

## **SOCIETY 5.0 MILENIAL GENERATION: DIGITAL TALENTS FORMULA OF GLOBAL OPEN GOVERNMENT AND SMART CITIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Society 5.0 adalah peran generasi milenial memanfaatkan teknologi yang sudah berkembang. Pemanfaatan untuk mewujudkan global open government dan smart cities sebagai tujuan penelitian ini. Pemanfaatan digital pada Kelompok Harmonis Digital Kota Batu dengan menggunakan etnometodologi. Hasil penelitian diperoleh informasi yang aktual dan faktual dalam mendorong terwujudnya pemerintahan Kota Batu yang baik, bersih dan transparan serta dapat menjawab berbagai tuntutan. Hasil ini memberikan akses dan pengelolaan serta penggunaan informasi secara tepat dan akurat. Proses sebagai bagian tanggung jawab untuk mewujudkan pemerintahan aspiratif dan partisipatif, yang didasarkan pada empat peran generasi milenial; penyediaan informasi, konsultasi, keterlibatan aktif, dan kebersamaan.*

**Keyword : Society 5.0, Milenial, Keterbukaan, Kepintaran**

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### **Introduction**

The study of the author's thoughts about this title is a response to the results of research conducted by McKinsey (2016) above titled Unlocking Indonesia's Digital Opportunity. The results emphasize that millennial talent needs to be a motivational driver to provide direction or guidance in the digital-based learning process, with collaboration for government and private interests. As a result, the emphasis is on clean government and the level of community penetration, as well as increasing work productivity. Today's digital transformations in response to the Revolution 4.0 have reached various fields and encouraged the birth of start-ups. Therefore, it is time for cooperation or harmonious synergy between all components openly for maximum regional development. Revolution 4.0 is a revolution driven by data connections on an unimaginable scale. Its ability to create depth, expansion, and therefore new complexity in which many human activities are connected to each other, comes in a short span of time Humans are faced with prepositions that were not known before. Perhaps no one can confidently say the direction of civilization, even in the not too distant future, as Schwab said (CEO of the World Economic Forum). On the one hand, Revolution 4.0 makes human activities much more efficient, but also flexible.

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Humans from any part of the world can learn and connect with each other. In 2018 smart cell phone users in the world have already exceeded 50 percent. Knowledge has a broad horizon to be constructed and the public can access the fruits of knowledge that were previously in limited forums. Revolution 4.0 allowed for unimaginable collaboration and coordination, to provide the public with cheaper, faster and more specific services.

Euphoria 4.0 is developing with the response of the Japanese government to popularize the idea called society 5.0, which is a people-centered and technology-based society. The technology discussed here is technology that was developing in the Fourth Revolution when data were connected to each other and used artificial intelligence. The fourth revolution of technology is directed to address the problems of the physical well-being of the population (health, work participation, and management of the city).

The concept of 5.0 created **the wrong idea** that the number 5 here is a continuation of what was in the Fourth Revolution. Society 5.0 is utilizing technology that has developed to overcome problems that arise (in part) due to the Fourth Revolution, namely the aliens of social relations, digital inequalities that result in socio-economic inequalities, the use of fragmented technology within the framework of shared prosperity. As an effort that is in Society 5.0 has been made at this time. In the economic field, one of the factors coordinating production and distribution has been to implement Cyber Physical (CP). CP is expected to solve the problem of inefficiency in economic decision making. Society 5.0 is also not a concept that provides ideas for dealing with economic and social problems caused by sociological factors, such as the degree of social cohesion, power imbalances, differences in economic opportunities, and inequality of power or influence. So, many things must be completed in this framework, if you want to solve the various problems earlier. **How do we?**

In the economic field, information technology (IT) allows the emergence of a new coordination platform. There is a new model of engagement, including the prerequisites for assets, platforms and control systems. For example, what we know best is **electronic budget populism**. With smart communication media in hand, members of the public who were not included in the attention of formal financial performance can now enter through a variety of new platforms. *The Economist* (3/5/2018) estimates that there will be a decline in the unbankable group to 1.7 billion (2017) from 2.5 billion (2011). This is the potential for involvement in the formal financial system. It seems that the definition of inclusions-exclusions must be reviewed. However, on the other hand, there are many concerns about the future of human stability. Many analyzes estimate that about 35 percent of the work fields will soon become irrelevant. Will new types of opportunities absorb employment needs? IT that seems to open up access to many people is meaningless without the risk of digital divide. For those who master digital and know to take advantage of the new world, they will move very quickly into a big power. Mahadata (big data) is still in the search for a system to maintain its accountability (Cirillo and Zayas, 2019; Ganie-Rochman, 2019).

In the economic field, although new opportunities are created flexibly, many people work in uncertain conditions. At present globally there is an increase in unemployed young people, which is around 311 million estimates in 2018 (The Economist, 27 April 2018). Furthermore, the industry did not function as it did in the past: the recruitment of employees is much reduced and the industry must use outside resources that are flexible and some are pressed to do automation. The current rate of adoption of robots globally is around 23-37 percent (World Economic Forum, 2018). Many are not ready to change the capacity of their communities to participate in new economic networks and automation of regional development drivers (Gani, 2018).

Regional development is an important part of national development which includes life in the community, nation and state with the aim of enhancing dignity, dignity and strengthening people's identity and personality. In development planning, local governments need to pay attention to the balance of various aspects in a single development area such as economic, legal, social, cultural, political, governance and environmental aspects to support sustainable development, so as to create an open government as has been mandated by Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness (PIO) and Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. Open Government is a joint movement between the government and the community to realize the openness of the Indonesian government and accelerate the improvement of public services. Furthermore, Dwiyanto (2015) defines Open Government as transparency of government action, access to information services from the government, and the government's responsiveness to new ideas, requests and needs.

Building an open government requires a digital reporting system and good regional financial management that can be accountable to the wider community ((Bandariy, 2011; Epstein, Gil S and Gang, 2019; Cirillo, Valeria and Zayas, 2019). Furthermore, Mardiasmo (2015) states, that there are at least three things that can be done by the government on the implementation of financial statement information, namely the creation of transparency, accountability, application of the principles of efficiency and effectiveness in governance. This was made clear by the issuance of PP No. 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management and *Pemendagri* No. 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, as amended by *Pemendagri* No. 21 of 2011 concerning the Second Amendment to the Minister of *Pemendagri* No. 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management. This regulation encourages local governments to report and manage finances in accordance with the policies that have been set. The policy makes the efforts of regional governments to implement systematics that is open smart.

Dwiyanto (2015) states, that openness in delivering financial management makes the district or city government intelligently able to show two things, namely attention and accountability in an efficient and flexible manner, all activities carried out up to decision making to the public. So that the openness carried out by the regional government is not only open vertically but also horizontally open, which means that accountability is not only carried out to the center but also to the wider community. Therefore, synergy between the regional government and the







































