

Digital Social Movements and Political Participation of the Indonesian Millennial Generation: Research Trends Based on Bibliometric Analysis Using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny

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Abstract:

This study aims to map trends and identify key issues in the literature on digital social movements and political participation of the millennial generation in Indonesia, a topic that requires a deeper understanding in line with technological developments and socio-political dynamics. Quantitative bibliometric analysis was used to analyze scientific publication data indexed in Scopus. The data collection technique involved downloading bibliographic data in CSV format from Scopus, with filters for the publication period 2014-2024, article document type, and relevant keywords. The collected data was then analyzed using VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, and RStudio software for network visualization, co-occurrence analysis, and publication trend mapping. The results showed consistent annual publication growth on this topic, indicating increasing interest and relevance of the issue of digital social movements and millennial political participation. The three most dominant and interrelated keywords are social movement, youth, and political participation, highlighting the central role of young people in contemporary socio-political dynamics. Further analysis identified *nationalism*, *election*, and *popular protest* as concepts that have the potential to be the focus of further research, especially in the context of the use of social media by the millennial generation. This research contributes to the development of literature on social movements in the digital era, especially in the Indonesian context. These findings provide new insights into the relationship between digital media and millennial political participation and offer practical implications for developing strategies for empowering young people in modern democracies.

Keywords: digital social movement, political participation, millennial generation, bibliometric analysis.

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan tren dan mengidentifikasi isu-isu kunci dalam literatur tentang gerakan sosial digital dan partisipasi politik generasi milenial di Indonesia, sebuah topik yang memerlukan pemahaman lebih mendalam seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi dan dinamika sosial-politik. Analisis bibliometrik kuantitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data publikasi ilmiah yang terindeks di Scopus. Teknik pengumpulan data melibatkan pengunduhan data bibliografi dalam format CSV dari Scopus, dengan filter periode publikasi tahun 2014-2024, tipe dokumen artikel, dan kata kunci yang relevan. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, dan RStudio untuk visualisasi jaringan, analisis co-occurrence, dan pemetaan tren publikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pertumbuhan publikasi tahunan yang

konsisten dalam topik ini, mengindikasikan peningkatan minat dan relevansi isu gerakan sosial digital dan partisipasi politik milenial. Tiga kata kunci yang paling dominan dan saling terkait adalah social movement, youth, dan political participation, menyoroti peran sentral generasi muda dalam dinamika sosial-politik kontemporer. Analisis lebih lanjut mengidentifikasi nationalism, election, dan popular protest sebagai konsep-konsep yang berpotensi menjadi fokus penelitian lanjutan, terutama dalam konteks pemanfaatan media sosial oleh generasi milenial. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pengembangan literatur tentang gerakan sosial di era digital, khususnya dalam konteks Indonesia. Temuan ini memberikan wawasan baru tentang hubungan antara media digital dan partisipasi politik generasi milenial, serta menawarkan implikasi praktis bagi pengembangan strategi pemberdayaan generasi muda dalam demokrasi modern.

Kata kunci: gerakan sosial digital, partisipasi politik, generasi milenial, analisis bibliometrik.

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of digital platform usage, especially social media, has created significant social phenomena in the context of political participation, particularly among the millennial generation in Indonesia. Social media serves as an effective tool to raise political awareness, allowing individuals to connect with relevant social and political issues and facilitating collective mobilization (Gardikiotis et al., 2020; Ramiscal, 2024). The millennial generation, which grew up in the digital era, is strongly influenced by social media's ability to disseminate political information and organize actions (Chen et al., 2015). This is important because increased political awareness can contribute to active participation in the democratic process, providing a platform for marginalized voices (Xi & Ng, 2020). Therefore, this study is relevant to understanding current political dynamics and formulating strategies to enhance political engagement among the youth (Dique & Gallego, 2018).

In this digital era, social media has become the center for information exchange, interaction, and collective action organization. The significant increase in internet users in Indonesia, reaching 224 million in 2023, with an internet penetration rate of 79.5% in early 2024 (Santika, 2024), has created a broader digital public space, where people's voices can be widely accessed and have a significant impact on social change (Anshori & Nadiyya, 2023; Suhendra & Selly Pratiwi, 2024). For example, online campaigns like #JagaPemilu2024 have successfully raised public awareness about the importance of honest and fair elections (Ihsanuddin, 2023).

Millennials use social media not only for social interaction but also for engaging in political discussions. As many as 85% of millennials in Indonesia actively use social media for political information and digital social movements (Silvana & Darmawan, 2018). Social media has become a platform for discussing important issues such as human rights, the environment, and political reforms (Fahrimal, 2018). The transformation of social movements into the digital space allows activism to continue despite restrictions from authorities. In this context, online media is a tool that not only disseminates information but also provokes public anger against social injustices (Johnson et al., 2022). For instance, hashtags like #ReformasiDikorupsi and #TolakOmnibusLaw have become effective tools for rallying support and drawing public attention to crucial issues.

Millennials have the responsibility to uphold moral and ethical values in the digital society. They are expected to play a pioneering role in driving change, focusing not only on technological advancements but also on reinforcing human values such as honesty, empathy, and social justice (Khansa & Dewi, 2022). Research by Fernandes et al. (2023) shows that strong political motives such as anti-corruption and anti-intolerance drive their political involvement. As many as 60% of Indonesian millennials use digital platforms to access political news (Setyowati, 2018), demonstrating their commitment to Pancasila and digital democracy. These values form the foundation of digital social movements aimed at creating positive change in society. Thus, Achmad (2020) in his research states that this generation has creative, confident, and digitally connected characteristics.

According to Sentosa et al. (2024), the millennial generation, which represents more than 50% of internet users in Indonesia, contributes to shaping the political culture in Indonesia. Through the use of technology and social media, they not only function as voters but also as agents of social and political change. Online media plays a role in mobilizing public responses and nurturing digital nationalism through online activism. Millennials' participation in elections is not limited to voting but also includes campaigning and political education through digital platforms (Siga et al., 2022; Sjoraida et al., 2023).

