Good Public Governance Towards Society 5.0 in Indonesia: A Review

Herie Saksono[1], Worry Mambusy Manoby[2]

[1,2]Research & Development Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

[1]herie.saksono26@gmail.com, [2]wmanoby@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The existence of society 5.0 has become more visible since the concept was released in Japan. On the other hand, Good Public Governance (GPG) is expected to trigger the growth of a super-smart society. Along with the pace of technological development and innovation creation, GPG has not been embedded in people's daily lives because there is no platform to be prepared for society 5.0. This study aims to examine the dynamics and problems that occur in the management of GPG in Indonesia in the process towards society 5.0. The approach used is qualitative with analysis techniques through a literature review. The management of GPG is considered not optimal, in line with the performance of GPG in the central and local governments which has not been widely published. From the results of the analysis, it is found that there are problems that have not been resolved in the efforts of the GPG to encourage the realization of society 5.0 in Indonesia. The practical implications offered are: improvement of internet infrastructure that reaches remote areas, preparation of legal frameworks, a collaboration between state institutions and with corporations, and strengthening of innovative policies based on research that supports society 5.0. This paper provides specific recommendations that can be used to manage GPG in preparing community 5.0 in Indonesia.

Keywords:

Society 5.0, Good Public Governance, Indonesia Government

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INTRODUCTION

A better quality of life for the community towards welfare is used as a development goal that must be fulfilled fairly and equally. This is stated clearly, firmly, and straightforwardly in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution that national development is carried out to protect the entire Indonesian nation and to improve public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. In this context, improving the quality of life of the community can be interpreted as a continuous effort to develop Indonesian people with Indonesian personality, sovereignty, and character in a more harmonious and humanist global order (Nugroho, 2010). National development must be sustainable in all directed, integrated, and comprehensive fields so that people's lives become more prosperous (Saksono, 2019b).

National development goals will be realized more quickly when good governance is implemented. Indonesia is an archipelagic country that adheres to regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization in its regional government system so that Indonesia becomes the world's reference. Regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization are the paths taken by the Government of Indonesia for the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of state and regional development (Amin, 2020; Daud & Soleman, 2020; Ratmono, 2019). Fiscal decentralization and regional autonomy also mean handing over the authority and financial management of the central government to autonomous regions to regulate their government affairs (Kumorotomo, 2008).

Government and governance need to be considered as two different things. The term "governance" arose out of disappointment with the ability of "government" to solve social problems. The identity that is built by "government" in public administration theory to solve social problems, actually falls into serious social problems (Fukumoto & Bozeman, 2019; Keiser & Miller, 2020; Lee, 2003). The term "governance" was popular around the twentieth century, before the late 1980s it was still rarely used, the popularity of "governance" was closely related to "government" in its efforts to build and

manage the economy of a country effectively and efficiently. (Nag, 2018).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia established the National Committee for Government Policy (KNKG) in 1999 as an implementation of one of the conditions in the IMF Letter of Intent. The KNKG aims to encourage and improve the effectiveness of good governance in Indonesia to build a culture that is insightful of good governance in the public and corporate sectors. At the beginning of its formation, the KNKG aimed to implement Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in the business world and it was felt that there was an improvement in the implementation of GCG in companies in Indonesia. In its journey, the implementation of GCG in Indonesia has not been effective considering the three pillars, namely the state, business community, and society, all of which have not implemented governance in a balanced manner. In this context, Indonesia needs to implement good public governance (GPG) in the public sector to increase competitiveness (KNKG, 2008).

In general, the GPG is a system or code of ethics for state administrators relating to management that is authorized to carry out its duties and responsibilities. At the government level, the implementation of the GPG is crucial, especially in law enforcement to prevent corruption, bribery, and other practices (Hasthoro, 2020), and implemented based on the principle of sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global goals that have 17 goals with targets to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs were made jointly by cross-governmental countries in a United Nations (UN) resolution issued on 21 October 2015 based on human rights and equality to achieve social, economic, and environmental development. The Indonesian government welcomes the SDGs by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2019 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable development goals.

