

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT STRATEGY THROUGH DIGITAL EDUCATION TO INCREASE INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY AND DIGITALIZATION LITERACY IN FACING THE CHALLENGE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS

Andi Amytia Resty Dwiyanthi^{1*}, Anita Syam², Irmawati³,
Mashuri⁴, Ana Andania⁵, Anugrawati⁶

¹⁻⁶ Universitas Cahaya Prima

E-mail: ¹⁾ aardwiyanti@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this study is to inform the government about the significance of digitalization literacy and information transparency. The researcher has selected a title that emphasizes the Village Government Strategy through Digital Education to Enhance Information Transparency and Digitalization Literacy, addressing the challenges posed by the demographic bonus. The aim of this title is to equip human resources at the village level with innovative skills and prepare them for the challenges anticipated by 2045. The researcher has employed a qualitative descriptive research method, incorporating a literature review and various news reports pertinent to the Village Government Strategy through Digital Education to Enhance Information Transparency and Digitalization Literacy in addressing the demographic bonus challenges. The primary objectives of this study include providing transparent information to village communities, streamlining administrative management processes, and promoting a digital mindset and literacy among communities to foster innovation and ensure the sustainability of rural areas.

Keywords: Village Government, Digital Education, Digital Literacy, Demographic Bonus

1. INTRODUCTION

Village government as the administrator of government is carried out by the village head and assisted by village officials as elements of village government administration (Sugiman, 2018). As an element of village officials in optimizing service systems and policies that are sustainable with what the village community wants, of course the village government must see and provide space for the people to accommodate and listen to the aspirations or wishes of the people themselves. Grindle (2012) explains that civil service reform must aim to take into account and correct various political mistakes in the past as well as existing practices regarding the current institutional order. Public service reform must cause fundamental changes in the work routines of managing government institutions, bureaucratic culture and work procedures to enable the development of democratic governance in the public bureaucracy.

Village status in the Indonesian management system is the smallest government unit in the main structure of the country. Understanding the village is very different, which means either depends on the angle from which you see the village. For example, a village is interpreted from a geographical point of view as a place or territory where inhabitants gather and live together they know how to use and utilize the local environment and protect,

preserve and develop the lives of village communities. Suharton saw the village as a place where living with such civilization was considered more backward than the city. The native language is said to be a characteristic of fat villages, the level of education is relatively low, the livelihood is usually from this sector in agriculture (Sumeru, 2016).

From a community perspective, there are four main elements of a village: solidarity, actors, structure (ordinary organization), and material base (*ulayat*: regional and legal). These four elements form the foundation for the creation of a "native village" as an entity that traditionally binds society both physically, genealogically, and regionally. In this context, the village system is constructed to be independent, cohesive, and robust, led by the tribal chief or traditional village head who holds the authority to manage resources according to applicable customary law.

Etymologically, the word "village" originates from the Sanskrit word "deca," which means homeland, country of origin, or birthplace. Geographically, a village is defined as "a group of people or shops in a rural area that is smaller than a city." A village is a legal community unit with a defined territory that regulates its household based on customary laws and practices recognized by the state government, applicable within districts (Sumeru, 2016)

The development of digitalization caused by globalization has made humans more efficient in obtaining knowledge. In this era of industrialization, humans are greatly benefited by the presence of mobile phones and the sophistication of other technological systems, making it very easy for humans to carry out all their daily activities. Education in the current era cannot be separated from technology itself, where all aspects of learning in the world of education, especially in Indonesia, have begun to compare with technology.

The advent of the steam engine in the 18th century significantly improved the economy, leading to a sixfold increase in the per capita income of countries worldwide. The Industrial Revolution, also known as the Technological Revolution, was marked by large-scale iron and steel production, extensive use of steam power, and the invention of telegraph machines. Additionally, the discovery and widespread use of oil, followed by the early adoption of electricity, further propelled industrial advancements.

During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing evolved into a digital business, and digital technology began to dominate media and retail sectors. The Third Industrial Revolution, in particular, transformed the relationships and communication methods of modern society, effectively shortening distance and time (Risdianto, 2019).

Basic education, its beginnings lie within the scope of the family. Why is that? Because the family is something that is able to provide basic educational intake to children as well as effective doctrine to change and shape children's thinking patterns during the child's learning stages. In general, elementary school (SD) teachers that we usually meet at school are only able to provide assistance for only 1-2 hours during one meeting a day. Meanwhile, parents are able to provide education and understanding to children as well as their guidance and parents are directly able to provide sympathy for children, are able to find out the extent of the child's understanding, and are also able to form emotional feelings between the child and parents.

