

An Education Benefits of Millennials Students at Perbanas Institute Jakarta

Ignatius Septo Pramesworo¹, B.M.A.S. Anaconda Bangkara², Rosijanih Arbie³, Laros Tuhuteru⁴, Khasanah⁵

¹ Perbanas Institute Jakarta, Indonesia

² President University, Indonesia

³ Universitas Sam Ratulangi Manado, Indonesia

⁴ Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Cirebon, Indonesia

⁵ Universitas Siber Asia Jakarta, Indonesia

 ign.septo@perbanas.id

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at interviewing university students of Perbanas Institute Jakarta; through focus group discussion interviews, we have received inputs in the form of accurate information about the advantages and benefits students get when they enroll in the institute's banking and finance department. After collecting the data, we analyzed it to understand which would answer the study problems mentioned above. As for the first process, we read the touchscreen interview results and then tried it so that we were able to compile a data concept according to the question and answer segments. After a series of data analyses, there are some advantages that students get while studying and preparing for a career, among others. Successful banking is certainly backed up by Technology and supported by faith resources who understand banking theory and practice in an era that is now increasingly millennial. These findings will provide additional information for the development of similar studies in the future.

Keywords: *Education Benefits Millennials, Education Benefits, Education for Millennials*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received
December 10, 2022
Revised
January 29, 2023
Accepted
May 10, 2023

How to cite

Pramesworo, I. et al., (2023). An Education Benefits of Millennials Students at Perbanas Institute Jakarta. *Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan*, 8(1). 71-86
<https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v8i1.3039>

Journal Homepage

<http://journal.iainnumetrolampung.ac.id/index.php/ji/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

INTRODUCTION

The world's technological advancement continues today, particularly in Indonesia. The government, sociocultural, industrial, educational, economic, financial, and banking sectors are just a few of the many areas and sectors impacted by the development of globalized Technology (Djalante et al., 2020; Putra et al., 2020). Human life benefits from technological advancements, such as the numerous advantages of innovations developed over the past decade, particularly in the economic, financial, and banking sectors, are essential (Hayashi, 2010; Sudarmo et al., 2021). Financial Technology, or fintech, is a technology in the financial services sector that can lead to financial innovation with Modern Technology. It can make the financial system and delivery of financial services more efficient. At the end of 2017, the largest target market for fintech in Indonesia was the middle-class millennial generation, or people

born between 1980 and 1999, according to the Indonesian Financial Technology Association. Digital media and technology usage and familiarity have increased in this generation. Because of their extensive use of instant messaging and social media, the millennial generation dominates Indonesia's internet usage. To put it another way, this generation was raised during the booming internet era (Setyowati et al., 2021).

The effective use of mobile phones can be used to reach the financial system through digital financial services. Access to financial products and services has also become more affordable, especially for consumers who live in locations or areas that still need a modern economic structure (Sood et al., 2022). Fintech can not only make financial products and services affordable, but fintech can also make the associated costs lower. From DS Research's report data regarding the development of fintech usage in 2019, DS Research tries to record new trends produced by fintech and observe the adoption of various services in society, from payments and loans to investments. Fintech lending continues to experience growth; in 2019, 47 new players registered with the OJK (Tritto et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, OJK has also started rolling out business license status for P2P Lending; 11 new players have obtained business licenses from OJK. The millennial generation sometimes referred to as generation Y or Echo Boomers, is a group of people born after generation X, born between 1980 and 1999. This means that those belonging to the millennial generation are currently 21-40 years old (Strauss, 2017).

The millennial generation is unique because of its significant technological differences from previous generations. In addition to Technology, the millennial generation is unique in education, wealth, and culture. Many millennials need to learn more about how fintech is growing in the digital age. Even though millennials own the majority of gadgets in Indonesia, not all are aware of and keep up with financial technology developments that have resulted in a more sophisticated method of conducting business in the financial sector. Many people have only recently heard the term "financial innovation" and have no idea what it even means. Some students need to be made aware that even though they have used one of the products or types of fintech, they have contributed to the creation of current financial Technology due to their lack of knowledge. Millennials need to be more interested in using fintech due to a lack of expertise and exposure to the subject. Most Islamic banking students choose to utilize anything other than fintech since they need to learn more about it and how to apply it.

The inexorably rapid development of fintech should be counterbalanced by public information, particularly for students of Islamic banking, about the current innovations, particularly for them as the future's twenty- to thirty-year-olds (Cahaya et al., 2022). Based on the description above, the author wanted more information about the millennial generation's role in developing financial Technology. To further investigate this issue, he conducted a study titled "The Role of Millennial Generation in Fintech Development Case Study of Perbanas Institut Jakarta Students."

