EMBRACING SOCIETY 5.0 WITH HUMANITY

Editor: Diah Karmiyati

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Embracing Society 5.0 with Humanity

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BILDUNG
Jl. Raya Pleret KM 2
Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta 55791
Telepon: +6281227475754 (HP/WA)
Email:bildungpustakautama@gmail.com
Website: www.penerbitbildung.com Anggota IKAPI

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Embracing Society 5.0 with Humanity

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Society 5.0 is a concept presented by the Japanese as a core concept of their economic system. They believed that technology should not surpass the intelligent of men. As such, in society 5.0 the Japanese government would like to ensure that all technological things are designed to be a human-centered design. In fact, their ministry of education in 2018 has also been readily prepared the future generation through a change in their education system. For example, the minister explains that in Japan, or many parts of the world, university entrance are divided into two main concentrations, which are science and social science. The minister thought of changing the system, as society 5.0 is about creating a technology that is human centered. For instance, they gave an example on designer babies. If, people from hard science learn about philosophy, ethics, and humanities, they won't face such ethical concern when developing a product. This is what is being envision by the Japanese government for their younger generation. Collaboration between science and social science is necessary to build a better environment for our future children. Another example is the companies in Japan, such as Hitachi and Fujitsu has already been implementing this 5.0 by designing product that relied fully on technology but puts human at its center (Hitachi, 2017).

Likewise, it is currently a hot topic in Indonesia. Indonesia as a country with the 4th largest population in the world has not been implemented this concept. Our country is still on the industry 4.0. Yet, with the rising interest in AI, Blockchain, NFT, number of unicorn start-up. and all recent technological changes, our country are ready to compete with any other countries in Southeast Asia. Society 5.0 is coming, and we need to embrace it. To prepare with the society 5.0, It is not only the technological side. It is necessary for us to have a strong principle at hearts that based on our belief system. We, as an Indonesian have known to be religious that most of us believed in God. We also commonly practice our religion and tend to be kind to people because we know God would love our good deeds. I personally think that this will help us to move forward and live together with advanced technology.

Technology begets a very important leap in human's life journey. It is important to keep valued of the benefit but it's more important to look out for the human itself. As its purpose is smarter than us, to help us, it will be very ideal if we embrace the technology using our ability to be kind.

Malang, 21 Maret 2022

Diah Karmiyati

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E-Gov, Realization Of Anti Corruption Policy (long journey to Era Society 5.0)

Amalia Syauket[8]

Introduction

Data from the World Economic Forum (WEF) in the Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 [1] shows that corruption is the highest obstacle to doing business in Indonesia with a score of 13.8. This has resulted in high costs for doing business in Indonesia due to corrupt practices, creating legal uncertainty, inefficient allocation of resources and unequal economic distribution as well as creating unfair competition. In addition, the factors that hinder business in Indonesia are the inefficiency of the government bureaucracy with a score of 11.2, access to financing with a score of 9.2, and inadequate infrastructure with a score of 8.8. The fifth inhibiting factor is the instability of the policies made by the government with a score of 8.6. Meanwhile, government instability and the tax ratio rank next with 6.5 and 6.4 respectively.

The impact of corruption on the economy is very clear, such as sluggish economic growth and investment. Corruption has made economic development difficult by creating distortions and high inefficiencies. In the private sector, corruption increases the cost of trading due to losses from illegal payments, management costs in negotiating with corrupt officials and the risk of cancellation of agreements due to the investigation process. The infographic below illustrates this.

[8] amalia.syauket@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

Sumber:https://www.google.com/search?q=hambatan+dalam+kemudahan+berusaha. Di akses tgl.11 November 2021

Still in the economic field, corruption has also had an impact on decreasing income from the tax sector. The decline in income from the tax sector is exacerbated by the fact that there are many unscrupulous employees and public officials who play for personal gain and enrich themselves. Various reasons for investors to flee Indonesia include the complexity of licensing, not yet maximal use of the online single submission or electronic licensing system, policy inconsistency, and the absence of synergy between the center and the regions.

Robert said from the results of a survey conducted by KPPOD, this investment barrier also occurs in big cities and even Jakarta. "As a major business city and representing Indonesia in the World Bank's annual Ease of Doing Business study, it is not only less conducive and competitive with other cities at the regional level but also worse domestically when compared to Medan, Makassar, Balikpapan and Surabaya," said Robert [2].

Furthermore, according to Robert, urgent improvements need to be made to the licensing bureaucracy services at the central and local government levels. The technological support inherent in institutional reform is believed to be able to facilitate the implementation of improved licensing service processes in the regions. "Cutting bureaucracy and regulations need to be supported by improving business processes," said Robert [2]. According to Tan Kong Yam [3], investors are currently observing how the provincial government is simplifying investment procedures. For them, regulatory reform alone is not enough.

