

**BOOK CHAPTER**

**SCIENTIFIC LITERACY, ACADEMIC  
INTEGRITY, AND EDUCATIONAL  
MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

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# **BOOK CHAPTER**

## **SCIENTIFIC LITERACY, ACADEMIC INTEGRITY, AND EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

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# FOREWORD

In an era defined by rapid technological change, globalization, and the growing demand for evidence-based educational practices, the role of scientific literacy and academic integrity has never been more vital. This book addresses a critical need in higher education: the development of effective strategies for research writing, curriculum management, and the ethical dissemination of knowledge.

The editors have skillfully compiled a collection of chapters that balance theoretical foundations with applied strategies. From exploring the historical evolution of language in Indonesia to practical advice on digital tools, proposal writing, and citation management, this book presents a holistic view of academic development in contemporary educational settings. The inclusion of topics on digital ecosystems and project-based learning underscores the importance of adapting traditional academic practices to a rapidly evolving technological landscape.

What sets this volume apart is its commitment to integrating academic rigor with practical relevance. Educators, administrators, and students alike will find valuable insights to enhance research quality, foster ethical scholarship, and strengthen institutional practices in educational management. It is my belief that this book will serve as both a reference and an inspiration, promoting excellence, integrity, and innovation in academic and educational communities worldwide.

Surabaya, 19 November 2025,

Dr. Nuphanudin, S.IP., M.Pd., PBN

# PREFACE

The advancement of scientific literacy, academic integrity, and educational management has become increasingly critical in today's digital era. This book, "Scientific Literacy, Academic Integrity, and Educational Management in the Digital Era", aims to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the multifaceted challenges and opportunities in academic writing, research communication, and curriculum management.

The twelve chapters in this volume cover a broad spectrum of topics—from the historical development of the Indonesian language and its role in national identity, to practical guidance for improving proposal writing, research reporting, and presentation skills. Other chapters explore the intersection of educational management with scientific work, the use of digital tools for enhancing writing quality, and the ethical considerations fundamental to responsible scholarship.

The chapters are designed to serve multiple audiences: students beginning their research journey, educators and academic administrators seeking to improve institutional quality, and researchers interested in integrating digital tools and ethical principles into their scholarly practices. By combining theoretical insights with practical applications, this book highlights how digital literacy, critical thinking, and academic integrity are not only complementary but essential for nurturing an inclusive, adaptive, and forward-looking educational ecosystem.

We hope this book will inspire educators, students, and researchers to engage in responsible, high-quality scholarly work, while providing practical strategies for improving research communication in a multicultural and digital context.

Surabaya, November 2025,

Class of Education Management 2025G

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# HISTORY, FUNCTION, AND POSITION OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

*Khoirotun Nisa' Amilatul Mufidah, Sabirina Ailsa Putri, Early Maulina Sari*

## I. Introduction

### a. Background

It is stated that “Language is a symbolic system that is an important part of social life, used to interact and communicate within a community” [1, p. 86]. Therefore, “Indonesian plays an important role as a unifying force for a nation composed of diverse ethnicities and cultures. As the national language, Indonesian enables effective communication and mutual understanding among people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. With a single language that is understood by all, the potential for conflict or misunderstanding that may arise due to differences in regional languages can be minimized” [2, p. 83].

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia is inhabited by many diverse ethnic groups, creating a rich variety of regional languages. Each region in Indonesia has a different local language, which not only reflects identity but also characterizes a particular ethnic group or region. By hearing the language a person uses, their regional or ethnic identity can often be recognized. Meanwhile, Indonesian serves as a symbol of unity and the identity of the Indonesian nation on a global level. Indonesian plays an important role in the daily lives of the people. As the national language, it is used for communication and as a unifying tool amid diversity. Its role as a connector of people from all corners of the country is very significant [3, p. 7539].

### b. Problem Formulation

1. How did Indonesian develop as the national language?
2. How is Indonesian used in communication?

### c. Objectives

1. To learn about the origins and development of Indonesian as the national language.
2. To understand the function of Indonesian in everyday life.
3. To understand the position and role of Indonesian in the language hierarchy in Indonesia.

### d. Benefits of Writing

1. Can increase knowledge and insight into the origins and development of the Indonesian language.
2. Can improve understanding of the history, function, and position of Indonesian in everyday life.
3. Can raise awareness of the importance of Indonesian as the national language.

## II. Discussion

### a. History of the Indonesian Language

Malay, one of the Austronesian languages, is the language from which Indonesian originated, and has been used as a lingua franca throughout Indonesia since perhaps the first era of the advanced era [4, p. 134]. Malay, as one of the languages of the Indonesian archipelago, has long been used as a lingua franca. Since the 7th century AD, Malay, or more precisely Old Malay, which was its precursor, has been used as a lingua franca during the Sriwijaya kingdom era. In addition to being a lingua franca, Malay served as a cultural language, a trade language, and the official language of the kingdom during that era. Historical evidence, such as the Kedukan Bukit inscription in Palembang dated 684, the Kota Kapur inscription in West Bangka dated 686, and the Karang Brahi inscription between Jambi and Sungai Musi dated 688, which reads Prae-Nagari and is written in Old Malay, reinforces the above assumption. In addition, the Gandasuli inscription in Central Java dated 632 and the Bogor inscription dated 942, which are written in Old Malay, show that this language was not only used in Sumatra, but also in Java [5, p. 199].