However, in reality, the majority, even almost all parents, emphasize education only within the scope of schools or places that have selling value and existence in the eyes of the general public. Parents' failure to educate their children becomes an easy target for school capitalists who open schools just to make a profit. Schools Such an approach fails to raise a

new generation that is strong intellectually, emotionally, not to mention mentally. Good school buildings, international administrative standards and curriculum. Being well organized does not guarantee that a child will do it to cope in life, especially without parental support (Megawanti, 2015). Education is a part of the human self that cannot be distinguished from humans. Starting from the womb of parents until adulthood (Nasution, 2014).

When we look at the social scope of government or the main tasks and functions of village government, we consider the village government as a parent who should be able to provide a good educational platform for the community so that the community not only expects, but will also contribute energy and thoughts to the government. villages in fulfilling educational aspects, especially in villages. Technological developments are increasingly having a very significant impact, both positive and negative, technological developments which are marked by the presence of various electronic goods which have become the latest communication tools where humans can interact very closely even though they are separated by distance. Digital technology is a transition from the business end using many jobs. But it tends to be a fully automated and sophisticated work system with a computer system in the form of binary numbers (zero and one) whose form is computer readable (Ansori, 2016).

Digitalization is the process of transferring media from printed form to digital or electronic form which cannot be separated from human control itself, as well as digitalization as a tool for being able to provide information in more detail from being completely unknown to being known by the public or the general public (Asaniyah, 2017; Marlina & Bimo, 2018). Looking at the current state of technological development, we as humans are certainly no stranger to hearing and feeling things that are not far from technology, especially as technology has become a mandatory part of our daily lives as humans and has become a friend that we never let go of. from our grasp, wherever we are and knows no time. Various groups also enjoy and become users of this technology, from early childhood to the elderly. Today's technological developments no longer cover the information we want to know and it is easier for us to obtain it.

Nevertheless, the issue lies in the fact that digital education remains scarce within society. Presently, society primarily perceives digital technology as a means of communication and obtaining quick answers from various applications. To prevent this, it is crucial for individuals to grasp the digital realm. Offering guidance and education is essential to ensure that everyone comprehends the proper and correct use of social media. This responsibility falls on all organizations, not solely the government. Schools, for instance, could potentially conduct outreach programs on social media and other virtual activities.

In adult society itself, digital literacy movements also need to be carried out so that no false news appears because according to data, many false or hoax news appear because of adults (Pratama & Najicha, 2022). From this sophistication, society can see information provided by the government as well as knowing more clearly the requirements for making legal administration, for example making e-KTPs, family cards, birth certificates, etc. and being able to carefully examine information that is hoax in nature.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this paper is literature study research by reviewing and discussing research articles that have been conducted previously. This scientific paper uses qualitative research methods with data collection techniques in the form of a database that forms references which include documentation studies and literature studies related to digital education in facing the challenges of the demographic bonus. According to Nazir (1988) "descriptive method is a methodology for researching a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a broad range of thought at the present time" (Indah Magfirah, 2022).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia is on the verge of entering a significant milestone, as it approaches its golden year in 2045 - the 100th anniversary of its independence from colonial rule. Coinciding with this momentous occasion, Indonesia is also set to experience a demographic bonus, with a surge in its productive-age population surpassing that of the older, unproductive population. This population explosion not only presents challenges but also offers economic advantages for the country. By harnessing the potential of this burgeoning workforce and capitalizing on it effectively, Indonesia can maximize the benefits and create a prosperous future starting from today.

In accordance with previous research, the world population is estimated to reach 7.4 billion people, of which Indonesia contributes 255,182,144 million people or around 28.98% of the world's population is Indonesian. Based on 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) data, Indonesia's population was 255.18 million. This number increases every year. In a period of fifteen years, namely 2000 to 2015, Indonesia's population increased by around 50.06 million people or an average of 3.33 million every year. The composition of Indonesia's population based on SUPAS shows that the majority of Indonesia's population is in the young age group. This is due to the still high birth rate or fertility in Indonesia. Population growth in Indonesia has decreased, from 1.4% in 2000-2010 to 1.43% in 2010-2015 (Falikhah, 2017).

This is a tough challenge for the government in mobilizing the community, especially in rural areas, because if the government does not start from now providing digitalization education to the community, it will be difficult for the government to be able to provide awareness and intelligence as well as digitalization literacy for rural communities. The village government must continue to provide educational space for the community in cultivating a digitally literate society, especially in an era like today, most rural communities already have a tool for communicating, in this case a cellphone.

Apart from that, of course today's students who are carrying out Real Work Study studies also provide this to the village community. However, the role of students is not effective enough, because students implement and instill digital literacy in only a few months. Therefore, the government's role is in making digital literacy more effective. Because the control center for rural communities is of course oriented to the village government itself (Iswandana et al., 2022)

3.1. Challenge faced by Village Government to Provide Digital Literacy Education

The challenge for village governments in providing digital literacy education is consistency village government in carrying out this, network availability at the village level is still lacking, and facilities are still minimal. These three indices are the most challenging crucial in the village government system. Based on the results of a literature study at the Center for Rural and Regional Studies (PSPK) at Gajah Mada University (UGM), Puji Riyanto said that of the 6 villages that have become research centers in several areas, namely Leu Village NTB, Bantul DIY, Jimbaran Semarang, Jeneponto South Sulawesi, Majasari Central Java, and Sebayon village, only in the Bantul DIY area is still active in running digitalized village administration and information systems, while the others are in suspended animation. Another obstacle is why this digitalization-based service is not running well, because the intensity provided is quite low, causing boredom in carrying out their duties.

Puji Riyanto also provided recommendations, namely providing consistent political education, cross-sectoral cooperation between ministries, the use of a single database, and the availability of infrastructure or facilities and infrastructure at the village level to support improvements to the digitalization literacy system. Based on the 2021 Indonesian Digital Literacy Status survey conducted by the Katadata Insight Center (KIC) with the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo), respondents in urban areas had a high digital literacy index of 52.5 percent. This means that there is a difference of 2.7 percent compared to rural areas, aka rural areas. The reason is, in villages, the portion of people with a high level of digital literacy is around 49.8 percent.

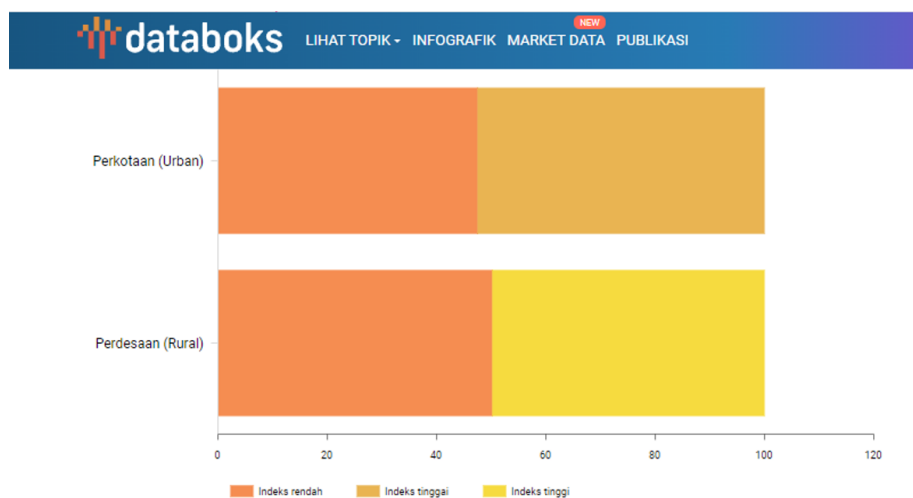


Figure 1. 2021 Digital Literacy Survey

The results of the survey above indicate that the increase in digital literacy at the rural level has begun to improve, however in several villages and regions there are still many digital literacy consumers who do not really understand the function and use of digital in the government sector and are also dependent on the availability of network infrastructure at the local level. The village should have started to improve better. Digitalization education must be consistently implemented and continuously updated or socialized to village communities to support improvement and to achieve and avoid things that are undesirable during the democratic bonus period in Indonesia in 2045.

3.2. Information Transparency Through Digitalization

To provide information transparency through digitalization at the village level, of course the village government organizes or socializes websites to the community as a form of implementation of E-Government or public services in electronic form, and to make it easier for the community to obtain more updated information (Nurjanah & Iswanto, 2021).

Openness or transparency of information to the public has been regulated in Law no. 14 of 2008 concerning public information disclosure which confirms that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment and has the right to seek, obtain, own and store information using all available channels. Opening access to information to the public is also normative to fundamentally change the form in which public services are exposed to the public as regulated in Law Number 25 of 2009 (UU) concerning public services, namely that the government must provide public services to the public at the central and regional levels (Sakawati *et al.*, 2022).

3.3. Stages of Cultivating Digital Literacy in Society

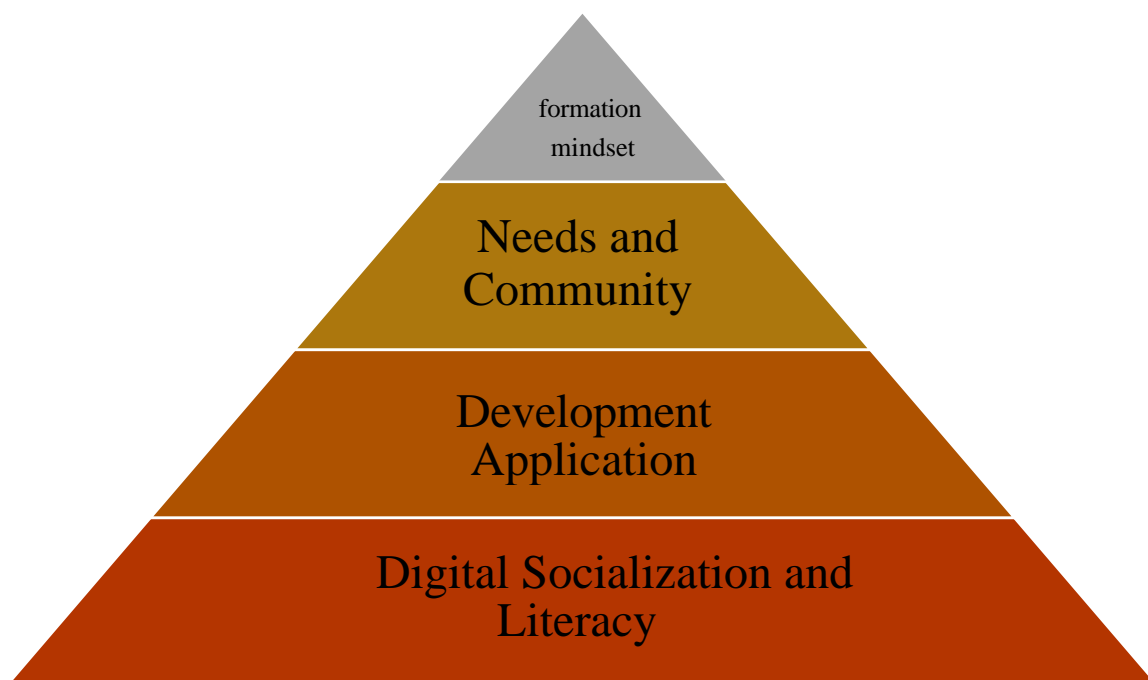


Figure 2. Structure or Stages of Instilling Digital Literacy in Village Communities

3.4. Formation of Mindset

Forming a mindset or embedding the concept of digitalization in society is the first step in providing education to the public regarding the concept of digitalization literacy. This is the main focus of course, because the tendency of our society today is to still depend on previous things, especially in people whose age is entering the elderly. According to Gunawan (2007) in his book *The Secret of Mindset* defines Mindset is a belief that can influence a person's attitude or way of thinking determine the future (Saidah & Imron, 2022).

Community needs and interests, looking at the community's needs and interests in the village development process through digitalization (Lensoni et al., 2022). This is a very important indicator for the village government, because the government should look at the community's needs in the policy making process. This can provide something that not only builds the image of an area or village, but can also provide a form of sympathy and become a special attraction for the village government.

Application Development, this is the main foundation in the digitalization concept. Providing innovation in creating applications that can make it easier for people to log in or obtain open information about services provided by the village government. However, its development requires collaboration with various parties who help both physically and financially because developing a large application requires a large budget.

Digital Socialization and Literacy is a process that causes interaction to occursocial in introducing a system to someone and how that person responds. Village communities who are still unfamiliar with the use of technology require a slow and sustainable approach. After implementing the approach, there is a need for training on device installation and understanding the need to use technological devices, but in its implementation it is likely that obstacles will be found and it is necessary to increase in-depth understanding. Therefore, it is not surprising that the time needed for socialization is quite long in order to produce a positive response from each community to want to undergo digital transformation. Digital literacy is an important thing to learn because knowledge about digital literacy can make people wiser in using technology (Saidah & Imron, 2022).

4. CONCLUSION

To address the upcoming demographic bonus in 2045, it is imperative to start making comprehensive preparations now. This challenge presents a novel situation for the Indonesian state, and it requires the collective efforts of all stakeholders. Fostering awareness among every segment of society is crucial, and collaboration is essential to effectively tackle the demographic bonus. Moreover, promoting the concept of digitalization within communities holds significant importance in enhancing the caliber of human resources and fostering innovation for a prosperous future village.

The key components for fostering a more progressive and technologically advanced Indonesia in the future are implementation, transparency, collaboration, and digitalization. While challenges may arise during the process, it is crucial to enhance our understanding and overcome any obstacles. Consequently, it is understandable that a considerable amount of time is required for effective communication and engagement with communities, in order to generate a favorable response towards embracing digital transformation.

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