The concept of e-government is commonly known as e-gov, digital government, online government or transformational government. E-gov is an effort to develop electronic-based government administration. An arrangement of management systems and work processes within the government environment by optimizing the use of information and communication technology in the context of efficiency and effectiveness of local government administration, as well as government transparency.[13]

Discusion

Bureaucratic transformation towards the era of society 5.0.

In order to support the process of reform and transformation of the bureaucracy, it is necessary to develop an ICT-based government, for that it is necessary to change the role and

commitment of the bureaucracy as the main actor and controller of the course of government, development and public services. If the condition of the bureaucracy is not in accordance with the needs of ICT-based government, then the bureaucracy as an organization must be reformed immediately. However, political reform is not a guarantee that the Indonesian people will be willing and able to carry out bureaucratic reform. Everything depends on the political will and sincere intention that bureaucratic reform is to improve the quality of the bureaucracy in carrying out its role [13].

In order to support the task of reform, an ICT system is applied in public services. For this reason, a visionary leader is needed, who is able to develop effective leadership that can shape the vision and mission, can inspire enthusiasm and inspire subordinates to develop initiative and creativity, and maintain their responsibilities. Commitment and support from the leadership are important indicators for the successful implementation of e-government in Indonesia.

The definition of transformation put forward by Bram Klievink, 2009 in Nurmandi [13], transformation is a complex problem to which no universal approach exists and for which different types of models can be used. This means that transformation is interpreted as something complex with various approaches and various models used. One way to transform the bureaucracy is to apply communication and information communication technology (Kumorotomo, 2008, Heeks and Baqilur, 2007, Khan et al., 2011, Yildiz, 2007 in Nurmandi [13].

In the last few decades, many studies have focused on linking ICT systems with good governance. So with the application of ICT in governance, a transparent, accountable and participatory government will be created [13].

Nurmandi, 2020 [13] explains that bureaucratic reform is not only limited to organizational structures, procedures or processes, but also to organizational strategic policies and policies. For this reason, a set of policies is needed in order to encourage the success of these innovations, including the following policies:

1. policies that can create a political climate that encourages risk-taking within the government bureaucracy.
2. policies that encourage local initiatives
3. Policies that place business goals in public services.

Thus, e-government means that all processes carried out by the government in making various policies and in providing services to the community are carried out using intensive information

technology while still considering humanities aspects of the problem solving process in the public sector.

E-Gov as a Policy to reduce corruption

Indonesia is currently undergoing a fundamental change in the life of the nation and state towards a transparent democratic system of government and the rule of law. The changes that are being experienced provide opportunities for structuring various aspects of national and state life, where the interests of the people can be put back in a central position. However, every change in the life of the nation and state is always accompanied by various forms of uncertainty. Thus, the government must strive for smooth communication with high state institutions, local governments and encourage participation of the wider community, so that uncertainty does not lead to widespread disagreements and tensions, and has the potential to cause new problems. The government must also be more open to the swift flow of people's aspirations and be able to respond quickly and effectively.

The changes that are being undertaken occur at a time when the world is undergoing a transformation into the information society era. The rapid advancement of information technology and the potential for its wide use, opens up opportunities for fast and accurate access, management, and utilization of large volumes of information. The fact has shown that the use of electronic media is a very important factor in various international transactions, especially in trade transactions. The inability to adapt to global trends will bring the Indonesian people into the digital divide, namely isolation from global developments because they are unable to utilize information.

Thus, e-government development is an effort to develop government administration based on (using) electronics in order to improve the quality of public services effectively and efficiently Through the development of e-government, management systems and work processes are arranged in the government environment by optimizing the use of information technology.

The implementation of E-Gov in various public services as an innovation strategy in government organizations clearly requires proper change management for its success [13]. Implementing E-Gov means carrying out a series of cultural changes or reforms (Cultural change). Change management in this context is focused on various stakeholders in public services entering a transition period from traditional approaches to modern management, from the era of pre-technology and communication technology to a new era where the environment is always changing rapidly through the development of

very sophisticated information and communication technology. , Riley, Thomas B, 2003 in Nurmandi [13]. This condition requires a personal bureaucracy with a culture of information and technology in carrying out the role of the bureaucracy. This is done in order to realize an open government system, which is characterized by transparency, participation and collaboration with the private sector according to the White House, 2009 [20]. Because implementing e-gov means carrying out a series of cultural changes or reforms.

In general, various cities in Indonesia have begun to implement e-Government, since its presence in the late 90s, which is called the phenomenon of Electronic Government (e-Government) which requires government agencies to ensure that there must be operational transformation in the field of public services. This is in line with the opinion of Dwiyanto [5] that the government bureaucracy can develop the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in the implementation of government activities, facilitate interaction with the community, and encourage accountability and transparency of public service providers.