We can quickly and easily communicate over long distances thanks to information technology. We can connect with people worldwide through social networking applications available on various devices (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). Particularly in this digital age, smartphones are essential items. Everyone believes they must use social media applications and have a smartphone connected to the internet. Social media use is widespread in Indonesia. They have popular social media accounts like Twitter, Facebook, etc. From that point, they get accommodation after an ease in communicating with different gatherings, with information bundles or web

memberships. Because we are connected through social media, which makes initially difficult communication much more accessible, the bonds of brotherhood can strengthen. That is the beneficial effect that social media has. As well as reinforcing ties of companionship, web-based entertainment likewise emphatically affects the business world. Because anyone, but especially the millennial generation, can start their own business online (Hill et al., 2018).

In the face of this change, it is hoped that the millennial generation will be able to take advantage of existing opportunities to create new jobs. Progression in the field of information technology presents an extraordinary opportunity for individuals who choose to work in business. The millennial generation can reap numerous benefits from operating their businesses online (Balda & Mora, 2011). Why not? We can now run a business without building or renting a store. Even if they only have smartphones, they can freely express their creativity, abilities, and ideas at work—however, advancements in information technology present challenges and lucrative opportunities. The spread of pornography and radicalism, for example, are two of the numerous threats that must be anticipated to avoid posing a problem for the younger generation, which is developing into candidates for continuing the nation's struggle. Information technology also has a very positive effect on many different areas. Entrepreneurship and business, banking economics, education, government, health, transportation, and research are a few examples because information technology makes everything easier and creates many new jobs thanks to advances in Technology and information (Gallicano, 2013).

Similar to the case in the business venture field, there are many rising commercial centers like Bukalapak, Tokopedia, Shopee, Lazada, etc. (Amalia & Melati, 2021). This market is thought to be able to protect online transactions from fraud and provide attractive facilities and benefits. However, through e-commerce platforms or marketplaces, information technology trends can encourage an entrepreneurial spirit. As a result, many millennials have grown their businesses online and gained more customers. In the financial and banking sectors, the availability of mobile banking facilities makes it simple for us to carry out a variety of transactions, including money transfers, bill payments, credit purchases, and the payment of electricity, telephone, water, and other bills without having to visit the institution physically. Information technology is also present in the education sector. Print books were a big part of teaching and learning activities. Books are the source of everything used as a reference for educational materials and assignments (al, 2019).

In any case, alongside the advancement of data innovation, we can exploit web media and upgrade e-figuring how to add understanding and information that may not be tracked down in books. Additionally, we must visit the desired institution to register for high school and college. However, online registration has now been implemented, which is quicker and more effective. The pandemic has "forced" the majority of campuses and schools to provide remote teaching facilities. Through intermediaries, we may already communicate with lecturers and teachers online (Campanella et al., 2017). In the sphere of government, "e-government" implementation refers to the use of information technology to strengthen connections between the government and other stakeholders. To strengthen transparency and accountability for the use of the budget and to improve public services, online technology applications are used to monitor, assess, and report on activities and government financial transactions.

Additionally, information technology plays a significant role in enhancing various aspects of health industry management. In the past, a patient's medical history was only written down in a file; today, it is also recorded and stored on a computer (Amit & Zott, 2012). Digital based data management makes it easier for law enforcement to quickly locate patient medical records and contributes to improved patient data security. This includes the patient's clinical data derived from the examination or laboratory results (Hasbi et al., 2020). Traditional modes of transportation face competition from online-based modes of transportation in the expanding transportation industry. Naturally, as a member of the millennial generation, you are no stranger to Technology.

Millennials may use pre-existing applications on mobile devices like smartphones to complete online transactions for transportation services. As a result of the advancement of information technology, new vocations have evolved. Food bloggers, Instagrammers, YouTube specialists, digital marketers, app developers, content writers, video creators, affiliate account managers, graphic designers, data analysts, and UI/UX designers are among them. The new job required qualified skills and intelligence because of the direct impact of Technology and the behavior or lifestyle of technology users. The millennial generation can now do a variety of things to improve their capabilities and skills thanks to the rapid development of information technology (Atmowardoyo et al., 2021).

In addition, the millennial generation has a higher level of technological literacy. They can use technology to make their work more efficient while being more aware of current trends. As a result, it should not be surprising that many successful young business people have begun generating various original and creative concepts at this time (Hashim, 2018). By becoming YouTubers or vloggers, many intelligent, creative, innovative, and independent millennials see opportunities and markets in the digital era, for instance, by putting creative videos on their channels, gaining subscribers or subscribers, and earning money from the creative content. The presence of youthful ability helped out through innovativeness and advancement by ideally using their leisure activities and gifts, permitting the millennial age to get colossal pay and benefits. Career success in the future will be visible and felt as a result of his inventiveness and creativity. The millennial generation must be able to use technology to boost productivity and adapt quickly and effectively. Success will result if the millennial generation is capable of productive and competitive competition (Conceição, 2016).

