# Sustainable Digital Technology in Supporting Social Recovery in the Post-COVID-19 Pandemic Era: Political Policy Perspective

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*Abstract*—**From a political policy perspective, this research aims to analyze sustainable digital technology in supporting social recovery in the post-COVID-19 pandemic era. The resilience of most countries has been weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in severe health and social and economic disruption. This research method is included in the category of normative research, also called library research, which looks at library materials or secondary data provided by online media, social media, and related journals. Apart from using the literature study method, this research also uses a questionnaire to collect comprehensive data. Next, content analysis using the computer-assisted qualitative document analysis tool NVivo 12 with data processing programs is used in the analysis process. Based on study findings regarding the role of sustainable digital technology in encouraging social recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, political movements can be influenced by sustainable digital technology at the national and international levels. This is proven by the results of data analysis carried out by researchers. Even though the impact is quite felt in various sectors, with the right policies, it is hoped that all sectors can improve and recover, uniting to restore the country. The corporate and economic fields are also the same. Understanding and using technology responsibly in this digital era is essential to adapt to the ongoing digital changes.**

*Keywords*—**Sustainable digital technology; post Covid-19 pandemic era; political policy.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

From a political policy perspective, this study examines how sustainable digital technologies help society recover after the COVID-19 epidemic. Globalization has rapidly changed the political, economic, social, cultural, and security ideologies governing human existence. Globalization is unavoidable in all countries and regions because information cannot cross national borders or enter someone's private home around the world [1]. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted the resilience of most countries, resulting in severe health, social, and economic disruption [2]. Trauma varies by country and industry. Due to falling wages, lost job opportunities, and price changes, several governments have launched fiscal packages to fund significantly increased public health efforts, social assistance for vulnerable populations, and commercial activities. Companies must shift their operations to accommodate the post-COVID new normal in a way that promotes rapid recovery; market intervention is also necessary to drive the recovery effect and win back customer trust. This situation makes the use of digital solutions even more necessary [3].

Digital technology allows people to work remotely, conduct contactless transactions, and automate business procedures during the pandemic, which is essential for society's continued operation. By offering creative solutions to almost every task that provides more beneficial results, they create a "new normal"[4]. This technology can catalyze economic development during crises and post-pandemic recovery, ensuring social and commercial continuity in unpredictable times [5]. Private and public investment in digital solutions provides critical services to the poorest communities, creates jobs, strengthens small and medium-sized businesses, enables trade and services, and builds resilience to shocks [6].

Likewise, the political life of governments in various countries cannot be separated from the impact of globalization, so they must prepare to face it by strengthening institutional capacity to continue to exist amidst global competition. The impact of globalization can be positive and negative and presents challenges and opportunities that can be addressed to realize good governance [7]. In facing and responding to globalization, government bureaucracies in

many developing countries, including Indonesia, still have to resolve many problems that must be resolved so that they appear weak and helpless during the pandemic. Politics is one of the many professions that has experienced changes since the COVID-19 pandemic. Changes are beginning to be seen in how the Government formulates and manages budgets, sets development priorities, manages democratization, adapts regulations to health protocols, and so on [8].

The global COVID-19 pandemic has changed how people connect in communities to accommodate digital technology. The community is forced to use all available resources to adapt to the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic [9]. Social communication patterns are changing rapidly globally after the COVID-19 epidemic. Various aspects of society's political, economic, and social life have new features due to these developments. Social media has proven to have developed into a technology field that is often used by the entire community after the current COVID-19 pandemic [10]. Advances in information and communication technology, which are increasingly widespread and developing, can help the Indonesian people and the international community collaborate more effectively through online or virtual collaboration [11].

From a political perspective, Indonesia can benefit from the pandemic caused by the pressure of the digital revolution and the socio-economic environment. The COVID-19 epidemic provides Indonesia with an opportunity to rethink and create national plans to anticipate and adapt to opportunities and pressures in the years to come [12]. It also consists of improving public services and government infrastructure. After the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a significant impact on health, research, technology, social work, government, and social politics. Digital change also has several civilizational impacts that must be considered at the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural levels.

The nation could create a political structure that better supports the realization of socio-economic development, political institutions, national integration, and sustainable democracy [13]. The novelty of this research is a political policy perspective on how sustainable digital technology can help social healing in the post-COVID-19 era. The COVID-19 epidemic has changed the landscape and demonstrated the importance of technology in today's world. Technology is essential to all aspects of daily life and can increase human potential in terms of productivity and effectiveness. Therefore, given the above-mentioned justifications, scientists are eager to examine this research as the COVID-19 pandemic has severely weakened the resilience of most countries. Analyzing sustainable digital technology from a political policy perspective to assist social recovery in the post-COVID-19 era is the formulation of the problem put forward in this research.

## II. Materials and Methods

### A. Post-pandemic Political Policy

More than 255 million positive cases and more than 5.12 million deaths have occurred in November 2021 due to COVID-19 in the world. With 86,498 cases, Italy has the highest number of first cases. America is in second place with 85,228 cases, and China is in third place with 82,230 cases. A

recently found coronavirus subtype causes an infectious illness known as COVID-19. Before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, the novel virus and disease were unknown [14]. On March 2, 2020, President Joko Widodo of Indonesia officially declared Indonesia's first COVID-19 case at the State Palace. The first death of an Indonesian citizen related to COVID-19 occurred on March 11, 2020 [15].

How well a country is fighting the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen from how it handles this pandemic, especially in countries with an advanced health insurance system, an adequate number of hospitals, and a workforce with adequate training. must take into account patients who have been infected with COVID-19 [16]. Even developed countries still have room for improvement in their response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This shows the soaring number of Covid-19 cases and the weakness of industrialized countries such as the United States, England, Australia, etc. The country's ability to handle the increasing number of COVID-19 cases is testing the country's capacity and capabilities [17].

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed Indonesia's internal, regional, and global political landscape. Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the rivalry and rivalry between the United States (US) and China (People's Republic of China/PRC) regarding this virus. From attacking each other to the emergence of viruses (President Trump even called COVID-19 a coronavirus) to competition and the race for medicines, the struggle of both countries to obtain a vaccine is aptly demonstrated by their respective vaccine production, which tends to depict the struggle to obtain vaccine. vaccine consumer market in countries affected by this pandemic. Cocaine-19. Apart from the rivalry between the two countries, other factors have emerged related to the COVID-19 pandemic, namely that several countries in Europe and Asia have been able to contain and stop the spread of this virus successfully and completely. consisting of international collaborations in the fields mentioned above [18].

Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic has also contributed to the emergence of multipolar powers by drawing on the capital resources and capabilities of countries such as North Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and North Korea, which are authoritarian enough to reduce the number of countries. Coronavirus case. Apart from that, in Southeast Asia, countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam are quite effective and have even reduced the number of cases compared to their neighboring countries [19]. so that multipolar powers can function effectively and seek partnerships and collaboration that provide equal benefits for both countries [20].

The COVID-19 epidemic has changed international relations and the world order. Many countries have been forced to limit their borders with other countries to protect their national security due to the COVID-19 outbreak. This pandemic has also had an impact on bilateral and international relations, as well as transportation activities [21]. This is caused by the intensity of its spread, which is very large, causing many deaths worldwide. Many countries are experiencing changes due to this pandemic, especially regarding international politics. The current focus of global politics is on the steps taken to combat the COVID-19 pandemic [21].

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the economies of all countries to shake weakly, regardless of the size or scope of the forces accompanying it. As an invisible enemy still threatens the entire world, health procedures must be implemented everywhere to build countries' resilience. This is especially important in protecting citizens, which is one of the main components of power [22]. Various analyses regarding the COVID-19 pandemic have emerged, from medical, economic, and social research to relations between countries that affect various sectors, especially in global politics [23].

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted almost every country worldwide and changed the political structure and order. Through various measures, several countries are trying to contain and stop the spread of this epidemic within their countries. Many leaders are seen as effective in preventing the entry of COVID-19 into their countries [24]. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in the global political landscape, meaning that foreign policy must adapt to the unique conditions of this epidemic. However, hegemony and domination are still the basis of the international political system. Considering current challenges, this global political map will also play an essential role in the future direction of several countries. Therefore, forming a coalition makes sense; every country has the option to cooperate and collaborate [25].

Considering that the COVID-19 pandemic is a threat to the world, de-globalization is something that many countries must face. Political power structures around the world have changed, primarily global political authority. On the one hand, developed countries must realize that they must adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic [26]. In addition, the South-South forum (developing countries) became more visible because of the support of its two prominent supporters, China and Russia, both of which have a history of conflict with the allied group of advanced industrial countries. Therefore, in the end, every country working together to fight COVID-19 must base its collaboration on their respective national interests; these interests must be considered within the parameters of international cooperation [27].

Meanwhile, the government's current actions can be predicted within the country's domestic political framework. One is implementing a more defensive and effective policy regarding the APBN budget posture, considering that most of the budget was used during the COVID-19 pandemic, and a special budget was created to deal with its impact [28]. Tackling the Covid-19 virus pandemic is also continuing. National economic recovery does require an extraordinary budget. Various ways related to microeconomic policies and large industries to continue to increase economic growth are worth subsidizing and intervention, considering that this sector requires a touch of government discretion so that the community's economy continues to run. Because, like two sides of a coin, these economic problems will ultimately give rise to public dissatisfaction with government policies, and there will even be a tendency for massive political distrust [29].

### B. Digital technology

The complete system of providing products necessary for the continuity and comfort of human life is known as technology. Humans first used technology to transform natural materials into essential tools. Although the development of the wheel allowed humans to move and exercise greater control over their environment, the prehistoric discovery of the ability to regulate fire increased the availability of food sources [30]. The printing press, telephone, and Internet are just a few recent technical advances that have lowered physical barriers to communication and allowed people to engage freely worldwide. However, not all technology is applied constructively. Throughout history, increasingly powerful weapons of mass destruction have been developed, from clubs to nuclear bombs [31].

Technological advances in this digital era have caused an evolution in media technology, or what is sometimes called new media. Online media, or what is more commonly known as the Internet, is another term for it. It was also said that until now, there has been no other media that has been able to match the growth rate of media users [32]. In industrialized countries, new media outperforms other media that were once considered reference sources of information. In the late 20th century, a category of new media that combined traditional and online media became known as "new media". The emergence of social networking sites in recent years has given impetus to new media; these sites offer a location in cyberspace where people can create a global network of friends. The word "e-commerce" comes from advances in information technology. It refers to the electronic commerce of goods, services, and information over computer networks, with the Internet serving as the primary network [33].

With the existence of information technology, development can reach the progress it is today. The general definition of information technology is a software-based technology development system that is useful as an application. This is not just ordinary technology but is an essential tool that the business world must have to organize and preserve essential documents [34]. This is just plain technology, but it is an essential tool businesses should have to organize and preserve essential papers. First, in this rapid civilization, technology is developing rapidly. This has a double effect on the business model. Conventional businesses will feel outdated, and sustainable businesses will create value through regular innovation development. This impact can bring significant change if carried out consistently. All these changes can be called the fourth industrial revolution or what is usually called digital revolution 4.0. The benefits of this technological advancement can be felt directly by the parties involved [35], where businesspeople can be helped by having such large data storage. Through digital footprints, business actors can view existing data to analyze customer habit patterns [36].

Second, changes in consumer lifestyles are related to technological developments. Every development will bring changes to customer preferences and the formation of new styles and lifestyles. So, generating values in a business model that will change and evolve can influence economic changes [37]. Third, sustainability generally concerns social and environmental issues that pose threats.

But on the other hand, it also opens up sources of opportunity for a business. In this pandemic, many MSMEs are almost no longer operating due to government regulations requiring people to stay at home to prevent the spread of this virus. Because they create jobs, MSMEs are very important to the local economy. An effort to support people who have low

incomes to create highly productive business activities [37]. Small and all businesses have a critical role, especially in Indonesia, which is in this millennial era. It cannot be denied that slowly everything is moving towards digital, so currently, information technology cannot be denied because everyone already has their technology; from this technology, you can do various things such as buying household necessities and others, selling goods that are no longer needed and there are many more. more for business. Apart from information technology, organizational change management supports sustainable business. It cannot be denied that everything is slowly turning digital, including in business. Apart from information technology, to support sustainable business, the role of organizational change management is used [38].

Digital literacy is the capacity to use digital technology for work, decent work, business, and even education. This includes managing, accessing, understanding, integrating, communicating, evaluating, and creating information securely and accurately. Indef Aviliani, Senior Economist, said the digital literacy level in Indonesia is only 62%. When compared with other ASEAN countries, where the average reaches 70%, this figure is the lowest [37].

The process of changing the way the government interacts with its citizens is known as electronic-based government or e-government. E-Government refers to the use of information and communication technology (ICT) by the government to improve the flow of services and information [39]. The aim of developing the use of ICT in government operations is to increase the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of public sector services [12].

To provide responsible services, the government must face several pressures and demands in the social, political, economic, and environmental fields. Therefore, the use of technology—especially digital technology—allows for more effective, accountable, and transparent solutions to these demands [40]. With increased access to information, increased efficiency in government management, and the shift towards a digital era of government, technology can deliver better government services to the public, facilitate easier communication between government and business, assist communication with partners, and empower the public. Administration [41].

Previous research on handling COVID-19 and the impact of the pandemic does not have enough literature and mainly only focuses on practical aspects. Greater emphasis should be placed on the theoretical aspects of sustainable digital technology development. This research presents a new perspective by examining Social Recovery Efforts in the post-COVID-19 era through the lens of Sustainable Digital Technology as a new study. Analysis of sustainable digital technologies driving social recovery in the post-COVID-19 era is another research aim, from a political policy perspective.

*C. Method*

This research method is included in the category of normative research, also called library research. This matter involves investigating ongoing digital technology analysis in supporting recovery—a social problem in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic from a political policy perspective—by looking at library materials or secondary data, which includes online media, social media, and related journals. Scientific journals will be accessed through academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and PubMed, while online news will be taken from trusted sources such as the BBC, Kompas, etc. Selected articles must be relevant to the research topic and published within the last five years. Examining journals related to the subject of inquiry is how the literature review study approach is applied [42]. Content analysis will identify key themes such as policy strategy, technology implementation, and results achieved. The computer-assisted qualitative document analysis tool NVivo 12 with a data processing program was used in the analysis process [43]. The NVivo 12 Plus analysis tool processes social media data to present data, which researchers then narrate to make it easier for researchers [44].

Apart from using the literature study method, this research also used a questionnaire to collect comprehensive data regarding the role of sustainable digital technology in supporting social recovery in the post-COVID-19 pandemic era from a political policy perspective. Primary data will be collected through questionnaires distributed to the general public to evaluate their perceptions about the effectiveness of digital technology and existing policies in post-pandemic social recovery. Questionnaires are distributed online via platforms such as Google Forms. The questionnaire data will be analyzed statistically using descriptive statistics for closed questions and theme analysis for open questions. The literature study and questionnaire results will be compared to identify similarities and differences, which will then be used to develop practical policy conclusions and recommendations.

This research focuses on the issue of how to help social healing in the post-COVID-19 period by using sustainable digital technology analysis from a political policy perspective. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted various fields, including social politics, government, science, technology, health, and the economy. Other civilizational impacts of the pandemic and digital transition need to be estimated from a socio-political, economic, and cultural perspective.
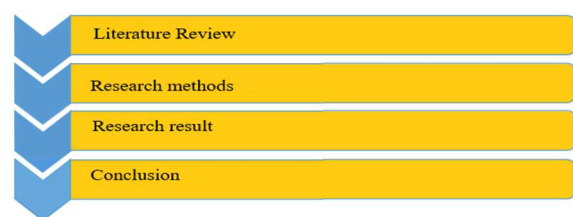


Fig. 1 Research Framework

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All countries, including Indonesia, have been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This epidemic has caused extraordinary changes in almost every industry. There are many aspects in the fields of health, science, technology, and social sciences, as well as the government and socio-political sectors, that are most pronounced and experiencing significant changes. especially the business sector, which drives a country's economy [45]. Due to the extensive involvement and dependence on the economic sector, many problems are caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially

those related to problems in the natural economic sector in Indonesia. The government cannot handle this problem alone. To rebuild the national economy, awareness of all stakeholders is needed [13].



Fig. 2 Accelerating Post-Pandemic Recovery through Inclusive Digital Transformation (Source: Compiled by Researchers, 2023)

Figure 1 explains how inclusive digital transformation accelerates post-pandemic recovery, especially in the economic sector. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2019 is one of the many development challenges that digital transformation must overcome. Regarding digital transformation, there are four main aspects to keep in mind:

A. *Increasing Women's Involvement in the Digital Economy[13].*

Micro, small, and medium enterprises are among the industries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (MSMEs). The sharp decline in demand has resulted in a decrease in the income of many MSMEs, putting them at risk of bankruptcy [14]. These MSMEs are women-owned businesses. BPS data for 2018 shows that around 64.5% of MSMEs in Indonesia are owned by women [16]. One solution to overcome this challenge is digitalization. Based on various studies, digital transformation has been proven to benefit almost all societal levels, including women. Digital transformation can be an alternative mitigation to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on several industries, such as promoting online employment and encouraging people to launch businesses (e-commerce).

B. *Indonesia Improves Digital Capabilities*

Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024 strongly emphasizes the role of digital transformation in raising economic productivity and improving public services. Indonesia already has regulations to assist digital transformation (such as Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government Systems). However, to guide digital skills development precisely in Indonesia, each group needs its own framework. However, Indonesia still has a digital divide between several social classes. For example, according to 2021 Susenas and Sakernas data, more than 36% of people aged 5 and over have never utilized the Internet, while 64% of workers/business people aged 15 and over have never used the Internet as their primary source of information [17].

C. *Developing Youth Entrepreneurship Based on Digital Technology.*

The high youth unemployment rate is a development problem in Indonesia. A World Bank study (2020) states that the youth unemployment rate in Indonesia is the highest in Southeast Asia. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS), through the 2019 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), found that almost three-quarters (74.02%) of the unemployed in Indonesia were young people. Sakernas data also shows that the number of Indonesian youths who are jobless, not in school, and not currently undergoing training (not in education, employment, or training/NEET) is very high.

Around a quarter of the entire young generation in Indonesia will have NEET status in 2020, even though Indonesia is predicted to get a demographic bonus in the next five to ten years. Indonesian youth are expected to be able to maximize these opportunities and become the main engine capable of driving and leading the wheels of the economy. However, Indonesia's young generation has many advantages in the labor market. One of them is internet control, which has been proven to contribute to inclusiveness, efficiency, and innovation in the economy [18]. In addition, Indonesian youth are very interested in owning a business. By 2020, at least 20% of young workers will have entrepreneurial status. Therefore, we need to map the use of digital technology by young entrepreneurs and the challenges faced by encouraging and developing digital technology-based young entrepreneurs in Indonesia.

D. *Creating New Unicorns of Digital Talent and Supporting Ecosystem*

the Indonesian Government has laid a strong foundation for digital transformation, including efforts to create new unicorns, in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020–2024. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology's Strategic Plan 2020–2024 also emphasizes the growth of startups and digital talent.



Fig.3 WordCloud Social Recovery on Post Covid-19 Pandemic Era

The transition from the old economy to a knowledge-based economy is mainly due to startups. Startups are a form of new business that offers technology-based products and services that are innovative and quickly improved on an economic scale (scalable) or innovatively offer existing products and

services. This startup has shown high growth in a short period. Startups operating in agritech, cleantech, edtech, and health technology have essential social, development, and sustainability aspects [19]. Indonesia is also home to many startups. Therefore, startups in Indonesia need government support, for example, through building fair digital infrastructure and implementing regulations that support the growth and development of startup companies [21].

Figure 3 shows the results of the WordCloud study, which were produced by researchers using Nvivo 12 Plus software for analysis. From a political policy perspective, WordCloud's research results explain how sustainable digital technologies can help social recovery after the COVID-19 epidemic. Emerging themes show how sustainable digital technologies can influence national and international political movements as the world recovers from the COVID-19 epidemic. It is hoped that during the post-pandemic phase, every sector will get better and recover, uniting to rebuild this country [21]. The economic and business sectors are no exception. The post-pandemic has forced the millennial generation to be enthusiastic about building the business world through entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, utilizing developments in digital technology and taking advantage of the opportunities in front of them.

Technological developments in the digital era have become an advantage for the future millennial generation in entrepreneurship. The government is also in the post-pandemic era, starting to support various activities that lead to entrepreneurship, especially for the millennial generation, through various entrepreneurship training and business capital assistance [22]. Furthermore, the research survey results showed that half of the respondents agreed that sustainable digital technology greatly influenced post-pandemic social recovery, especially in economic and social terms.
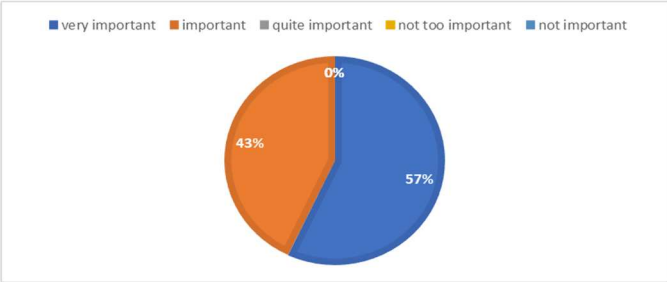


Fig. 4 Survey Results on the Role of Sustainable Digital Technology in Post-pandemic Social and Economic Recovery (Source: processed results of the researcher's survey)

Figure 4 explains the results of a survey conducted by researchers on 20 respondents regarding sustainable technology in post-pandemic recovery. Of the 20 respondents, 53% chose that it is essential to have sustainable technology in post-pandemic economic and social recovery, and 40% chose it as necessary. This indicates that technology has an essential societal role after the COVID-19 pandemic. Next, the researchers conducted a post-COVID-19 social recovery analysis with a pandemic-era cluster analysis, shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Sustainable from a political policy perspective, sustainable digital technologies can help social and economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 era. Many countries are experiencing changes due to this pandemic, especially regarding international politics. The current focus of global politics is on the steps taken to combat the Covid-19 pandemic.
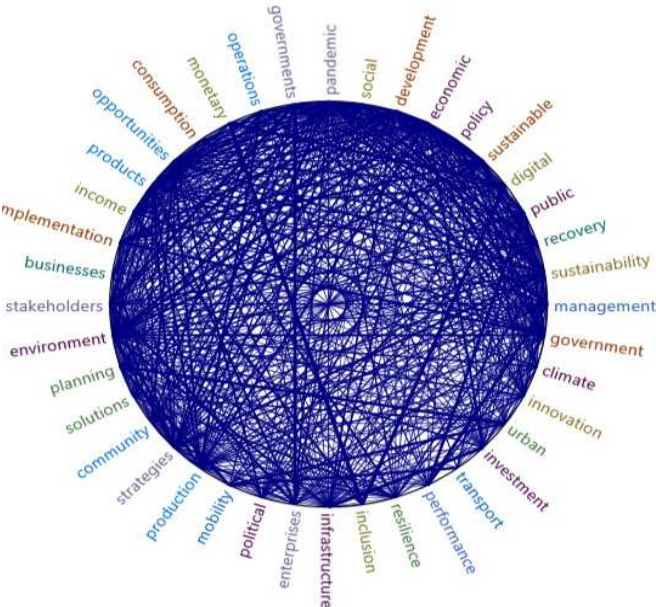


Fig. 5 Post-COVID-19 Social Recovery Pandemic Era Cluster Analysis

Thus, the COVID-19 pandemic could open a new era in world politics. A nation is likened to an enormous corporation, which, of course, needs individuals who can make policies that support all of the nation's goals [24]. People in positions of power in a country during the COVID-19 epidemic have an adaptable and innovative mindset. As a result, they must be given a prominent role in accelerating the country's recovery process. This is strongly tied to the internal alterations themselves. Furthermore, the state as a large organization is like a living creature that needs other countries, especially in restoring its country's state. Therefore, state leaders need to be careful in embracing other countries with specifications that are adapted to the conditions of that country and have the spirit and direction of shared goals (vision and mission) needed to restore stability to the country [26].

This factor is determined by government intervention in the economic sector through fiscal policy, monetary policy, and national tourism policy, as well as compliance with international standards imposed by UNWTO and other major world organizations. In addition, foreign trade regulations, as well as development and social welfare policies, can also influence political conditions. Political stability is also a very important variable to pay attention to. The political component, in particular, is based on the cooperation between the political world represented by political parties in government and the business environment. After the COVID-19 pandemic, better political stability will encourage the expansion and development of various corporate businesses [27].

Figure 6 indicates that these Autocode results were produced by researchers using Nvivo 12 Plus software for analysis. Autocode's results explain how political policy approaches and sustainable digital technologies help social healing in the post-COVID-19 period. A nation needs to

improve its education system as early as possible so that future generations can keep up with the times and direct the nation in the right direction [28].



Fig. 6 Post-COVID-19 Social Recovery Theme Autocode Pandemic Era

Being technologically literate can help you adapt to today's rapidly changing digital landscape. Understanding and using technology responsibly in this digital era is important to adapt to today's digital revolution. In these unstable times, technology influences the quality of the country. However, people are encouraged to acquire new skills so they can keep up with developments in the industrial revolution [29]. The survey results also show that sustainable digital technology in post-pandemic economic recovery produces a positive impact.



Fig. 7 The impact of sustainable digital technology on post-pandemic economic and social recovery (Source: processed results of researcher survey)
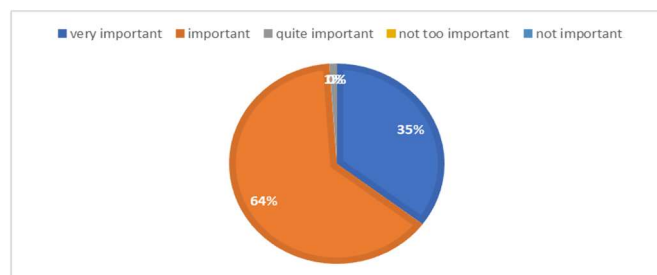
Figure 7 shows that respondents felt the positive impact of digital technology, especially in economic and social recovery. The adoption of digital technology has accelerated economic transformation in various sectors, allowing business actors to continue operating effectively despite physical restrictions. Apart from that, from a social perspective, digital technology has played a crucial role in supporting connectivity between individuals and communities. It helps reduce social isolation and supports people's mental well-being. Apart from that, this can run well because of the government's efforts to improve digital infrastructure, which is one of the government's political policies.

Figure 8 shows that, from a political policy perspective, digital technology features are sustainable in driving societal recovery in the post-COVID-19 pandemic era. This pandemic has further strengthened the need for digital technology to be present and used. We must turn to the digital realm to survive and prosper when our freedom of movement and physical activity are restricted. Certain adaptive groups have direct access and use of digital technology [31]. Currently, many companies are digital-based, for example, over-the-top. You need to pay attention to how to create a fair playing field between conventional and digital-based players. These

principles of inclusivity, empowerment, and sustainability are more than just a physical presence, whether present or not [34]. The more important focus is how to utilize digital technology productively so that it can generate economic value.



Fig. 8  The Character of Sustainable Digital Technology

Digital transformation requires a deep transformation of enterprise and organizational activities, processes, capacities, and models by optimizing change and opportunities in a combination of technologies and leveraging social impact into a strategic and prioritized acceleration technique.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on study findings regarding the role of sustainable digital technology in driving social recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, political movements can be influenced by sustainable digital technology at the national and international levels. It is hoped that in the post-pandemic phase, all sectors can improve and recover, uniting to restore the country. The corporate and economic fields are also the same. Understanding and using technology responsibly in this digital era is essential to adapt to the ongoing digital changes. In uncertain times, technology affects the quality of the nation. However, people were encouraged to acquire new skills to keep up with the developments of the Industrial Revolution. However, people were encouraged to acquire new skills to keep up with the developments of the Industrial Revolution.

By optimizing change and opportunities in a combination of technologies and leveraging social impact into a strategic and prioritized acceleration technique, digital transformation requires a profound transformation of enterprise and organizational activities, processes, capacities, and models. Technology and infrastructure will be needed because of digital transformation. The future millennial generation will benefit from technological advances in the digital era regarding entrepreneurship. The government has also entered the post-pandemic era by providing business capital assistance and various forms of entrepreneurship training to encourage people to pursue careers in entrepreneurship, especially for the millennial generation. We must take advantage of these opportunities and challenges to inspire the young millennial generation and help global recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. This can be seen in this research in several ways, including the following: First, several factors, including the expanded involvement of women in the digital

economy and the mention of labor-intensive industries and MSMEs, can be considered when examining the evolution of social recovery in the post-pandemic era from an economic perspective. Apart from that, there are other relevant examples of how to develop digital skills in Indonesia. This includes cultivating young entrepreneurship through digital technology, developing digital skills in marketing, and producing new unicorns: digital talent and the ecosystem that supports them. Second, there is a connection between social recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic and sustainable digital technology. This is demonstrated by emerging themes from cloud analysts and research survey results, which show that sustainable digital technologies can impact political movements at national and international levels during the post-pandemic recovery. Third, from a political policy perspective, there is a relationship between sustainable digital technology and promoting social and economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 era. Many countries are experiencing changes due to this pandemic, especially regarding international politics. Fourth, it is essential to understand and use technology wisely in this digital era to adapt to the digital revolution of our time. In these unstable times, technology influences the quality of the country. Fifth, the quality of sustainable digital technology from a political policy perspective is important in encouraging social recovery in the post-COVID-19 period. The pandemic has underscored the relevance of the adoption and presence of digital technology.

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