

DIGITAL LITERACY IN EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN THE POST-TRUTH ERA

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Abstract

The post-truth phenomenon has changed the way society understands truth and knowledge, causing difficulties in distinguishing between facts and opinions. This study aims to explore the influence of post-truth on society's understanding and the role of philosophy of science in providing a framework for assessing information. The method used is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, involving a literature review to collect relevant data. The theoretical framework includes the concept of relativism of truth and digital literacy as a tool to improve critical thinking skills. The results of the study indicate that the lack of digital literacy contributes to the spread of disinformation, while effective digital literacy education can create a smarter and more skeptical generation. By integrating digital literacy education into the curriculum, individuals can be trained to critically evaluate the information they receive, thereby building a society that is better able to face the challenges of information in the digital era.

Keywords : *Post-truth, Truth, Philosophy of Science, Digital Literacy, Critical Thinking .*

INTRODUCTION

post-truth phenomenon is characterized with increasing distrust to facts that can verified and dominated narrative subjective . Development technology and the presence of the internet have change criteria truth from conformity between facts and statements become virality information . According to Purba and Sitorus (2023), society now more focus on how much Lots information shared than its validity . Bustami et al. (2024) emphasized importance ethics digital media communication in prevent distribution information fake in the post-truth era. In addition , the low digital literacy and polarization social to worsen situation This so that required principles ethical in communication For protect right user on accurate information . In the context this , ethics communication become very important For build environment more information healthy . Wahyudi (2023) also noted that social media play role central in the spread of post-truth, where news false often spread more fast than the real facts . Skills digital literacy becomes very important For help individual differentiate between true and false information . With increasing ability For make convincing content visually , the challenge This the more complex .

post-truth phenomenon reflects change deep in method public consume and process information . In an era where social media dominate communication public , individual tend more trust resonant information with emotions and beliefs personal they than fact objective . This is cause the occurrence what is called as " resurrection " emotional " where opinion public

influenced by a strong narrative in a way emotional than proof empirical . According to Yan Su (2022), social media No only functioning as channel For spread information , but also forms method thinking and behavior society , so that influence how people understand truth. More Far again , research by Caridad-Sebastián et al. (2018) shows that post-truth is results from interaction complex between habit inhabitant in access information , polarization social consequence capitalism spectacular , and context technologies that influence almost all aspect life society . This creates culture new where is the truth become relative and depends on perspective individual . This is exacerbated by the phenomenon of "fake news," where news false spread out with objective For misleading or manipulative opinion public for profit certain. For That philosophy knowledge play a very important role important in face challenges that arise consequence post-truth phenomenon . In the context of this , philosophy knowledge No only functioning as tool For understand nature and method scientific , but also as guide For navigate complexity information that is often vague between facts and opinions . The post-truth era is marked by increasing distrust to facts that can verified , where the view subjective and emotional often outperforms proof empirical . This is create need urge For approach critical to knowledge and information .

One of contribution main philosophy knowledge is in maintain principle objectivity . According to Nur Azizah Arifin (2023), in the post-truth era, the concept the previous truth considered as conformity between statements and facts now become debated . Philosophy knowledge help individual For understand that although truth can influenced by views subjective , there is standard objective that can be used For evaluate claims certain . With emphasize importance method scientific and principles falsification , philosophy knowledge functioning as guard limit between facts and opinions , and help public differentiate between valid and invalid information .

One of challenge main thing that appears in context the post-truth phenomenon is relativism truth , where is the truth considered as something that is subjective and depends on the angle view individual or group . In a situation this , no There is truth absolute , and every claim considered legitimate during There is consensus among a group of people. This is can cause confusion and conflict , especially when two group own a very good view different about a issue . According to article in detikNews (2023), relativism extreme at risk to blur limit between opinion and reality , so that all knowledge considered same . When the truth viewed relative , individual can with easy reject the facts scientific that is not in accordance with view them . This creates environment in which theory conspiracy and information false can develop without existence mechanism For differentiate between valid and invalid information .