Based on the explanation of the problems above where millennials need to utilize the availability of information technology as the key to success in their careers and future. On the other hand, this is proof of the success of the nation's children in welcoming Indonesia's future progress with the question of whether the role of the millennial generation affects the growth of fintech and whether the limitations of the millennial generation in using fintech are the focus (Kiron et al., 2016). This research, as described above. So for that, we want to explore the understanding of the advantages of millennial students so that their opinion is ours regarding the reasons and why they chose to study at a banking higher education institution with the name of the Institut Perbanas Jakarta campus. Thus we will get direct scientific evidence from the millennial generation of students (Roberts et al., 2012)

METHOD

We repeat that this study was carried out as part of an effort to understand the advantages of millennials getting an education, especially in banking and business disciplines, especially at the Perbanas Institute in Jakarta; the author realizes that by understanding the advantages gained by millennials students studying banking and Technology (Tan & Leby Lau, 2016). So this is important news that every lesson certainly gives reasons and also benefits, not learning without a purpose. For this reason, the author, after conducting a series of data searches, first is to review several Perbanas Jakarta students in group forums (Agwu, 2012). The second step is to collect several kinds of literature related to banking and finance concentration programs with Technology.

After collecting the data, we analyzed it to understand which would answer the study problems mentioned above. As for the first process, we read the touchscreen interview results and then tried it so that we were able to compile a data concept according to the question and answer segments (Oppl & Stary, 2020). Then we continue by analyzing each segment that we display in each number and question, and finally, we try to build it by writing as an effort to communicate it in the form of a journal. In writing this journal report, we chose the design because we are more inclined to seek an understanding of what will be done and data exploration. This is considering that in recent years there have been growing technological developments in its application in the country's financial and banking sectors. Thus, among other things, the descriptive qualitative study design and method began with identifying problems, searching for data, analyzing, and reporting.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section contains the findings from interviews with academics at the Perbanas Institute Jakarta. This was our chance to hear from respondents on the benefits of learning at the Perbanas Institute in this day and age when banking and technological practices dominate all business and organization sectors. Through focus group interviews, we have obtained several important points related to the advantages and challenges of choosing a banking major at their University. In this section, we will back up any findings we get with evidence from other scientific reports in the context of similar studies but different locations and sources of information.

The benefits of the banking program

Please state why you chose to major in banking at the Jakarta Perbanas Institute.

The choice of banking major for us young job seekers is one of the reasons you would prefer to avoid the salary from the banking department, which is quite promising. With a career in banking institutions as well as other financial institutions, we are required to master Technology, and this Perbanas institute has a banking and informatics concentration with a very balanced theoretical and practical basis (P.01).

Based on the answers above, the reasons students choose to major in banking at Perbanas Institute include reasons for salary and career development related to mastery of Technology. As they say, Perbanas Jakarta concentrates on the Banking and Technology Program, a combination of financial Technology and strengthening of theory and practice in the field of finance, which is very promising. The reasons given by the students at Perbanas Institute above align with the findings of (Restiyawan et

al., 2016; Buch & Goldberg, 2020). who perceived that studying banking brings more benefits to support personal and national economic development.

Career Role

Lectures at the Perbanas Institute in Jakarta with a concentration in banking programs and informatics theory and practice are certainly of interest to prospective students. So we continue asking how the benefits of studying in banking impact student career in the future. Judging from the benefits of having a good role in a bank, you will have the opportunity to manage the banking system.

The next question is, what is your role in managing banking later in your career? Our roles will be more opportunities. Concerning loans, then collect funds from customers. Investment opportunities for various domestic and foreign transactions and the opportunity to produce banking programs and business opportunities and encourage people to be fond of saving are essential. That is the advantage of being a specialist in banking and its impact on community economic development (P.02).

When we asked about the principle of the usefulness of banking knowledge in the context of impacting society, there are quite a lot of roles that are owned by people who specialize in banking, which include managing loans and collecting funds and making investment transactions, and many other conveniences which in essence are driving economic growth. Respondents stated that obedience to mastering banking knowledge is in line with a similar study by Sodikin, (2020), which said that actually, the opportunity to develop the economy is tremendous for individuals who have things like banking and a willingness to develop the people's economy (Vijai & Nivetha, 2020).