At the 6th SDGs Meeting (2018) in Tokyo, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe explained the three principles of the Japanese model of SDGs, namely: 1) Promoting "Society 5.0" which is in line with SDGs through insinuation between the public and private sectors; 2) Regional capitalization supported by SDGs; and 3) Empowerment of the younger generation and women as the successor to the SDGs (www.id.emb-japan.go.jp, 2019). Japan began to move towards the society 5.0 era when other countries including Indonesia were still busy preparing for the implementation of the 4.0 industrial revolution movement (Aidiem, 2019). In Society 5.0, the main focus is no longer on capital, but on data that are interconnected and move things to overcome social challenges and create a sustainable, inclusive, and people-centered society.

This paper tries to examine more deeply the implementation of good public governance in Indonesia with the decentralization of authority, is it able to realize the goals of sustainable development that lead to the era of society 5.0. Even though several studies reviewed society 5.0 in Indonesia, no study discussed the GPG in preparing society 5.0. More studies are focused on education, such as a study from Setiawan (2020) entitled "The Role and Strategy of Higher Education in Facing the Era of Society 5.0" which discusses the role and strategy of higher education in facing the Society 5.0 era associated with the industrial revolution 4.0 and SDGs. (Setiawan & Lenawati, 2020).

Still, on the theme of Education, Arofah (2019) examines "The Importance of Critical Thinking for Students Facing Society 5.0". Arofah in his study argued that students must be able to think critically so that it is easier to face the society 5.0 era (Arofah & Nawantara, 2019). Meanwhile, research with the theme "good public governance" in Indonesia was conducted by Hasthoro (2020) with the title "The Effect of Good Public Governance on the Quality of Public Health". Hasthoro in his research uses a quantitative approach with multiple linear

regression, using the Governance Index created by the Kemitraan as the independent variable and the Human Development Index as the dependent variable. The results of his research indicate that GPG has a positive effect on the quality of life of the community (Hasthoro, 2020). Because of these conditions, this paper tries to review the dynamics, problems, and solutions needed so that the presence of the GPG will accelerate the realization of society 5.0 in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Society 5.0

Society 5.0 is the vision of a new human-centered society in the fifth stage launched by Japan. Society 5.0 is about cyber-physical convergence at the level of society as a whole (Pereira et al., 2020). Convergence at this macro-level could perhaps be described as the merging of spaces with spaces. Society 5.0 is a people-centric society that resolves both economic and social issues while ensuring that people live comfortably and fulfilling lives. Society 5.0 so-called to indicate the new society created by transformations led by scientific and technological innovation, after hunter-gatherer society, agricultural society, industrial society, and the information society.

In 2016, an initiative called "Society 5.0" was proposed by the Japanese Cabinet in its 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan, with a vision toward creating a "Super Smart Society." The Super Smart Society is positioned as the fifth developmental stage in human society, following hunter/gatherer, pastoral/agrarian, industrial, and information (Harayama, 2017), and represents a sustainable society connected by digital technologies that attend in detail to the various needs of that society by providing necessary items or services to the people who require them, when they are required, in the amount required, thus enabling its citizens to live an active and comfortable life through high-quality services regardless of age, sex, region, language, and so on. Note, however, that digitalization is only the means, and that it is essential that we humans remain the central actors so that a firm focus is kept on building a society that makes us happy and provides us with a sense of worth. The Japanese government presented its vision of Society 5.0, together with exhibits by supporting companies from Japan, at CeBIT 2017 (Poovendran et al., 2011), Europe's business festival for innovation and digitalization that covers the digitalization of business, government, and society from every angle (Harayama, 2017; Saddhono et al, 2019).

Good Public Governance

The concept of good governance, as developed by the World Bank, is a reference point on how a country's dominant administrative structure can be measured. Good governance has eight major characteristics, respectively "participation, respect for the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-oriented, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability" (Hamid, 2008). Good governance is believed as one of the mechanisms to reduce corrupt practices (Hofheimer, 2006) and eventually will have a positive impact on public welfare. A local government with better governance should perform better because of their policy and decision making in line with the public interest. OECD (2011) defines public governance as the formal and informal arrangements that determine how public decisions are made and how public actions are carried out, from the perspective of maintaining a country's constitutional values when facing changing problems and environments (Francesco & Guaschino, 2020).

