SOCIETY 5.0; Open Government and Community Readiness.

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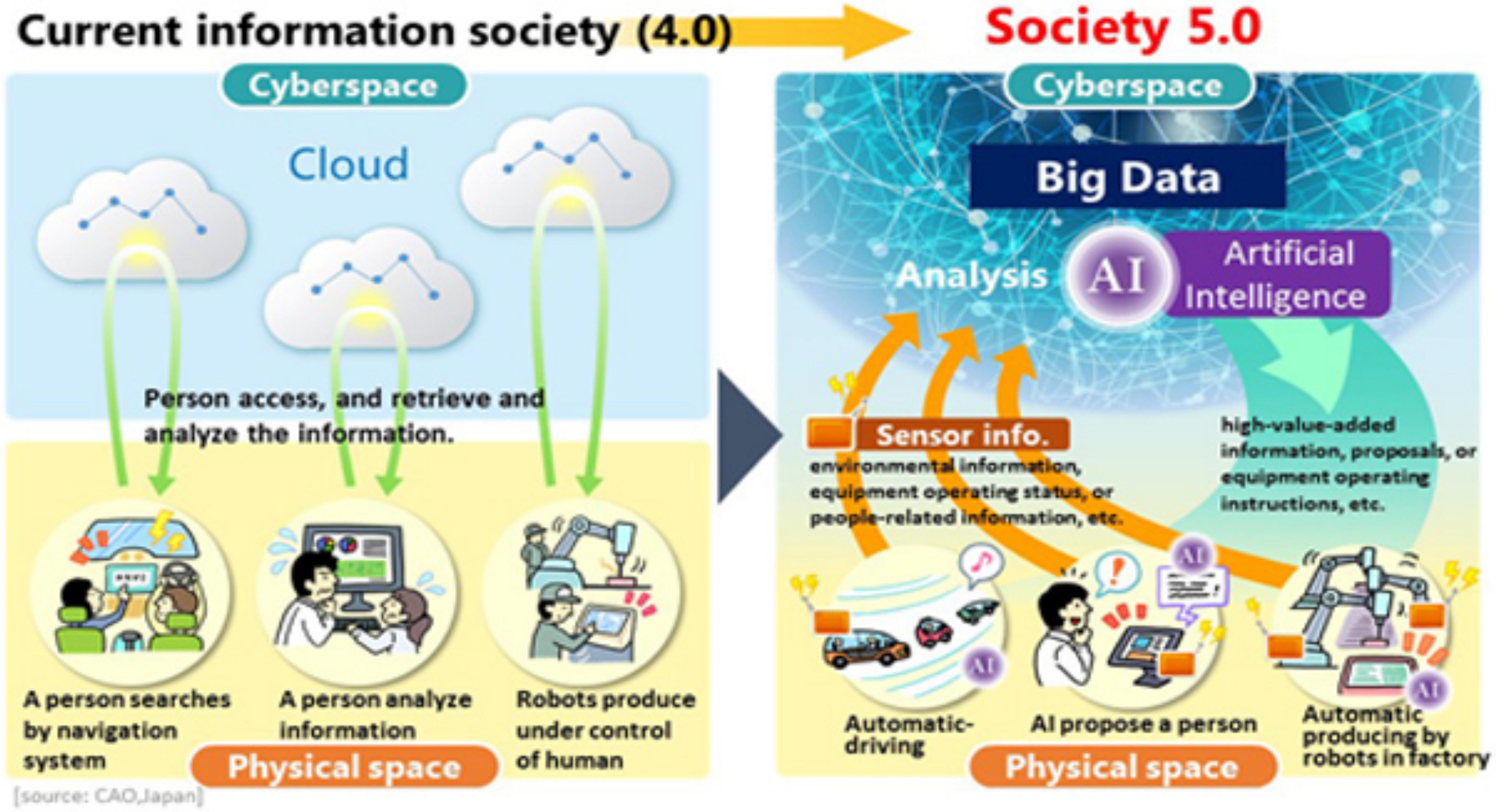
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