E-government (e-gov) is essentially the process of utilizing technology as a tool to help run the government system more efficiently. Therefore, there are two main things in the definition of e-government above; the first is the use of information technology (one of which is the internet) as a tool, and the second is the purpose of its use, so that the government can run more efficiently [6]. public. To face the challenges of the globalization era, the Republican government Indonesia has taken the initiative to make policies to utilize information technology to build an integrated electronic government for e good governance from the local government to the central level [6].

Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003 dated June 9, 2003 concerning the National Policy and Strategy for the Development of E-Government can be used as a basis for local governments to implement government by implementing e-Government, although the regions do not yet have specific rules regarding the implementation of eGovernment in governance, Kurnia et al. , 2017 [9]. E-Government has a model of relationship that is not limited only between government agencies and the community, but also the relationship between government agencies and businesses, as well as the relationship between government agencies and other government agencies.

Understanding E-Government in general is short for government electronics. E-Government is commonly known as e-gov, digital government, online government or transformational

government. E-Government is an effort to develop an electronic-based government administration. An arrangement of management systems and work processes in the government environment by optimizing the use of information and communication technology. Or E-Government is the use of information technology by the government to provide information and services for its citizens, business affairs, and other matters relating to government. e-Government can be applied to the legislature, judiciary, or public administration, to improve internal efficiency, deliver public services, or democratic governance processes. [4] The objectives of e-gov according to Anwar in Nurmandi [13] are:

a. the creation of an electronic relationship between the government and the community so that they can access various information and services from the government,
b. carry out repairs and improvements to public services in a better direction than what is currently running.
c. support good governance and openness, d. increase local revenue.

As at ransitional policy, in addition to containing advantages that provide benefits, there are also disadvantages or weaknesses [4]. Advantages of E-Government for the people:

1. Better service to the community. Information can be provided 24 hours, 7 days a week, without having to wait for the office to open
2. Improved relations between the government, business people, and the general public. With openness [transparency], it is hoped that the relationship between various parties will be better. This openness eliminates mutual suspicion and resentment from all parties, reducing direct interactions that can be an indicator of deviation.
3. More efficient governance
4. Information and Communication Technology developed in government or called e-government makes it easier for people to access government policies so that programs launched by the government can run smoothly.
5. e-government can also support more efficient government management, and can improve communication between the government and the business and industrial sectors.

According to Nurmandi [13], the advantages that have been achieved in the field of information technology and technology are something we should be grateful for, because with these advances it will make it easier for humans to do the tasks that must be done. Information and communication technology developed in

government or what is called e-government can also support more efficient government management, and can improve communication between the government and the business and industrial sectors [13]. Meanwhile, the disadvantages of E-Gov for the community [4] include:

1. The more free people access government sites, the more opportunities for cyber crime to occur that can damage the ICT system in e-government
2. The main weakness about e-government is the lack of equality in public access to reliability, internet information on the web, and hidden agendas of government groups that can influence and bias public opinion.
3. The services provided by government websites have not been supported by an effective management system and work process because the readiness of regulations, procedures and human resource limitations greatly limits the penetration of computers into the government system.
4. The strategy is not yet established and the budget allocated for e-government development is not adequate
5. The gap in the community's ability to access the internet network. Therefore, it is not surprising that the benefits of implementing eGovernment for the prevention and eradication of corruption have not been felt in practice in local governments in Indonesia7.

Real examples of the application of E-Gov in the form of E-Government to Business (Government to Business Actors), for example in the licensing process for business establishment and investment, procurement of auctions by the government, and other activities that require online information for business actors.

Corruption is an act against the law by committing acts of enriching oneself or others, causing losses to state finances or the state economy (Law No. 20/2001). Not only causing state financial losses, corruption also has non-financial impacts, such as reducing the credibility of the government's accountability system, reducing public trust in the government and disrupting public services. [7] Efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia have not been carried out. Efforts to take action against perpetrators of corruption have been carried out by the government together with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the judiciary. In addition, the government has also utilized information and communication technology (ICT) by building electronic government (e-Government) for public services [7]. The purpose of implementing e-Government is to reduce face-to-face meetings so that opportunities for corruption can be reduced or

even eliminated as stated by Kim et al., 2009 [8]; Bertot et al., 2010[9] Asorwoe, 2014 [10]; Nugroho, 2014[11]. Research by Nugroho, 2014, Kurnia et al., 2017[12] and Simarmata, 2017[14] found that the implementation of e-Government in government administration plays a role in increasing transparency and accountability, thereby facilitating public services and reducing corruption.

The success of the implementation of e-Government in eradicating corruption can be seen from the application of e-Budgeting applications in DKI Jakarta Province in the process of preparing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the 2015 fiscal year. plenary session of the discussion of the Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). In fact, changes to budgets, activities and programs in each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) should be carried out in accordance with procedures and permits from the authorized officials. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) in a number of sub-district and sub-district offices in West Jakarta due to the lack of supervision, so that the mode of budget swelling is easy to occur there. E-Budgeting provides an opportunity for the public to monitor any changes to the budget ceiling in the DKI Jakarta Provincial government, so that the practice of budget inflation and corruption does not occur there [6].

The implementation of e-Government has been proven to reduce opportunities for corrupt practices because there is good transparency and accountability there, so that opportunistic behavior from government officials can be reduced according to Klitgaard, [15]; Kim etal.[8]; Elbahnasawy [16]. Transparency and accountability are principles of good governance, according to Liu and Lin [17]. The function of e-Government to eradicate corruption in Indonesia is not yet optimal due to the low level of public participation and the professionalism of public officials which still need to be improved. In addition, the implementation of e-Government in Indonesia is mostly still at the preparation and maturation stage. The implementation of eGovernment must reach the utilization stage so that e-Government can be optimally used to eradicate corrupt practices in Indonesia.

In welcoming the era of society 5.0 or super smart society, adjustments are needed in various sectors. The birth of the bureaucratic reform policy can change the mindset of the government which previously tended to be rigid and self-oriented, to become public servants. Human resource development planning must be carried out appropriately by responding to various obstacles that occur as well as all forms of environmental change and developments

of the times, because technology is a means, while humans remain the main actors.

Conclusion

Efforts to accelerate innovation are needed to support the achievement of national independence to increase the nation's competitiveness. The challenge of governance, in the current era, is not enough just as a conventional state administrator. Governance is not enough to apply the old ways. This is as a result of the increasingly competitive countries in the world, which are influenced by the strengthening of globalization and the presence of the industrial revolution 4.0. The challenge of change must be answered intelligently and adaptively by the government so that the existence of the State is maintained, progress is achieved, and welfare can be enjoyed.

Strengthening bureaucratic reform towards the era of society 5.0 in Indonesia is still experiencing obstacles related to the still dominant bureaucratic pathology, massive corruption practices and unpreparedness. the bureaucracy will use technology and information in public services to the community. The realization of e-gov policies to reduce corruption is still not running effectively, as evidenced by the many corruption cases, for example those related to construction permits, land transfer permits and business permits as well as the procurement of goods and services. . The e-gov policy is still at the informative and interactive stage. At the informative stage, the website only functions as a medium for uploading information related to routine activities carried out by the government. Meanwhile, in the interactive stage, internet and website technology are used for communication media between the government and its citizens, which is the beginning of a long journey towards society 5.0.

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EMBRACING SOCIETY 5.0 WITH HUMANITY

Society 5.0 is a concept presented by the Japanese as a core concept of their economic system. They believed that technology should not surpass the intelligent of men. As such, in society 5.0 the Japanese government would like to ensure that all technological things are designed to be a human-centered design. In fact, their ministry of education in 2018 has also been readily prepared the future generation through a change in their education system. For example, the minister explains that in Japan, or many parts of the world, university entrance are divided into two main concentrations, which are science and social science. The minister thought of changing the system, as society 5.0 is about creating a technology that is human centered. For instance, they gave an example on designer babies. If, people from hard science learn about philosophy, ethics, and humanities, they won't face such ethical concern when developing a product. This is what is being envision by the Japanese government for their younger generation. Collaboration between science and social science is necessary to build a better environment for our future children. Another example is the companies in Japan, such as Hitachi and Fujitsu has already been implementing this 5.0 by designing product that relied fully on technology but puts human at its center (Hitachi, 2017).

Likewise, it is currently a hot topic in Indonesia. Indonesia as a country with the 4th largest population in the world has not been implemented this concept. Our country is still on the industry 4.0. Yet, with the rising interest in AI, Blockchain, NFT, number of unicorn start-up. and all recent technological changes, our country are ready to compete with any other countries in Southeast Asia. Society 5.0 is coming, and we need to embrace it. To prepare with the society 5.0, It is not only the technological side. It is necessary for us to have a strong principle at hearts that based on our belief system. We, as an Indonesian have known to be religious that most of us believed in God. We also commonly practice our religion and tend to be kind to people because we know God would love our good deeds. I personally think that this will help us to move forward and live together with advanced technology.

Technology begets a very important leap in human's life journey. It is important to keep valued of the benefit but it's more important to look out for the human itself. As its purpose is smarter than us, to help us, it will be very ideal if we embrace the technology using our ability to be kind.

Bildung
+6281227475754
Bildung
@sahabatbildung
bildungpustakautama@gmail.com
www.penerbitbildung.com

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