Prihatni (2014) summarizes governance principles based on best practices used in several countries (Prihatni, 2019). Most of the countries refer to OECD (2011) and UNDP (2014) public governance principles which are also adopted in Indonesia by The Indonesian National Committee of Governance Policy (KNKG). KNKG (2010) set out good public governance based on five principles: 1. democracy, 2. transparency, 3. accountability, 4. culture of law, and 5. fairness

and equity. This research will develop a comprehensive measure of good public governance for local government using principles from KNKG. The good public governance index developed from this study is expected to become alternative measures since previous studies use a single measure to proxy each governance principles (Setyaningrum et al., 2017).

Indonesian Government and Regional Development

In 1998 Indonesia embarked on an ambitious course of decentralization. Over a few years, facilitated by financial transfers from the central government, responsibility for many public services and administrative tasks were devolved to local authorities. This process is continuing. Regional development is now very much in the hands of the four sub-national tiers of government. However, the speed of the devolution means that much is being done without the required accompanying skills, technical capacities, resources, and oversight. As a result, while good progress has been made nationally along with several dimensions, outcomes in health, education, infrastructure, corruption, and the provision of other social services have not improved as quickly as was hoped, and the variance in results across the regions has been enormous (Vujanovic, 2017).

Indonesia has implemented a decentralized system after the demise of Suharto's authoritarian regime in the late 1990s. Since then, power and authority have significantly shifted from the central to subnational governments. Owing to its huge impact on the transformation of the administrative and political system, Indonesia's decentralization is often referred to as 'Big Bang Decentralization' (Hofman & Kaiser, 2004; Talitha et al., 2019).

Sustainable development has been the main agenda for Indonesia's development at both the national and regional levels. Along with laws concerning the national development plan and regional development that mandate a sustainable development framework, the government has issued President Regulation No. 59/2017 on the implementation of sustainable development goals. The issuance of these recent regulatory frameworks indicates that sustainable development should be taken seriously in development processes (Rahma et al., 2019).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used in this study is qualitative with descriptive analysis through a literature review. The point is to gain deep insight and focus on the phenomenon to be studied through the use of various documents and literature as research data (Sugiyono, 2009; Zed, 2014). Primary data is also collected through discussions between researchers to strengthen scientific arguments based on secondary data.

Data were analyzed by organizing, sorting, grouping, coding, or tagging, and categorizing all data obtained from discussions to obtain formulated problem findings. Qualitative analysis reveals facts of events, incidents, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occurred during the study by presenting what happened. This technique interprets and parses data according to the current situation, attitudes, and views that occur in a society, conflicts between two or more conditions, the relationship between variables that arise, differences between existing facts and their effect on a condition, and so on. (Hoehl et al., 2019; Saliya, 2020; Sugiyono, 2009).

RESULTS

The main problem with the industrial revolution 4.0 is related to the labor market (Eberhard et al., 2017). The rapid development of technological advances will gradually replace the need for human labor. This condition raises various questions about how society can benefit from technological advances. Because of this problem, a new change has emerged to deal with the Industrial Revolution 4.0 technology attack, namely Society 5.0. Judging from the Indonesian context, of course, it will be very contrary to conditions in Japan. In 2030-2040, it is predicted that Indonesia will experience a demographic

bonus period (Azizah & Indartono, 2019), in which the population of productive age is greater than the population of non-productive age.

The principles of good public governance can be used as benchmarks in the process of modernizing government towards society 5.0, but these principles are also influenced by the environment, politics, economy, and culture (Alsharari, 2019; Grindle, 2007). The comparison of the process and the progress of the GPG towards society 5.0 certainly cannot compare apple to apple from one country to another. Indonesia is still faced with the problem of governance towards society 5.0 due to the demographic bonus in 2030-2040, where the population of productive age is greater than the population of non-productive age. Management towards society 5.0 in Indonesia will be the antithesis because it will reduce the role of humans.

DISCUSSION

Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0

The concept of Society 5.0 did not come and was just triggered, for that we also have to look at the industrial revolution which has undergone 4 periods of change until today. Industrial changes are caused by social, cultural, and economic changes. Industrial Revolution 1.0 (1780-1870): The transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society, in the mid-1780s, was marked by the emergence of hydropower and steam engines (Von Tunzelmann, 2003). Industrial Revolution 2.0: (1870-1970): started in the 1870s with the use of electricity for production. In 1882 electricity came into wide use in the city with Edison's invention (Önday, 2020). Industrial Revolution 3.0 (1970-2010): machines began to be controlled by computers with software. Machines can be programmed using digital technology automatically so that they can increase production. The key component of this revolution is the digital circuit that can be programmed (Bauernhansl et al., 2014).

Industrial Revolution 4.0: (started 2011): The use of the internet on almost all fronts marks the start of the industrial revolution 4.0. The production system runs automatically with an algorithm that can match human intelligence. At this stage, the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, and automated factories have started to take a major role in everyday life. It can be seen, that in the 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 Industrial Revolution, manpower played a strategic role in the production process. During the transformation to Industry 4.0, manpower began to lose its role and was replaced by machines, artificial intelligence, robotics, and software (Kompas, 2019).

The core of Industry 4.0's structure is the Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) system. CPS components and integration of hardware and software integration into a projected mechanical or electrical system for a purpose (Davies et al., 2017). The consequence of Industry 4.0 was the establishment of Society 5.0 which originated in Japan. The main consideration is due to concerns about the population that is more dominated by the elderly. Society 5.0 focuses on using advanced tools and technology developed by Industry 4.0 to benefit human life. This condition forces the amount of human labor to be reduced because it is substituted by machines that are more productive, efficient, and economical.

Society 5.0 is a representation of the historical form of the development of the 5th society. Chronologically, the development started from an era where the community had a pattern of hunting (Society 1.0), continued into the era of agriculture (society 2.0), industry (Society 3.0), and information (society 4.0) (Setiawan & Lenawati, 2020). The fifth stage of development of this human society has the vision to create a "Super Smart Society". Communities are connected through digital technology so that the various needs of society can be identified and provide goods/services needed to those who need them, when needed, in the quantities needed, thus enabling citizens to lead active and comfortable and quality lives regardless of age, gender, regions, languages, and so on (Shiroishi et al., 2018).

Towards Society 5.0 in Japan, a fully developed service platform leveraging the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Computing, display, and Robotics Technology. This society 5.0 initiative comes from government agencies. The robot industry and connected industries were introduced and initiated by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI, 2018). The Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs and Communications introduces artificial intelligent networks for the public through the "Conference towards AI Network Society" (MIC, 2018). This initiative targets the development of advanced common platform technologies, services, and systems for the creation of new markets, and the transformation into a prosperous society through the creation of new values based on cyber-physical systems (Birkel et al., 2019; Poovendran et al., 2011; Raj et al., 2020; Saksono, 2012). It is increasingly seen here that a government with futuristic governance will be able to absorb the dynamics of society 5.0.

Good Public Governance and its Problems

In practical terms, Indonesia has accommodated the GPG as stipulated in Article 354 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government, where the community is given space to participate in governance. In this context, regional autonomy requires government management that more optimally introduces the role of society (Saksono, 2019a). The government must also facilitate bureaucratic transformation and formulate future adaptation strategies towards society 5.0 (Saksono, 2019c).

The GPG concept developed by the World Bank is a reference for measuring the dominant administrative structure in a country. Good governance has eight main characteristics, each of which is "participation, respect for the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-oriented, equality and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability" (Nations, 2019). To be effective and sustainable, good governance must rely on a strong democracy that respects the rule of law, freedom of the press, respect for civil society organizations, and independent public agencies (Gbemudu & Ajabor, 2019; Glass & Newig, 2019; Katarya, 2018; Rakhare & Coetzee, 2020; Zanger, 2000).

The National Committee for Governance Policy of Indonesia (2008) established good public governance based on five principles: 1) democracy; 2) transparency; 3) accountability; 4) legal culture; and 5) fairness and equity (KNKG, 2008). Good governance is believed to be one of the mechanisms to reduce corruption, which then has a positive impact on the welfare of society on its goals (Hofheimer, 2006; Jindra & Vaz, 2019; Prihanto & Gunawan, 2020). Good Public Governance, which is defined as a system of ethics related to the management of authority by state administrators in carrying out their duties responsibly and accountably (Wibowo, 2020).

Indonesian Society 5.0

In-state administration, governance is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare by also taking into account the principles of democracy (Saksono, 2020). In a democratic system, the political system and government are held by the people by adhering to the interests of the community and the state. Society 5.0 is a human-centered and technology-based concept. Society 5.0 was born as a development of industry 4.0 which has the potential to massively reduce manpower.

Good Public Governance is a system or rules of conduct relating to the management of the authority of state administrators in carrying out their duties responsibly and accountably (Hasan, 2015). The GPG regulates the pattern of relations between state officials and the community, between state officials and state institutions, and between state institutions. Indonesia can replicate the application of the GPG as well as the success of Japan in realizing society 5.0. The Japanese government, among others, implemented ImPACT (Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies Program). Besides, there is also the SIP (cross-ministerial Strategic

Innovation Promotion program) as a cross-ministerial program led by the Council for Science, Technology, and Innovation (CSTI) with interdisciplinary management to realize scientific and technological innovation towards a 5.0 society (jst.go.jp, n.d.).

Entering the era of society 5.0, the Indonesian government should have made several anticipations because technological developments and world community trends cannot be avoided. The world community has led to society 5.0, so if it is not ready, Indonesia will be left behind. To respond to society 5.0, the Indonesian National Standardization Agency has launched 504 National Standard (SNI). These standards include issues of information security, records management, logistics, and infrastructure (bsn.go.id, 2019). Apart from the national standard-setting plan, the Government of Indonesia does not seem to be active in strengthening the structure of government and society to face society 5.0, especially during the current Covid-19 pandemic.

Good governance is needed to create a society that can adapt to changes in the world's ecosystems and technological developments. There are characteristics inherent in good governance practices. First, good governance practices must provide space for parties outside state officials to play an optimal role to allow for synergy between them (KSAP, 2013). The challenge faced is how to synergize the state and corporations to support the realization of society 5.0. Besides, it is necessary to pay close attention to society 5.0 with the Internet of Things which will cut the functions of government institutions and simplify the bureaucracy.

Second, the practice of good governance contains values that make state administrators, business actors, and society in general work more effectively in realizing people's welfare. Digital transformation brings new values to life and impacts. The challenge in Indonesia is to prepare environmental infrastructure that supports the technology itself because Indonesia's geographical conditions are also a challenge in itself. Human resources who understand technology and are ready to innovate are also very important. Innovation is a necessity in the formulation of policies to make them more quality and implementation, providing services to be more prime, ultimate, and optimal, accelerating community welfare, increasing investment, and creating regional independence so that it has advantages and competitiveness (Saksono, 2018).

Third, good governance is the practice of running a country that is clean and free from corruption and oriented to the public interest. State administration is considered good if it is capable of realizing transparency, legal culture, and public accountability. In the future, the existence of Society 5.0 will change the financial responsibility system because it is managed by artificial intelligence based on big data. However, an important point that needs to be considered is that the acceptance of Indonesian society, including the bureaucracy, is an important aspect considering that Indonesia is a democratic country and anything can be antithetical to political and mass power. Preparing a super-smart society is not just creating new technology but also creating new relationships between humans and technology, for example, robots (Oktaviani, 2019).

The Impact of Society 5.0 On Unemployment and Inequality

The current wave of technological change based on advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) has created widespread fear of job loss and further rises in inequality (Ernst et al., 2019; Korinek & Stiglitz, 2017; Meda, 2017). A study of A.T. Kearney has produced projections of job losses in India, Philippines, Poland, and the United States, imputing different automation paces for different outsourced business processes. Their results suggest that countries that have previously benefited from offshoring business processes stand to suffer more job losses than those where this type of job is still onshore (Autor et al., 2006; Kearney, 2017).