Banking Roles

In addition to having careers in banking development and lectures in banking majors such as the Jakarta Perbanas Institute, alums can also have the opportunity to develop careers in other business worlds.

We ask whether banking will have a broader role, for example, in efforts to develop businesses and companies.

Yes, the banking department with a concentration in financial and Technology studies is also a great opportunity that can later be used to support national economic development by presenting various businesses and entrepreneurs with various financial institutions and services. This role is enormous in channeling investment funds to entrepreneurs and the public. People need capital; in other words, a career in banking also continues to contribute to supporting businesses managed by government agencies (P03).

As was disclosed above, the role of banking is not only in the banking business but also in supporting small, medium, and large businesses, which are distributors of funds and support for the community and national economy, the progress of the business sector, and ultimately make banking the foundation of national economic development (Iqbal & Mirakhor, 2013).

Technology and banking

Technological innovation, especially in Information and Communication Technology, has changed how people think about obtaining information and interacting. Now, these two things are not limited by space or time dimensions. Quoting from the banking science and technology motto within the Perbanas Jakarta campus, informatics is learning, manufacturing, application, improvement, patronage, or information management based on Technology.

What is the focus of the information technology program here?

Generally, students at the Perbanas Institute focus on hardware and software applications. The impact of this informatics development affects various aspects, such as trade, government, health, and banking. The banking aspect is one of the aspects that has significantly impacted the development of Information Technology at Perbanas Jakarta. The advantage of using informatics in banking is that students can manage the system of withdrawing money from ATMs with different banks 24/7. However, with the development of the technology system at Perbanas, students no longer need to worry when joining their careers later on (P.04).

Students at the Perbanas Institute of Information Technology are learning to use informatics in trade, government, and banking industries. The advantage of using informatics in banking is that students can manage the system of withdrawing money from ATMs with different banks 24/7. Indonesian banking strives to assist the execution of national development in promoting the distribution of development and its outcomes, economic growth, and national stability to raise the general public's standard of life. Indonesian banking's principal purpose is to collect and distribute state revenues (Gupta et al., 2018).

Professional in banking

Professionals in Finance and Banking will continue to be needed to answer the needs of business people. In finance, you will be taught how to invest. While in the banking sector, you will be taught to understand the business processes of banks or as a whole so that graduates have competence in the banking sector.

Can you tell us about your prospects by becoming a professional at Perbanas Banking?

The job prospects for graduates are wide open because the banking industry continues to develop along with the times and Technology. You can work as a financial manager, investment manager, financial analyst, credit analyst, consultant, or other professional related to investment and finance (P. 05).

As stated above, students also have many opportunities to work in other financial institutions such as stock exchanges, insurance companies, investment services, brokerage firms, etc. The emergence of financial technology startups is also fresh air for banking graduates. You can become a financial advisor or a financial consultant who serves as an advisor to individuals and organizations in managing long-term finances (Herbert et al., 2020).

Finance major graduate

Many national or international business consultants use business consultants to help develop a company. No wonder the fees offered to expert business consultants are

very large or reach tens of millions of rupiah. Related to that position, we ask the next question.

What careers will you achieve after graduating from Perbanas?

Such as sharing and alums records; as for job prospects, including banking consultants, banking consultants are only related to banking sundries. So, graduates interested in this profession immediately focus on banking management while studying Financial Management. Other prospects are marketing, accountants, customer service, tellers, account officers, credit analysts, credit administration, credit supervisors, marketing and operations assistant managers, funding officers, credit administration supervisors, fund and service supervisors, and dealers (P.06).

As explained above, the prospects for Perbanas Jakarta graduates include banking, business consulting, marketing, accounting, consumer services, financial supervisors, accountants, and others urgently needed to develop the country's economy and society. This is relevant to (Löffler & Giebe, 2021), who said that generation millennial and the battle for talent in Germany's banking sectors.

Job Prospects

As displayed on the Perbanas campus profile, there are many study programs at the Diploma level, either Diploma 3 (D3) or Diploma 4 (D4) or equivalent to Strata 1 (S1). However, several departments provide this study program at the undergraduate level. Therefore graduates of this study program can hold the title of Associate Expert or Bachelor of Banking. Graduates have great opportunities for careers in finance. Many individuals can find work in this section as financial managers, financial planners, investment managers, financial analysts, credit analysts, consultants, or other professionals involved in investment and financial operations.

Our question is, What are the job prospects for banking majors?

The best jobs for Perbanas banking graduates, such as alum experiences, include; Financial consultant. Graduates who understand finance, especially banking, are in great demand to become financial consultants. Other prospects are Financial technology startups, Internal Audit, and Investment Managers. The job prospects offered by Perbanas Jakarta are extensive because graduates can later become financial managers, investment planners, financial analysts, and several auspicious positions, as stated by the respondents (P.06).