Millennials' social participation in elections through social media has created a new dimension in digital social movements. Digital activism among millennials has proven to influence public policy (Rahmadhani, 2023). Social media enables more effective expression of opinions and social actions, where the rapid dissemination of

information has transformed public participation in democracy and policy oversight in Indonesia (Zakaria, 2023). Studies show that students, as part of the millennial generation, use hashtags to draw attention to socio-political issues, proving the role of digital platforms as communication tools and instruments of social change (Arianto, 2022; Safira Rizam et al., 2022). Additionally, digital network communication patterns strengthen political solidarity and allow social movements to develop with flexibility (Raharjo & Winarko, 2021). Digital activism, such as online petitions and social media campaigns, demonstrates millennials' tendency to engage in politics (Kartika & Bagus Mustika, 2023). However, challenges such as disinformation also emerge in this context (Shofa Alkhajar et al., 2023; Zakaria, 2023). These studies emphasize the relevance of digital social movements as an important phenomenon in millennial political participation. The internet and social media have a profound impact on the participation of the millennial movement, especially students, in Indonesia's digital democracy. Protests against corruption and changes in democratic patterns, such as #ReformasiDikorupsi (2019) and #TolakOmnibusLaw (2020), are concrete examples of using social media and hashtags for coordinated social action and opinion expression (Khalyubi et al., 2021; Sastramidjaja & Rasidi, 2021). The study by Anshori & Nadiyya (2023) highlights the flexibility of social movements through digital network communication. However, despite numerous studies discussing youth political involvement via social media, few specifically link this participation pattern to digital social movements comprehensively (Majid, 2023). Most focus on one aspect, such as the influence of social media on voter behavior or the analysis of specific social movements.

Millennials are the largest demographic group in Indonesia with unique characteristics in political participation (Haziroh et al., 2022; Zulkarnaen et al., 2020). The rise of digital social movements calls for an understanding of how this generation uses digital platforms for political advocacy and their impact on participation patterns. Some studies highlight millennial participation, but some focus on traditional social movements or offline participation. This creates a gap in the literature. While digital platforms can accelerate political mobilization, they can also trigger disinformation (Suhendra & Selly Pratiwi, 2024). Analyzing millennials' participation in digital social movements can provide important insights into information literacy and current research trends (Pramujo, 2021).

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the dynamics of Indonesian millennials' political participation in digital social movements using a bibliometric approach (VOSviewer and Biblioshiny). This study identifies patterns of millennial engagement in social media-based political advocacy and related research trends. By tracing scientific publications, this research uncovers the contribution of social media to political mobilization and social change in Indonesia. This study fills the literature gap that fails to link the role of social media with millennials' political participation patterns comprehensively, especially through an in-depth literature review.

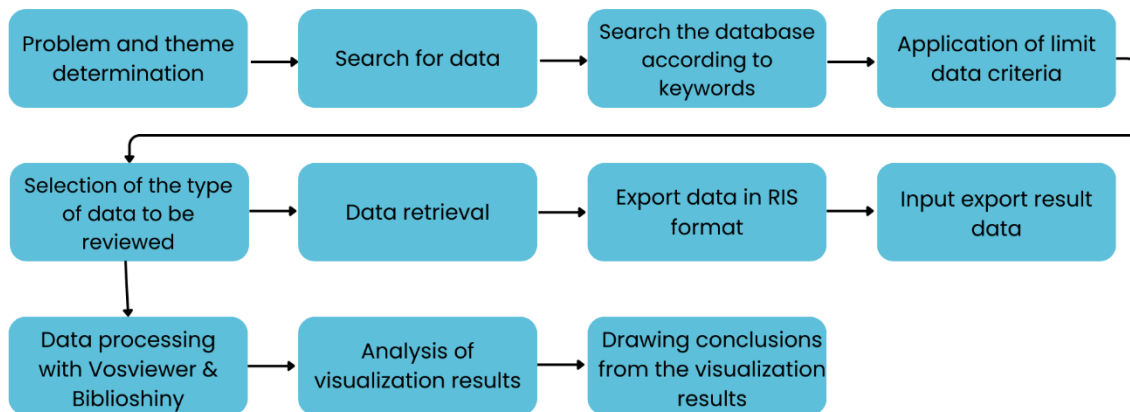
This study argues that in the digital era, millennial political participation is transforming, where social media becomes a means of communication and a tool for political mobilization. The role of social media goes beyond social interaction. Phenomena such as #ReformasiDikorupsi and #TolakOmnibusLaw demonstrate the critical role of social media in shaping public opinion, raising political awareness, and accelerating the dissemination of information and action coordination. This research provides new insights into the use of social media by millennials for political advocacy and how related research trends enrich academic understanding of digital democracy.

METHOD

The term bibliometrix was first introduced by Pritchard (1969), referring to the application of mathematical and statistical methods in information studies to measure the process of written communication. According to Setia & Rahman (2023), using this analysis, researchers can trace research trends, collaboration patterns among researchers, and measure the impact of various study findings. Bibliometric analysis uses data obtained from scholarly journals, where the data typically includes information such as title, author, journal publication, keywords, and publication trends or publication years of the articles (Anggraini & Yuadi, 2024). The research stages involve inventorying the latest research in Scopus and identifying it using bibliometric analysis (García-Lillo et al., 2023).

According to Liang et al. (2022), research bibliometric analysis involves presenting data on literature documents related to the study, affiliations, authors or researchers, research areas including geographical regions, sources of literature, materials, and, of course, the publication years of the literature. Therefore, this research focuses on bibliometric studies aimed at analyzing the structure of literature related to digital social movements and millennial participation. To build and visualize the bibliometric network indexed in Scopus, the help of a bibliographic visualization application called VOSviewer is required (Zakiyyah et al., 2022).

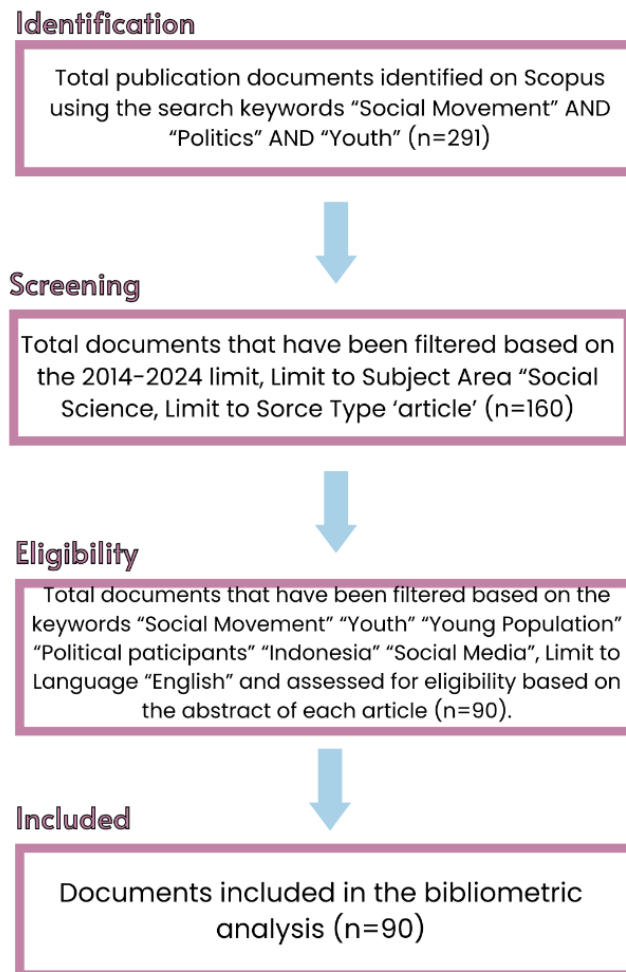
Figure 1. Stages of Bibliometric Research Analysis



Source: Zakiyyah et al., 2022.

Figure 1 shows the series of writing and determination of a problem, theme, data input, data processing application, and drawing conclusions from the trends or keywords that will be studied. In the initial stage, the researcher determines the problem or trend to be studied. After conducting a search, it was found that studies on digital social movements are still relatively limited. Most existing studies focus more on offline social movements, while analysis of digital social movements, especially those related to millennial participation, is still rarely discussed. Therefore, the researcher decided to explore this topic and subsequently determine the research theme and title. Mukherjee et al. (2022) state that bibliometric research can generate unique collaborations between theory and practice. Through a bibliometric approach, this study aims to provide an overview of the distribution of publications related to digital social movements, particularly in the context of their influence on millennial participation in Indonesia.

Figure 2. PRISMA Stages of Bibliometric Research Analysis



Source: Oliveira et al., 2018.

Through the PRISMA stages in Figure 2, the documents used in this research come from articles published in international journals indexed in Scopus (Oliveira et al., 2018). It is further explained that at the initial stage, the researcher conducted identification using the keywords “*Social Movement*,” “*Politics*,” and “*Youth*,” resulting in 291 publication documents. From the 291 documents, a screening was conducted by limiting the search to data published between 2014-2024, with a subject area of social science, and the publication type being articles, resulting in a total of 160 documents. Afterward, the researcher further filtered the keywords to be more specific and limited the language used in all publication documents to only English, resulting in 90 documents, which were also adjusted based on the abstracts read by the researcher.

The obtained documents were exported in CSV format, which were then used to visualize the data using the VOSviewer and Biblioshiny software through the RStudio application. After visualization, the results were used as a basis for discussion and drawing conclusions. In this study, the R-Bibliometrix Package (Biblioshiny) application was used to organize and visually depict the documents or data taken from the Scopus database (Ummah et al., 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trend of Digital Social Movements and Political Participation of Indonesia’s Millennial Generation

The topic of digital social movements and political participation of Indonesia’s millennial generation has attracted significant academic attention from 2014 to 2024, as shown in Figure 3. A total of 90 documents published in 79 Scopus-indexed journals demonstrate an average annual growth rate of 6.05%, indicating increasing interest

in the role of millennials in social and political contexts through digital platforms. This research involves 134 authors, including 59 individual authors, with 8.89% international collaboration and an average of 1.53 authors per document. Additionally, there are 331 keywords used, the average document age is 4.54 years, and the average number of citations per document is 13.24, with a total of 5,107 references, suggesting that this research has a significant impact and is an important reference.

Figure 3. Main Information

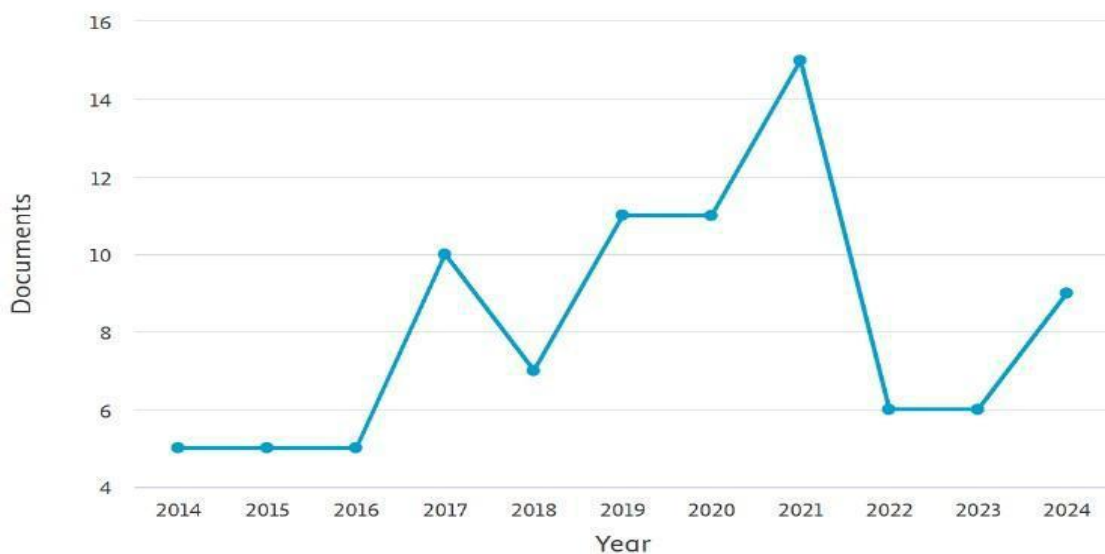


Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

Further analysis reveals that this phenomenon is not only nationally relevant but also attracts global attention, possibly due to Indonesia's large number of social media users. The increasing number of authors and international collaborations indicates that this topic is developing dynamically alongside technological advancements and social behaviors. It is closely related to current issues in Indonesia, such as the use of social media during the 2019 General Election, social movements like #ReformasiDikorupsi, as well as digital economy issues, gender equality, human rights, and environmental concerns raised by millennials across various digital platforms.

This article visualizes the top ten topics in digital social movements and political participation of Indonesia's millennial generation through bibliometric analysis. By identifying the most relevant journals, authors, and institutions, researchers can predict future research opportunities and novelty. The growing trend in this research reflects the academic response to changes influenced by technological developments, digital literacy, and socio-political dynamics in Indonesia, underscoring the importance of further studies to understand the long-term impact of millennials' digital engagement.

Figure 4. Trend of Publication

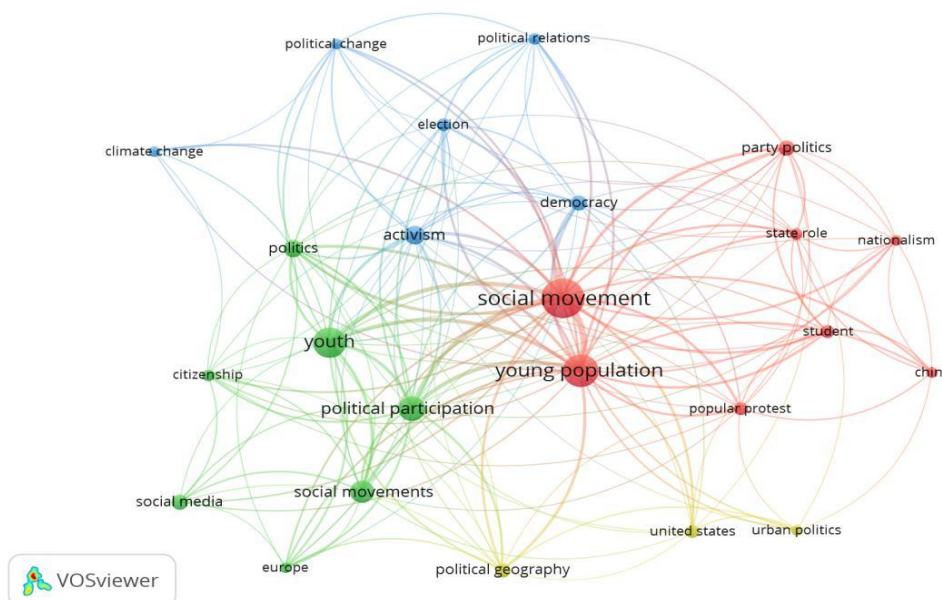


Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

Figure 4 provides information about the number of articles published annually. The topic of digital social movements and political participation of Indonesia's millennial generation from 2014-2024 includes 90 documents published in Scopus-indexed journals. The year 2021 recorded the highest number of publications related to this topic, with a total of 15 articles published. This significant increase in publications during this year can be attributed to various social and political phenomena in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic, which began spreading in early 2020, drastically changed social, economic, and political dynamics. Social restrictions and the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) pushed society, especially millennials, to shift to digital platforms as the main means of communication and socio-political participation. Social movements such as #DiRumahAja, #IndonesiaTerserah, and other solidarity campaigns became widespread on social media. Researchers examined how millennials utilized digital media to respond to the crisis, which triggered the increase in research and publications in 2021. Similarly, the 2019-2020 period was marked by several significant social and political movements, such as large-scale protests against the revision of the KPK Law and the Draft Criminal Code (RKUHP), known as the #ReformasiDikorupsi movement. Millennials played a central role in mobilizing mass support through digital platforms, organizing actions, disseminating information, and building national solidarity. This phenomenon caught the attention of academics who studied millennial political engagement through social media, leading to a significant increase in publications.

The number of articles published in 2023-2024 also increased, from 6 articles in 2023 to 9 articles in 2024. This indicates that the topic of digital social movements and political participation of Indonesia's millennial generation remains an attractive subject for research in the future. This increase is driven by preparations for the 2024 General Election, where political issues are once again in the spotlight. Additionally, the rising awareness of environmental issues, human rights, and gender equality, voiced through digital movements, further fuels interest in research on this topic. Although the number of publications is still below 10, this creates opportunities for researchers to continue exploring this subject, given the strategic role of millennials in shaping Indonesia's social, economic, and political landscape today. Research by Ali et al. (2023) also supports this trend, stating that the pandemic has triggered various social and political movements worldwide, prompting the publication of many articles due to their relevance to society's responses to government policies.

Figure 5. Co-Occurrence Network Visualization



Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

Next, Figure 5 shows the co-occurrence network visualization, illustrating that out of 559 analyzed keywords, only 24 keywords reached the minimum occurrence threshold of 5 times. These keywords are grouped into four main clusters, which can be distinguished based on the visualization elements, such as the circle size, color, and text that represent the relationships between data and the intensity of keyword occurrences.