Understand relativism this can also leading to attitude excessive skepticism to authority and resources knowledge . As explained by Ma'had 'Aly An -Nuur (2023), relativism tend deny existence universal truth , so that every opinion considered The same validity . In the context of this , society become hesitant For state that One view more Correct than others, even when proof scientific support it . This is can result in the disappearance trust to institution scientific and academic. More Far again , Haq (2022) shows that relativism can create " confusion " epistemic , " where individuals No know must trust who or what . In the complex world of information like Now this , where is the news fake and disinformation circulating wide , challenge This the more urgent . Individual Possible feel trapped in current opinion public without own tool For evaluate truth the information they have accept .

Relativism truth can dangerous Because leading to neglect the facts empirical and logical rational in taking decision . As stated by Vendetta (2023), if understand relativism left alone develop without criticism , then public will trapped in non-realist currents where there is no There is truth absolute ; only There is gathering conflicting opinions contradictory . This can leading to a situation where action based on facts , such as policy public or decision health society , become difficult For applied. In context education , challenges This demand approach new in teaching philosophy science . Education must push student For understand that although view personal own value , there are also standards objective that can be used For evaluate claims certain . With teach method scientific as well as principles base from philosophy science — like falsification and replication — we can help they understand that No all claim own equal weight or validity .

Philosophy science also discusses aspect ethics and responsibility answer scientific in the post-truth era. Bustami et al. (2024) showed that scientist must guard integrity study they although There is pressure political or social that may influence objectivity scientific . In the context of this , education philosophy knowledge become important For equipping scientists with understanding about ethics research and responsibility answer social they in spread accurate information .

Philosophy education science also plays a role in increase awareness public about importance verification information . According to Purba and Sitorus (2023), education effective scientific required For build strong understanding about method scientific as well as recognize difference between facts and opinions . With teach student method think critical and skeptical to the information they have accept , education philosophy knowledge can help create the next generation intelligent in evaluate truth information .

In facing the challenge post-truth phenomenon , philosophy knowledge own role crucial in

guide individual For understand method scientific and its importance verification information . Philosophy education knowledge must focused on development skills think critical and media literacy among students , so that they can evaluate truth information in a way objective . With Thus , philosophy knowledge No only functioning as tool For understand knowledge but also as runway For build a more society skeptical to information received . Through approach this , education can help create generation that does not only capable differentiate between facts and opinions but also has skills the necessary analytics For navigate the complex and often confusing world of information . With Thus , philosophy knowledge become very relevant in post-truth context as guide for individual in look for truth in the middle current torrent of information .

For That can concluded that the post-truth phenomenon that has developed in the digital era has bring challenge significant for society , especially in matter trust to facts and information . With increasing domination narrative subjective and emotional , individual often more trust information based on popularity than its validity . This is create need urge For approach critical to knowledge , where philosophy knowledge play a role important in guide individual For understand method scientific , ethics communication , and its importance literacy media. relativism truth appear as one of the challenge main in context this , where is the truth considered subjective and dependent on views individual . Philosophy education knowledge must adapt For give student required skills For navigate complex and often contradictory information . With Thus , philosophy knowledge No only help individual understand knowledge but it also works as runway For build a more society skeptical and critical to information received .

Study previously show that the post-truth phenomenon has influence various aspect life social , political , and health . Purba and Sitorus (2023) explain that development technology information has change method public consume news , meanwhile Bustami et al. (2024) emphasized importance ethics communication in prevent distribution information fake . In addition , research by Wahyudi (2023) noted that social media play role central in distribution disinformation . All study This show the need approach more education critical and based on principles philosophy knowledge For overcome challenges faced by society moment This .

For That discussion in study This will focus on how post-truth phenomenon affects understanding public about truth and knowledge . In addition , the author will discuss challenge relativism truth and how education can help individual develop skills think critical needed For evaluate claims information in a way objective . The author will also researching impact from lack of digital literacy towards ability individual in differentiate between facts and opinions ,

and How approach education more digital literacy Good can help create the next generation intelligent and sceptical.