In the early 20th century, the Indonesian national movement began to fight for independence from colonialism, and Malay was considered the right choice for a unifying language. A significant milestone in this history occurred on October 28, 1928, when young people from vari-

ous ethnic groups in Indonesia took the Youth Pledge. In this pledge, Malay was officially established as the language of unity under the name “Bahasa Indonesia.” This decision demonstrated an agreement to make Bahasa Indonesia a national identity that transcends the ethnic and cultural diversity of Indonesia [2, pp. 85–86].

## **b. The Development of the Indonesian Language**

Indonesian is a language that originated from the Riau Malay language. Based on historical sources, the use of the Riau Malay language began during the Malayu and Sriwijaya kingdoms [6]. The Malay language is used not only in the history of growth and the Malay language plays an important role in the development of the Indonesian language. The Indonesian archipelago but also in most of Southeast Asia [4, p. 133]. Malay, as one of the languages of the archipelago, has long been used as a lingua franca. When Europeans arrived in the archipelago, they realized that Malay was already being used as the lingua franca or common language of the people.

The education they received through schools established by the Portuguese and Dutch made the educated youth aware that their nation was being colonized. Once this sense of nationality arose, they realized that independence could only be achieved if all ethnic groups in Indonesia were united. To that end, they sought to choose one of the regional languages to serve as a lingua franca. They chose Malay as the medium of communication between the Indonesian peoples, so that all Indonesians could be united.

Speaking means communicating using language as a medium. [7, p. 6467]. At the first Youth Congress, which took place from April 30 to May 2, 1926, M. Tabrani proposed Malay as the “Language of Unity,” which was later called “Bahasa Indonesia” and confirmed at the second Youth Congress, which took place from October 27 to 28, 1928. Thus, it is clear that May 2, 1926, was designated as the birth date of the Indonesian language. Bahasa Indonesia was declared the language of unity by the youth who attended the Second Youth Congress in Batavia (now Jakarta) on October 27-28, 1928. Indonesian was only used as the national language on August 18, 1945, as stated in the 1945 Constitution, Chapter XV, Article 36 [8, p. 13].

### c. **Functions of the Indonesian Language**

In a social context, the Indonesian language serves to bridge communication gaps between various social groups, strengthen solidarity and national identity, and maintain social integration amid diversity [9, p. 9698]. As the national language, Indonesian is not only used in everyday life but also in diplomatic activities. In this context, Indonesian plays an important role in building a positive image of Indonesia in the eyes of the world. Through language diplomacy, Indonesia can introduce the culture, values, and ideology contained in its national language [10, p. 6782].

#### 1. The Function of Indonesian Language as a Unifying Force for the Nation

The diversity of cultures and languages in Indonesia is extraordinary. With more than 700 regional languages spoken by various ethnic groups throughout the archipelago, the existence of Indonesian as the national language plays an important role in uniting society as a whole [11, p. 95]. The Indonesian language is a symbol of national identity and an integral part of our cultural heritage. Language is unique. This means that each language has its own distinctive system that does not necessarily exist in other languages [12]. The role of Indonesian language in national development is very significant, because as the official language of the country, it plays a vital role in advancing society in various dimensions of life, which ultimately drives progress in the overall process of national development [9, p. 9699].

#### 2. The Function of Indonesian Language as a Symbol of National Pride

In its function as a symbol of national pride, the Indonesian language reflects the socio-cultural values that underlie national identity. Based on this pride, the Indonesian language must be continuously preserved, maintained, and developed, and we must continually foster a sense of pride in its users. [13, p. 695].

#### 3. The Function of Indonesian Language as Social Identity

The Indonesian language serves as a unifying force for a nation with diverse ethnic groups, cultures, and regional languages. Indonesian functions as a symbol of national identity that unites people from different ethnic groups and cultures. Indonesian also embodies the nation's rich cultural and historical heritage, which is reflected in literature, songs, and oral traditions [9, p. 9699].

#### 4. The Function of Indonesian Language in Cultural Development

The Indonesian language enables society to convey values, norms, and identity through literary works, speeches, and oral traditions. This function is very important in preserving cultural heritage and strengthening national pride. Indonesian also serves as a unifying tool, as it is used as the main language in interactions between ethnic groups and communities in Indonesia, replacing the potential for linguistic conflict that may arise due to the diversity of regional languages [14, p. 552].

#### 5. The Function of Indonesian Language as a Promoter of Ethics and Politeness

The level of maturity in interacting is reflected in the use of polite and moral language. Speech etiquette, such as using polite language in both formal and informal conversations, is highly valued in Indonesian society. The practice of speaking politely and respectfully can improve social interactions, foster mutual respect, and strengthen the character of society [15, p. 818].

#### **d. The Position of Indonesian Language**

Since the Youth Pledge, Indonesian has held an important position as the national language because Malay, which forms the basis of Indonesian, [16, p. 40]. Indonesian is the core of the Indonesian national identity, which should be preserved by future generations. In its role, Indonesian must be thoroughly understood by all groups, especially students, so that their spirit of patriotism and nationalism is maintained. In reality, many people are proud of foreign languages and neglect Indonesian [17, pp. 90–91].

The Position and Status of Indonesian Indonesian has definitions for the words “benar” (correct) and “baik” (good), each of which is used in specific contexts. The development of various intelligences, characters, and personalities is influenced by the ability to use Indonesian, including the time and the person speaking. Everything is based on the correct or incorrect use of language, because Indonesian society uses correct language to refer to refined spelling standards, as opposed to good language. According to Pamungkas (2012), Indonesian is the national language, according to Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution, Chapter XV, and other regulations [18, p. 181]. On October 28, 1928, our youth pledged the Youth Pledge. The text of the 1928 Indonesian Youth Congress resolution contained three points [19, p. 595].