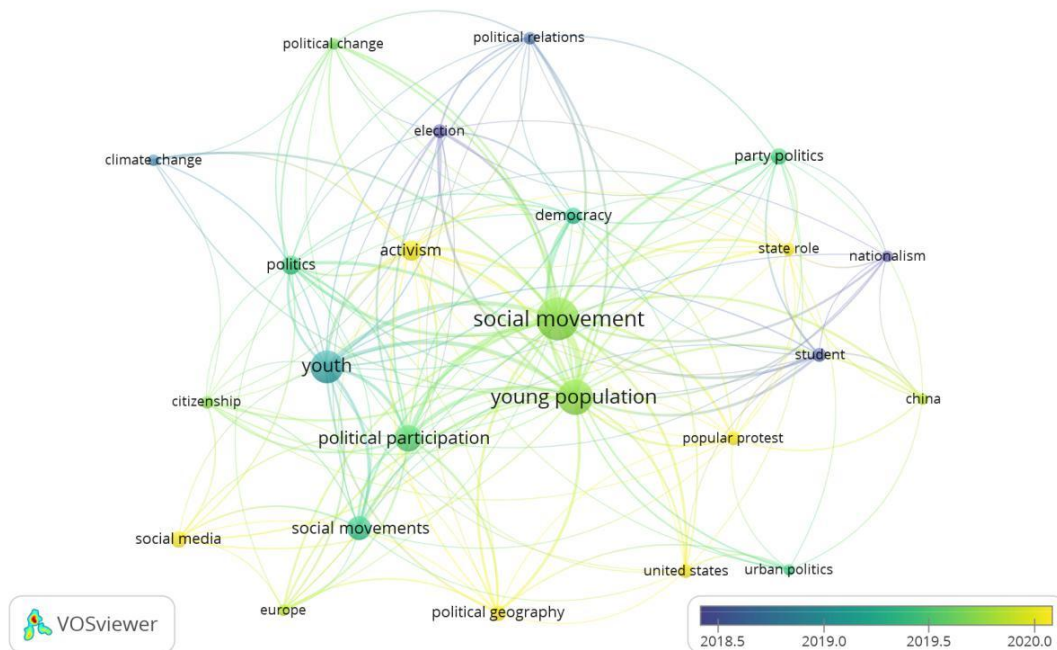
The first cluster, marked in red, includes 8 keywords: social movement, young population, popular protest, China, nationalism, student, and party politics. The dominance of these keywords reflects the increasing research interest in the role of youth in social and political movements, both in Indonesia and in other countries like China. Phenomena such as student protests against various government policies in Indonesia, like the Job Creation Law and nationalism issues, have become hot topics that drive research in this field.

The second cluster, shown in green, consists of 7 keywords: youth, political participation, social media, Europe, social movements, politics, and citizenship. This cluster highlights the role of social media in political participation among youth, which is relevant to the situation in Indonesia, where digital platforms have become the primary means for millennials to voice their opinions and engage in social movements. Political and social issues emerging in Europe also provide a comparative perspective in the research.

The third cluster, represented in blue, contains 6 keywords: activism, climate change, democracy, election, political change, and political relations. This cluster reflects attention to millennial activism on climate change and democracy issues, especially during election periods. In Indonesia, rising awareness of environmental issues and demands for political transparency have motivated youth to be more active in democratic processes. Finally, the fourth cluster, in yellow, consists of 3 keywords: political geography, United States, and urban politics. This cluster shows an interest in the study of political geography and urban politics, which can be associated with political dynamics in large cities in Indonesia. Global political influences, such as those from the United States, are also considered when understanding the local context.

The relationships between keywords in these clusters with the evolving social, economic, and political phenomena in Indonesia indicate that this research trend is driven by current issues. For example, the use of social media as a mobilization tool in movements like #ReformasiDikorupsi, concerns over climate change, and millennial political participation in general elections have all been driving forces behind the rise in publications in this field. Thus, this visualization analysis shows that these research trends are closely linked to current issues in Indonesia.

Figure 6. Co-occurrence Overlay Visualization



Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

Through Figure 6, the co-occurrence overlay visualization displays publication years related to the chosen topic. From the figure, there are four main years associated with the keywords of digital social movements and political participation of the millennial generation: 2018.5, 2019.0, 2019.5, and 2020.0. Around mid-2018 (2018.5), the dominant topics were election and student. In 2019, only one keyword dominated, which was youth. Then, in

mid-2019 (2019.5), the most discussed topics included social movement and young population. Meanwhile, in 2020, activism was the only prominent topic.

These trends are closely related to social and political phenomena that took place in Indonesia during those periods. In mid-2018 (2018.5), Indonesia was entering the campaign period leading up to the 2019 General Election. This explains the emergence of the keywords election and student, where students began to actively participate in political discussions and election socialization. Millennial participation, especially students, became the focus of research due to their role in voicing political aspirations.

