TANTANGAN DAN RELEVANSI PANCASILA BAGI MASYARAKAT DI ERA DIGITAL

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Cambria, 9. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone (150-250 words). A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length. References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (Cambria.9 pt).

ABSTRAK

(Cambria.9 pt). Abstrak disajikan terpisah dari artikel. PANJANG ABSTRAK terdiri dari 150-250 kata. Abstrak merupakan ringkasan singkat, jelas, dan padat dari artikel keseluruhan. Abstrak berisi pokok-pokok berikut: 1) **masalah** atau **gap** yang ditemukan dan melatari penelitian, 2) **maksud** dan **tujuan** penelitian terkait masalah, 3) **metodologi** atau **pendekatan solusi** yang digunakan untuk menyelesaikan masalah, 4) **hasil penelitian** atau **kesimpulan** yang diberoleh sebagai jawaban atas masalah. Abstrak tidak mencantumkan daftar referensi. Sebaiknya, abstrak disusun dengan pilihan kata yang tepat dan **menarik** karena pembaca akan menilai artikel dari abstraknya. Dari sanalah, pembaca memutuskan akan menggunakan artikel sebagai referensi atau melewatkannya ke artikel lainnya. Sebaiknya, kata-kata kunci dioptimalkan dalam uraian abstrak. Di akhir Abstrak, sangat baik jika penulis menunjukkan kontribusi artikel yang telah dibuat (**Cambria.9 pt**). .

1. *INTRODUCTION*/PENDAHULUAN

The introduction should be brief; approximately 1500-2000 words. 1) The introduction describes the topic as a research or study context. The introduction should show the urgency of the topic being researched or studied. Provide research background in easy words. The introduction should explain the problem to be

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discussed, why the problem is important and needs to be researched or studied. After that, the introduction should formulate the objectives of the research or academic work; Show its significance as well.

Literature review or literature review or review of the latest or current research field, must be reviewed carefully. Major publications are cited. The essence of recent publications and studies needs to be presented according to the research topic. Preferably, this literature review provides a map of the topics studied. Or briefly mention the main purpose of the work and highlight the main conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction understandable to scientists outside your research field. Finally, this section can be a separate subtitle in research with a quantitative approach to explain the components of research.

References must use the reference manager; cited as (Kamba, 2018) or Marchlewska et al., (2019) or (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002) or (Miller & Josephs, 2009, p. 12) or Rakhmat (1989); provide references in the text in the APA style to all the facts presented here. See the end of the document for more details on references. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms must be defined when first used. All tables and numbers must be cited in numerical order. Research methods should be included in the Introduction. This method contains an explanation of the research approach, the subject of research, the implementation of research procedures, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analytical techniques.

Pendahuluan harus singkat; kurang lebih **1500-2000 kata**. 1) Pendahuluan menjelaskan topik sebagai konteks penelitian atau studi. Pendahuluan sebaiknya menunjuukkan urgensi topik tersebut diteliti atau dikaji. Berikan latar belakang penelitian dengan kata-kata yang mudah. Pendahuluan harus menjelaskan **masalah** yang ingin dibahas, mengapa masalah tersebut **penting** dan perlu untuk diteliti atau ditelaah. Setelah itu, pendahuluan harus merumuskan **tujuan** penelitian atau karya akademik; tunjukkan pula **signifikansinya**.

Kajian Pustaka atau literature review atau kajian bidang penelitian **terbaru atau terkini**, harus ditinjau dengan cermat. Publikasi utama dikutip. Intisari publikasi dan kajian mutakhir perlu disajikan sesuai topik penelitian. Sebaiknya, kajian pustaka ini memberikan peta topik yang ditelaah. Atau, sebutkan secara singkat tujuan utama pekerjaan dan soroti kesimpulan utama. Sejauh mungkin, harap jaga agar pengantar tetap dapat dipahami oleh para ilmuwan di luar bidang penelitian khusus Anda. Terakhir, bagian ini bisa menjadi sub judul tersendiri dalam penelitian dengan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk menjelaskan komponen-komponen penelitian.

Referensi harus menggunakan **referensi manager**; dikutip sebagai (Kamba, 2018) atau Marchlewska et al., (2019) atau (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002) atau (Miller & Josephs, 2009, hlm. 12) atau Rakhmat (1989); berikan referensi dalam teks dalam gaya APA untuk semua fakta yang disajikan di sini. Lihat akhir dokumen untuk detail lebih lanjut tentang referensi. Istilah teknis harus didefinisikan. Simbol, singkatan, dan akronim harus didefinisikan saat pertama kali digunakan. Semua tabel dan angka harus dikutip dalam urutan numerik. Metode penelitian harus dimasukkan dalam Pendahuluan. Metode ini berisi penjelasan tentang pendekatan penelitian, subjek penelitian, pelaksanaan prosedur penelitian, penggunaan bahan dan instrumen, pengumpulan data, dan teknik analisis.

2.   RESEARCH METHOD/ METODE PENELITIAN

Quantitative research methodology should be explained regarding: approach, research design, , subject / object of study, place and time, data retrieval techniques and data analysis. Preferably, if necessary, this methodology also explains the steps in the study so that it can be known to other scientists. A chart or diagram is helpful in explaining whether it really should be used. Meanwhile, qualitative research methodologies can skip this section, unless it is deemed necessary and important to explain it. If deemed necessary, the methodology can explain and the thing or topic being discussed, affirming the point of view or analytical tools in the research. Here, you can emphasize the tools or tools of the program or application to help with the analysis. The research steps can also be explained clearly. Also emphasize the data validation criteria used.

Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif sebaiknya dijelaskan mengenai: pendekatan, desain penelitian, , subjek/objek penelitian, tempat dan waktu, teknik pengambilan data dan analisa data. Sebaiknya, jika memang perlu, metodologi juga menjelaskan langkah-langkah dalam penelitian sehingga bisa diketahui oleh para ilmuan lainnya. Bagan atau diagram sangat membantu dalam penjelasan jika memang harus

digunakan. Sementara itu, metodologi penelitian kualitatif dapat melewati bagian ini, kecuali dirasa perlu dan penting untuk menjelaskannya. Jika dirasa perlu, metodologi dapat menjelaskan dan hal atau topik yang sedang dibahas, menegaskan sudut pandang atau alat analisis dalam kajian. Di sini, dapat ditegaskan alat atau tools program atau aplikasi untuk membantu analisa. Langkah-langkah penelitian juga dapat digambarkan dengan jelas. Tegaskan pula kriteria validasi data yang digunakan.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION/ HASIL DAN DISKUSI

Research Results are sometimes separated from *Discussion*, but not infrequently put together. Unification or separation depends on the topic and methodology used*.*

Results and Discussion are written with clear arguments and interpretations and accurate data (3000-3500 words).

The results: The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data.

Discussion: Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Furthermore, the results of the research are described in the form of discussions as arguments to support your research answers (Subsection).

Subsection of the result and discussion: The Results and Discussion is highlighted through the title and subtitles of the section when needed, like below:

Hasil Penelitian kadang dipisah dari **Diskusi**, tetapi tidak jarang disatukan. Penyatuan atau pemisahan tergantung topik dan metodologi yang digunakan*.*

Hasil dan Diskusi ditulis dengan argumen dan interpretasi yang jelas dan data yang akurat (3000-3500 kata).

Hasilnya: Hasil penelitian dan penemuan harus menjadi jawaban, atau hipotesis penelitian yang dinyatakan sebelumnya pada bagian pendahuluan. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian harus didukung dengan data yang cukup.

Diskusi: Penulis harus mendiskusikan hasil dan bagaimana mereka dapat ditafsirkan dari perspektif studi sebelumnya dan hipotesis kerja. Temuan dan implikasinya harus didiskusikan dalam konteks seluas mungkin. Selanjutnya, hasil penelitian dijabarkan dalam bentuk diskusi sebagai argumen untuk mendukung jawaban penelitian Anda (Subbagian).

Subbagian hasil dan diskusi: Hasil dan Diskusi disorot melalui judul dan subjudul bagian bila diperlukan, seperti di bawah ini:

3.1. *Subsection .... (Cambria, 11, italic)*

....

Daftar bernomor dapat ditambahkan sebagai berikut:

1.   Item pertama
2.   Item kedua
3.   Item ketiga

3.2. *Figures, Tables and Schemes*

Semua angka dan tabel harus dikutip dalam teks utama sebagai Gambar 1, Tabel 1, dll.

Table 1. (Cambria; 9) Ini adalah tabel. Tabel harus ditempatkan di teks utama dekat dengan pertama kali they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data

entry 2	data	data [1]

Table 1. Contoh: Triangulated Dispositions in Photography Discourses

Triangulated Points	Discourse Dispositions	Possible Loci	Foci
The Eye	*True*	Science, Business, Industry	Object
The Time Signature	*True/Truth*	Art, Science	Subject/Object

3.3. Formatting of Mathematical Components (if any)

This is an example of an equation:

$$a = 1, \tag{1}$$

Teks yang mengikuti persamaan tidak perlu paragraf baru. Harap beri tanda baca persamaan sebagai teks biasa.

Lingkungan tipe teorema (termasuk proposisi, lemma, corollaries, dll.) dapat diformat sebagai berikut:

Contoh teks Kutipan. Kutipan kutipan kutipan kutipan kutipan Teks berlanjut di sini. Bukti harus diformat sebagai berikut: quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote,

Teks berlanjut di sini.

Closing statement of the result and discussion: Komponen-komponen berikut harus dibahas di akhir diskusi: Bagaimana hasil Anda berhubungan dengan pertanyaan atau tujuan awal yang diuraikan di bagian Pendahuluan (apa/bagaimana)? Apakah Anda memberikan interpretasi ilmiah untuk setiap hasil atau temuan Anda yang disajikan (mengapa)? Apakah hasil Anda konsisten dengan apa yang telah dilaporkan oleh penyelidik lain (apa lagi)? Atau apakah ada perbedaan?

4. Conclusion

*Conclusion should be written in very clear words **(150-250 words).** The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out those that are underway or future research directions may also be highlighted. Furthermore, conclusions must include suggestions for good governance; suggestions for developing the quality of civil society; and scientific development of this research.*

Kesimpulannya harus ditulis dengan kata-kata yang sangat jelas (150-250 kata). Kesimpulan harus menjawab tujuan penelitian dan penemuan penelitian. Pernyataan penutup tidak boleh hanya berisi pengulangan hasil dan diskusi atau abstrak. Anda juga harus menyarankan penelitian di masa depan dan menunjukkan arah penelitian yang sedang berlangsung atau di masa depan juga dapat disorot. Selanjutnya, kesimpulannya harus mencakup saran untuk tata kelola yang baik; saran untuk mengembangkan kualitas masyarakat sipil; dan pengembangan ilmiah dari penelitian ini

Example: The result of this research leads to a very strong conclusion that even when a photograph can be manipulated completely, the time signature acting as the guarantor of the true is not dismissible. Therefore, we conclude that the asymmetry that results in the dichotomy between the true and the truth is not a fundamental one. This can be explained by the oscillating movement between the true and the truth, in that the time signature that hosts both dispositions acts as the balancing point. When photography is at one end, only acts as a causal consequence of light perceived by different lenses and sensors, the pendulum will swing to another end, provoking the meaning and questioning its objectivity, and so on and so forth. Every time the movement happens, it will go through the time signature to justify the oscillating nature. The true and the truth always confront each other.

5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study's limits are those features of design or methodology that affected or influenced how the results of your research were interpreted. Study limitations are restrictions on generalizing from the results, further describing applications to practice, and/or related to the usefulness of findings that are the result of the ways in which you initially chose to design the study, the procedure used to establish internal and external validity, or the result of unexpected difficulties that arose during the study.

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Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state "The author (s) declare no conflict of interest" or "No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)". Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

Author contributions: Use this form to specify the contribution of each author of your manuscript. A distinction is made between five types of contributions: Conceived and designed the analysis; Collected the data; Contributed data or analysis tools; Performed the analysis; Wrote the paper; or other contribution.

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