

## Research Article

# Counteracting the Negative Impact of Digital Technology through Strengthening Digital Citizenship Competencies as a Form of Strengthening the Values of Defending the Nation of the Young Generation

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**Abstract.**

Threats from negative impacts of digital technology can damage the integrity and sovereignty of the Indonesian nation. This is due to the very rapid development of digital technology. One of the threats is the spread of fake news, hate speech, and digital crime, which disturb the public. The threat of negative impacts from digital technology must be handled seriously because it makes people anxious. Today's young generation is often found to be victims of the negative impacts of using digital technology. This happens because many young people use digital technology in their daily lives without adequate digital knowledge and skills. Therefore, attitudes and actions are needed to counteract the negative impacts of digital technology by strengthening digital citizenship competencies. The method used in this research involves literature review data collection techniques, using relevant sources, both national and international articles, and then compiling data related to the problem. Defending the country in the digital era involves strengthening digital citizenship competencies, which include digital skills, digital ethics, digital culture and digital security. Strengthening digital citizenship competencies is crucial as a form of defending the country and counteracting the negative impacts of the use of digital technology.

**Keywords:** defending the country, digital, young generation

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The integration of digital technology in people's daily lives will have positive and negative influences. The use of digital technology is like a double-edged sword, if used well and wisely it will produce a positive impact, but if it is misused it will have a negative impact. There are not only positive impacts received from the use of digital technology, but negative impacts, such as the misuse of internet technology, opens up a wide scope for threats that endanger the Indonesian nation, including misuse of the internet such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), hate speech and cyber war. These

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threats are a negative impact of internet use carried out by irresponsible individuals, and can be disturbing and cause conflict if not handled seriously. The spread of fake news by people who misuse digital technology can have negative impacts such as the emergence of conflict and division, because they are incited by fake news. If internet use is not used properly, even misused, the impact can be detrimental to many people, due to the many cases of fake news. Abusive use of the internet is a threat to society, nation and state.

Explained in Article 4 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, it is stated that “a threat is any action or effort that is threatening, either on a national or international scale, which can endanger the unity, integrity, sovereignty of the country and the safety of the nation.” Misuse of digital technology can disrupt state sovereignty, because with fake news (hoaxes), hate speech, and cyber war or cyber crime, people will easily be incited and can trigger conflict in society. In line with what [1] said, the threats that occur today occur in cyberspace, such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), hate speech and mutual slander due to irresponsibility in using social media. The rapid progress and changes in the world of technology and information in the era of society 5.0 can give rise to various kinds of potential threats that have an impact on the sovereignty, integrity and safety of the Indonesian nation. The root of the problem faced is the Indonesian nation, there has been a shift in the identity and character of the nation which originates from disorientation, because they cannot make wise use of technological advances. Apart from that, there is a shift in the values, ethics and morals of citizens in national and state life due to the impact of modern progress.

Therefore, preventing the negative impacts of digital technology through strengthening digital citizenship competencies is very important for society, especially the younger generation. In line with what is stated in paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution, that the ideals of the heroes and struggle of the Indonesian nation are to make the life of the Indonesian nation intelligent. The younger generation can become wise citizens. The high intensity in the use of digital technology among the younger generation must be balanced with digital knowledge and skills, to overcome the negative impacts of current use of digital technology. Threats and negative impacts from the use of digital technology can undermine the unity and unity of the Indonesian nation, such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), hate speech and cyber crime, the impact of which can be detrimental to society and threaten the unity of Indonesia. The younger generation should receive education, understanding and skills in using digital technology, so that they can use digital technology wisely and use it for the progress of the Indonesian nation.

Digital citizenship competency is very important to instill in all groups, especially the younger generation, because digital citizenship competency is a basic skill regarding the ability to apply digital skills well, wisely, critically and responsibly in a specified context, for example education [2]. The challenges of current conditions regarding the spread of fake news (hoaxes), hate speech, cyberbullying, radicalization and cyber crime threaten the integrity of the nation and state if they are not handled seriously and efforts are made to increase awareness in utilizing digital technology. The younger generation should have been instilled with digital citizenship competencies from an early age so that they become a generation that is superior, intelligent and has character.