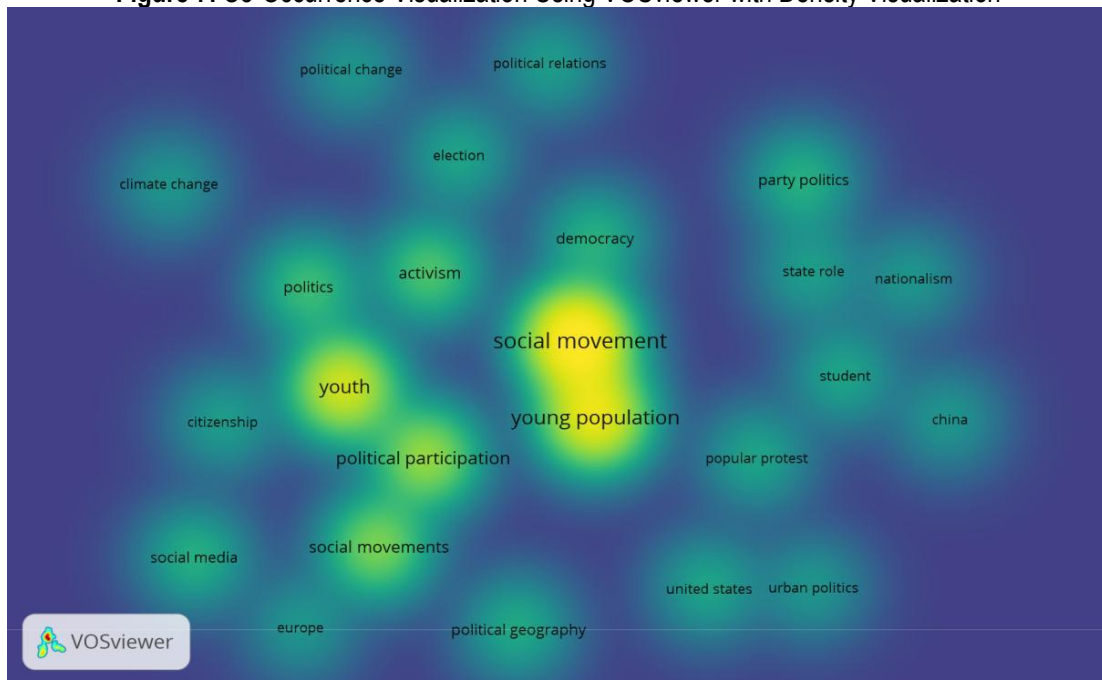
In 2019, the dominance of the keyword youth reflected attention to the role of the younger generation in the democratic process during the election year. Indonesia's millennials formed the largest group of voters, prompting many studies to highlight their political behavior and participation in the election.

Then, in mid-2019 (2019.5), keywords like social movement and young population appeared. This period coincided with the #ReformasiDikorupsi movement in September 2019, where thousands of students and youth took to the streets to protest the revision of laws perceived to undermine democracy and the fight against corruption. This social movement garnered significant national and international attention, driving the rise in publications that discussed youth involvement in social and political movements.

In 2020, the prominent keyword was activism. This year was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected various aspects of life, including social and political activities. Despite social restrictions, activism did not subside; rather, more millennials used digital platforms to advocate and campaign for social causes. Issues such as pandemic handling, social justice, and the environment became key topics. The use of social media as a primary tool for social movements reinforced millennials' role in activism during the pandemic.

Overall, the keyword trends during this period show that research on digital social movements and political participation of Indonesia's millennial generation has been influenced by actual events. Phenomena such as the election, the #ReformasiDikorupsi movement, and the adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic have driven academic interest in understanding the dynamics of youth political and social participation. This highlights that research trends in this field are closely tied to evolving social, economic, and political issues in Indonesia at that time.

Figure 7. Co-Occurrence Visualization Using VOSviewer with Density Visualization



Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

Figure 7 presents the results of co-occurrence density visualization using VOSviewer, displaying the intensity of keyword occurrences in relevant academic publications. The data analysis was conducted by observing the color spectrum: bright colors indicate a high frequency of topic occurrences, while dark colors signal less frequently

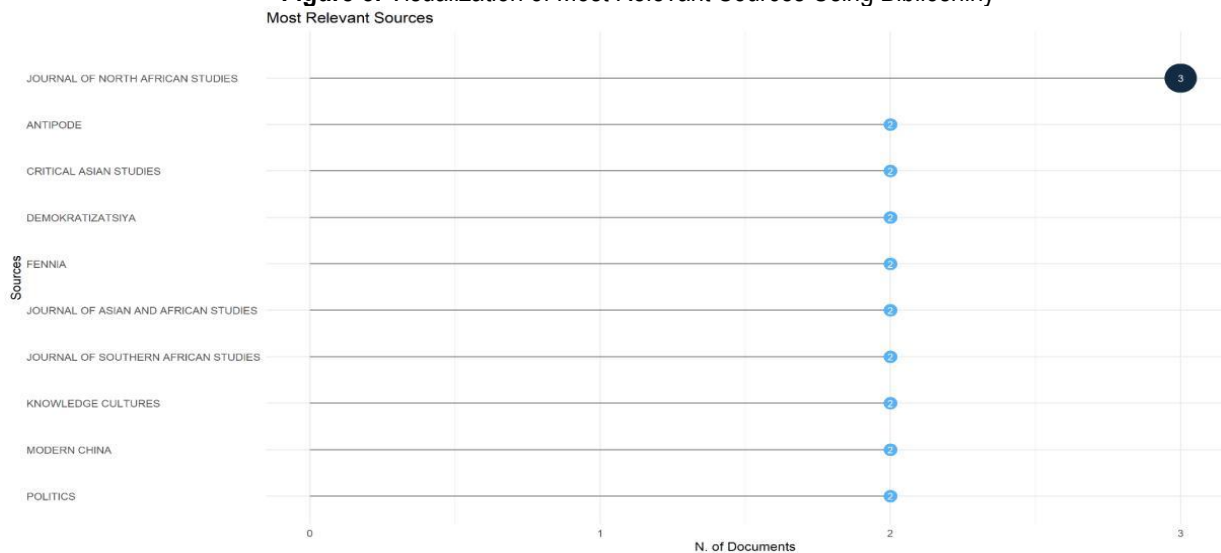
discussed topics. This visualization provides insights into research trends and areas that require further exploration. Based on the visualization, dominant topics such as social movement, young population, and youth indicate a strong research focus on the role of the younger generation in social movements in Indonesia.

The dominance of these topics reflects significant academic attention to the dynamics of millennial participation in social and political activities, especially through digital platforms. This phenomenon aligns with the reality on the ground, where Indonesian youth are increasingly involved in various social movements. For example, the #ReformasiDikorupsi movement in 2019 is clear evidence of how young people utilized social media to organize and voice their concerns about public policy issues. This movement highlights the significant role of the millennial generation as agents of change in society.