METHODOLOGY

research method that will be used used in studies This is approach qualitative with analysis descriptive . Ardianto , Y. (2023). explains that qualitative research methods focus on in-depth observation of social phenomena and human behavior. He emphasized that this method not only collects data, but also tries to understand the context behind the data. Ardianto stated that qualitative research is more inductive, moving from the data collected to build new theories or understandings. This opinion is very relevant to this study, because the qualitative approach allows researchers to explore the meaning behind the post-truth phenomenon in the context of philosophy of science education.

And in my opinion Zuchri Abdussamad, H. (2021) stated that qualitative research methods are based on the philosophy of postpositivism and are used to research the natural conditions of objects. He emphasized that researchers act as the main instrument in data collection, and data collection techniques are carried out purposively and snowball sampling. According to him, the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Other expert opinions according to Maleong , M. (2018) explains that qualitative methods have several types, including case studies and phenomenology, which allow researchers to observe and understand human behavior in certain social contexts. He emphasized the importance of in-depth interviews and observations as the main data collection techniques in qualitative research. Maleong's opinion shows that this approach is very suitable for research on philosophy of science education in the post-truth era, where social interaction and individual experience are the main focus.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the post-truth context , understanding public about truth experience shift significant . As explained by Nur Azizah Arifin (2023), in this era , truth No Again considered as conformity between statement and reality , but more to perception subjective influenced by emotions and context social . Asmono Wikan (2023) added that information containing fact has shift become perception , where the public tend interpret truth in accordance with version each of them . This is cause difficulty in differentiate between valid and invalid information , as well as create conflict when various perspective collide . Razy & Zakaria (2021) also highlighted that social media presence contributing to the post-truth phenomenon , where truth Now seen from side

virality information, not from the underlying facts. In other words, the most information shared or liked on social media often considered as truth, regardless from its accuracy or reliability. This creates an environment where hoaxes and disinformation can develop with easy.

Truth relativism is the view that truth is not absolute, but rather depends on context, culture, or individual perspective. In the post-truth era, this challenge is even more pronounced, as information is often perceived based on emotions and personal beliefs, rather than verifiable facts. This creates a situation where different claims are considered equally valid, regardless of the evidence supporting them. For example, in a political context, debates on issues such as climate change often demonstrate truth relativism. Despite a strong scientific consensus on the impacts of climate change, there are still groups who reject the facts by relying on their subjective views. According to Razy & Zakaria (2021), this phenomenon creates confusion in society, where individuals have difficulty determining which information is true and which is not.

Here is a description of the challenges of relativism of truth along with examples:

1. Lack of standard objective

Relativism truth remove standard objective For evaluate truth a claim. According to Thomas Kuhn (mentioned in detikNews), revolution scientific No only change knowledge We about the world, but also the way We understand the world. This is show that the facts that we hold moment This Possible only applicable in framework paradigm the most important and perhaps scientific will evolve from time to time. With thus, relativism truth make individual difficulty For differentiate between opinion and reality, because every perspective considered valid.

For example, in context politics, debate about issues like change climate often shows relativism truth. For example, even though There is consensus strong scientific about impact change climate, still There is the group that rejects fact the with depend on view subjective they. This is create a situation where various claim considered The same valid, regardless from evidence to support it (Razy & Zakaria, 2021). In the example this, relativism extreme potential make conflict social and political more complex, because each party own version truth Alone.

2. Danger relativism extreme

Relativism extreme can dangerous Because remove base For differentiate between opinion and reality. According to article on detikNews, we at risk become a victim of relativism extreme, where there is no There is base For differentiate between opinion and reality and all knowledge considered same. Conspiracy theory, information fake, and insulting to the facts

scientific can develop as as a result . Therefore that 's important For own belief in version consistent truth use avoid current information fake circulating wide .

Lack of Digital Literacy towards Ability Individual in Distinguishing Between Facts and Opinions .

Digital literacy refers to an individual's ability to use, evaluate, and actively participate in the digital environment. In the current context, a lack of digital literacy can have a significant impact on an individual's ability to distinguish between fact and opinion. When individuals lack the skills to evaluate the information they receive, they become more vulnerable to disinformation and fake news.

