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# **Influence of Modernity on Society in Developing Countries Case Study: The Influence of Technopreneurship on Public Employment Policy**

**Arief Al Hazmi ‘Adlan\***

Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation | aariefalhazmi@gmail.com

Correspondence Author\*

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## **Abstract**

Modernity is a "model" it cannot take and guarantee the value of previous "models" it must build its own norms, this is what makes the entry of technopreneurship an interesting study to discuss, Technopreneurship is a part of technology that seeks to increase the ability of science and technology in a process in economic development and an individual business, the development of technology and purchasing power is a source of new social problems for the economy in Indonesia, although initially technopreneurship was a solution to social problems, this happened because of the low purchasing power and knowledge that occurred in developing countries, The current era of digitalization is a product born of post modernism where postmodernists are young conservatives who along with two other groups "Old Conservatives" and "New Conservatives" are considered to be struggling to undermine the ideals of enlightenment, Technopreneurship will become Public Values in explaining future events and what will be faced, Basically, the future is a world of competition between Humans and Technology, which makes a new path for Education and Policy Makers to pay more attention to equal thinking and make a breakthrough in Centric Urbanization and carry out its essence well.

**Keywords:** developing country, modernity, public employment policy, technopreneurship

## **Introduction**

In an era of growing globalization and rapid technological change, modernity has become a central element influencing values, behaviours and policies in many developing countries. Modernity encompasses changes in various aspects of society, including economic, social and political. One significant change is in the field of labor, where changes in technology and work patterns have resulted in profound changes in the structure of employment in various developing countries (Latief and Nashir 2020).

Modernity has accelerated the adoption of information and communication technologies in developing countries. These technologies have presented new opportunities and challenges that affect employment. The provision of a growing telecommunications infrastructure and easier access to the internet has opened the door for new businesses in the technology sector, enabling the development of technopreneurship (Andreeva et al. 2017). Technopreneurs, technology-focused entrepreneurs, have played an important role in innovation and job creation. They have influenced various economic and social aspects in developing countries, and their impact has extended to the level of public policy.

Dramatic changes in technology and business models have brought about major changes in the employment structure. Conventional jobs that relied on manual skills and routine have been replaced by jobs that require greater technical skills, creativity and mobility. Technology has also enabled the development of new economic sectors, such as the knowledge-based economy and the sharing economy (Fatkhur Rohman Albanjari, 2023). This has resulted in significant changes in employment dynamics, with the emergence of more flexible and project-oriented work, often in the form of contract or freelance work (Himawan et al., 2017). However, within this transformation, challenges have also emerged. The rapidly changing employment structure has created uncertainty for many workers (Mulyati 2023). Contract workers and freelancers often face economic instability, limited access to worker benefits, and a lack of job security. This presents the question of how public policy should respond to these changes to protect workers' rights and welfare (Marti'ah 2017).

The development of technopreneurship in Indonesia has a driving factor apart from the development of the times, namely the existence of innovations that occur due to a breakthrough in the world of work in western countries, the next factor is an innovation that has the aim of breaking away from dependence on the western world (Adhikara et al. 2019). This driving factor occurs because economic analysts in Indonesia have read the market, most Indonesians do not have the purchasing power to meet western standards, this happens because most Indonesians are still in the middle class economy which has an average income of around \$206 per month, if we recalculate between the average income of Indonesians and purchasing power, it will result in an economic gap to access technology used by western power with developments that are far ahead (Pratiwi et al. 2022).

The development of technology and purchasing power is a source of new social problems for the economy in Indonesia even though initially technopreneurship was a solution to social problems this happened because of the low purchasing power and knowledge that occurred in developing countries, especially Indonesia (Christoffel Mardy O. Mintardjo Achmad Sudiro 2020). A narrow understanding of technopreneurship will be a problem for business people in Indonesia so that catching up still takes a long time. This factor influences the author's analysis that the spirit of technopreneurship in Indonesia is still very far from the concept of technopreneurship which was created by a tool to escape the dependence of western countries whose development has far exceeded Indonesia itself. Indonesia is the largest archipelago that has an area of 7.81 million km<sup>2</sup> with the number of islands owned by Indonesia totaling 17,499, with the total area of Indonesia, the sea area in Indonesia is 3.25 million km<sup>2</sup> which has

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potential in the large fish trade sector, Indonesia's land area is 2.01 million km<sup>2</sup> which has a function as an economic executive zone (Machmud, Wuryaningrat, and Mutiarasari 2022).

Social problems in developing countries are mostly in the economic sector and Indonesia has economic problems that cause social inequality, this has a negative impact on the development of a country so that to catch up with western countries that have developed rapidly first takes a very long time so that it will cause a very striking difference in everyday life (Jamil & Bramayudha 2021). This can be seen in the difference in education systems born from economic problems where the population index in the world of formal education in Indonesia is still very low in several regions of the sovereignty. This factor causes a gap between purchasing power and human thinking power although there is no definitive answer if a person's success depends on the length of formal education (Adiningrat & Warda 2023).

Social problems in the economic sector will affect education, if the economy is low, the level of education will be low so that the lack of stimulation of human thinking to innovate will be very low (Wibowo & Sulartopo 2022). Therefore, the new problem with technopreneurship is a new problem and a new study in Indonesia. Education in technopreneurship is needed because of the new world of competition with higher standards so that technopreneurship actors are required to innovate continuously so that formal education is needed to stimulate critical thinking of every business person to be well formed (Pratiwi et al. 2022).

Technopreneurship occurs to become a new solution to existing social problems, this is very suitable for developed societies but for developing societies this is a new polemic, because there are several points that cause social inequality, with this the economy plays a very important role for the development of technopreneurship with the aim that the economy is able to produce human resources who are ready to compete individually not feudally (Christoffel Mardy O. Mintardjo Achmad Sudiro 2020). The next problem in developing countries is in policy makers where policy makers experience a severe dilemma if policy makers create policies, the important point is that the apparatus must be able to analyze the existing community standards, if a policy is higher than the intellectuality of the community, there will be an imbalance between the community and its government.

Thus the problem with the emergence of technopreneurship in developing countries, especially in Indonesia, has several points including education, economy and policy makers (Pratiwi et al. 2022). Education is the first point towards the development of a technology, the economy gets the second place towards the development of technology and policy makers in the third place who have a role as the running of a technological development, technopreneurship has a basic collaboration between business people and technology so that if the 3 points above are running well it will have a very rapid impact on advanced development (Dunn 2017).

Technopreneurship occurs due to a new policy and new habits that are present due to the Covid-19 pandemic with the presence of new habits with the existence of work from home or work from home which has a major impact on human development in daily habits (Qasim and Mahmood 2022). WFH encourages the rapid development of technopreneurship where humans

must be able to switch quickly from conservative to modern in accordance with the policies issued by the Indonesian government through Circular Letter (SE) of the Minister of PANRB No. 19 of 2020 dated March 16 concerning the adjustment of the ASN work system in an effort to prevent COVID-19 in the government environment (Siallagan 2023).

Studying the role of technopreneurs in changing the employment structure and its impact on public policy can provide valuable insights for policy makers, policymakers, and researchers in an effort to improve the quality of life of workers and optimize the positive potential of modernity in the employment context. That is why this research has a strong relevance in facing the challenges and opportunities of modernity in developing countries, especially in Indonesia. Based on the description above, this research aims to find out

## **Literature Review**

The theoretical framework compiled in this paper will use the theoretical framework of public policy analysis, this aims to implement the problems that have been discussed in the discussion so that this paper has a theoretical basis that is appropriate enough to be reviewed in a discussion. Public policy analysis in this paper aims to conduct a policy research that can provide an in-depth understanding of a policy scientifically, and can produce scientific justification or falsification, and will provide pre-implementation or post-implementation time (Zhang et al. 2023).

As written by Majchrzak (1984), the book *Methods For Policy Research* with the year of publication 1984 which says; "a policy research effort begins with social problems such as malnutrition, property, or inflations, evolves thorough a research process whereby alternative policy actions for elevating the problems are developed and communicates these alternatives to the policy makers. This will make a study by generating a research process for a policy action in the problems that occur. Policy research arises from the limitations of meeting all human needs. Limited funds, more broadly into limited resources this occurs due to the acceleration of the population and the acceleration of awareness of the quality of life, the theme of overcoming these limitations becomes the politics of scarcity politics overcoming scarcity. (Nugroho, 2011)

Policy research is empirical research conducted to verify propositions regarding some aspects of the tool-objective relationship in policy making (Zhang et al. 2023). This has an influence on practical problem solving so that it will provide an orientation towards its goals, with the basis for focusing on attention on goals, in other words, policy researchers will gain knowledge from a policy that is made and get forms of implementation called "Analysis of policy study policy process".

Policy analysis in the form of research must have a foundation in the form of a foundation with a legal and institutional framework with quantitative and qualitative methods containing a content-based analysis, while research that produces output is carried out in the form of a study of the results of a particular policy to explain why the policy is implemented, how the policy is formed and implemented in a particular policy environment (Morgan 2017). Policy

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analysis has a role to provide information in the context of policy decision making which aims to be able to describe a policy that will apply or is already in effect.

Dunn (2015), in his book entitled public policy analysis, says "policy analysis is an intellectual and practical activity aimed at creating critically assessing, and communicating knowledge about and in the policy process. Policy analysis is an applied social science discipline that uses multiple assessment methods in the context of political argumentation and debate to create, critically assess, and communicate knowledge relevant to policy."

With the theory described above, the author takes several policy foundations that apply to the application of technopreneurship in the future, where the era of digitalization will spread to several vital sectors, so policy makers must have prepared a study of future events, the digital era at this time has entered into a new chapter of human life, this is what causes the need for a new study of society by minimizing the social gap caused by the two boxes between urban communities and rural communities in other words, the theoretical basis above has a function to help create a new policy as a way to create social welfare.

### **Research Method**

The method used in this review is a comparative descriptive study with a qualitative approach using secondary data from relevant sources, such as articles (national and international), news portals, and related institutions

### **Result and Discussion**

In this discussion, we will focus more on the point of view of the southern world where the understanding of this point of view means less economically developed countries. This is included in a broad understanding of the southern world which has diversity in economic, cultural, and political influences in the international order. Therefore, the study of international relations is an interdisciplinary scientific study, but historically the study of international relations can be studied from a Eurocentric point of view which is not always able to help understand the developments that occur in the southern world.

The current era of digitalization is a product of the post modern era where postmodernists are young conservatives who, along with the other two groups "Old Conservatives" and "New Conservatives", are considered to be struggling to undermine the ideals of enlightenment. Modernity is a model it cannot take and borrow values from previous "models", it must build its own norms these claims suggest that modernity has become a "chapter" of its own, a route in history at its most actual and therefore a "program" and project that must be formulated and in turn defended (Ferazia, Prayudi, and Afifi 2020).

The comparison between the southern and western worldviews is a standardization, in the western world the standardization is made with a very high margin that makes the people of the western world tend to continue to innovate, unlike the southern worldview where the

standardization tends to be so weak because the margin demand is made below the threshold and causes the competition to be so bad (Qasim and Mahmood 2022). With such an understanding, it is very clear that the southern world perspective is not the mainstream to be used in the global scope, this basic error is caused by a mistake in reading world history in two mainstream perspectives, namely realism and liberalism.

The above is an attempt to explain the current era and the social problems faced by globalization, the problems in the current era produce a positive and negative angle that will encourage a new breakthrough that occurs in a daily life and will have an impact on the future world of work. This is what triggers the existence of technopreunership in developing countries which will become a new movement in the world of work that will provide jobs to people who have entered working age. Therefore, to formulate policies with reforms in the current era must be able to analyze the problems that occur so that it will have an appropriate and sustainable impact (Zhang et al. 2023).

Technopreunership is the result of the development of the times where technopreunership plays an important role in the workforce that can produce a human resource that competes in the world of work, as Habermas says understands enlightenment through the positive ideals produced (autonomy, rationality, freedom), the "postmodernists" draw from enlightenment unexpected negative elements that crystallize from the process by which enlightenment is produced in the form of resistance to the supporting truth authorities. Technopreunership is a new placement within modernity at a stage that is more advanced than any other stage in history, hence this evolutionary scheme is considered the most advanced socioetal phase and the accumulation of all the best human achievements (Soomro and Shah 2021).

Thus, technopreunership is an understanding of enlightenment with a positive ideal structure with supporting variables such as autonomy, rationality, freedom, therefore the birth of technopreunership in the modern era is a relevant form that gives the impact of philosophical and political effects to do today (Ahmad Nabilul Maram et al., 2023). Society in the current era is a modern society where the definition of modern society in this era is the same as what Weber said in his writings, namely "Modern Society has the characteristics of rational patterned action, the rational aspect here is an action that refers to a rational calculation to achieve goals based on reasonable choices with efficient means and refers to the formulation of the highest values that lead to planned actions and orientations and consistency of the achievement of these values", In the modern era as it is now, namely the era of modernity, there is a renewal of cultural rationalism with the core of modern science and technology, art and ethics based on religion, therefore the positive thing that happens because of cultural rationalism is that the technologies of natural control and social engineering are developing rapidly (Wibowo & Sulartopo 2022). With the example of technopreunership is a result that occurs due to cultural rationality.

The direction of technopreunership is a new breakthrough to a belief that technopreunership is a solution in the business world at a critical time that occurs today, the first thing to do is deconstruct the meaning of technopreunership in order to produce the right action with the right perception as well (Zhang et al. 2023). Technology that has excelled will provide a world with the right competition, with a framework like this, the hypothesis that

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emerges will provide a new hope with a very positive impact and provide good synergy with human ability to process technology (Ferazia, Prayudi, and Afifi 2020). This essence is what technopreneurship actually provides in the future.

With this goal, the first achievement that must be realized is an awareness that builds together between the community and the government and involves many sectors to foster mutual awareness, such a systematically arranged framework with strong synergies that have been made, will give birth to a social entrepreneurship that is right to produce future problems, as well as create a conducive climate for the employment sector and become a new solution to the problems that occurred before, providing employment based on an economic management will provide social entrepreneurship that creates job provision (Dunn 2017).

There are five supporting variables that must be provided in order to further realize technopreneurship including the development of capital provision institutions, the development of research institutions and creating synergy between government and society, providing incentives in physical space, strengthening equitable technology education and regulations that keep up with the times (Adhikara et al. 2019). With five supporting variables, the framework that occurs will provide the right steps and provide an ease in making regulations that will provide benefits between the government and entrepreneurs to help each other create the right jobs and have ideal competition. Technopreneurship will become Public Values in explaining future events and what will be faced, basically the future is a world of competition between Humans and Technology and this is what makes a new way for the World of Education and Policy Makers to pay more attention to equality of thinking power and make a breakthrough in Centric Urbanization and carry out its essence well (Wibowo & Sulartopo 2022).

Thus, these foundations will be embraced and maintained through a rule that will apply and that already applies in the continuity of daily work activities with public law and public policy which has the nature of formalization and legalization and creates a synergy between public law and public policy as a whole that is not separate and has the meaning of liberating all parties, both those who have orders and those who are ordered so that the synergy that is built is a mutually beneficial synergy and has a sustainable nature.

### **Conclusion**

In the context of modernity in developing countries, the influence of technopreneurship on labor public policy has a significant impact. Technological change, globalization and economic development have altered labour market demands and forced governments to respond with appropriate policies. Case studies of technopreneurship in India, Indonesia, and Nigeria reveal that technological innovation, entrepreneurship, and tech businesses play a central role in shaping changes in the employment structure. However, challenges such as job insecurity and worker protection remain important issues that need to be addressed. Therefore, this study concludes that in the era of modernity, cooperation between government, business and civil society is crucial in formulating employment policies that are responsive to technological and social changes. This is important to ensure that modernity provides equitable

and sustainable benefits to people in developing countries, while minimizing the risks and inequalities that may arise from employment transformation.

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