It is common for Perbanas graduates to be equipped with financial knowledge and practice plus financial Technology in line with the demands of work in the millennial era, where the fire in the financial sector and based on high Technology is a solution for finding future jobs in the financial sector. Similar findings were also obtained by (Puspita, 2019), who said that many prospects influence the working preferences of Shariah Banking graduates. Similarly, (Mao, 2013) also said the prospect of future jobs in the financial and Technology sectors is the dream of many millennials, both in developed countries and especially in developing countries like Indonesia.

Benefits of informatics

Lectures at the Jakarta Perbanas Institute broadly emphasize two concentrations, banking theory, and practice, and are backed up by informatics, so the name is informatics-based banking. Of course, it has big goals and benefits when banking

affairs move from a manual to a technological transaction system (Cavus & Christina, 2015). We asked how informatics skills and knowledge benefit further banking career development.

Can you explain the benefits of informatics in banking programs taught at universities?

There are quite a lot of benefits where with our informatics, students can increase their understanding of how to carry out transactions and tasks of financial functions in banking in the future in a safe way because the ability to handle this Technology is beneficial where we can minimize errors and replace manual work methods by humans. The technological way when using Technology, there will be errors and mystique; therefore, the banking department is paired with informatics at Perbanas Jakarta (P.07).

So, based on the statements of respondents, we can conclude that Perbanas strives for technological excellence in the banking information management system due to the principles of effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out tasks, including services to consumers, the application of Technology is absolute in line with the era of competition in the financial and Technology sectors. So it is the basis that students are provided with information and Technology so that they do not only have careers in banking but in other institutions and companies. This is consistent with (Harris et al., 2019), who declare that with superior information system capabilities, banking staff would raise their job worth and be able to compete in giving the best to clients for the sake of profit and operational banking safety sustainability.

E-banking

Banking transactions and applications can also recognize the application of E-Commerce in the banking world via the internet (Internet Banking). The involvement of the OJK in the growth of ICT in the banking industry allows it to innovate by establishing laws governing the deployment of digital banking services by commercial banks, with the goal of:

What is the use of e-banking taught at Perbanas Jakarta?

We are given the understanding that with skills in banking knowledge, it will be easy for us to work efficiently in bank operations through banking. We will quickly improve the quality of service to customers faster, more accessible, and according to needs. Supporting innovation in the responsible use of Technology in various uses of information technology in the banking world (P.08).

According to the response, there were transactions in the form of money transfers via mobile devices or tellers. The presence of an automatic teller machine 24 hours a Banks should make use of databases. Data synchronization between branch offices and headquarters. Our interaction or contact with clients becomes more affordable, efficient, and rapid when we use a computer network—for example, e-mail and teleconference. At home, you may talk with other users to create relationships (chat), and you can use it for fun by playing online games and downloading other things (Angelakopoulos & Mihiotis, 2011).

Information system

As Kaura et al., (2015), information systems in banking aim to provide comfort, convenience, and satisfaction to consumers or customers and also for modern information system technology companies capable of improving company operations. Our questions are related to information systems and their use in lectures and entering student careers.

Why do banks need to use information system technology?

As we understood in lectures, besides increasing security in transactions, Technology also assists banks in minimizing errors in calculating the amount of money deposited. If you do not use Technology, there will be many mistakes in calculating incoming and outgoing money (P.08).

As a result, banking entails electronic transaction services (e-banking) via ATMs, phone banking, and Internet Banking. The knowledge gained in our lectures, namely the presence of banking-based e-learning media, would assist us in finding employment and initiating initiatives (Dandago & Rufai, 2014).

Technology Aspect

Computer-based information technology has a vital role in banking services considering the increasing volume of transactions, wider reach, and the desire of banking service users to get fast, easy and pleasant services. So we ask,

Can you explain what is taught related to Technology in the banking world?

According to the references, the bank information system is a financial data processing system and banking services electronically using computers, telecommunications, and other electronic means. The usability aspect makes us study these two core lessons at Perbanas Institut Jakarta.

At the end of the interview session, we asked students why they chose to study at the Perbanas Institute in Jakarta.

What is your reason for choosing to major in banking at Perbanaas Jakarta?