By preparing human resources or citizens who have intelligent, tough and capable characters in using digital technology, this is a form of digital citizenship. The younger generation is prepared to face various problems that arise in society. In relation to social phenomena such as fake news (hoaxes), hate speech, cyberbullying, radicalization and cyber crime that occur in society. The younger generation is basically an agent of change, so strengthening digital citizenship competence is very important, faced with problems that arise and become a threat to the country. Apart from that, the young generation is being prepared as future leaders of the nation, therefore strengthening digital citizenship competencies is very important, to increase the knowledge and skills of the young generation, who are being shaped into smart, wise and digitally capable citizens, the current condition of which is Very worrying regarding values and morals, starting to fade due to the negative impact of the use of digital technology.

## 2. METHOD

The method used in this research uses literature review data collection techniques, namely using relevant sources, both national and international articles, then compiling data related to the problem.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1. Advances in Digital Technology Era Society 5.0

Technological progress is developing rapidly and many people are using technology to make activities easier in their daily lives, coupled with technology that is becoming increasingly sophisticated. The use of technology by society is very high, marked by the development of Internet of Things (IoT) technology. Human dependence on technology

can be seen today, such as in the fields of agriculture, education and industry using technology to simplify the process of human activities. Era Society 5.0, a concept that emerged in Japan as a result of advances in technology, information and communication. The Japanese government created Society 5.0, as a concept to support the process of manufacturing activities, solving social problems using IoT technology or artificial intelligence both in physical space and virtual technology (Skobelev & Borovik, n.d.). In the Society 5.0 era, many people use big data technology which is collected by the Internet of Things (IoT) and transformed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) or can be called artificial intelligence, then this technology is used by society to solve social problems in people's lives.

The Society 5.0 era has an influence or impact on all aspects and sectors of human activity, both positive and negative, including the use of digital technology and social media among society. It can be interpreted that the concept of Society 5.0 is a concept that is centered on the use and utilization of technology, to facilitate human activities by using IoT and IA technology [3]. Society today is faced with technology that allows them to access cyberspace easily. Utilization of big data and robot-based technology to simplify the process of human activities in everyday life. Not only are positive impacts felt, but negative impacts are a real threat that need to be resolved seriously, because they threaten the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation.

By providing various conveniences by using technology for humans, it makes humans dependent on technology. The use of technology must be accompanied by the ability to both knowledge and skills in using technology. If there are no efforts to strengthen digital literacy, the use of technology can be misused, such as by spreading fake news, hate speech and cybercrime. The focus of activities in the society 5.0 era is not only on human movement, but on innovation and technology, information, communication based on big data and artificial intelligence, changes in human behavior, the impact of the society 5.0 era.

## **3.2. Negative Impact of Using Digital Technology**

### **3.2.1. Hoax**

Indonesia is a country with high accessibility to social media exposure, both offline and online information. Sometimes Indonesian people consume information and news that is not true or lies or we often hear hoax news. This situation is because the Indonesian people still do not have low digital literacy skills, plus there is a lack of socialization to

increase people's digital literacy. Literacy skills are very important because the world of digital technology continues to develop, so people must improve their digital literacy skills, as a conscious effort to ward off fake news (hoaxes).

Hoax is false information that is deliberately created/designed to disguise the truth which is often framed in the digital world. According to [4] Indonesia has not escaped the impact of the spread of fake news or the post-truth era. The public will be more likely to believe hoaxes if the news or information is in line with that person's thought patterns or opinions. A person's natural condition is to have positive feelings that arise within a person if the opinion is believed and gets affirmation so that the person believes the news and ignores whether the news is true or false. The spread of hoax news is currently increasingly intense and many irresponsible individuals are spreading fake news which has an impact on the wider community. Therefore, the government must make policies related to increasing people's digital literacy skills in preventing hoax reporting.