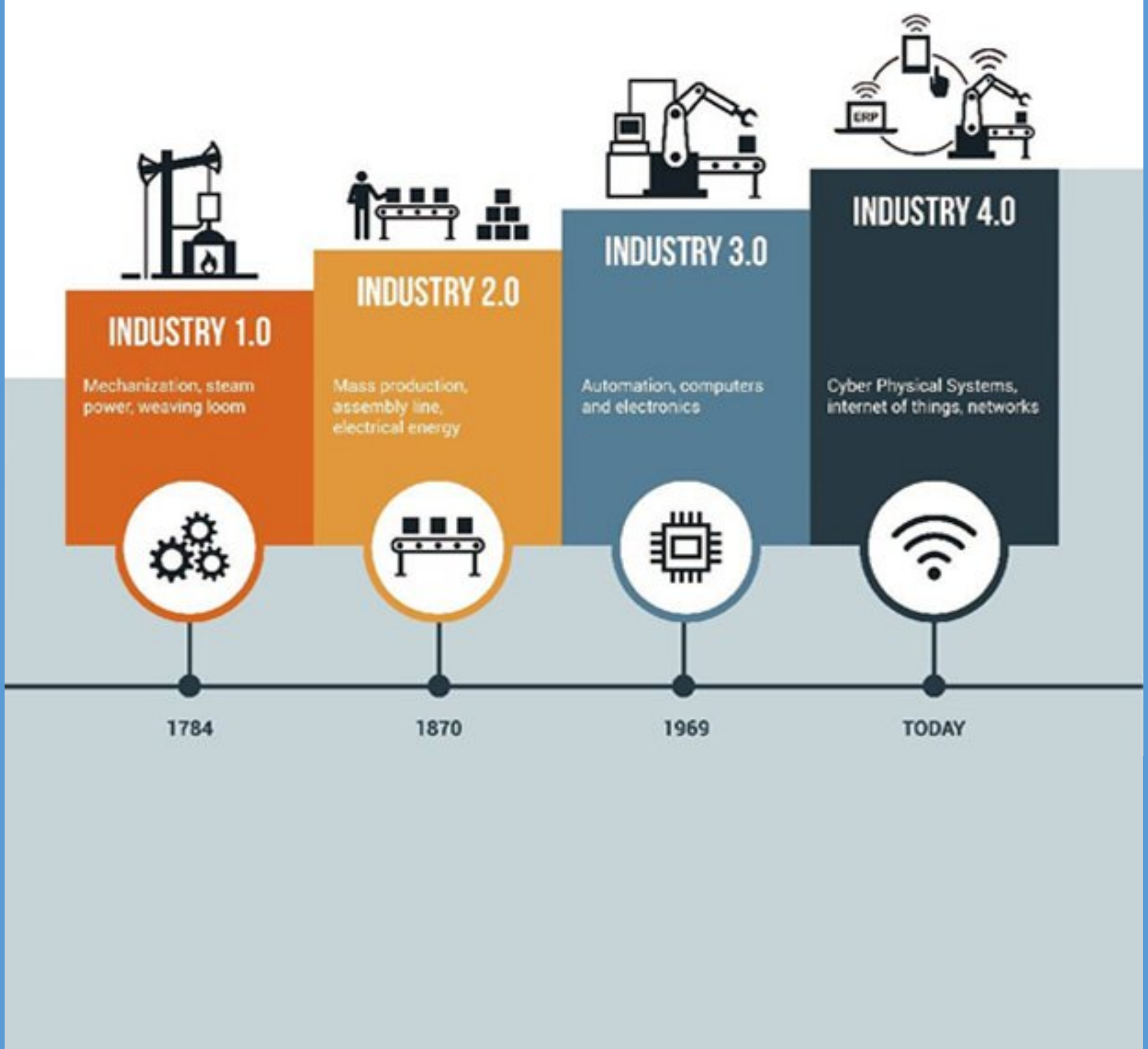
WHAT IS SOCIETY 5.0 ??

1. Social reform (innovation)
2. No longer CAPITAL, but the DATA
3. Six major pillars (infrastructure, financial technology, care, health, logistic, and AI)


Current information society (4.0)
Society 5.0
Cyberspace
Cloud
Person access, and retrieve and analyze the information.
A person searches by navigation system
A person analyze information
Robots produce under control of human
Physical space
[source: CAO,Japan]
Cyberspace
Big Data
Analysis
AI
Artificial Intelligence
Sensor info.
environmental information, equipment operating status, or people-related information, etc.
high-value-added information, proposals, or equipment operating instructions, etc.
Automatic-driving
AI propose a person
Automatic producing by robots in factory
Physical space

Where is the posisition of Indonesian Society nowdays??