1. Inability to embed information sources

Lack of digital literacy makes it difficult for individuals to assess the credibility of information sources. Many people receive information from social media without checking whether the source is credible or not. According to Kurnia et al. (2021), "People need to be trained to critically evaluate the information they encounter online." Without this skill, individuals tend to believe information that fits their views, without considering conflicting facts.

2. Spread of fake news

The inability to distinguish between fact and opinion also contributes to the spread of fake news. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, a lot of misinformation about vaccines circulated on social media. According to research by Dewi et al. (2024), "Younger generations often trust information that goes viral on social media more than information that comes from official sources." This shows that without good digital literacy, individuals can easily get caught up in the flow of disinformation.

Philosophy Science and Public Understanding of Truth

The post-truth phenomenon significantly affects the way society understands truth and knowledge. In this era, objective facts are often no longer the main basis for forming opinions, but rather emotions and personal beliefs dominate. As explained by Muhammad Syarif Hidayatullah (2019), post-truth creates conditions where lies can disguise themselves as truth by manipulating people's feelings. This makes it difficult for people to distinguish between true and false information. One real example of the influence of post-truth is in the political context, where fake news is often used to influence public opinion. For example, during a general election, misleading information about a particular candidate can spread quickly through social media, influencing voters' perceptions without considering the actual facts. According to Asmono Wikan (2023), in the post-truth era, information containing facts has shifted to

perception, so that the public interprets the truth according to their own versions. This creates a major challenge for mainstream media that strives to convey the truth based on verified facts. The impact of this change is also seen in Generation Z, who grew up in a digital environment and often trust the information they find on social media more than traditional sources. A study by Dewi et al. (2024) shows that Generation Z tends to accept information based on their beliefs and emotions, rather than on the accuracy or validity of the information. This has the potential to lead to the spread of hoaxes and political propaganda that can influence people's social and political decisions.

Temporary that, Islam has corner different view about truth absolute. According to Ma'had 'Aly An-Nuur (2023), in Islam, truth empirical — belief man religious based on attitude, understanding, and interpretation textual from revelation — islah nature absolute whereas truth second nature relative. This is show that Islam recognizes existence universal truth that must be held firm in operate Islamic law.

Therefore, the Philosophy of Science plays an important role in providing a framework for critically assessing information. The philosophy of science helps individuals understand how knowledge is obtained and tested, and encourages the application of the scientific method as a tool for evaluating information claims. The philosophy of science encourages a skeptical approach to the information received. By understanding concepts such as objectivity and research ethics, individuals can be trained not only to passively receive information but also to actively engage in the process of analysis and reflection. This is especially important in the context of post-truth, where subjective narratives often trump empirical facts. For example, philosophy of science education can teach students to question sources of information and critically evaluate arguments. This is in line with Asmono Wikan's (2023) opinion that every communicator must build consensus to reach a shared understanding of the truth. Thus, the philosophy of science serves as a tool to equip individuals with the critical thinking skills needed to deal with the flow of disinformation. The philosophy of science serves as an important framework for assessing information, especially in the context of the post-truth era, where truth is often blurred and influenced by emotions and personal beliefs. In this situation, the philosophy of science provides guidance for individuals to understand and critically evaluate information claims.

Following are some important aspects of the role of philosophy of science in assessing information:

1. Understand draft truth

Philosophy knowledge help individual understand various draft truth, including truth

objective and subjective . In the post-truth context , where views subjective often outperforms fact empirical , philosophy knowledge emphasize importance maintain standard objectivity . Nur Azizah Arifin (2023) stated that philosophy knowledge give runway For differentiate between facts that can be tested and untested opinions based on . With understand difference this , individual can more critical in evaluate the information they have accept .

2. Scientific method as tool evaluation

Philosophy science also emphasizes importance method scientific as tool For evaluate claims information . Scientific method covers steps systematic like observation , testing hypothesis , and data analysis that can help individual verify truth a information . According to Maleong (2018), implementation method scientific allow researcher For separate between claims that can be tested and claims are not can tested , so that increase reliability knowledge gained .