### 3.2.2. Hate Speech

As the use of social media increases, not only positive impacts are felt but negative impacts also become a serious threat. One of the threats on social media is the spread of hate speech. The use of social media as a means of online communication is sometimes misused by irresponsible people, for criminal activities such as hate speech. The explanation according to the American Bar Association defines hate speech as a form of criminal action that can be punished as a hate crime [5]. Furthermore, according to [6] hate speech is language used to express hatred towards a person or certain group, utter insults and humiliate. In line with what was stated previously, according to [7] hate speech is defined as a deliberate attack aimed at a certain group of people. Based on the previous explanation, it can be concluded that the meaning of hate speech is criminal acts, in the form of conveying insulting, hateful and degrading information, inciting other people to commit violence against a person or group. Social media platforms have become tools for spreading hate speech [8]. Many platforms are misused as a means of spreading hate speech. You must be aware of the information that develops on social media platforms, so as not to be influenced by information that contains hate speech.

### 3.2.3. Digital Crime (Cyber Crime)

Misuse of digital technology can be categorized as a criminal act. Cyber crime is a crime involving the use of digital technology. Cyber crime is defined as a form of crime committed on the internet, social media and using computer devices, to trap targeted victims [9]. The definition of cyber crime according to The Council of Europe's Cybercrime Treaty, the term cyber crime refers to violations ranging from criminal activity against data to content and copyright infringement. Furthermore, in the opinion of [10] states that the definition is broadly regarding cyber crime, such as fraud, unauthorized access, child pornography, and cyberstalking.

Strengthening Digital Citizenship Competencies as a Form of National Defense in the Digital Era. The digital era covers all areas of human life, the development and progress of technology and the use of social media cannot be separated from human life. In the 21st century, citizens are expected to have the knowledge and skills to use digital technology, in order to become intelligent and digitally capable citizens. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to develop citizens' learning intelligence, related to the use of technology, information and social media as guidelines that can be understood and implemented in daily life activities. Digital citizenship is defined as regulations in using digital technology that must pay attention to the values and norms that apply in society, responsible behavior or attitudes in using digital technology wisely, regularly and effectively [11]. Based on the previous explanation, digital citizenship competency is very necessary as an indicator that citizens are capable of becoming digital citizens who have responsible, orderly, orderly and effective behavior. Strengthening is not only carried out in non-formal education, but strengthening digital citizenship through formal education must also be carried out, such as learning in schools must include strengthening digital citizenship. The strengthening digital citizenship in schools for students must pay attention to several aspects such as, 1) student learning and academic achievement, 2) student environment and student behavior, 3) student life outside the school environment [12]. By paying attention to these aspects, it is hoped that strengthening digital citizenship in schools can be carried out well and make students digitally competent. Therefore, the digital citizenship competencies presented previously are behavioral areas for forming digital citizenship.

According to Shun Xu, he explained that digital citizenship competency must have a digital literacy foundation that focuses on (1) respectful behavior online, respecting oneself/respecting others, (2) online citizen involvement. In relation to behavioral norms

for using technology, (3) Protecting yourself/protecting others [13]. These digital citizenship competencies are recommended to overcome various problems of misuse of digital technology. The importance of digital literacy in strengthening digital citizenship competencies based on applicable values and norms and the role of citizen involvement in strengthening digital citizenship requires paying attention to the rights of other people who use digital technology and digital threats, as a form of protection from the negative impacts of using digital technology.

Digital citizenship competencies refer to the set of skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to navigate the digital world effectively and responsibly. This involves the ability to use digital tools and platforms safely and effectively, understand and respect the rights and responsibilities of individuals in online communities, and make informed decisions about the use of technology. There are several key digital citizenship competencies, including:

**Digital literacy:** The ability to find, evaluate, and use digital information effectively.

**Online safety:** The ability to identify and avoid online risks, including cyberbullying, online harassment, and exposure to inappropriate content.

**Privacy and security:** The ability to protect personal information and data online, and to understand the risks and consequences of sharing information online.

**Digital ethics:** The ability to behave online ethically and responsibly, including respecting intellectual property rights and avoiding plagiarism.

**Digital communication:** The ability to communicate effectively and appropriately using digital tools and platforms.

**Digital rights and responsibilities:** The ability to understand and respect the rights and responsibilities of individuals in online communities, including freedom of speech and the importance of protecting intellectual property. Developing digital citizenship competencies is essential in today's digital world, and is an important part of education and training for today's young generation.

Today's citizens must adapt to these conditions by developing digital skills and knowledge. As a citizen, you are required to have digital skills or digital skills to improve your ability to use digital technology. Digital skills can be interpreted as individual skills in knowing and understanding the use of digital hardware, technology, information and computers [14]. In line with what was conveyed by UNESCO (2018), the definition of digital skills is a series of abilities and skills to use digital technology devices, communication applications and networks to access information and utilize digital technology wisely. Digital skills must be possessed by every citizen in today's digital era. These

digital skills enable every individual to utilize digital technology as a problem solver in people's lives.

Dependence on digital technology creates a relationship between humans and digital technology which can be called digital culture. Digital culture means that every individual has the ability to read, understand, describe, get used to, examine and build a national spirit and insight implemented in everyday life [14]. Digital culture is a concept that describes how humans use technology and the internet to shape the way humans interact with digital technology which forms habits and is able to operate digital technology well. That's how we behave, think and communicate in society by utilizing digital technology.

Digital culture refers to the behavior patterns, manners and participation of citizens in facing advances in digital technology as a learning process for their environment. Structurally, there are two dimensions that support the growth of digital culture in the current technological era, namely high users of digital technology and the internet, which are used for the benefit of citizens' daily living needs. The intensity of digital technology and internet users represents digital culture in Indonesia. One aspect of digital culture is the digital fluency of citizens. Digital fluency can be categorized as an aspect of digital intelligence [15]. Digital fluency has a positive impact, citizens can control and choose the use of digital technology to support daily activities. Digital culture emerges from the impact of endless persuasive technological developments around us and the results of technological innovation.

There are many changes that arise due to the development of digital technology, threats such as digital crime arise due to the impact of misuse of digital technology. The analysis carried out to identify the threats posed by advances in digital technology requires an understanding and prevention of the consequences of the negative impacts of digital technology by strengthening adequate digital literacy [16]. Due to the intensity of these changes, media navigation capabilities, awareness of the mechanisms involved, and the relationship between humans and digital technology all need to be updated according to the progress of the times. Developing citizens' digital literacy in the context of its positive implementation in everyday life, is as important as knowing the negative aspects of the general use of digital technology [17]. By understanding various mechanisms for misuse of digital technology and various other threats. As a citizen, you must take preventive measures designed to minimize misuse of digital technology. Protection against digital technology threats is the responsibility of all of us, to prevent this from happening. We should all be responsible for creating a safe digital environment, for example integrating various forms, methods and steps in efforts to prevent digital



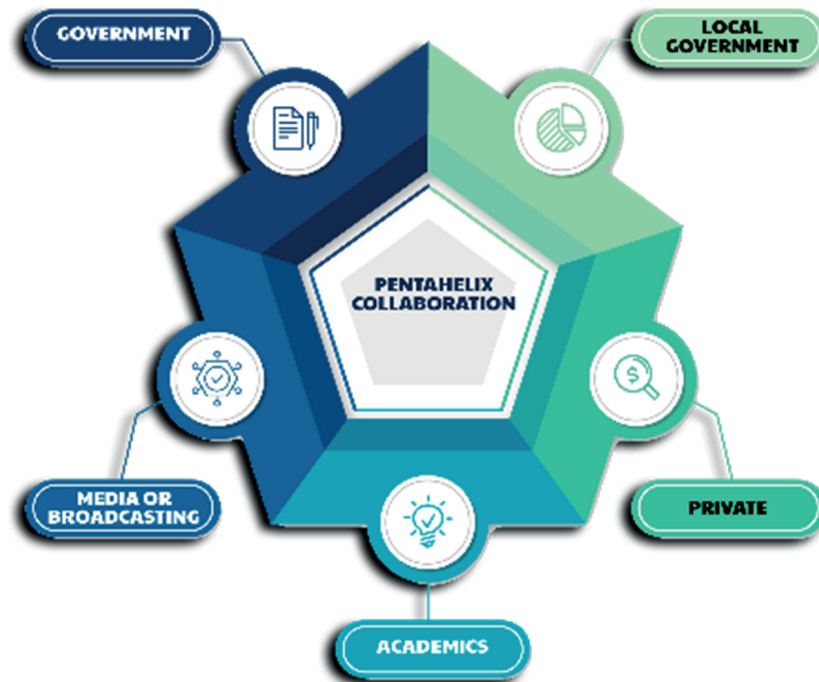
threats. Digital literacy involves knowledge and skills related to anticipating digital technology threats, understanding social mechanisms within the scope of social media. To overcome the misuse of digital technology, digital safety capabilities are needed to ward off threats of misuse of digital technology by irresponsible people. Citizens today do not know the limitations in using digital technology. Knowledge regarding digital ethics is very minimal, therefore there is a need to strengthen knowledge regarding norms or ethics in using digital technology.

### 3.2.4. Pentahelix Collaboration

As a young generation, they are equipped with knowledge, digital skills, digital ethics, digital security and digital culture. The rapid progress of technology, communication and information must be accompanied by an increase in digital knowledge and skills for the younger generation and the general public. For example, the younger generation, students and the general public are given an understanding of the spread of fake news (hoax). The younger generation often has difficulty distinguishing facts and opinions. The young generation in the post-truth era should learn to differentiate between facts and opinions. The truth is often not easy to find and false allegations can easily spread. Then today's young generation must be careful in consuming and sharing the information they receive, because a lot of incorrect or invalid information can spread quickly and become viral news. Sometimes they often get trapped in information bubbles and only access information that matches their views. This can lead to limited understanding and perspective on the world around them. There is a lot of fake news circulating on social media. If you are not equipped with knowledge about hoaxes, many people will fall for fake news. This is very dangerous because it can divide the unity and sovereignty of the country.

Programs to strengthen digital citizenship competencies through digital literacy must be implemented as a form of preventive measure for the negative impacts of the use of digital technology. Together with the Central Government through the Ministry of Communication and Information, Provincial Government and Regional Government, organizations and communities always synergize and collaborate in creating programs to strengthen digital citizenship competencies. The four materials that are the main subject of the discussion include digital skills, digital security, digital ethics and digital culture.

The current implementation of digital citizen literacy makes it easier for the younger generation and society to be wiser in using and accessing digital technology. The



**Figure 1:** Pentahelix Collaboration.

21st century world has entered the era of cyberspace globalization giving rise to the phenomenon of the young generation and society forming new cultures and shifting various social orders, through the global virtual dimension of cyberspace, it has become easy for everyone to connect with one another in cyberspace [18].

In line with what was stated by [19] the fact was found that globalization has had a significant impact or effect on the behavioral patterns of Indonesian citizens. This means that the use of digital technology and social media can connect one another globally, changes in character and the formation of a new culture. Strengthening digital citizenship competence through the citizen digital literacy program movement aims to shape character in the 21st century [20]. Therefore, with the pentahelix collaboration in implementing digital literacy activity programs for citizens, it is hoped that they can change their mindset and character in using and utilizing digital technology and social media. There are three dimensions to measure success, the first is motivation, knowledge and skills [21]. Discussion in the research showed that the level of success in program management, literacy success from the participant's perspective and success in 21st century skills (critical reasoning, collaboration, communication and creativity).

It is hoped that the Young Generation will not eliminate norms and ethics in using digital technology and interacting in the digital world. Ethics is still needed in interactions in the digital space which regulates the legal and moral system, how it affects individuals

and society. Ethics must be understood, owned and implemented by all groups who use digital technology, including the younger generation. In a nation and state, Pancasila culture in the digital space is very important. The cultivation of Pancasila values in the concept of digital space ethics is to become a foundation or guideline in carrying out digital interactions, so that it will strengthen the function of Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian nation as a regulator of people's behavior in digital spaces [22].

It can be concluded that when interacting in the digital world, we must not forget digital ethics and culture, one of which is the Pancasila values which must continue to be upheld in the real world and the digital world. The use of digital technology must be limited by digital ethics and culture so that there are no undesirable negative impacts of digital technology and the younger generation and society must uphold the values of Pancasila in utilizing digital technology and social media.

Strengthening the digital citizenship competence of the younger generation through digital literacy here is how there is a change in the attitude of the younger generation towards better use of digital technology. Apart from that, efforts are made to counteract the negative impacts of digital technology that occur, such as the spread of fake news, hate speech and digital crime. By strengthening digital citizenship competencies, we can create a young generation who are digitally competent and can prevent digital crime.

### **3.2.5. Embodying the Values of National Defense through strengthening Digital Citizenship Competencies for the Young Generation**

All citizens have the same rights and obligations in fighting for the unity and unity of the country, especially in maintaining peace and increasing citizen awareness regarding the importance of digital knowledge and skills. The threats that are currently emerging in the digital era, such as the spread of fake news, hate speech and digital crime, threaten the sovereignty of the country, if today's young generation is not aware and is indifferent to the impacts that arise from the use of digital technology. These threats can be categorized as non-military threats and must be handled seriously. Citizens' attitudes and actions are required to negate these threats and every citizen has the right and obligation to defend the country, including overcoming non-military threats.

Defending the country in the digital era is very important to implement. Every citizen is obliged to participate in defending the country, maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the Indonesian nation. The form of state defense is not only in the military form, but the scope of state defense is very broad, one of which is through strengthening

digital citizenship competencies, as a form of prevention and empowering citizens in using digital technology. The values of defending the country are very important to implement in life, especially in the current digital era, technological developments are developing rapidly, they must be balanced with digital knowledge and skills in order to overcome the negative impacts of digital technology, such as the spread of fake news, hate speech via social media. and digital crime.

The value of feeling love for one's country, being ready to make sacrifices and behaving positively to maintain unity, must start from oneself by behaving well and being able to make good use of digital technology, through strengthening digital competence. Strengthening digital citizenship competencies including digital skills, digital ethics, digital culture and digital security must be understood by all citizens, because one way to prevent the negative impacts of using digital technology is through citizen empowerment. Increasing digital knowledge and skills will create digitally competent citizens or young people.

Pancasila values are the foundation that must be adhered to in carrying out daily activities as citizens. The form of defending the country in strengthening digital citizenship competencies for the younger generation is through digital literacy, empowerment and increasing digital knowledge and skills, to form a young generation who is wise and capable of using digital technology. Don't fall for fake news or be provoked in cyberspace, maintain the nation's noble ethics and culture when using digital technology, apart from that, in dealing with digital crime, we must always be alert and careful if there is an opportunity for digital crime to occur.

Success in preventing the negative impacts of digital technology is not only our own responsibility, but is our collective responsibility in dealing with the negative impacts of digital technology. The central government, regional government, private sector, media, academics and other community organizations are obliged to participate in creating pentahelix collaboration to create smart, intelligent, capable and wise citizens and young people in using digital technology, able to ward off the negative impacts of digital technology. Through these efforts, it is hoped that all parties can understand and actively contribute to advancing and maintaining state sovereignty.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Threats will continue to emerge and disrupt state sovereignty. Overcoming these threats depends on our attitude and the response of various parties in overcoming these threats, such as the negative threat of using digital technology. We must counteract

these negative impacts, one of which is through strengthening digital citizenship competencies. includes digital knowledge, digital ethics, digital culture and digital security. Every citizen has the right and obligation to defend the country, one of which is through empowering citizens or the younger generation in preventing the negative impacts of the use of digital technology. The manifestation of the values of defending the country in the digital era, starts from one's own attitude and character which must be based on Pancasila values in using digital technology. The next step is through digital literacy, empowerment and increasing digital knowledge and skills, to form a young generation who is wise and capable of using digital technology. Don't fall for fake news or be provoked in cyberspace, maintain the nation's noble ethics and culture when using digital technology, apart from that, in dealing with digital crime, we must always be alert and careful if there is an opportunity for digital crime to occur. By realizing an attitude of defending the country, it will create citizens and young people who are digitally competent and can ward off the negative impacts of using digital technology.

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