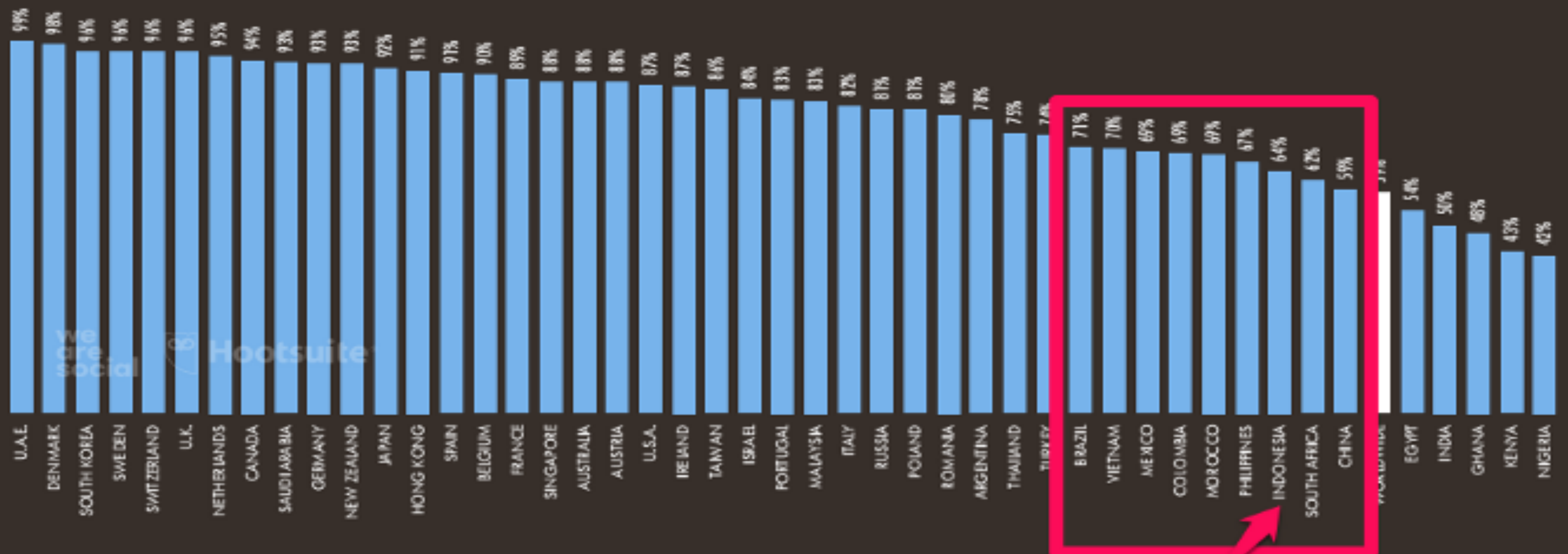
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0



JAN 2020

INTERNET PENETRATION IN 2020

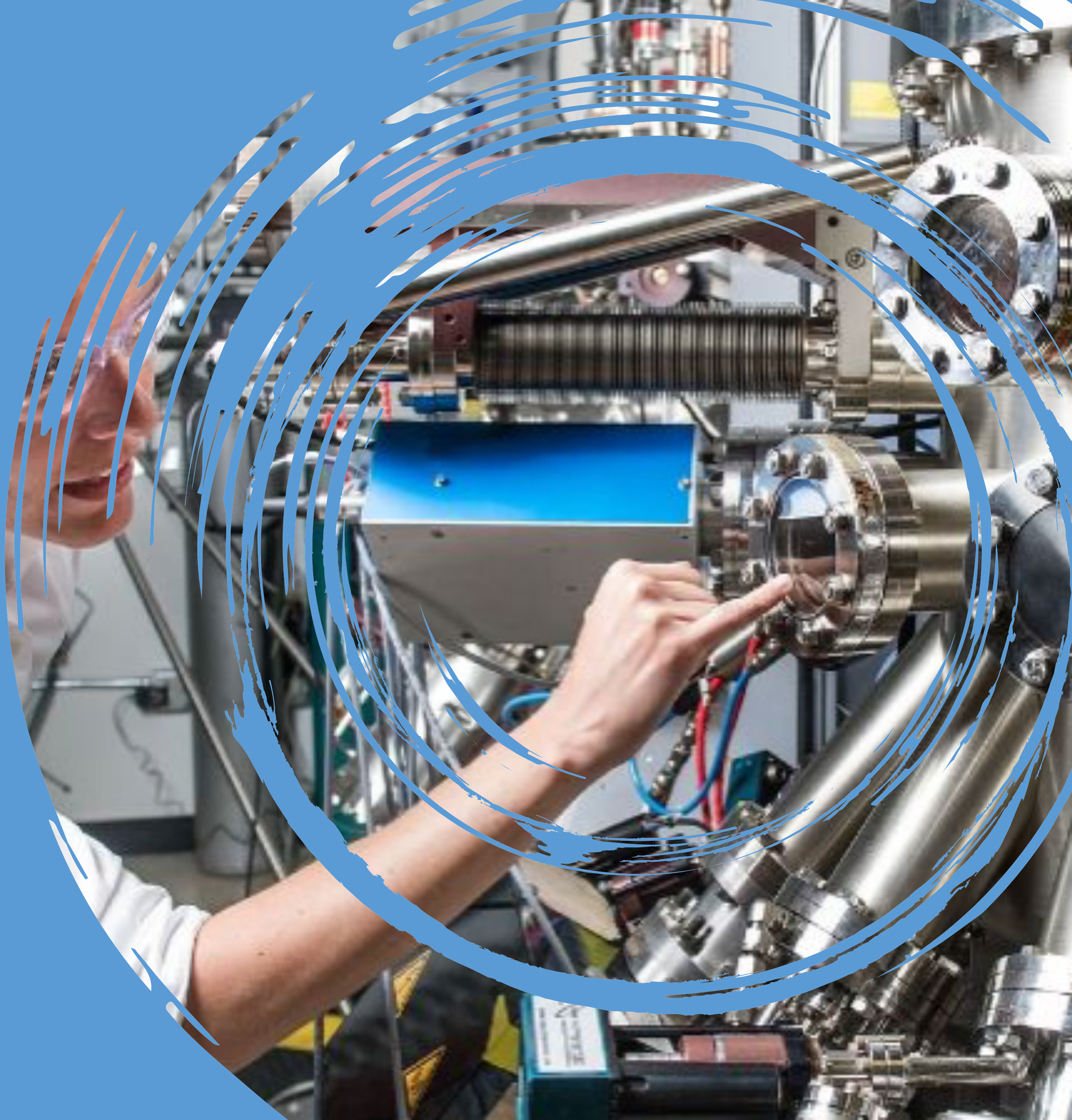
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (REGARDLESS OF AGE) THAT USES THE INTERNET



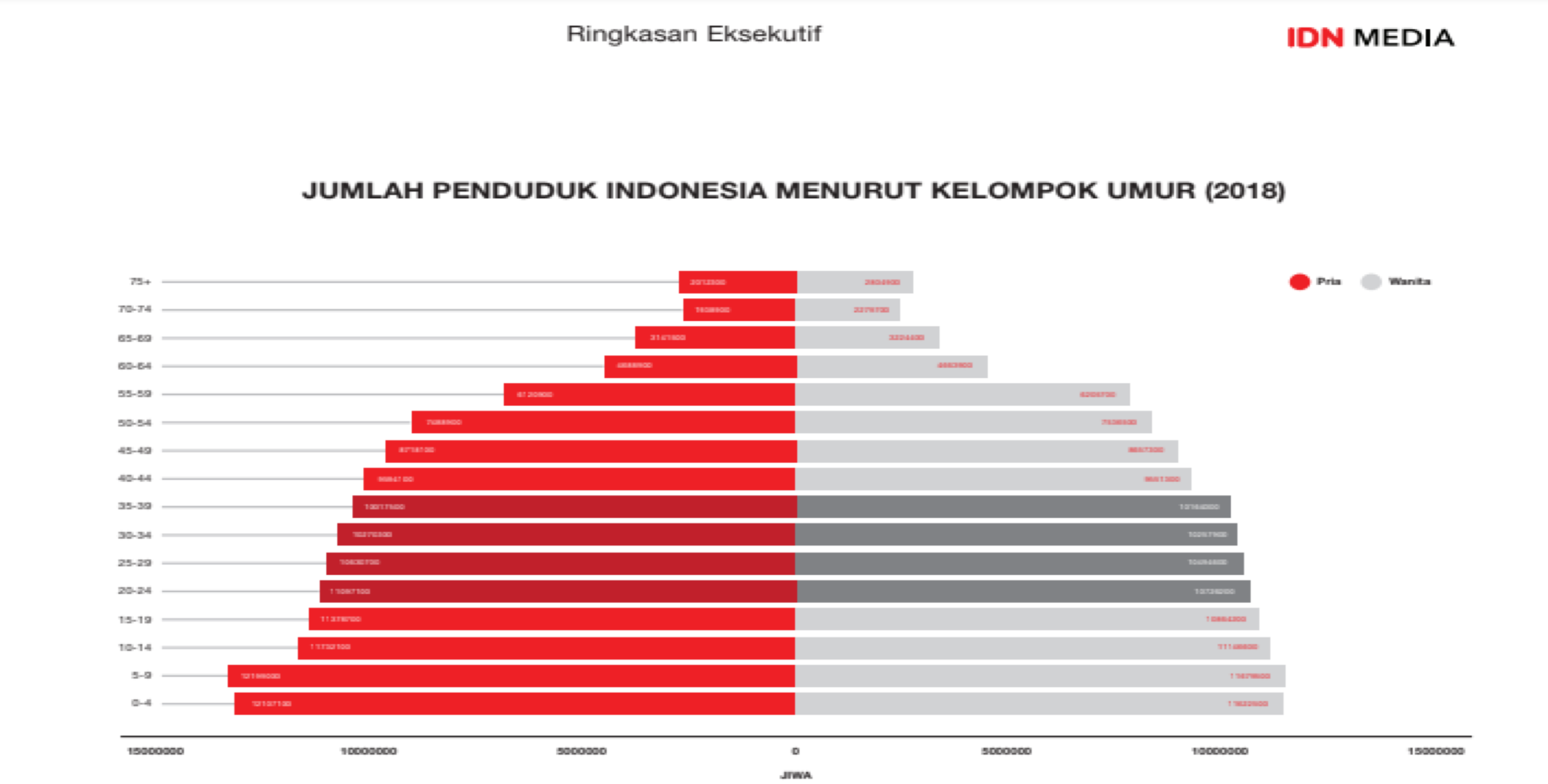
SOURCES: ITU; GLOBALWEBINDEX; GSMA INTELLIGENCE; EUROSTAT; SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS' SELF-SERVICE ADVERTISING TOOLS; LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES; APJII; UNITED NATIONS. NOTE: PENETRATION FIGURES ARE FOR TOTAL POPULATION, REGARDLESS OF AGE. ⊕ COMPARABILITY ADVISORY: SOURCE CHANGES.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION SOCIETY 5.0

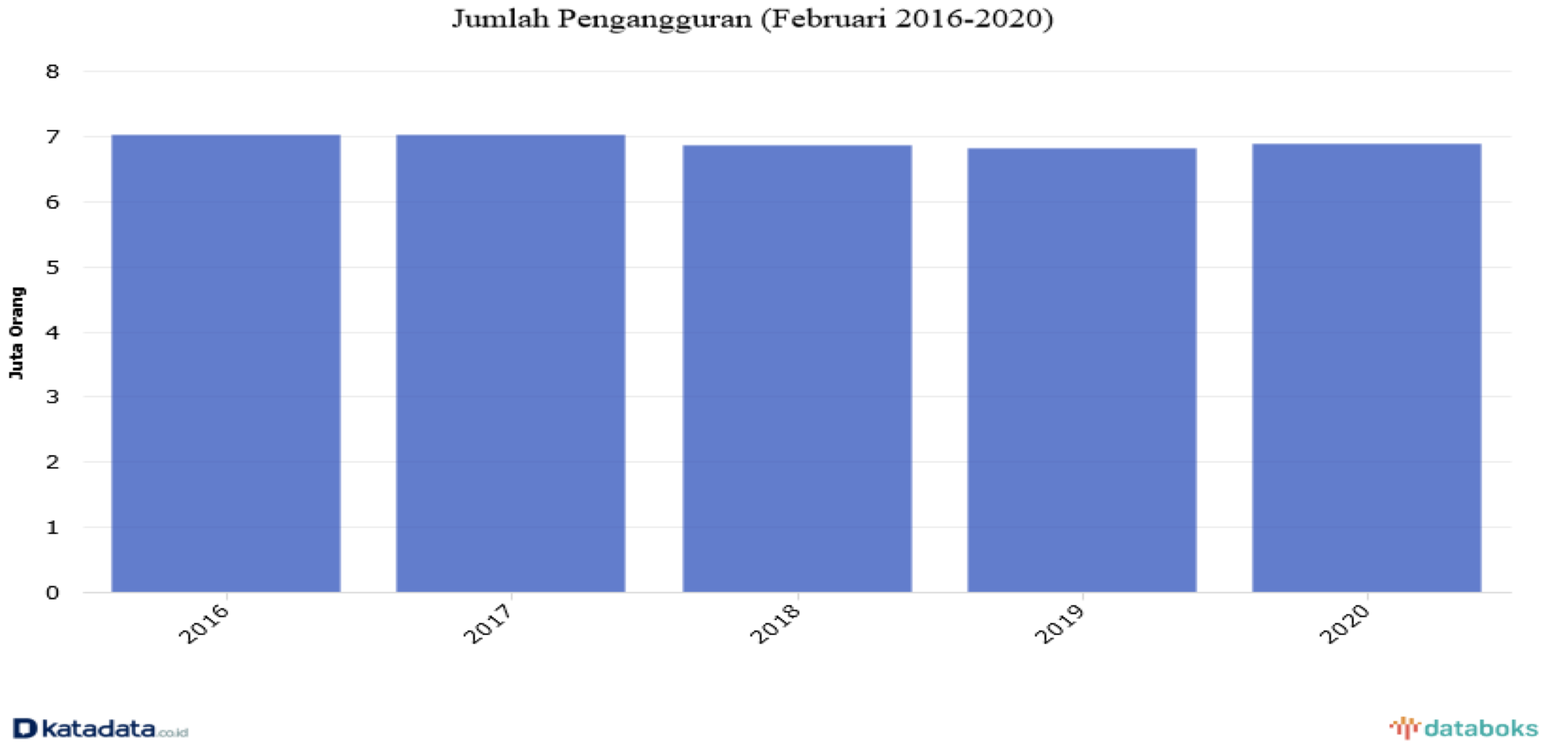
1. New types of work
2. Replaced by machines.
3. Public policy
4. Capacity and quality improvement
5. Global competitiveness



DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS

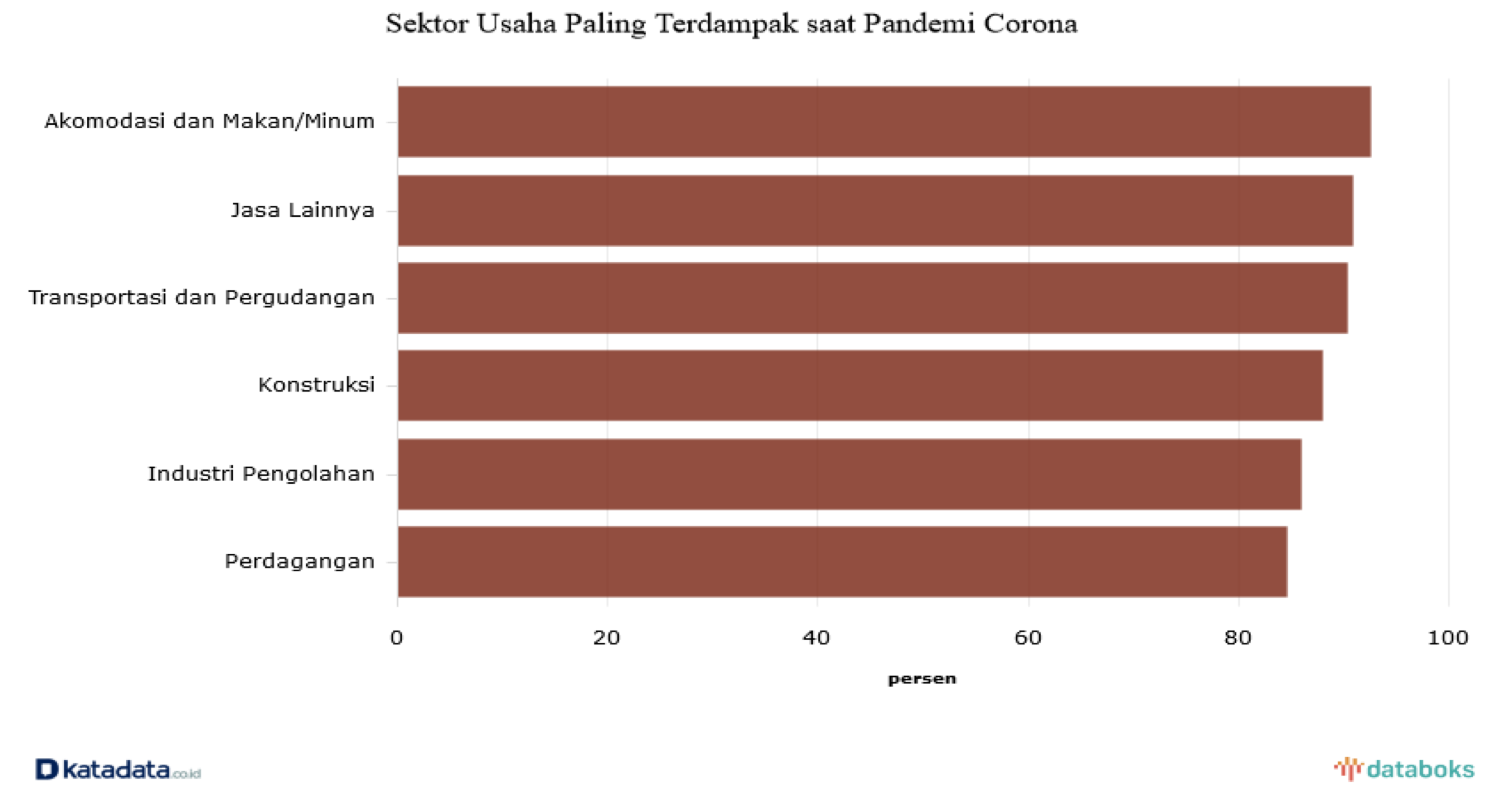


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INDONESIA



THE ROLE OF GOVT. IN ADDRESSING UNEMPLOYMENT IN PANDEMIC PERIOD

1. “Morning economic”
2. Intensive income tax, relaxation of loan / credit payments and relaxation of labor social security
3. Provide a safety net for informal sector workers
4. Training incentives through the pre-employment card program.
5. Increase the expansion of employment opportunities such as cash intensive work, productive work, applied appropriate technology, independent labor and entrepreneurship
6. Provides guidance concerning the protection of workers and laborers and business continuity


Sektor Usaha Paling Terdampak saat Pandemi Corona
Akomodasi dan Makan/Minum
Jasa Lainnya
Transportasi dan Pergudangan
Konstruksi
Industri Pengolahan
Perdagangan
0
20
40
60
80
100
persen
katadata.co.id
databoks

Community economy is a traditional economy which is the basis of life for local people in maintaining their lives. Several policies are currently being carried out by the government to help SMEs survive this pandemic.

1. The government provides debt restructuring to SMEs. The restructuring provided is in the form of reduced interest to postpone installment payments.
2. Providing social assistance for SMEs actors who are categorized as poor and vulnerable to poor groups affected by Covid.
3. As well as the government has prepared a budget of Rp 735 trilliun for the government / institutions and SOEs for spending on SMEs products.

According to the coordinating minister for the economic sector tourism is the most affected by the pandemic, data on November shows that more than one million workers were laid off, then 375,000 were laid off and 314,833 informal workers were also affected so that a total of 1.7 million workers in the tourism sector were affected. Therefore, the Indonesian government continues to make policies and programs to revive the tourism sector in Indonesia. One of them is encouraging tour guides or tour guides to organize interactive virtual tours.

The interactive virtual tour is the government's step in capturing the opportunities of digital transformation currently taking place in Indonesia. In addition, interactive virtual tours can also be an alternative for pre-tour guides so that they can continue to work and introduce regional tourism to tourists.

SUMMARY (Open Government & Community Readiness)

Open government is defined as an act of transparency, participation and collaboration.

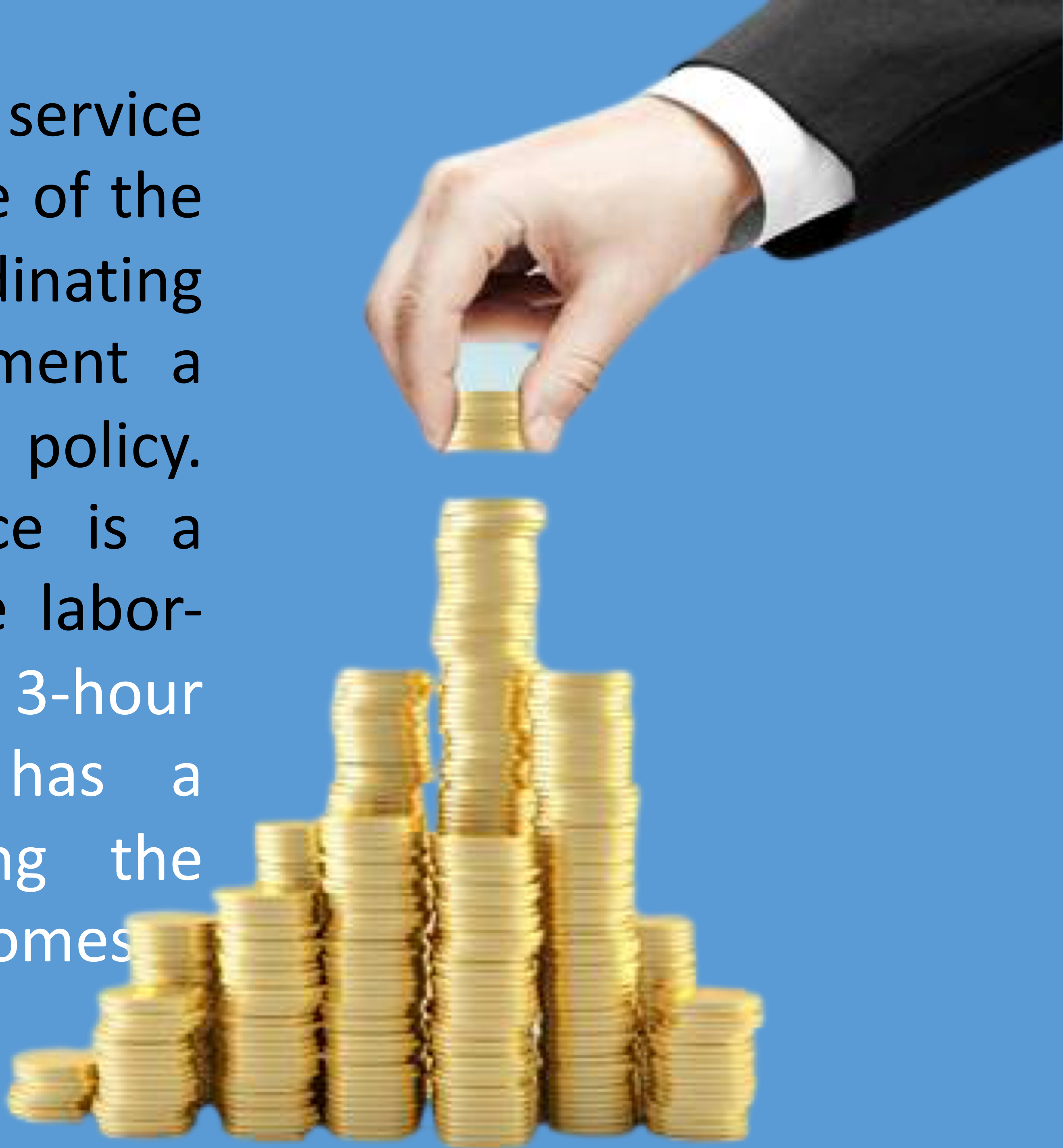
In recent years, open government has become an important movement among governments around the world.