3. Ethics and responsibility answer scientific

Aspect ethics also become part important from philosophy knowledge in evaluate information . In an era where disinformation can with easy spread , philosophy knowledge push scientist and communicator For guard integrity and responsibility answer in convey information . Bustami et al. (2024) emphasized that ethics study must held firm For protect right user on accurate and reliable information trusted . This is help build trust public to sources information.

4. Improve ability think critical

Philosophy knowledge play a role in increase ability think critical individual . With learn principles base philosophy science , individual taught For to question underlying assumptions claims specific and evaluate argument in a way logical . Zuchri Abdussamad (2021) shows that ability think critical very important in face various type information in the digital era this , where many information that is not verified circulating wide .

5. Education as key awareness public

Philosophy education knowledge become key in build awareness public about importance evaluate information in a way critical . Through education based on principles philosophy science , society can trained For recognize difference between facts and opinions as well as understand context social from the information they have accept . This is in line with Dewi et al.'s (2024) opinion that education effective scientific very required For build strong understanding about method scientific .

As example implementation philosophy knowledge in evaluate information , we Can see How public respond news false related health , such as rumors about COVID-19 vaccine . In the context of this , approach philosophy knowledge push individual For look for proof

empirical through study credible scientific before believe or spread information said . With use method scientific , individual can evaluate data from sources trusted like journal medical or organizational world health .

In general overall can concluded philosophy knowledge play a role crucial in give framework Work For evaluate information in the middle current growing disinformation rapidly . With understand draft truth , apply method scientific , maintaining ethics research , improve ability think critical , and through education public , philosophy knowledge help individual become more skeptical and intelligent in face challenge information in the post-truth era.

In general overall can concluded challenge relativism truth in the post-truth era highlights the need effective education For give student skills think critical needed For evaluate claims information in a way objective . With learn principles base philosophy science — like method scientific and ethical research — students can trained For to question source information and evaluate argument in a way logical . This is very important in face current growing disinformation rapidly in the digital era today This .

For That role Education Education plays a very important role important in help individual develop skills think critical needed For evaluate claims information in a way objective . Thinking critical is ability For analyze , evaluate , and synthesize information with a logical and rational way . In the context of the post-truth era, where information often run away between facts and opinions , skills think critical become increasingly vital.

1. Increase Ability Analysis

Good education must teach student For analyze information in a way deep . According to Ennis (1996), thinking critical is " thought " reasonably reflective that focuses on decisions about What should believe or done ." With approach this , students trained For to question source information and evaluate relevance as well as its reliability . For example , in lesson history , students can requested For compare various narrative about incident specific and analyze evidence supporting each perspective .

2. Teach method scientific

One of method For develop skills think critical is through teaching method scientific . Scientific method give framework Work systematic For evaluate claims based on proof empirical . Kalelioglu & Gulbahar (2004) underlined that education must covers teaching about method measure quality source , distinguish fact from assessment , and evaluation supporting evidence opinion . With understand method scientific , students can more easy differentiate between valid and invalid information .

3. Discussion open and questions critical

Education is also a must create environment in which discussions open and questions critical driven . According to Dadang Supardan (2023), thinking critical in essence is think reflective For decide whether a matter need believed or done . With give chance to student For discuss and ask questions , they can Study For explore various corner view and develop argument they Alone based on proof .

4. Identifying bias and propaganda

Student need trained For recognizing cognitive biases and common propaganda techniques used in the media. With understand ways this , they can more alert to effort manipulation information . As example , in lesson Language English or communication , students can taught How analysis rhetoric can used For evaluate argument in advertisement or news . As example implementation education based on think critical , a school intermediate can hold a debate program about issues contemporary like change climate or vaccination . In this program , students shared become two group with different positions . They must do research deep For support argument they with evidence scientific and valid data. Through activity this , students No only Study about Topic the but also sharpen skills think critical they .

In general overall can concluded education own role crucial in help individual develop skills think critical needed For evaluate claims information in a way objective . With increase ability analysis , teaching method scientific , encouraging discussion open , and recognize bias and propaganda, education can create a more society smart and skeptical to information in the post-truth era.

In addition , to overcome these challenges, a better approach to digital literacy education is needed. Here are some strategies that can be implemented:

1. Build understanding draft base

Digital literacy education must started with understanding draft base about digital technology . According to Kurnia et al. (2021), "Society needs trained For in a way critical evaluate the information they have meet online." With understand draft base use technology , students can Study How method access , manage , and evaluate information with more effective . This includes understanding about How algorithm working in social media and how information served to they .

2. Teach evaluation source information

One of aspect key from digital literacy is ability For evaluate source information . Education must covers training about method differentiate between source trusted and not trusted . Kalelioglu & Gulbahar (2004) stated that "Education must covers teaching about

method measure quality source , distinguish fact from assessment , and evaluation supporting evidence opinion ." With skills this , students will more capable evaluate validity the claims they make meet on the internet.

3. Learning collaborative

Approach collaborative in education digital literacy is also important . With involving student in discussion group about issues latest , they can share perspective and learning from One each other. According to Widodo (2005), " Learning collaborative help student understand various corner view and improve skills think critical they ."

4. Integrate technology in curriculum

Technology integration in curriculum is also important For increase digital literacy . School must provide access to device technology and resources relevant online resources for students can train use digital tools with effective . As example implementation education digital literacy , a school intermediate can conduct a digital literacy program where students taught For do study about Topic certain use online sources . They Then requested For serve findings they to class while explain How they determine credibility sources.

5. Build awareness about digital security

Digital literacy education is also a must covers understanding about digital security and online ethics . Individual need taught about threat such as malware, phishing, and theft identity as well as method protect self they online . According to article in Kompasiana , " Ability For understand and use technology with wise can help somebody in look for work , communicate , access information , learning , and participation in an increasingly diverse society connected digitally ."

Based on explanation above Approach education more digital literacy Good very important For create the next generation smart and skeptical to information . With strengthen understanding base about technology , teaching evaluation source information , encourage skills think critical , involving learning practical , and build awareness about digital security , we can prepare individual For face challenge information in the digital era.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the discussion about the influence of post-truth on understanding public about truth and knowledge , challenges relativism truth , and impact lack of digital literacy , can concluded that education more digital literacy Good very important For create the next generation smart and skeptical . As for the conclusion as following :

post-truth phenomenon that has developed in the digital era has cause decline trust to facts

that can be verified, with the public more prioritizing popularity information compared to its validity. This is exacerbated by the spread of fake news and social media dominance, which has changed how people understand truth and knowledge. In this context, philosophy knowledge plays an important role as a guide for navigating complex information, encouraging a critical approach, and maintaining the principle of objectivity. Philosophy education in digital science and literacy has become very important for equipping individuals with the critical thinking skills needed to evaluate information in a way that is objective. Through scientific teaching methods, ethics research, and the development of the ability to recognize bias and propaganda, education can create the next generation that is skeptical and intelligent in the face of information challenges in the post-truth era. Thus, it is necessary to approach education more effectively to prepare the public to evaluate truth information in the middle of the current continued development of disinformation.

In addition, the challenges of relativism in truth that emerge in the post-truth phenomenon highlight the need for a deeper understanding of how truth is perceived and assessed in social and cultural contexts. Relativism in truth can blur the limits between facts and opinions, so that individuals tend to accept claims without considering existing evidence. Therefore, education must be directed to help individuals understand that although they view their own values as important, it is important to maintain an objective standard when evaluating truth. With the teaching of philosophy principles, individuals can learn to differentiate between valid and invalid information, and develop a healthy skepticism towards claims that are not supported by empirical evidence.

Lastly, the importance of digital literacy in this context cannot be ignored. The society that does not have adequate digital literacy skills is at risk of becoming a victim of disinformation and fake news. Therefore, digital literacy education must become an integral part of the curriculum at all levels. Through understanding of evaluation methods, source information, and recognizing manipulation techniques, and understanding algorithms that work in social media, individuals will be more ready to face complex information challenges. Thus, education that focuses on developing digital literacy and critical thinking skills can help create a more intelligent, skeptical, and capable society in navigating the world of information wisely in the post-truth era.

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