The reason for choosing the following banking department is that the salary of graduates from this department is quite promising. Students will get a salary slightly more than the city UMR salary. Not only working in banking, but you can also have a career in other financial institutions, such as leasing, cooperatives, and financial Technology (P.09)

Figure 1. Summary of data findings of Perbanas Institut Jakarta

Faculty	Learning Program		Learning Mode	Learning Benefits	Graduate Roles
Economics and Business.	Accounting. Management. Sharia Economics. Finance and Banking		Face to face and blended learning	Open Career opportunity	a concentration in financial and Technology studies
Information Technology	Tehnology and banking			Professional in banking	Financial consultant

Technical Information	banking department		employee class	banking consultants, banking consultants are only related to banking sundries. So, graduates interested in	security in transactions, Technology
Information Systems.	informatics in banking		employee class	marketing, accountants, customer service, tellers, account officers, credit analysts, credit administration, credit supervisors	security in transactions, Technology
S2 Master of Management	informatics in banking		Online class	bank information system	Management experts
Master of Accounting.	informatics in accounting		Face to face	and financial Technology	financial Technology experts

Note: all programs were accreditation "a" by ban-pt. Data processing, 2023.

From a series of conversations with student respondents at the Jakarta Institute of Perbanas, we can conclude that the core findings include that there are some advantages for students by being part of the academics at the national banking school, which include that education and programs focused at the institute include banking programs. By gaining experience and learning, students, after graduation, will have a role in their careers to become banking professionals with the roles and expertise they acquired while being students. National banking prioritizes technology and banking. By becoming professional alums in the banking sector, they will later become graduates with skills in finance and job prospects that banks demand significantly. In the field of informatics as a banking school, of course, they will prepare graduates to understand banking, banking information systems, banking technology, and a variety of administration skills that are very much needed when they enter the world of banking.

The desire of the students to become alums of a qualified banking department capable of answering the problems of the banking world (Zakiy, 2021), has been achieved through their education at the Perbanas Institute Jakarta. In mastering information technology-based financial management (Hasan, 2021). The scholarly output emphasized by the Jakarta banking institute certainly provides attributes or learning outcomes that emphasize high mastery of skills in finance supported by

informatics technology. This presents an increasingly millennial feel for prospective graduates who will later be more updated when they enter the world of work (Adielyani & Mawardi, 2020). What has been done by the Perbanas Jakarta Institute is following the demands of work in the banking world which emphasizes human resources who have technological prowess and are financially literate. And following the demands of 21st-century job skills in the banking and finance sector. This is what made a point of pride in what was conveyed in the FGD discussion with Perbanas academics at the Jakarta Institute (Subanidja et al., 2022).

We realize that the findings of this study certainly have drawbacks and limitations behind the advantages we have achieved. Weaknesses include the coverage of one location of research data, namely at Perbanas Jakarta. We cannot generalize about the limitations of this data, that the quality of graduates of banking education at Perbanas University can be generalized to other institutions. On this basis, we should continue in the future. This study is to cover a broader range of respondents, it could be the addition of several universities with the same concentration of giving, and we extend the respondents to the entire academic community to see views, inputs, and solutions.

CONCLUSION

Finally, we can conclude the results of this study to gain deep resilience for millennial publishers or students studying at the Perbanas Institute in Jakarta. We have answered the problem by getting several inputs from students who are part of the data source related to the benefits of studying at Perbanas Institute Jakarta. We have gathered, among other things, about the advantages of lectures, including students stating that the most significant advantage is that they gain banking knowledge and are backed up by banking-based Technology. Furthermore, they also understand how future careers will go along with the progress of the role of banking; students who graduate from banking schools supported by Technology will become significant players in driving banking and business in the country.

Furthermore, we received the recognition that in order for them to have a career, they need professionalism in mastering banking content and also technical skills where their banking school graduates will be placed in financial institutions such as banks and also other industries because the job prospects are desirable so that they give a lot to students. They also stated that banking in the increasingly millennial digital era is aided by information technology known as e-banking or e-commerce, which serves as a sophisticated information system with all technological advantages to having a positive impact on the development and profession of students studying knowledge in tertiary institutions, notably the Perbanas Institute in Jakarta. We realize that in addition to the advantages of the findings or implementation of this study, there are also many areas for improvement, including the need for more sample data, and the method of exploratory work still needs to be improved. Therefore we hope for input and criticism for future improvements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank everyone who has supported this project, particularly the academic support, professional authorship support, and funding agency from University.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

We carried out this study using a shared role approach in accordance with the authorship of expertise. So we did not find a conflict of interest because each party has worked according to their respective expertise.

REFERENCES

- Adielyani, D., & Mawardi, W. (2020). The Influence of Overconfidence, Herding Behavior, and Risk Tolerance on Stock Investment Decisions: The Empirical Study of Millennial Investors in Semarang City. *Jurnal Maksipreneur: Manajemen, Koperasi, Dan Entrepreneurship*, 10(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.30588/jmp.v10i1.691>
- Agwu, P. E. (2012). *A Qualitative Study of the Problems and Prospects of Online Banking in Developing Economies – Case of Nigeria* (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. 3112130). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3112130>
- al, P. D. S. A., M. Sc ., et. (2019). *Indonesia's Digital-Based Economic Transformation: The Emergence of New Technological, Business, Economic, and Policy Trends in Indonesia*. Gramedia pustaka utama.
- Amalia, A. D., & Melati, F. C. (2021). Analysis of MSMEs Recovery using Digital Technology in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. *Ekulilibrium: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Ekonomi*, 16(2), Art. 2. <https://doi.org/10.24269/ekulilibrium.v16i2.3949>
- Amit, R., & Zott, C. (2012). Creating value through business model innovation. 2012, 53.
- Angelakopoulos, G., & Mihiotis, A. (2011). E-banking: Challenges and opportunities in the Greek banking sector. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 11(3), 297–319. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10660-011-9076-2>
- Atmowardoyo, H., Weda, S., & Sakkir, G. (2021). *Information Technology used by Millennial Good English Language Learners in an Indonesian University to Improve their English Skills*.
- Balda, J. B., & Mora, F. (2011). Adapting leadership theory and practice for the networked, millennial generation. *Journal of Leadership Studies*, 5(3), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jls.20229>
- Buch, C. M., & Goldberg, L. S. (2020). Global banking: Toward an assessment of benefits and costs. *Annual Review of Financial Economics*, 12(1), 141–175.
- Cahaya, Y. F., Wahyuningisih, E., Salim, A., Agung, L., Simroangkir, P., Safaria, S., Prowanta, E., Ovalia, & Alwyni, F. A. (2022). Dampak Teknologi Informasi Dan Pentingnya Protokol Kesehatan Bagi Anak-Anak. *Jurnal Abdimas Perbanas*, 3(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.56174/jap.v3i1.482>
- Campanella, F., Della Peruta, M. R., & Del Giudice, M. (2017). The Effects of Technological Innovation on the Banking Sector. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 8(1), 356–368. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-015-0326-8>
- Cavus, N., & Christina, D. N. C. (2015). Information technology in the banking sector: Review of mobile banking. *Global Journal of Information Technology: Emerging Technologies*, 5(2), Art. 2. <https://doi.org/10.18844/gjit.v5i2.196>
- Conceição, S. C. O. (2016). Competing in the World's Global Education and Technology Arenas. *New Directions for Adult and Continuing Education*, 2016(149), 53–61. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ace.20176>
- Dandago, K. I., & Rufai, A. S. (2014). Information Technology and Accounting Information System in the Nigerian Banking Industry. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 4(5), Art. 5.

- Djalante, R., Lassa, J., Setiamarga, D., Sudjatma, A., Indrawan, M., Haryanto, B., Mahfud, C., Sinapoy, M. S., Djalante, S., Rafliana, I., Gunawan, L. A., Surtiari, G. A. K., & Warsilah, H. (2020). Review and analysis of current responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020. *Progress in Disaster Science*, 6, 100091. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100091>
- Gallicano, T. D. (2013). Relationship management with the Millennial generation of public relations agency employees. *Public Relations Review*, 39(3), 222–225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2013.03.001>
- Gupta, S. D., Raychaudhuri, A., & Haldar, S. K. (2018). Information technology and profitability: Evidence from Indian banking sector. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 13(5), 1070–1087. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJoEM-06-2017-0211>
- Harris, P. A., Taylor, R., Minor, B. L., Elliott, V., Fernandez, M., O'Neal, L., McLeod, L., Delacqua, G., Delacqua, F., Kirby, J., & Duda, S. N. (2019). The REDCap consortium: Building an international community of software platform partners. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, 95, 103208. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2019.103208>
- Hasan, G. (2021). *Effect of Develop Strategy, Ethical Climate, on Quality Service to Customer Experience With Local Wisdom as a Moderating Variable*. 72–76. <https://www.atlantispress.com/proceedings/icmae-20/125944566>
- Hasbi, I., Fakhri, M., Saragih, R., Kurnia, B., & Aini, A. G. (2020). Determinant Factors of Consumer Preferences on Electronic Wallet Users in Bandung. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 59, 914–919.
- Hashim, H. (2018). Application of Technology in the Digital Era Education. *International Journal of Research in Counseling and Education*, 1(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24036/002za0002>
- Hayashi, S. (2010). The developmental state in the era of globalization: Beyond the Northeast Asian model of political economy. *The Pacific Review*, 23(1), 45–69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09512740903398330>
- Herbert, I. P., Rothwell, A. T., Glover, J. L., & Lambert, S. A. (2020). Graduate employability, employment prospects and work-readiness in the changing field of professional work. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 18(2), 100378. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2020.100378>
- Hill, M. R., Goicochea, S., & Merlo, L. J. (2018). In their own words: Stressors facing medical students in the millennial generation. *Medical Education Online*, 23(1), 1530558. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10872981.2018.1530558>
- Iqbal, Z., & Mirakhor, A. (2013). *Economic Development and Islamic Finance*. World Bank Publications.
- Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of Social Media. *Business Horizons*, 53(1), 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003>
- Kaura, V., Durga Prasad, Ch. S., & Sharma, S. (2015). Service quality, service convenience, price and fairness, customer loyalty, and the mediating role of customer satisfaction. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 33(4), 404–422. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-04-2014-0048>
- Kiron, D., Kane, G. C., Palmer, D., Phillips, A. N., & Buckley, N. (2016). Aligning the organization for its digital future. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 58(1).

- Löffler, L., & Giebe, C. (2021). *Generation Z and the War of Talents in the German banking sector*. 4, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.35409/IJBMER.2021.3319>
- Mao, S. (2013). *Students' Choice of a Business Major and Career: A Qualitative Case Study of Motivation to Study Finance and Banking*. <http://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/handle/10063/3030>
- Oppl, S., & Stary, C. (2020). Game-playing as an effective learning resource for elderly people: Encouraging experiential adoption of touchscreen technologies. *Universal Access in the Information Society*, 19(2), 295–310. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10209-018-0638-0>
- Puspita, R. E. (2019). Factors Influencing on Job Preference among Shariah Banking Student. *Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, 10(1), 69.
- Putra, P., Mizani, H., Basir, A., Muflihini, A., & Aslan, A. (2020). The Relevancy on Education Release Revolution 4.0 in Islamic Basic Education Perspective in Indonesia (An Analysis Study of Paulo Freire's Thought). *Test Engineering & Management*, 83, 10256–10263.
- Restiyawan, A. A., Drs. I Nyoman Sujana, M. S., & Dra. Lulup Endah Tripalupi, M. P. (2016). Persepsi Mahasiswa Pendidikan Ekonomi Terhadap Keberadaan Bank Mini di Program Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi Undiksha. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Undiksha*, 7(2), Art. 2. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jjpe.v7i2.7742>
- Roberts, D. H., Newman, L. R., & Schwartzstein, R. M. (2012). Twelve tips for facilitating Millennials' learning. *Medical Teacher*, 34(4), 274–278. <https://doi.org/10.3109/0142159X.2011.613498>
- Setyowati, W., Widayanti, R., & Supriyanti, D. (2021). Implementation Of E-Business Information System In Indonesia: Prospects And Challenges. *International Journal of Cyber and IT Service Management*, 1(2), 180–188.
- Sodikin, M. (2020). Competitive Advantages of Sharia Banks: Role of Ihsan Behavior and Digital Marketing in New Normal. *Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry*, 2(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.21580/jdmhi.2020.2.1.5769>
- Sood, K., Dhanaraj, R. K., Balamurugan, B., Grima, S., & Maheshwari, R. U. (2022). *Big Data: A Game Changer for Insurance Industry*. Emerald Group Publishing.
- Strauss, W. (2017). *The millennials (generation Y): Segregation, integration and racism*.
- Subanidja, S., Sorongan, F. A., & Legowo, M. B. (2022). Sustainable Bank Performance Antecedents in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era: A Conceptual Model. *Emerging Science Journal*, 6(4), 786–797.
- Sudarmo, S., Arifin, A., Pattiasina, P. J., Wirawan, V., & Aslan, A. (2021). The Future of Instruction Media in Indonesian Education: Systematic Review. *AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 13(2), Art. 2. <https://doi.org/10.35445/alishlah.v13i2.542>
- Tan, E., & Leby Lau, J. (2016). Behavioural intention to adopt mobile banking among the millennial generation. *Young Consumers*, 17(1), 18–31. <https://doi.org/10.1108/YC-07-2015-00537>
- Tritto, A., He, Y., & Junaedi, V. A. (2020). Governing the gold rush into emerging markets: A case study of Indonesia's regulatory responses to the expansion of Chinese-backed online P2P lending. *Financial Innovation*, 6(1), 51. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-020-00202-4>
- Vijai, C., & Nivetha, P. (2020). *ABC Technology – Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain Technology, Cloud Technology for Banking Sector* (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. 3758718). <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3758718>
- Zakiy, M. (2021). The strategy of Islamic economic colleges to prepare their graduates to work in Islamic banks. *Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning*.

Copyright Holder :

© Pramesworo, I. et al., (2023).

First Publication Right :

© Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan

This article is under:

