STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL INSIGHT OF THE MILLENNIAL GENERATION BASED ON DIGITAL LITERACY IN THE ERA 4.0

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ABSTRACT

The fading of national values caused by a lack of love for the country is a threat to the life of the nation and state, this is a bad impact of the influx of information from around the world in this era of industrial revolution 4.0. To face these challenges, it is necessary to strengthen the understanding and development of digital literacy-based citizenship education as an effort to re-cultivate a sense of love for the country. Increasing understanding of national insight, especially among the millennial generation, can be done through digital literacy-based learning in the learning material that contains national insight. In increasing the understanding of national insight on digital-based learning, it can be done by applying various learning methods that are integrated with technological developments. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Data collection is obtained by studying literature from research reports, scientific articles that are relevant to the focus of the study and have epistemic values that are useful for obtaining knowledge or information. The results show that the development of digital literacy-based citizenship education can be applied as a way to strengthen national insight. However, evidence in the field shows that not all educators are able to adapt to digital learning methods, this is what makes students less motivated to explore digital literacy.

Keywords: Nationality Insight, Generation Milenial, Digital Literacy, Era 4.0

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology and information that is currently being felt to continue to develop can provide benefits as well as become a challenge in itself. Job characteristics, skills and competencies have become things that must be considered in this era. According to Heriyanto et al. (2019), one of the characteristics of the industrial era 4.0 is digital literacy, especially in the world of education. With the wide open flow of information from all corners of the world, of course it can provide opportunities as well as threats to incoming understandings such as culture, national values, lifestyle, and insights (Widisuseno & Sudarsih, 2019). Apart from these understandings, the development of technology and information has disrupted the field of science. This is as said by Rourke (2018) says when knowledge is viral. Akramova et al. (2020) said that technological developments have shifted what was originally done traditionally to digital. Therefore, the world of education must be able to develop digital literacy-based learning strategies in the transfer of knowledge of students.

In addition, according to Subagyo (2019), a threat that may be getting closer and more real is the appearance of citizens who love other nations (experiencing a national crisis) compared to their own nation. According to Mellinda Fatimah et al. (2020) stated that a percentage of the people as much as 60.80% said they agreed that the lack of love for the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, while 30.20% of the people who said they disagreed, the lack of love for the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia could cause various problems to the nation. Abdulkarim et al. (2018) states that this is due to the lack of national insight in Indonesian citizens, coupled with the ease with which foreign cultures enter through information so that people are more interested in adopting foreign cultures rather than maintaining their own culture. On the other hand, the rapid development of information and communication technology has not been matched by the development of social science, including civic education, so that social and cultural changes can occur very quickly and touch on changes in a person's values and character (Sihombing & Lukitoyo, 2021).

This will be a challenge and a threat to the sustainability of the life of the nation and state, especially in Indonesia. Therefore, it is very necessary to strengthen the values of the nation and an understanding of the Indonesian nation.
as a foundation, so that the young generation as the nation's successor can maintain the noble values of the Indonesian nation (Mellinda Fatimah et al., 2020). Do not let the impact of the 4.0 industrial revolution era make the younger generation more aware of information about other nations than their own (Atieka & Budiana, 2019). Therefore, the current development of information and communication technology must be put to good use, and be used as a strengthening of the national insight of citizens, especially the current millennial generation to overcome the negative impact of current developments (Guggemos & Seufert, 2021). Strengthening the understanding of national insight, can be done either at school, university, or outside of that matter. Atieka and Budiana (2019) states that the development of national vision and love of the motherland through the Citizenship Education program is something that needs to be done continuously to ensure the sustainability of the life of the nation-state. Referring to this opinion, Citizenship education can be used as a means to build and inculcate a national vision. Sihombing and Lukitoyo (2021) mentioning this can be done by inserting an understanding of nationality in civic education learning.

As stated earlier, this technological development must be put to good use. With the existence of digital media-based learning in this industrial revolution era, Citizenship Education can take advantage of this digital media in learning. This digital literacy-based learning makes it easier for students to understand learning material, therefore in an effort to increase understanding of national insight in students in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 (Efendi, 2019).

Citizenship education in its learning can be based on digital media. One of them is by implementing digital literacy which can develop and improve students' understanding of teaching materials (Mardiana et al., 2019). Based on this phenomenon, this research is proposed in order to add reading sources related to national insight. The focus of this research is, 1) strengthening digital literacy-based national insight, 2) challenges in strengthening digital literacy-based national insight, 3) efforts or strategies to strengthen national insight based on digital literature. Based on this phenomenon, the formulation of the problem is (1) why is it necessary to strengthen digital literacy-based national insight? (2) what are the challenges in strengthening digital literacy-based national insight, (3) what are the efforts made in strengthening digital literacy-based national insight?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

National Insight

According to Widisuseno and Sudarsih (2019), insight is a review, view or it can also be interpreted as a concept of point of view. Meanwhile, nationality is a community group that includes customs, language and history (Martidirdjo, 2008). Insight into arrogance is very synonymous with one's perspective on citizens of a country and in the environment of national and state life. According to Muladi (2020), the national vision is the Indonesian nation's view of itself and its environment, as well as prioritizing the unity and unity of the region in the maintenance of national and state society. Widisuseno and Sudarsih (2019) states that the national perspective aims to determine the way for the nation to make use of the country's geographical, historical, socio-cultural, economic and political conditions, both regarding domestic security or as an achievement of a country's ideals. National insight can also determine a nation in placing itself when dealing with fellow nations. In the view of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the national perspective is defined as the perspective of the Indonesian nation in seeing every difference in creating a solid unity. According to Prasetyo (2017) national vision has the meaning, that is, first, mandate to the whole nation to maintain the unity, unity, and interests and security of the nation, second, develop the unity of Indonesia in such a way that the hope of Diversity Ika is maintained, third, national vision does not give room for cunning patriotism, fourth, the national vision must be based on the Pancasila view of life (Mellinda Fatimah et al., 2020).

Digital Literacy

Given that advances in information and communication technology (ICT) can no longer be avoided, ICT literacy efforts in education must be socialized from an early age (McDougall et al., 2019). This ICT literacy makes it easier for the so-called millennial generation to know the development of science. According to Soemaatmadja et al. (2020), technological literacy is a person's ability to use, understand, organize and assess an innovation that involves process and science. In line with technological developments, various programs, especially education from governments, ministries, or institutions are required to integrate teaching and literature from traditional to digital (Raja & Nagasubramani, 2018). With various ICT-based programs or policies, everyone, both educators and students, must be able to understand and master technology. Basically, the development of ICT is marked by the
emergence of the internet, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing, which appeared in the industrial era 4.0. Knowledge and skills in utilizing current technology are absolutely necessary in order to keep abreast of developments, especially in today's world of education (Serdyukov, 2017). Among the benefits obtained in technological literacy include obtaining and disseminating information more quickly, assisting in faster decision-making, learning faster by utilizing multiple reference sources, being flexible with time, and making communication access easier. In addition, there are also several forms or policy programs in education that have integrated ICT into technical implementation, starting from the registration process, selection, management of books and journals, as well as teaching media that have currently been adopted through various applications (Zoom and Google meet).

Defining The Generation Y

Generation Y or often referred to as the millennial generation is a generation that is very familiar with technology and the internet. This generation is a generation that tends to be inseparable from gadgets (Eckleberry-Hunt & Tucciarone, 2011). According to Djiwandono (2017), this generation is a generation that is smart, innovative, and creative. Unlike the X generation who tend to be heavily involved in the industry. Generation Y is an important asset for the future to develop significantly for the welfare of the world's population. Childs et al., (2015) states that this generation was born in the early 1980-2000 period. They are called the millennial generation because they live at the turn of the millennium. The phrase generation Y was originally used by the editorial of major newspapers in America in 1993, where this generation used a lot of instant communication technology such as email, sms, and other social media. Childs et al. (2015) states that this generation has a considerable influence in shaping and influencing the development of the world in general, and Indonesia in particular. This generation is also considered to have high social and environmental concerns compared to other generations (Atieka & Budiana, 2019).

College

According to Miller (2015), Higher education is an institution that prepares students to become societies that have abilities both academically and skills. As one of the areas for the nation's generation, universities have a very important role in character building which is expected to contribute to the country towards a better direction (Klimstra, 2018). The existence of tertiary institutions in the community is actually a matter of pride, at least it can have a positive impact on the progress of society. These impacts include progress in mindset, movement and action. According to Devica (2015) as the center of civilization, universities must be able to develop existing theories, test the validity of existing theories, create new theories so as to produce actual and contextual sciences for general progress. Nowadays, with the development of technology and information, each university is no longer narrow in understanding and responding to any changes that occur. Higher education is the final foundation for all levels of education and as a vehicle for the formation of scholars who have noble character, carry out cultural values, advance life and form attitudes that have insight into nationality (Nagasawa, 2018).

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted to describe or explain what events the researcher found in the field accompanied by literature studies. The event in question is to explain and explain how the application of digital literacy in increasing the understanding of national insight for students in higher education. Qualitative methods are used in this study to examine the condition of natural objects. The data obtained tends to be qualitative data, and the qualitative research results are used to understand meaning, phenomena and find information. The research method used by researchers is descriptive method. According to descriptive research aims to describe systematically the situations or events that are collected. Therefore, the researcher chose the descriptive method as this research method because this study aims to provide an overview with regard to digital literacy in increasing the understanding of national insight through civic education in the Industrial 4.0 era.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Civic Education as Character Education

According to Sihombing and Lukitoyo, (2021), Citizenship education aims to foster insight and awareness of the state, attitudes and behaviors that love the country, and appreciate the noble values of the nation's culture. With the development of science and technology in the current era of globalization, it has made the world more transparent, as if the world had become a new structure, namely a global structure. The development of information, communication and transportation technology will have an influence on the life of society, nation and state, and will influence the mindset, attitudes and actions of the Indonesian people. This certainly has a profound impact on
the spirit of nationalism among the young generation of the nation's hopes. To foster a spirit of nationalism among the younger generation, it is necessary to develop a mentality among the younger generation, so that they have a high national spirit, love their homeland and nation, and are willing to sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and the State. To foster a high spirit of nationalism for the younger generation, it is necessary to provide provision to the younger generation through civic education.

Research Results

The use of technology or digital media that is applied by universities has become a demand that must be implemented. However, this cannot be carried out optimally if the teachers (educators) have difficulties in applying it. Overall, nowadays, they have started to take advantage of sophisticated technology or digital media. This digital media is used to support all teaching needs. The most important thing is the use of digital media in teaching and learning activities that can be used as a support. One example that has been applied is online lectures, internet-based journal access, and PDF-based books. The results of the application of digital literacy to the level of understanding of students’ national insight in Citizenship Education learning can be seen from the activities of students individually or in groups.

1. The application of digital literacy in the development of national insight can improve the cognitive abilities and skills of students. This can be seen from the activities of students that by applying digital literacy in learning, especially the development of national insight, students are able to explore their knowledge by utilizing digital media as a learning resource other than books.

2. The application of digital literacy civic education learning can help students implement national values contextually. The material related to citizenship education that contains national insight is how to deal with and overcome various forms of threats to the disintegration of the nation and region. Students can analyze various information available on various internet sources and then group the examples of threats related to this field. After that, students dare to convey their findings by making presentations.

Both activities are the result of learning through digital literacy. However, when compared to previous learning, traditionally, students have had great difficulty when looking for references to support learning. Meanwhile, when they have implemented digital literacy, students find it easy to find sources of information. It is proven that there is a difference in civic education learning in strengthening the traditional / conventional contextual insight of nationality, namely the value clarification technique (VCT) learning model, namely how to instill and explore / express certain values from students. For example, strengthening the national insight with film-based.

Discussion

In developing a digital literacy-based national insight, Higher Education must first understand the material to be delivered, then integrate it through digitalization. One of the materials for civic education related to national insight is issues in the fields of ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and defense and security which are important aspects of national life. This is as supported by Nagasawa (2018) which explains that the national insight must be implemented into everyday life. The presence of digital literacy today can improve the cognitive and affective abilities of students. In general, what is meant by digital literacy is the ability to use information and communication technology to search, analyze, and evaluate information with cognitive skills. In addition, students are given the task of seeking literacy regarding national insight and then digging up information by using digital media as a source until it is finally applied in everyday life. A person's skills in seeking literacy will continue to develop in line with technological developments that become a necessity. Therefore, digital literacy activities can be applied in learning because they have the goal of improving students' cognitive abilities and changing the paradigm that was previously done traditionally to digital. Likewise, with the learning methods provided by the teaching lecturers, it can also be done with the support of media or other ways that can create a conducive atmosphere for students. For example, the lecturer shows a video related to the content of the material in this case are cases of national problems, then a discussion is held in order to improve the mindset and analysis of these cases.

This ability can be measured based on the analysis presented during the discussion of the case. Then propose solutions to the cases that have been aired. During the discussion process, the lecturer supervises and directs students to contribute so that the class atmosphere becomes more productive. As for the application of digital literacy, it can be used as a means of analyzing video cases given by lecturers. This can be useful when students want to analyze a problem that can strengthen the argument against a given case. In addition, the application of
digital literacy, especially for generation Y, can increase understanding, especially on analytical and critical power on issues related to nationality. However, in fact there are still many found that this generation is still lacking in analyzing and being critical on a problem related to nationality. Therefore, the role of higher education must be to facilitate and provide qualified educators related to the content of the material provided. This is because the role of educators must be able to direct students to have a critical point of view and be based on a strong theory so that they can improve their understanding.

V. CONCLUSION

The application of digital literacy in order to develop national insight for generation Y (millennial) can increase understanding of insights, especially for civic education. This increase in understanding can be done by every university by changing the learning methods that were used conventionally to digital. This can make students more enthusiastic or motivated to be actively involved in class. There are many methods that can be used to increase national insight, one of which is by providing video cases to be discussed and analyzed in class. This is in accordance with government regulations, which direct the atmosphere in class to be more discussion than theoretical delivery. In addition, the application of digital literacy in learning activities, especially civic education, must be integrated with relevant information sources, so that students can use this information as a means of exploring understanding to solve a problem. The efforts of lecturers or material supervisors must be able to direct students to always access digital literacy in the form of journals, textbooks, or other articles. This is in order to improve student habits to always access digital literacy, especially journals when looking for information. Because, it is not uncommon to find that generation Y students have less interest in accessing digital literacy, especially journals and other digital learning resources because many lecturers provide material in class in the form of theory so that it makes students saturated.

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