Digital Era

Fidelia Kirana Eliyanti Hia[1], Nasya Eliora Lumban Tobing[2], Ni Kadek Amara Nofiandari[3], Tasya Apriyani Mustaqim[4], Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin[5]

[1,2,3,4,5] Universitas Airlangga

e-mail: fidelia.kirana.eliyanti-2021@feb.unair.ac.id[1], nasya.eliora.lumban-2021@feb.unair.ac.id[2], ni.kadek.amara-2021@feb.unair.ac.id[3], tasya.apriyani.mustaqim-2021@vokasi.unair.ac.id[4], moses.glorino@fib.unair.ac.id[5]

Abstract

Indonesia has a lot of diversity, namely ethnic, cultural, racial, and others. With so much diversity, there's a need for national integration or an effort to unite all the different elements that exist so that a country is not divided. The purpose of writing this article is to find out the importance of integration for a nation and what are the possibilities that can arise as a threat of disintegration, especially for millennial generation in digitalization era. This research was conducted using a literature review research method with a theoretical basis obtained from collecting articles and journals published from 2019-2021. The results obtained from this research are that technological developments in this digitalization era can fade or shift the noble values of Pancasila and easy access the internet can lead to the spread of hoaxes that can be an opportunity to divide Indonesia. This result also have limitations because they only take theories obtained from articles that have been collected and do not conduct direct surveys to the subjects studied. The millennial generation at this time needs to know and apply Pancasila values in daily life so that national integration can still be maintained.

Keywords: *Integration, Disintegration, Digital Era, Millennial Generation, Pancasila*

Abstrak

Indonesia memiliki banyak keragaman, yaitu suku, budaya, ras, dan lain-lain. Dengan keragaman yang begitu besar, diperlukan integrasi nasional atau upaya untuk menyatukan semua elemen yang berbeda yang ada agar suatu negara tidak terpecah belah.Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah untuk mengetahui pentingnya integrasi bagi suatu bangsa dan apa saja kemungkinan yang dapat muncul sebagai ancaman disintegrasi, khususnya bagi generasi milenial di era digitalisasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian literature review dengan landasan teori yang diperoleh dari pengumpulan artikel dan jurnal terbitan tahun 2019-2021. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini adalah perkembangan teknologi di era digitalisasi ini dapat memudarkan atau menggeser nilai-nilai luhur Pancasila dan kemudahan akses internet dapat memicu penyebaran hoax yang dapat menjadi peluang untuk memecah belah Indonesia. Hasil ini juga memiliki keterbatasan karena hanya mengambil teori-teori yang diperoleh dari artikel-artikel yang telah dikumpulkan dan tidak melakukan survei langsung kepada subjek yang diteliti. Generasi milenial saat ini perlu mengetahui dan menerapkan nilai-nilai Pancasila dalam kehidupan sehari-hari agar integrasi bangsa tetap terjaga.

Kata kunci: *Integrasi, Kehancuran, Era Digital, Generasi Milenial, Pancasila*

INTRODUCTION

National integration has the meaning of unification of a nation so that it becomes unified and whole. Our country Indonesia is famous for its diversity, starting from the local language, culture, ethnicity, and religion (Yunita 2021). This diversity that Indonesia has can be a tremendous advantage if the community and government can use it well, but this

diversity can also be a big threat for the country if national integration is not implemented properly in society. That's why all of Indonesian society needs to implement national integration.

Indonesia has an important state foundation named Pancasila (Suci et al. 2021). The name Pancasila is taken from the Sanskrit word *panca* that means five and *sila* which mean principle. These five principles are designed by Indonesian elders to create a healthy society (Budirahayu and Saud 2020). In Pancasila it is stated that the Indonesian society must unite, because it was unity that enabled Indonesia to gain its independence back in 1945 (Primadina 2019). If all Indonesian people can implement national integration as a whole and apply the values contained in Pancasila in their daily life, then Indonesia can become a strong country that won't be easily divided.

Since the day Indonesia declared its independence there have been so many threats of national disintegration that have emerged threatening the unity of Indonesia. Since Indonesia is such a beautiful country with a lot of amazing diversity, there have been a lot of parties that are trying to divide Indonesia. These parties not only came from outside Indonesia but also from within Indonesia. The occurrence of disintegration can have a very bad impact on the country. Indonesia has experienced various kinds of disintegration threats, some of which are: GAM (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka), West Irian conflict, East Timor riots, etcetera (Dawwas 2021). Indonesia managed to overcome those problems even though Indonesia ended up letting East Timor go.

We currently live in the digital era where technology is used in all fields. Those development of technology has made it easier for those who try to divide the nation to carry out their actions (Putri and Pandin 2019). These days, these perpetrators can easily spread news that leads to public opinion by uploading those news or hoaxes on social media platforms, and many people will be able to read those uploads they made. The rise of various threats of disintegration that have emerged at this time, like the emergence of groups that try to divide the nation using their religion prove the decline of Indonesian people's nationalism.

Therefore, Indonesian people need to be careful in accepting the change of this era and technology. The community also must hold fast to the root of our nation, Pancasila and the motto of our country, *Bhineka Tunggal Ika*. If we, Indonesian people, are able to practice the values contained in Pancasila and our motto, then the integration of the nation can be achieved so that Indonesia can become a strong nation and able to avoid various forms of disintegration (Terakreditasi 2019).

The specific purpose of this research is to find out how big the role of community nationalism is to achieve national integration in this digital era. As students we hope to be able to influence the community around us to implement the values of Pancasila so that people's nationalism arises as a whole and national integration can be implemented (Terhadap and Nasional 2019). From the research the authors determine a few research questions, first is the level of awareness of the Indonesian people high enough on the importance of national integration? And the second one is what can be done to increase public awareness of the importance of national integration in Indonesia?

METHOD

The method used is literature review, literature review work is a systematic, explicit and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and synthesizing research and ideas that have been generated by researchers and practitioners (Noviningtyas and Pandin 2021). By collecting articles related to the discussion, the nature of this research uses a qualitative descriptive literature study method with the topics to be discussed, namely identity and nationalism in the digital era. Integrating findings and perspectives from various empirical sources, libraries can answer research questions, and researchers make summaries with research results.

In addition to making summaries, researchers also conduct in-depth and critical analyzes of the journals found (Hidayat and Pandin 2021). The first step the author did was to look for journals that match the topic of the research discussion. Furthermore, the author

reads and understands the contents of the journal and then notes the important parts. Then discuss and analyze the important points and make conclusions on the results of the journal analysis. This was done in other journal findings. Journals selected for research published in 2020-2021 with the theme of millennial nationalism.

In addition, the authors also make a summary of the journals they research. Qualitative methods are used to analyze data which is a source needed in the research process so that conclusions can be drawn on the research (Prasetio 2021). Qualitative methods are used in research to display social events among students, students and society, in collecting data the researchers choose which ones are important and match what we are discussing.

Researchers took objects from journals related to student attitudes about nationalism and nationalism and the fading of these attitudes from various aspects. In addition, there are things that can affect the division in this digital age. In addition to being related to the theme, some of the articles that we will use are also part of the Airlangga University academic community.

This section should provide sufficient details of the experiment, simulation, statistical test or analysis carried out to generate the results so that the method can be repeated by another researcher.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Articles are searched through Google Scientist and the Airlangga University repository. Researchers make important points in the journal of their findings and draw conclusions in the journals obtained by researchers. From the journals that researchers can conclude that this digital era is very influential with a sense of nationalism, especially for millennials today who are very lacking in nationalism and citizenship education, which can fade the sense of love for the homeland. Millennials are now less concerned about the environment and are easily provoked by conflicts on social media that can create divisions and the importance of civic character education and nationalism that can foster a sense of love for the homeland (Effendi and Dewi 2021). Character education can be done anywhere and anytime.

In addition, the millennial generation must also have good and correct social media ethics so that divisions and conflicts cannot occur in society that harm the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation (Anif Istianah, Sukron Mazid, Sholihun Hakim 2021). The search results use the literature review method. Ten journal articles with a timeframe of 2020-2021. and including several journals from the Airlangga University civitas.

Table 1. The Result from Journals

No	Author of the Journal (Year) and Title of the	Journal of the	Study Result
1	Rima Eka Putri, Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin (2021) "Analizing The Importance of Character Education for Millennial Generations in The Digital Era".	In this digital age, the younger generation is expected to make more use of positive things. Because with the development of this technology can threaten the character of the younger generation.	The rapid development of technology greatly affects the character of the millennial generation. So, in this digital era requires character education both in the school environment and in the family and can be applied in everyday life. (Putri and Pandin 2021)
2	Hafnidar Hafnidar, Maya Karina, Cut	As a young generation must instill and develop	There are various aspects of measuring

	Meurah Hadiah (2021) "Pengembangan Alat Ukur Sikap Nasionalisme pada Mahasiswa".	attitudes that lead to nationalism.	the attitude of nationalism in students. Such as tolerance, mutual respect, love of culture, responsibility, and being willing to sacrifice for the common good. (Hafnidar Hafnidar, Maya Karina, and Cut Meurah Hadiah 2021)
3	Budiono, B. (2021). "Urgensi Pendidikan Multikultural Dalam Pengembangan Nasionalisme Indonesia".	As a young generation must instill and develop attitudes that lead to nationalism.	Multicultural education is very useful for fostering tolerance and respect for one another. Through multicultural education, it is expected to be able to face various conflicts that can divide society. (Budiono 2021)
4	Sab Fitri Nur Hayati, Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin (2021) "Analyzing Millennial Generation Awareness on Nationalism During Covid-19 Pandemic".	In today's digital age is very fast to spread the news, but not a few hoax news spread. So as the younger generation do not easily believe the hoax news that can cause division.	During this pandemic, these problems are like hoaxes. Therefore, the government needs to make efforts to overcome it, such as requiring character from the start. (Peer-reviewed 2021)
5	Wahidah R. Bulan, Eni Saeni, dan Hermina Manihuruk (2020) "New normal and the the challenge of planting the values of nationalism in students".	Today many young generations are less responsible for nationalism and unity. Strive by doing community service that is able to increase the attitude of nationalism.	The current pandemic raises many problems in various aspects, especially the sense of nationalism among students. By holding community service, it is able to instill a sense of nationalism in both students and the surrounding community. (Bulan, Saeni, and Manihuruk n.d.)
6	Dinda Marta Almas Zakirah (2020) "Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Membentuk Identitas Diri Mahasiswa Universitas Airlangga Surabaya".	The use of social media in a positive way among students is able to help teaching and learning activities.	Airlangga students admit that they build their self-image through social media, namely Instagram because they want to be recognized by the public. (Zakirah 2020)
7	Bernadetha Nadeak, Citra Puspa Juwita,	Currently, many people have social media,	Students use social media as a means of

	Elferida Sormin, dan Lamhot Naibaho (2020) "Hubungan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Mahasiswa Dengan *Penggunaan Media Sosial Terhadap Capaian Pembelajaran Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19*".	especially students. Many students admit to having social media in order to be recognized by the public. And it has a very good impact on the advancement of learning and work information.	positive online learning. Making it easier for students to find information can foster motivation to learn and control ethical attitudes and actions. (Nadeak et al. 2020)
8	Sukatin, Alfin Ma'ruf, Delima Mardani Putri, Dian Giawi Karomah dan Imraatun Hania (2021) "Urgensi Pendidikan Karakter Bagi Remaja Di Era Digital".	Character education in the younger generation is very important in order to create a sense of nationalism. Character education can be obtained from various aspects of the surrounding environment.	In this digital era, the role of family, teachers and the environment is very important to strengthen the character of the nation's generation who cares about responsibility and has a high sense of nationalism. (D. M. Putri et al. 2021)
9	Zihan Suryani dan Dinie Anggraeni Dewi (2021) "Implementasi Pancasila Dalam Menghadapi Masalah Rasisme Dan Diskriminasi".	Cultivate an attitude of tolerance and unity that can deny racism.	Indonesia is a country that has various tribes, ethnicities, and religions. These differences often create problems that can divide the union. This can be overcome by living in harmony and tolerance and respecting these differences. (Suryani and Dewi 2021)
10	Yunita Rahayu Kurniawati (2020) "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Atas Penyebaran Berita Bohong (Hoax) Di Media Sosial".	Spreading news that is not necessarily true and can cause problems to the point of division is strictly prohibited. This has serious consequences and requires criminal responsibility for spreading false news.	In this digital era, it is very easy to see someone's digital footprint. There are not a few people who spread hoax news that can divide the nation. Because all the information that has been shared must be accounted for. (Kurniawati 2020)

National Integration in The Era of Digitalization

National integration is a manifestation of a mutually agreed national ideology (Saputra, 2019). Through the Pancasila ideology, Indonesia, which has many differences or diversity, can remain united. This is because the values of Pancasila are applied in the life of society, nation, and state.

Pancasila is the basis of the state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, so Pancasila must be implemented. Pancasila must be placed appropriately and proportionally as the basis of the state, and then practiced in all aspects of life, including the millennial generation as the nation's successor who is the main pillar of the nation's fate in the future (Safitri & Dewi, 2021).

At this time, the embodiment of the nation's ideology has changed along with the times, namely the era of digitalization (Sebayang, 2019). The digital era is dominating the world, especially the millennial generation. The millennial generation and even the public, are competing to be at the forefront of digital technology.

The current trend has led to dependence by technology. Everything seems to have to be done, when in fact it is not really important even just a mere pleasure. There are always things that are shared on social media to be more up to date, so that teenagers seem to have their own world when holding their gadgets. This digital revolution has changed a person's perspective in living a very sophisticated life.

In the era of digitalization, the use of the internet and social media is very useful in everyday life (Di & Malaka, 2020). This is proven by the high number of internet users in the world because many millennials are able to master various kinds of applications. A technology makes big changes for the whole world, ranging from helping make things easier to creating problems for not being able to use these increasingly sophisticated digital facilities properly and correctly (Hendri & Firdaus, 2021).

Therefore, with the development of digital media technology, we must maintain the existence of local culture and national character in the midst of digitalization, by formulating several strategies and steps to strengthen and maintain identity in realizing national integration. In this case, as millennials, we need to maintain nationalism and maintain the dignity of Indonesia with the various threats that exist (Pratiwi & Asyarotin, 2019).

The following are some of the driving factors for national integration in Indonesia: (1) There is a common historical background; (2) Have the same goal; (3) Sense of love for the homeland; (4) The existence of Pancasila ideology.

The efforts to maintain national integration in the digitalization era, namely: (1) Don't interfere in other people's business; (2) Good words or comments in using social media; (3) Not being racist; (4) Does not apply arbitrarily; (5) Be careful when uploading something.

National Disintegration in The Era of Digitalization

In the era of digitalization, the progress of digital media is currently very fast and out of control (Wisesa & Glorino Pandin, 2021). Social media is very closely related and is an inseparable element in the development of digital technology. Social media is a place for us to discuss, express opinions or thoughts, a medium of communication, and a source of fast knowledge (S. Putri et al., 2021). The existence of social media makes it easier for users or the public to participate, share, and create various creativity virtually. It is undeniable that social media has a great influence in one's life. A person who starts small can become big in an instant with the help of social media or even vice versa (Nadhira Meizahra, Tia Ivanka Wardani, 2019).

Behind the various positive benefits, the emergence of social media in the era of digitalization has created a new problem known as cybercrime (Fadilah & Pandin, 2021). Cybercrime is any illegal activity used by irresponsible users or criminals by using computer network information system technology that directly attacks the victim's information system technology.

Referring to the large number of social media users in Indonesia, cybercrime actors can use it to threaten the integrity and unity of the nation. There have been many victims of cybercrime perpetrators and this needs attention because it causes various losses, ranging from wrong mindsets in users or the public, financial chaos, and even damaging mental health (Suryaningsih, 2020). It takes a critical, democratic, and constructive mindset in society so that it is not easily provoked by all criminal acts on social media.

Types of cyber activities that often occur, namely: (1) Illegal content. Illegal content is information and/or electronic documents that contain content that violates decency, insults or defamation, and extortion or threats (Fitriani & Pakpahan, 2020). The most popular example is in the field of pornography or cyber porn. This will have an impact on the mentality of the younger generation of children nation; (2) Carding. Carding is the act of stealing someone else's credit card for use in online trading transactions (Habibi & Liviani, 2020). Carding is part of cyber fraud, which is a kind of the crime of manipulating financial information with the aim of making profits as much as possible. This will harm economic actors, namely consumers because the goods never reach the hands of the buyer, while the money they give already logged in to the seller's account; (3) Hacking and cracking. Hackers are people who have a strong desire to know or study a computer system in detail and how to improve capabilities. While a cracker is a person who infiltrates into other people's systems with the aim of fulfilling personal interests as well as groups with economic and other pretexts or limited to personal pleasure. This matter will harm social media users because the personal data listed is taken without to their knowledge; (4) Gambling. Gambling is betting on purpose, namely risking a value or something that is considered valuable, by being aware of the risks and certain expectations on game events, matches, competitions and events that have no / uncertain outcome. Gambling in cyberspace can trigger other crimes such as drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, and others. This will cause public unrest and social problems because of the large number of people who commit social deviations; (5) Cyber terrorism. Cyber terrorism is an act that threatens the government or citizens countries, including cracking into government or military sites. Sometimes political activist (political hackers) made a dangerous breakthrough in cyberspace, namely the destruction of against various websites for self-campaign or program its importance. This will cause chaos in the government or public.

To prevent the division of the nation, as a millennial generation who loves the homeland, it is necessary to take real action in dealing with these threats or problems. As for the prevention efforts that we can do to avoid such disintegration, namely: (1) Do not use pirated software; (2) Install the latest software; (3) Always have a vigilant attitude; (4) Don't carelessly share personal info; (5) Not immediately tempted when there is an attractive offer; (6) Reporting to the authorities (Putra Yasa, 2019).

The Reality Faced by The Millennial Generation

Indonesia is not spared from globalization and the rapid development of information technology and brings changes to its society (Paramestri & Pandin, 2021). Various groups and almost every age in Indonesian society own and use social media, especially the millennial generation as the nation's successor.

Social media is a medium designed to expand human social interaction using the internet and digital technology. Various facilities and benefits can be used properly and efficiently. Not a few people who want to learn more about the available digital technology.

However, the application of Pancasila values must be applied in various activities including interacting on social media (Maharani & Pandin, 2021). Pancasila contains various moral and ethical values in interacting with fellow individuals such as tolerance, courtesy, honesty, and other good practices.

Pancasila has a role and function, namely Pancasila is the result of thought and reflection of the Indonesian nation. The thoughts contain about ideals, future, life, and life principles. In addition, Pancasila also acts as a means of unifying the community and also acts as a keeper of national unity and integrity. And in the end, in this increasingly complex society, Pancasila plays a role as social control. When the values of Pancasila are not applied in activities on social media, it will lead to misunderstandings and lead to the disintegration of the nation because no one is in control (Novianty & Pandin, 2019).

Unfortunately, the implementation of Pancasila is not that easy to do in a free and wide virtual world (Hartono, 2020). This is evidenced in a survey conducted by Microsoft through the Digital Civility Index (DGI) 2020 in Indonesia which shows that the politeness of

Indonesian netizens is getting worse and the level of hoaxes, fraud, hate speech, and discrimination is increasing. From the survey results, it can be concluded that the implementation of Pancasila for millennials tends to be forgotten or even considered useless when interacting on social media.

It should be realized that Pancasila is not just a memorized sentence, but a source of guidelines for living life, where the practice of Pancasila itself is carried out in order to maintain national integration as a form of love for the homeland.

The millennial generation must have awareness of the importance of national integration to maintain peace and national unity, such as by not spreading hoaxes, hate speech, and discrimination on social media (Zulfikar & Permady, 2021). In addition, screening and checking the information obtained is also very necessary to minimize the spread of hoaxes on social media. The millennial generation on social media should not remain silent if there are hoaxes that are spread, straightening out lies is important so that there is no hoax news so that it can prevent commotion.

CONCLUSION

Pancasila is the basis of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as well as the state ideology which is the basis for the administration of the state. The meaning of Pancasila as a state ideology broadly is the vision or direction of the life of the nation and state in Indonesia. The vision is the realization of a life that upholds divinity, human values, unity, democracy, and justice. As an ideology, Pancasila can be used to face and live an era that is constantly evolving according to circumstances without changing its basic values.

Currently the world, especially Indonesia, is entering the era of digitalization. The digital era is an era where internet applications exist in all fields, this requires people of all ages, especially the millennial generation, to be literate in technological science. So, we as millennials must use social media as a means of socializing and communicating behavior that is in accordance with the values of Pancasila, and we must also eradicate intolerant thoughts with the values of Pancasila so that Pancasila as the basis and ideology of the state remains alive in Indonesian society.

Unfortunately, as the most social media users, the millennial generation has not practiced or implemented Pancasila in their activities in the digital world. There are still many irresponsible users in using social media and this needs to be a public concern so that it can be prevented and overcome. Through Pancasila and civic education, increasing a sense of state defense and nationalism, and using social media by being critical of the information or news received, the millennial generation can have an awareness of the importance of practicing Pancasila in the realization of national integration.

In the manufacturing process, the results of this study also have limitations because they only take theories obtained from articles that have been collected and do not conduct direct surveys to the subjects studied.

In the future, the public, especially the millennial generation, can be more careful and selective in using social media to maintain the integration of the Indonesian nation in the digital era. Be a smart millennial generation who can use technology for good things and can be useful for yourself, others, the environment, and for the Indonesian nation.

REFERENCES

Anif Istianah, Sukron Mazid, Sholihun Hakim, Rini Puji Susanti. 2021. "'Integrasi Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Untuk Membangun Karakter Pelajar Pancasila Di Lingkungan Kampus.'" *Gatra Nusantara* 19 No.1(Jurnal Politik, Hukum, Sosial Budaya dan Pendidikan):59–68.

Budiono, Budiono. 2021. "Urgensi Pendidikan Multikultural Dalam Pengembangan Nasionalisme Indonesia." *Jurnal Civic Hukum* 6(1):79–89.

Budirahayu, Tuti, and Muhammad Saud. 2020. "The Promotion of Multicultural Education in Schools: A Study of Teaching Multidisciplinary Courses in Indonesian Schools." *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change* 13(3):36–47.

Bulan, Wahidah R., Eni Saeni, and Hermina Manihuruk. n.d. "New Normal Dan Tantangan

Penanaman Nasionalisme Pada Pelajar New Normal and the the Challenge of Planting the Values of Nationalism in Students Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika , Margonda Depok Melakukan Manajemen Sekolah Berbasis Karakter (MSBK) Yan." 278–86.

Dawwas, Rizal. 2021. "Upaya Penanggulangan Disintegrasi Nasional Dalam Menjaga Persatuan Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum* 1(1):20–26.

Di, Trafficking, and Selat Malaka. 2020. "Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations (PADJIR) UPAYA INDONESIA DALAM." 1(3):311–32. doi: 10.24198/padjir.v1i3.26246.

Effendi, Fina Puspa, and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi. 2021. "Generasi Milenial Berpancasila Di Media Sosial." *Journal Civics & Social Studies* 5(1):116–24. doi: 10.31980/civicos.v5i1.1051.

Fadilah, Nurul, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2021. "Building Millennials Generation Character Through Civic Education to Face the Era of Globalization." (June). doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0222.v1.

Fitriani, Yuni, and Roida Pakpahan. 2020. "Analisa Penyalahgunaan Media Sosial Untuk Penyebaran Cybercrime Di Dunia Maya Atau Cyberspace." *Cakrawala-Jurnal Humaniora* 20(1):21–27.

Habibi, Miftakhur Rokhman, and Isnatul Liviani. 2020. "Kejahatan Teknologi Informasi (Cyber Crime) Dan Penanggulangannya Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia." *Al-Qanun: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pembaharuan Hukum Islam* 23(2):400–426.

Hafnidar Hafnidar, Maya Karina, and Cut Meurah Hadiah. 2021. "Pengembangan Alat Ukur Sikap Nasionalisme Pada Mahasiswa." *Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi* 12(1):43–51. doi: 10.29080/jpp.v12i1.528.

Hartono, Dwi. 2020. "Fenomena Kesadaran Bela Negara Di Era Digital Dalam Perspektif Ketahanan Nasional." *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas RI* 8(1):19.

Hendri, Hendri Irawan, and Krisbaya Bayu Firdaus. 2021. "Resiliensi Pancasila Di Era Disrupsi: Dilematis Media Sosial Dalam Menjawab Tantangan Isu Intoleransi." *Jurnal Paris Langkis* 1(2):36–47.

Hidayat, Feren Alia, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2021. "Pancasila Identity Among Millennial Generation in the Globalization Era." *Preprints* (June).

Kurniawati, Yunita Rahayu. 2020. "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Atas Penyebaran Berita Bohong (Hoax) Di Media Sosial." *Dinamika, Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum* 26(4):422–37.

Maharani, Dewi Indah, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandib Pandin. 2021. "Analyzing Pancasila Characters in the Life of the 21st Young Generation." *Preprints* (June):1–12. doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0216.v1.

Nadeak, Bernadetha, Citra Puspa Juwita, Elferida Sormin, and Lamhot Naibaho. 2020. "Hubungan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Mahasiswa Dengan Penggunaan Media Sosial Terhadap Capaian Pembelajaran Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19." *Jurnal Konseling Dan Pendidikan* 8(2):98. doi: 10.29210/146600.

Nadhira Meizahra, Tia Ivanka Wardani, Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2019. "Analysis of Public Opinion on Fake Information during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Literature Review Nadhira." *Concept and Communication* null(23):301–16. doi: 10.20944/preprints202104.0778.v1.

Novianty, Dewita Untari, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2019. "Analyzing How Millennial Generation Implement Pancasila Value in Modern Era." *Preprints* 3(2):58–66. doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0331.v1.

Noviningtyas, Indhi Nur, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2021. "The Transformation of Education in Indonesia from the Colonial Era to the Digital Era Is Reviewed from a Historical Perspective." *Angewandte Chemie International Edition, 6(11), 951–952.* Juni(June):1–22. doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0329.v1.

Paramestri, Nabila Vidi, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2021. "Lack of Implementation of Pancasila Values in the Era of Globalization." (June). doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0381.v1.

Peer-reviewed, N. O. T. 2021. "1 , 2 2." (June). doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0336.v1.

Prasetio, D. E. 2021. "Milea (Milenialisasi Pancasila): Strategi Digitalisasi Dalam

Meningkatkan Integrasi Bangsa Di Era Pandemi Covid-19." *Researchgate.Net* (May).

Pratiwi, Anggi, and Eflinnida Nurul Komaril Asyarotin. 2019. "Implementasi Literasi Budaya Dan Kewargaan Sebagai Solusi Disinformasi Pada Generasi Millennial Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan* 7(1):65–80. doi: 10.24198/jkip.v7i1.20066.

Primadina, Nova. 2019. "Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga." *Toleransi Masyarakat Beda Agama* 30(28):5053156.

Putra Yasa, I. Wayan. 2019. "Meboya Kesadaran Kritis Anti-Hoax Untuk Integrasi Bangsa." *Jurnal Kajian Ruang Sosial-Budaya* 3(2):51–63. doi: 10.21776/ub.sosiologi.jkrsb.2019.003.2.05.

Putri, Delima Mardani, Imraatun Hania, Sukatin, Alfin Ma'ruf, and Dian Giawi Karomah. 2021. "Urgensi Pendidikan Karakter Bagi Remaja Di Era Digital." 1(September).

Putri, Gabriella, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2019. "The Urgency Of Pancasila Values As A Form Of Millennial Generation Characther Education." *Preprints* 3(2):58–66. doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0301.v1.

Putri, Rima Eka, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. 2021. "Analizing The Importance of Character Education for Millennial Generations in The Digital Era." *Preprints* (June). doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0348.v1.

Putri, Stefanny, Anastasia Meliana, Celine Marcella, Tiara Tessa Graciela, Ivana Abigail, Leonardus Brandon, and Andrew. 2021. "Penyalahgunaan Media Sosial Dan Ancamannya Bagi Disintegrasi Nasional Bangsa Indonesia." *Jurnal Komunikasi* 1(1):1–31.

Safitri, Andriani, and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi. 2021. "Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Sebagai Pedoman Generasi Milenial Dalam Bersikap Di Media Sosial." *Penelitian Ini Ditulis Untuk Mengetahui Pentingnya Implementasi Pancasila Dalam Berkehidupan Di Tengah Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Komunikasi Termasuk Berinteraksi Di Media Sosial. Generasi Milenial Di Indonesia Sebagai Pengguna Media Sosial Terbesar* 3(1):78–87.

Saputra, Inggar. 2019. "Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Dalam Pembelajaran Pancasila Untuk Generasi Milenial Di Perguruan Tinggi." *Sol Justisio : Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 1(1):33–41.

Sebayang, Ema Regita Br. 2019. "Identitas Nasional Di Era Digital." *Rangkiang : Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat UP3M STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat* 1(2):107–10.

Suci, Novi, Dinarti Dinie, Anggraeni Dewi, and Yayang Furi. 2021. "Meningkatkan Integrasi Nasional Melalui Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Bhinneka Tunggal Ika." 5:7890–99.

Suryani, Zihan, and Dinie Anggraenie Dewi. 2021. "Implementasi Pancasila Dalam Menghadapi Masalah Rasisme Dan Diskriminasi." *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* 5(1):192–200.

Suryaningsih, Anis. 2020. "Strategi Penguatan Civic Literasi Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Hoax Pada Masa Pendemi Covid-19." *PKn Progresif: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Kewarganegaraan* 15(1):48. doi: 10.20961/pknp.v15i1.44900.

Terakreditasi, A. 2019. "Narration and Discourse of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika in Indonesian Revised History Textbook: A History Didactics Approach." *Paramita: Historical Studies Journal* 29(1):18–27. doi: 10.15294/paramita.v29i1.15311.

Terhadap, Ancaman, and Integrasi Nasional. 2019. "Upaya Meningkatkan Prestasi Belajar Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Materi Mewaspadai Ancaman Terhadap Integrasi Nasional Melalui Penerapan Metode Contextual Teaching Learning (CTL) Pada Siswa Kelas XI-IS3 SMA Negeri 11 Banda Aceh." 3(1):29–35.

Wisesa, A., and M. Glorino Pandin. 2021. "21st CENTURY THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF HISTORICAL THINKING AND." *Creative Common* 10(June). doi: 10.20944/preprints202106.0280.v1.

Yunita, Tisa. 2021. "Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dalam Menguatkan Integrasi Bangsa." *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha* 9(2):282–90.

Zakirah, Dinda Marta Almas. 2020. "Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Membentuk Identitas Diri Mahasiswa Universitas Airlangga Surabaya." *Jurnal Kopis: Kajian Penelitian Dan*

Pemikiran Komunikasi Penyiaran Islam 2(2):91–101. doi: 10.33367/kpi.v2i2.1116.

Zulfikar, Gilang, and Gigieh Cahya Permady. 2021. "Citra Wawasan Kebangsaan Generasi Muda: Suatu Kajian Terhadap Sikap Anti Radikalisme." *Jurnal Educatio FKIP UNMA* 7(2):419–24. doi: 10.31949/educatio.v7i2.1063.