On the other hand, the visualization also reveals areas of research that remain underexplored, marked by darker colors on keywords such as nationalism, election, and popular protest. This indicates research gaps that offer exciting opportunities for further exploration. Despite the relevance of issues like nationalism, participation in general elections, and popular protests to Indonesia’s context, there seems to be limited research specifically examining millennial involvement in these issues. A deeper understanding of how young people interpret and engage in these topics is essential for comprehending the broader social and political dynamics in Indonesia. For instance, the issue of popular protest is highly relevant given the frequent large-scale demonstrations in Indonesia, such as the protests against the Job Creation Law in 2020. These protests involved widespread participation from various societal groups, including millennials, but they have not been deeply analyzed in academic literature. The lack of research on these topics may be attributed to various factors, such as methodological challenges or the sensitivity of the issues, yet this also opens up opportunities for researchers to make significant contributions in understanding Indonesia’s social dynamics.

Therefore, this co-occurrence density visualization provides essential guidance for researchers to focus their attention on underrepresented topics in the literature. By linking issues such as nationalism, electoral processes, and popular protests to millennial participation, researchers can generate valuable new insights. Such studies would not only enrich academic knowledge but could also provide crucial input for policymakers in formulating more effective strategies for engaging the younger generation in national development.

Figure 8. Visualization of Most Relevant Sources Using Biblioshiny



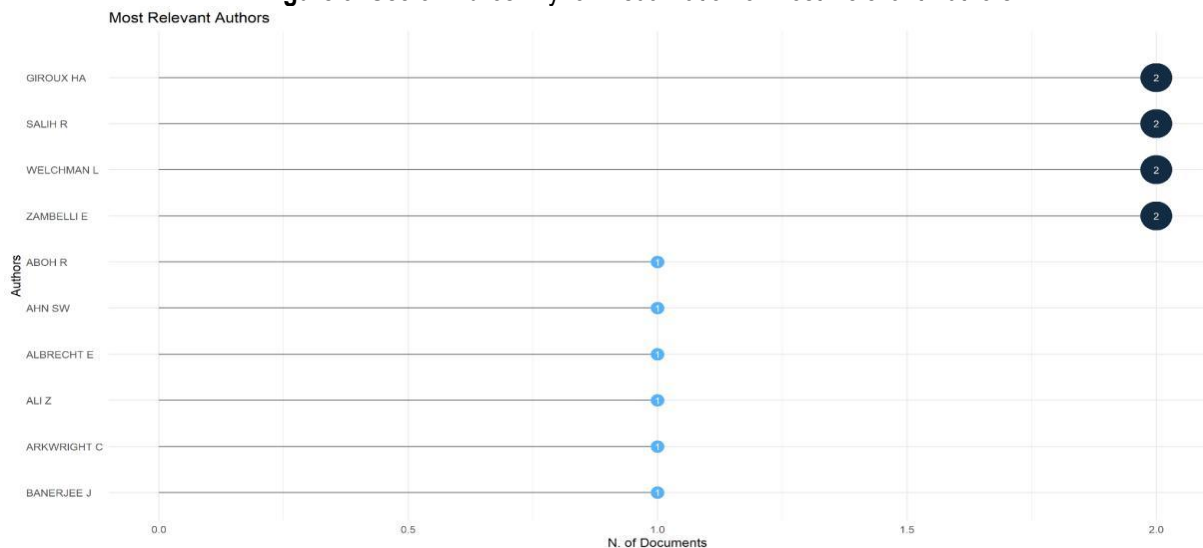
Source: Research Finding’s, 2024.

Figure 8 presents the visualization of Most Relevant Sources generated through Biblioshiny, a bibliometric analysis tool. This visualization identifies the top ten academic journals that have published the most articles related to digital social movements and political participation of the millennial generation, based on data from the Scopus database. The results show that the *Journal of North African Studies* ranks first with three publications, followed by nine other journals with varying publication counts. The diversity of these journals reflects the broad scope and relevance of this topic across different disciplines and geographical contexts.

The identified journals include *Journal of North African Studies*, *Antipode*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Democratization*, *Femina*, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, *Journal of Southern African Studies*, *Knowledge Cultures*, *Modern China*, and *Politics*. Although some journals have specific geographical or thematic focuses, all of them contribute to understanding social movements and political participation of the millennial generation. The presence of journals focused on North Africa, Asia, and global studies demonstrates that this phenomenon has cross-regional and cultural dimensions, requiring a comparative approach to fully comprehend its dynamics. The dominance of the *Journal of North African Studies* indicates a special attention to this topic in the region, but the variety of other journals emphasizes that research on millennial social movements is global and interdisciplinary. This shows that issues related to youth and their involvement in social and political activities attract the interest of academics from various fields, including political science, sociology, cultural studies, and area studies. For researchers, this information is valuable in identifying relevant and potential sources of literature for academic publication.

This visualization also highlights the interdisciplinary nature of research on social movements and political participation of the millennial generation. The spread of publications across various journals indicates that the topic appeals to different academic perspectives. This bibliometric analysis not only helps researchers direct their literature search and select appropriate publication channels, but also facilitates the formation of academic networks and collaborations across disciplines and geographical regions. Ultimately, this will enrich the research and understanding of this phenomenon, both globally and locally, including in Indonesia.

Figure 9. Use of Biblioshiny for Visualization of Most Relevant Authors



Source: Research Finding's, 2024.

The Most Relevant Authors visualization using Biblioshiny (Figure 9) shows the top ten authors with the most publications relevant to social movements and the political participation of the millennial generation. Four of these authors, namely Giroux H.A., Welchman L., Zambelli E., and one other author, each published two Scopus-indexed papers. The dominance of these authors indicates that the issue of social movements and political participation of millennials is receiving serious global attention. Although most of these authors are from outside Indonesia, the concepts and findings in their research are highly relevant to the phenomena in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the millennial generation has shown increasing involvement in social and political movements.

Examples include active participation in large demonstrations such as Aksi 212, the movement opposing the revision of the KPK Law, and protests against the RKUHP. This shows that Indonesian millennials are not only politically aware but also actively voice their aspirations and concerns about national issues. The role of social media as a tool for mobilization and advocacy cannot be overlooked. The research of these authors often discusses how digital technology influences political participation and social movements among young people. In the Indonesian context, platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok are widely used by millennials to spread information, organize actions, and shape public opinion.

The research trends shown by the Most Relevant Authors reflect the importance of understanding the dynamics of the millennial generation in the current social, economic, and political context. Issues such as unemployment, economic inequality, climate change, and human rights have become focal points for Indonesian millennials, motivating them to engage in social and political movements. This data shows a correlation between global research trends and current phenomena in Indonesia, emphasizing the need for more in-depth and contextual studies. Local researchers can develop literature relevant to Indonesia's situation while contributing to the global discourse on social movements and the political participation of the millennial generation. This paper concludes with the argument that the use of social media allows the younger generation to actively engage, making them an important force in social change in the digital era. Ultimately, this study highlights the need for a deep understanding of the dynamics of the millennial generation in the social, political, and digital context. The potential for social movements among millennials should be maximized through education, collaboration, and increased awareness to achieve positive change. Local researchers play a vital role in developing literature relevant to the Indonesian context and contributing to the global discourse.

Discussion: The Role of the Millennial Generation in Digital Social Movements and Political Participation in Indonesia

The results of this bibliometric study show that political participation and social movements conducted by Indonesia's millennial generation have been rapidly developing, particularly through social media. This phenomenon aligns with contemporary socio-political theories, such as those proposed by Manuel Castells in his work *The Rise of the Network Society* (1996), which identifies that digital networks have changed how individuals interact with power and organize themselves in social movements. In the Indonesian context, the dominance of social media in driving political change can be understood as a manifestation of the formation of "social networks" that allow millennials to connect, communicate, and collaborate in real-time. This study confirms that Indonesian millennials, through their active involvement in various social movements like #ReformasiDikorupsi and political campaigns during the 2019 and 2024 elections, have proven their strategic role in the democratic process.

Discursively, these findings illustrate the critical role of digital technology in strengthening participatory democracy. In the perspective of more classical sociological theories, as explained by Jürgen Habermas in his concept of the public sphere (1991), technology, especially social media, has changed how societies communicate and engage in dialogue, creating a more inclusive public sphere. However, this digital public sphere also faces its own challenges, such as misinformation and polarization, which could potentially disrupt the quality of public discourse. Nevertheless, overall, Indonesia's millennial generation uses social media to fight for their rights within the democratic system, demonstrating their increasing political and social awareness. Their involvement in social and political movements becomes more evident with the strengthening of digital literacy, which has made them "agents of change" in society.

Considering the implications of these findings, there are several aspects to consider. First, the increasing political involvement of millennials has a significant impact on the shift in political culture in Indonesia. Political participation, once limited to elections and direct demonstrations, is now more often mediated by digital platforms. This affects how politicians, the government, and societal groups interact with young voters, who are becoming more critical and open to political information via social media. Additionally, this phenomenon highlights the importance of more careful and controlled social media management to avoid the spread of misleading information.

The study also shows the social and political changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic accelerated the shift to the digital world, particularly in communication and socio-political activities, making research trends focus on the impact of these events. The social restrictions imposed during the pandemic forced many activities to be conducted online, including mass mobilization via social media. Movements like #DiRumahAja, which educated people to stay home, and #ReformasiDikorupsi, which called for changes in government policies, show how millennials not only adapted to the changing situation but also used digital platforms to voice their concerns. The year 2021, with a peak of 15 publications, reflects a quick academic response to the evolving socio-political phenomenon during that period.

Furthermore, the results of this study also indicate that the role of millennials in digital social movements is not only confined to local spaces but also has global impacts. International collaboration in this research shows the global attention given to this phenomenon. This raises the question of whether Indonesia can serve as a model for other countries in utilizing social media for political participation. In this context, what millennials in Indonesia are

doing becomes an important case study that illustrates how young people in developing countries use digital platforms to respond to global issues, such as human rights, environmental sustainability, and democracy.

The actions already taken by relevant institutions, both the government and educational sectors in Indonesia, need to be acknowledged. For example, the growing media literacy campaigns promoted by various educational institutions in Indonesia, as well as the active role of political parties in targeting millennials as strategic voters, show the efforts that have been made to accommodate this trend (Harjono, 2018; Silvana & Darmawan, 2018; Sinaga & Yonita, 2018; Yue, 2019). However, there needs to be further collaboration between the government, educational institutions, and civil society organizations to ensure that the political participation of millennials remains constructive and does not lead to polarization or the escalation of unproductive conflict.

In this regard, researchers and policymakers must recognize that the role of social media in social movements and politics is an ever-evolving dynamic. Therefore, further research on the use of digital platforms in shaping public opinion and political participation must be conducted continuously. This will help create policies that are more responsive to the needs and aspirations of millennials, who are increasingly becoming a major force in socio-political change in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis of digital social movements and political participation among Indonesia's millennial generation shows that this topic continues to be an attractive research trend, with an increase in publications from 2023 to 2024. This study offers novelty by focusing on the Indonesian context, conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny, and identifying potential keywords such as nationalism, election, and popular protest for future research. However, this study has limitations, such as the scope of the database being limited to Scopus, the use of quantitative methods that may not fully capture the complexity of the phenomenon, and the focus on keyword co-occurrence analysis. Therefore, the recommendations for future research include in-depth qualitative studies to understand the experiences and motivations of millennials, social media content analysis to identify narratives and interaction patterns, cross-platform comparisons to explore differences in dynamics, longitudinal studies to track the development of social movements, and in-depth exploration of the relationship between nationalism, election, and popular protest in the context of digital social movements. As social media usage continues to rise, understanding millennials' interactions with national issues, participation in elections, and the expression of aspirations through popular protests is crucial for analyzing contemporary political dynamics. Future research is expected to contribute to the development of studies on digital social movements and encourage constructive political participation among Indonesia's millennial generation.

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