AI that cannot be separated from Society 5.0 is an indicator of technological progress in public services by governments in a country (Onday, 2019; Shiroishi et al., 2019). To find out the readiness of AI in a country, the Oxford Insights research institute in collaboration with IDRC created the publication of AI readiness index statistics for all countries in all countries. The AI index calculation is obtained from the calculation score of 11 input metrics which are grouped into four clusters, namely governance; infrastructure and data; skills and education; and government and public services. From the results of these calculations, it can be seen that Indonesia is ranked fifth in ASEAN (Sholehah, 2020).

In Society 5.0 which prioritizes human civilization and uses technology as its basis alone, society must be able to overcome social problems and challenges caused by the 4.0 Industrial Revolution by introducing innovation. In Society 5.0, there is Big Data that has been collected by IoT which is then converted into new types by Artificial Intelligence which will later reach the entire community (Deguchi et al., 2020; Fukuda, 2020). The hope is that people will live a more comfortable life because of the availability of goods and services when they are needed, besides that Society 5.0 uses humans as the center of technology-based civilization. This will not cause humans to lose their role in the digital era (Fathi et al., 2019; Salimova et al., 2019).

In the era of society 5.0, most people in the future don't need to work, at least in the way we keep thinking about work / human labor. Then the question is how humans can stay competitive in the new economy, develop the skills needed, and how educational institutions must change to deal with new economic realities. that is why people must see their relationship to the labor market differently and there must be a political response from good public governance that is appropriate to the new economic landscape with changes in taxation and new ways of ensuring economic and political stability (Mfanafuthi et al., 2019; Webster & Ivanov, 2020). The consequences of this choice have been stagnating labor demand, declining labor share in national income, rising inequality, and lowering productivity growth. The current tendency is to develop AI in the direction of further automation, but this might mean missing out on the promise of the ‘right’ kind of AI, with better economic and social outcomes (Acemoglu & Restrepo, 2020).

In Indonesia, AI should not only be a simple tool to replace a skilled workforce but also be able to create many other jobs as it develops. It is even hoped that there will be a surge in skilled jobs to provide support services for new technologies. Jobs that AI cannot replicate are characterized by the development of more 'abstract' managerial skills, critical thinking skills, and systems that are not yet understood by intelligent algorithms (Su et al., 2020). In an archipelago country, the creation of a super-smart society is a necessity. Through the professional management of GPG by stakeholders (Saksono, 2020; Saddhono et al, 2020) inventions and innovations will be created without having to ignore the philosophical values and local wisdom in each region. The growing involvement of AI in skilled professions has led to the development of new relationships between humans and smart machines (David, 2015; Jarrahi, 2018; Petropoulos, 2018).

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0 can increase efficiency and improve the quality of products and services in Indonesia. Another threat from the 4.0 industrial revolution is an increasingly competitive world. The emergence of increasingly intelligent robots will replace the role of humans so that the work that can be completed by robots will no longer require human roles. This threat demands that people have extra skills, which is a test for Indonesian education. If the government fails to address education, the Indonesian people will be less competitive with robots. Of course, this has an impact on the unemployment rate which will increase.

CONCLUSIONS

The preparation of Society 5.0 in Indonesia requires preconditions based on commitment, consistency, and multi-stakeholder collaboration

so that the presence of government is increasing, transparent, accountable, and beneficial to society (people beneficiaries). Digitalization has increasingly formed the idealism of implementing GPG which is in line with the implementation of GCG in all government business lines (BUMN, BUMD, BLUD, and BUMDes).

Preparation for Society 5.0 will be even better if GPG is carried out professionally through: 1) improving infrastructure related to telecommunication networks, especially community internet services that reach all rural areas in those frontiers, outermost and least developed r areas also borders between countries (3T-P); 2) preparing a law shelter for digital transformation and digitalization of government so that the public service process becomes more transparent and accountable; 3) expanding the area of research and development that relies on big data and artificial intelligence for the creation of inclusive humanitarian digital-based development accompanied by the strengthening of more innovative and evidence-based public policies; 4) creating added value from the results of digital transformation towards a harmonious and humanist society, and 5) development of a high-performance GPG system that harmonizes advances in technology and human dignity.

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