Open government makes it easier for people to access data and government activities, laws and government policies that can be obtained easily. Open data is closely related to the sharing of government information that can be used by the public for various purposes this is in accordance with the characteristics of Society 5.0 where a large number information from physical space sensors accumulates in cyberspace.

Open Government policies are tools to improve democratic life quality in order to improve the fulfillment of public needs..

This policy generates a variety of benefits for the business world and citizens, including for the government that implements the policy.

The 3 hour investment permit service at the One Door Service Centre of the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) already implement a practice of Open Government policy. The investment permit service is a service intended to encourage labor-intensive investment, this 3-hour investment permit service has a strategic role in encouraging the inflow of both foreign and domes investment to Indonesia.



Transparency or openness of government in the concept of open governance can also be seen from the openness that realizes public participation, one of which is in investment (investment). Through the policy of the Republic of Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board Regulation No. 6 of 2018 concerning Guidelines and Procedures for Licensing and Investment Facilities, the government implements integrated business licensing services electronically through Online Single Submission.

Online Single Submission (OSS) can be a factor that stimulates the development of community economic investment. SMEs are a sector that is experiencing great growth with a percentage of up to 60% in submitting a Business Identification Number (NIB) through OSS during the pandemic.

Technology Adaption on SMEs

Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs stated that currently only 13 % or 8 million SMEs are connected online, as many as 87 % are still offline. The survey results show that on a scale of 0 to 5, the Digital Readiness Index for Indonesian SMEs in total (average result) is at 3.6.

This shows that Indonesian SMEs are not fully ready to digitize and this is due to two main obstacles;

1. lack of digital skills
2. the inadequate support infrastructure for digitization

Particulary, as the results of The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) survey, the mobile internet speed in Indonesia is slower than the average mobile internet speed in Asian countries.

The advantage of rapid investment growth is an increase in the expansion of the workforce. However, on the other hand there is an impact from investment growth in Indonesia. The industrial sector in 2016 was only able to absorb 15.8 million workers. In 2017 it increased by 10%, 17.4 million workers. But in 2018 the increasing number of labor absorption did not experience a significant amount, namely 18.1 million workers or only an 4% up from the previous year. While the investment value in 2018 reached Rp. 361.6 trillion.

Investment growth in the industrial sector does not always coincide with the absorption of the number of workers in the industrial sector.

Pros and Cons

Society poin of view; policies are a means of controlling the power of capital of the elite, policies that are not pro-environmental impacts, biodiversity and even culture and local wisdom.

Several policies in Indonesia are considered not to lead to society and the environment. As happened recently, the Omnibus Law, which according to the government, can attract investors, but has received criticism in many sectors of society.

Next is the development of tourism on the island of Komodo which aims to promote the economic welfare of the community by developing the existing potential in a sustainable way. However, it has become a polemic in Indonesian society

KEMENTERIAN
BADAN USAHA
MILIK NEGARA
REPUBLIK
INDONESIA

Indonesia in 2019 occupies the fourth country as the best country to invest and do business according to research from CEO WORLD magazine with a score of doing business in Indonesia reaching 84.4. This cannot be separated from the success of State-Owned Enterprises, which until July 2020 has invested in the world reaching US $ 17.5 billion

Apart from investing out, Indonesia is also the object of foreign investors, one of which is China, which is the second largest investor country in Indonesia, reaching US $ 4.7 billion, under Singapore, which is the country with the largest investment in Indonesia.

However, many people respond negatively to Chinese investment, such as when there is an issue that Indonesia will accept a lot of workers from China, many people do not agree with government regulations that make it easier for foreign workers to enter Indonesia, which are considered to be able to displace jobs.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH