



Society in the Digital Era: Adaptation, Change, and Response to Communication Technology

Leila Mona Ganiem¹, Rahmi Setiawati², Suardi³, Nurhayai⁴, Rahmat Ramdhani⁵

¹ Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia

² Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia

⁴ Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Bengkalis, Indonesia

⁵ Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Yasin, E-mail: yasin@untag-sby.ac.id

Article Information:

Received June 10, 2024

Revised June 20, 2024

Accepted June 29, 2024

ABSTRACT

In the current digital era, communication technology has gradually changed the social landscape. Society faces pressure to adapt to rapid technological developments, which can affect interaction and communication patterns. This research aims to investigate how society adapts, experiences change, and responds to communication technology in the context of the digital era. The focus is to understand the impact of technology on social dynamics, as well as the strategies used by individuals and communities in dealing with these changes. This research method was carried out through a qualitative approach, using in-depth interviews and participant observation to collect data. The research sample was selected purposively, covering various different levels of society in the context of communication technology. The research results show that society experiences various levels of adaptation to communication technology, from acceptance to resistance. Changes in communication and social interaction patterns were identified, along with the adoption of new technologies and shifts in cultural values. The conclusions of this research illustrate the complexity of social dynamics in the digital era, where adaptation, change and response to communication technology play a key role in shaping patterns of human interaction. A deeper understanding of these processes can help in developing more effective strategies for managing the impact of technology in modern society.

Keywords: *Adaptation, Communication, Technology*

Journal Homepage <https://ejournal.staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id/Journal/index.php/judastaipa/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite:

Ganiem, M, L., Setiawati, R., Suardi, Suardi., Nurhayai, Nurhayai & Ramdhani, R. (2024). Society in the Digital Era: Adaptation, Change, and Response to Communication Technology. *Journal International Dakwah and Communication*, 4(1), 123–135. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jidc.v4i1.639>

Published by:

Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

INTRODUCTION

In the increasingly developing digital era, the transformation of communication technology has become one of the most striking characteristics (Eldridge Ii & Broersma, 2018). This phenomenon not only creates new opportunities, but also poses significant challenges for society as a whole. With the rise of social media, instant messaging apps, and content sharing platforms, the way we interact, communicate, and access information has undergone profound changes (Aini et al., 2023). The problem that arises from this transformation is the complexity of society's adaptation and response to rapid technological change (Lee, 2021). Although some individuals quickly embrace new innovations, many have difficulty adapting to continued technological advances (Marion & Augtania, 2023). This raises questions about how society adapts, responds and manages the impact of this digital revolution.

Society is an entity consisting of a group of individuals who live together in a certain geographical area and are bound by the norms, values and rules that apply in their social life (Natakusumah et al., 2022). The concept of society covers various aspects of human life, including social interactions, social structures, behavioral patterns, and the value systems that apply therein. Understanding society has become the main focus in various social science disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology, and political science, which study various aspects of human life in a broader social context (Lund et al., 2022). Society is the result of complex interactions between individuals who have different interests, needs and goals. In society, these individuals interact, communicate, and collaborate to meet their physical, emotional, and social needs (Shah et al., 2022). Through these interactions, societies develop social structures, norms, and institutions that form the basis of their social life.

One of the main characteristics of society is the division of labor and specialization. In society, individuals have different roles and functions based on the specialization of their skills, knowledge and social roles (Da Silva & De Mendonça Siqueira, 2019). This division of labor allows society to optimize existing resources and meet the various needs and desires of its members. Norms and values are important components of the social structure of society (Rahmawati & Ghazali, 2023). Norms are rules that regulate the behavior of members of society and determine what is considered appropriate or inappropriate in a particular social context. Values, on the other hand, are principles or beliefs that society considers important or desirable. These norms and values form the basis for society's morality, ethics, and collective identity (Fananapazir et al., 2022). Apart from that, society also has a social structure consisting of various institutions, such as family, religion, education and government, which regulate various aspects of society's social life (Morieson, 2021). These institutions help maintain social order, regulate relationships between individuals, and facilitate coordination and cooperation within society.

There are several factors that influence the social dynamics of society in the digital era (Fox, 2019). First, technological advances. The development of information and communication technology (ICT) plays a key role in shaping society in the digital

era (Hutajulu et al., 2021). Technological innovations, such as high-speed internet, social media, and cloud computing, provide unlimited access to information, facilitate global communication, and enable online collaboration. Second, changes in communication patterns. The digital era has changed the way people communicate. Communication is no longer limited to the direct exchange of information, but also involves social media, instant messaging and other online platforms (Chirikov et al., 2020). This has resulted in changes in the way we interact, build relationships and deliver messages.

Next, the third is globalization. Digital technology has facilitated global connectivity, allowing individuals to connect with others around the world quickly and easily (Scott et al., 2020). Globalization brings broader cultural influences, causing the adoption of cultures and values originating from various parts of the world. Fourth, the influence of social media. Social media has become the main platform for social interaction in the digital era. The use of social media influences communication patterns, thoughts and behavior in society at large (Alao & Brink, 2023). Apart from that, social media also plays an important role in shaping public opinion, mobilizing the masses, and disseminating information. Fifth changes in the world of work. The digital era has fundamentally changed the work landscape. Telecommuting, freelancing, and the gig economy are becoming increasingly common, allowing for greater flexibility and mobility in the world of work (Kos et al., 2021). Digital technology also influences the types of jobs required and the skills required in the job market. Lastly is access to information. Digital technology has opened up unlimited access to information for society (Gingold et al., 2022). With the internet, individuals can easily search for information on various topics, expand their knowledge, and access educational resources online.

The impact of society in the digital era is very broad and varied (Jaleel & Sultan, 2023). Some of the main impacts are 1. Increased Connectivity. Digital technology has enabled greater connectivity between individuals around the world, facilitating communication and collaboration across geographic boundaries. 2. Changes in consumption patterns. People in the digital era tend to experience changes in consumption patterns, with a shift to online purchases, streaming services and other digital entertainment. 3. Cultural change. The digital era has brought about significant cultural changes, with the influence of globalization and digital technology enabling wider and faster cultural exchange. Social Change: Social dynamics in the digital era are also experiencing changes, including in terms of social interaction patterns, family structures and community dynamics. 4. Ethical challenges. Technological advances also present new ethical challenges, including online privacy, data security, and misuse of technology. 5. Digital divide. Although technological advances have brought benefits to many people, the digital divide is still a significant problem in many countries, with parts of society still not having equal access to digital technology (Jingting, 2019).

This research was conducted because of the importance of understanding the

social dynamics associated with changes in communication technology. By understanding the factors that influence society's adaptation and response to new technologies, we can identify emerging challenges and opportunities, and develop more effective strategies in dealing with these changes. This research aims to contribute a deeper understanding of how society overcomes the challenges of adaptation and change in the context of communication technology in the digital era. By analyzing patterns of community response and influencing factors, it is hoped that this research will provide valuable insights for policy development, communication practices and further research in this area. It is hoped that this study can fill existing knowledge gaps by expanding understanding of the complexity of social dynamics in human interaction with communication technology (Karipidis & Prentzas, 2022). By identifying the key factors that influence society's adaptation and response, we can develop more holistic and sustainable solutions for managing the impacts of this digital revolution.

Previous studies have provided valuable insights into society's adaptation to communications technology, but there remains a need for more in-depth and comprehensive research. This research tries to complement vulnerability in the literature by using an in-depth qualitative approach to dig deeper into the dynamics of adaptation and community response in the digital era. The novelty proposed in this research is the combination of in-depth qualitative analysis with a focus on complex social dynamics. Through this approach, it is hoped that this research can provide a richer understanding of human interaction with communication technology in the context of an ever-changing society. Furthermore, this research will collect data through in-depth interviews and participant observation to explore people's experiences, perceptions and responses to communication technology. Data analysis will be carried out systematically using a grounded theory approach to identify response patterns and factors that influence community adaptation. In this way, it is hoped that this research will provide a valuable contribution to the understanding of social dynamics in the digital era and pave the way for further research in this area.

There are several previous research opinions. The first research according to (Hai et al., 2021), with the research title *Digital Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges for Leaders in the Emerging Countries in Response to Covid-19 Pandemic*. The results of his research stated that Digital transformation can be a challenge, but understand it and prepare yourself to be a leader innovative thinking that drives successful digital transformation across countries, esp developing countries is very important. The second research according to (Van Veldhoven & Vanthienen, 2022), with the research title *Digital transformation as an interaction-driven perspective between business, society, and technology*. The results of his research stated that perspective contributes to our macro-understanding of digital transformation and can be used as a lens for further research to generate fresh insights into unanswered research avenues. Ultimately, this paper can be the first step towards a unified understanding of digital transformation. The third research according to (Balogun et

al., 2020), with the research title *Assessing the Potentials of Digitalization as a Tool for Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development in Urban Centres*. The results of his research stated that digitalization capabilities to support more effective early warning and emergency response systems, increase food and water security, improve the performance of electricity infrastructure, enable community involvement and participatory adaptation measures, and minimize the impact of climate hazards.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

This study adopts a qualitative approach to investigate the phenomenon of adaptation, change and society's response to communication technology in the digital era. A qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to capture the complexity and depth of human experience in facing social changes influenced by technological advances (Smith & Firth, 2011). Using this approach, researchers can explore various social, cultural, and psychological dimensions involving human interaction with communication technology.

Research design

The research design included the use of in-depth interviews and participant observation as the main data collection techniques. In-depth interviews provide an opportunity for participants to convey their views, experiences and perceptions regarding the use of communication technology in everyday life. Meanwhile, participant observation allows researchers to understand the broader context in which communication technology interactions occur, including group dynamics, social norms, and behavioral changes that occur over time.

Data collection

Data collection was carried out through a series of in-depth interviews with representative community members from various social and demographic layers. Participants were selected purposively to ensure diversity in their experiences and perspectives on communications technology. In addition, participant observation is carried out in environments where communication technology interactions occur, such as the workplace, home, or public space, to gain a more holistic insight into the use of technology in everyday contexts.

Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out inductively, adopting a grounded theory approach to identify patterns, themes and concepts that emerged from the data. Interview transcriptions and observation notes were analyzed in stages, paying attention to the emergence of key concepts and the relationships between them. The coding process is carried out systematically to group data into relevant categories and develop a conceptual framework that describes the dynamics of adaptation, change and society's response to communication technology.

Ethical Considerations

At each stage of the research, ethical considerations were applied to protect

participants' rights, maintain the confidentiality of information, and ensure compliance with research ethical principles. Participants were provided with clear information about the aims, procedures, and risks involved in the study, as well as their right to withdraw from participation at any time. In addition, the confidentiality of the data collected is guaranteed, and the identity of the participants will be kept private in the research report.

Validity and Reliability

The validity of the study was strengthened through triangulation techniques, by combining data from multiple sources (e.g., interviews, observations, and secondary literature) to verify findings and minimize research bias. The reliability of the study was addressed through detailed documentation of the research methodology and procedures, as well as the use of a systematic approach to data collection and analysis.

Research Limitations

Although efforts were made to ensure the validity and reliability of the study, there are several limitations that need to be acknowledged. First, as a qualitative study, the generalizability of findings may be limited to the specific context of the participants and research environment. These limitations underscore the importance of contextual interpretation in understanding research results. Second, the use of in-depth interviews and participant observation can introduce research bias, especially if the relationship between researchers and participants is not managed well. Efforts were made to reduce bias by maintaining confidentiality and trust between researchers and participants, but this influence remains possible. Third, rapid changes in communications technology can cause findings to become obsolete in a short time. Therefore, it should be acknowledged that the findings resulting from this study may not cover the latest trends or innovations in the use of communications technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Society in the digital era is faced with significant challenges in adapting to the rapid development of communication technology. Adaptation, change and response are key elements in dealing with these ever-changing dynamics. Along with technological advances, society experiences transformation in various aspects of life, such as communication, work, education and social interaction. Adaptation is a crucial aspect in responding to changes in communication technology. Society is required to change the way it thinks and acts according to the demands of the times (Saputra & Siddiq, 2020). A clear example of significant adaptation is the shift from conventional communication to digital communication. In the past, letters and telephones were the main media for long-distance communication, but nowadays, instant messaging applications and social media have taken over that role. Society is faced with the need to learn new technologies and understand how to effectively interact via digital platforms.

Changes also occur in the social structure of society in the digital era. Communication technology has changed interaction patterns between individuals and between groups. For example, social media creates online communities that connect people

with similar interests and views without being limited by geographic boundaries. However, these changes come with consequences, such as reduced face-to-face interaction and increased privacy and data security issues. Society needs to adapt to these changes and develop rules that ensure safety and well-being when interacting in the digital world. Society's response to communication technology is an important aspect in this dynamic. This response includes the attitudes and actions taken by individuals and groups in facing technological developments. Some societies respond with enthusiasm and quickly adopt new technology as part of their lifestyle, while others may feel anxious or even reject the technology (Naya, 2023). Factors such as education level, culture, and economics influence these responses. The right response helps society harness the positive potential of communications technology while still managing existing risks.

In the context of adaptation, change and response to communication technology, it is important to realize that not all individuals and groups in society have the same access to this technology. The digital divide is a serious challenge that must be overcome. Some regions or community groups may not have access to adequate digital infrastructure, such as a stable internet connection or adequate computer equipment. Efforts to expand digital access to all levels of society are very important. One way to overcome the digital divide is through education and training. The public needs to be given sufficient knowledge and skills to access and utilize communication technology effectively. Digital training programs can help increase digital literacy and provide the skills needed to participate in the digital economy. In addition, the government and non-governmental organizations must work together to build digital infrastructure that is equitable and affordable for all communities.

The ethics of using communication technology is also an important part of society's response to technological developments. Social changes caused by technology often raise ethical dilemmas, such as data privacy, freedom of speech, and the impact of social media. People must consider the moral and social implications of using these technologies in their daily lives. This includes awareness of the psychological impact of excessive use of social media, as well as responsibility in disseminating accurate information and combating the spread of fake news or hoaxes. Encouraging an environment that supports innovation and creativity in the use of communications technology is also very important. Society needs to be encouraged to develop new solutions that can improve the quality of life and solve social problems through technology. This includes support for startups and local technology companies, as well as building an ecosystem that supports the growth and development of the technology industry at the local and national level.

Table: Community response in the digital era to communication technology

Assessment aspects	Community Response in the Digital Era
Active Use of Communication Technology	People are increasingly actively using various communication technologies, such as social media, instant messaging applications and video platforms. They use this technology to communicate with friends, family and colleagues, as well as to obtain information and entertainment. This active use reflects a positive response to developments in communication technology.

Digital Divide	Even though many people actively use communication technology, there is still a significant digital divide in some regions or groups of society. Some individuals or communities may not have adequate access to digital infrastructure, such as a stable internet connection or adequate computer equipment. This digital divide affects society's ability to respond to and utilize communication technology effectively.
Digital Literacy	People's responses to communication technology also include their level of digital literacy. People who have a high level of digital literacy tend to be better able to use technology effectively, understand the risks and benefits, and protect themselves from online threats such as fraud and cyber crime. Digital training programs can help increase digital literacy among the public.
Digital Economy Growth	In the digital era, many people are responding by taking advantage of the economic opportunities offered by communications technology. They can freelance, run an online business, or use e-commerce platforms to buy and sell goods and services. The growth of the digital economy reflects a positive response to developments in communications technology, but also raises new challenges related to competition and regulation.
Ethics in Using Technology	Society's response to communication technology also includes ethical aspects of its use. People must consider the moral and social implications of using these technologies in their daily lives. This includes awareness of the psychological impact of excessive social media use, as well as responsibility in disseminating accurate information and combating the spread of fake news or hoaxes.
Social and Psychological Impact	The use of communication technology also has social and psychological impacts that need to be considered by society. For example, excessive social media use can lead to social isolation and mental health problems such as digital addiction and depression. Society needs to respond in a thoughtful way to these impacts, including by managing the time of technology use and seeking support where needed.
Participation in Technological Innovation	Society's response to communication technology also includes participation in innovation and the development of new technologies. Communities can become active users who provide feedback to technology developers, or even become technology developers themselves through collaborating with technology companies or starting startups. This participation helps society to remain relevant and competitive in the ever-evolving digital era.

The table above presents a holistic picture of society's response to communication technology in the digital era. Although the majority of society shows active participation in the use of communication technologies and exploitation of available economic opportunities, there are significant challenges that need to be overcome, such as the digital divide and the social-psychological impact of the adoption of such technologies. With awareness of the complexity of these aspects, society is expected to be able to take appropriate steps in responding to developments in communications technology in a wise and responsible manner.

Society in the digital era shows variations in adaptation to the dynamics of continuously developing communication technology. Involvement in this adaptation process is essential considering the increasingly important role of communication technology in everyday life (Foster, 2022). One of the main approaches to adaptation is the use of existing technology to meet individual communication needs. In the past, interactions were limited to conventional methods such as telephone and postal mail, but today, society has adopted instant messaging applications, social media, and video platforms as primary communication tools. These changes reflect society's adaptation to changing communication paradigms, enabling faster and more efficient connections between individuals. Apart from that, society is also adopting communication technology by expanding the scope of their communication. Through the use of video calls and online conferences, individuals can interact more personally with people who are in geographically distant locations. This shows adaptation to changes in ways of interacting, where technology reduces geographical barriers and allows deeper communication even virtually. The significant relevance of this adaptation is particularly visible in situations where physical travel is limited, such as during times of global pandemics or extreme weather conditions.

Additionally, people are also adapting their communication behavior to match the new features introduced by technology. For example, the use of emojis, stickers, and GIFs have become an integral part of online interactions. This indicates that society is not only adopting the technology itself, but also adapting their ways of communicating to take advantage of the innovative features available. The ability to express oneself creatively and intuitively through digital media is integral to society's adaptation to communication technology. Society's adaptation to communication technology is also reflected in the use of technology in the wider social sphere. Educational institutions and businesses, for example, have adopted technology to provide distance learning and support remote work models. This phenomenon causes adaptations in work and learning culture, where technology skills become increasingly important. Society has also adopted communication technology to organize virtual social events, meetings and family gatherings (Satrio Hadiyanto & Sudarsih, 2022). This reflects an adaptation in patterns of social interaction where technology facilitates connections and meetings in the absence of shared physical presence.

Apart from adopting existing technology, society also shows adaptation through active participation in the development of new technology. Involvement in application testing, providing feedback to developers, and even developing their own applications are examples of how the community proactively contributes to communications technology.

innovation. Through this participation, society not only follows technological developments, but also becomes part of the process of creating and determining the direction of technological development. Apart from aspects of technology use, people's adaptation can also be seen in their attitudes and perceptions towards communication technology. For example, more and more people are starting to consider communications technology as a basic need that is as important as water and food. This reflects a cultural shift in which technology is no longer considered a luxury item, but an integral part of everyday life. Additionally, more and more people are realizing the importance of digital literacy and cyber security, and are taking steps to protect themselves and their families from online threats. In the context of society's adaptation to communication technology, it is important to recognize that not everyone has the same access to this technology. The digital divide is still an issue that needs to be addressed, where some groups of society may not have adequate access to digital infrastructure or enough skills to use technology effectively. Therefore, efforts to increase digital access and literacy throughout society are important in ensuring that adaptation to communications technology occurs in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this research is that in the digital era, society has experienced a substantial transformation in response to developments in communication technology. Adaptation to these dynamics is reflected in various aspects of daily life, including ways of communicating and patterns of social interaction. Society has changed the paradigm of interaction with available technology, optimizing it to meet communication needs more efficiently. Changes also include patterns of communication and social interaction, where technology allows closer and more intensive relationships to be established without being constrained by geographical distance. Society's response to the evolution of communication technology includes the attitudes and steps taken by individuals and groups in dealing with these developments. While there has been a significant positive response, challenges such as the digital divide and privacy issues require serious addressing. Awareness of the importance of digital literacy, cyber security and ethical aspects in the use of technology is increasingly widespread among society. Therefore, steps to ensure equal digital access and literacy at all levels of society are essential to ensure inclusive and sustainable adaptation, change and response to communication technology in this digital era.

REFERENCES

- Aini, N., Afrilia, N. S., & Radhia, A. F. (2023). Adopting Mobile Assisted Language Learning to Improve Digital Literacy in the Era of Society 5.0. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 440, 05006. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344005006>
- Alao, A., & Brink, R. (2023). Information and Communication Technology Management for Sustainable Youth Employability in Underserved Society: Technology Use for Skills Development of Youths. *International Journal of Sociotechnolgy and Knowledge Development*, 15(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJSKD.322100>

- Balogun, A.-L., Marks, D., Sharma, R., Shekhar, H., Balmes, C., Maheng, D., Arshad, A., & Salehi, P. (2020). Assessing the Potentials of Digitalization as a Tool for Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development in Urban Centres. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 53, 101888. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2019.101888>
- Chirikov, I., Semenova, T., Maloshonok, N., Bettinger, E., & Kizilcec, R. F. (2020). Online education platforms scale college STEM instruction with equivalent learning outcomes at lower cost. *Science Advances*, 6(15), eaay5324. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aay5324>
- Da Silva, L. G., & De Mendonça Siqueira, A. C. (2019). A (HÁ) LIBERDADE DE EXPRESSÃO NA SOCIEDADE EM REDE (?): MANIPULAÇÃO NA ERA DIGITAL. *Relações Internacionais No Mundo Atual*, 2(23), 195. <https://doi.org/10.21902/Revrima.v2i23.4009>
- Eldridge Ii, S. A., & Broersma, M. (2018). Encountering disruption: Adaptation, resistance and change. *Journal of Applied Journalism & Media Studies*, 7(3), 469–479. https://doi.org/10.1386/ajms.7.3.469_1
- Fananapazir, G., Lubner, M. G., Cook, P. S., & Brook, O. R. (2022). Abdominal radiology involvement in image-guided procedures: A perspective from the society of abdominal radiology Cross-Sectional Interventional Radiology Emerging Technology Commission. *Abdominal Radiology*, 47(8), 2563–2566. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00261-020-02869-w>
- Foster, C. L. E. (2022). Correction to: Truth as social practice in a digital era: iteration as persuasion. *AI & SOCIETY*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-022-01543-7>
- Fox, S. (2019). Addressing the influence of groupthink during ideation concerned with new applications of technology in society. *Technology in Society*, 57, 86–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2018.12.009>
- Gingold, J. A., Fazzari, M., Gerber, R., Kappy, M., Goodman, M., Lieman, H., Pollack, S., Singh, M., & Jindal, S. (2022). Adherence to embryo transfer guidelines in favorable-prognosis patients aged less than 35 years using autologous oocytes and in recipients using donor oocytes: A Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinic Outcome Reporting System study. *Fertility and Sterility*, 117(3), 548–559. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fertnstert.2021.11.015>
- Hai, T. N., Van, Q. N., & Thi Tuyet, M. N. (2021). Digital Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges for Leaders in the Emerging Countries in Response to Covid-19 Pandemic. *Emerging Science Journal*, 5, 21–36. <https://doi.org/10.28991/esj-2021-SPER-03>
- Hutajulu, S., Dhewanto, W., & Prasetyo, E. A. (2021). An Agent-Based Model for 5G Technology Diffusion in Urban Societies: Simulating Two Development Scenarios. *Sustainability*, 13(22), 12698. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212698>
- Jaleel, A., & Sultan, B. M. (2023). *Mosque architecture technology as a design strategy of communication with western societies*. 070001. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0150014>
- Jingting, Z. (2019). “Sharing Economy, Sharing Emotions” in the Society 4.0: A Study of the Consumption and Sensibilities in the Digital Era in China. In A. Scribano & P. Lisdero (Eds.), *Digital Labour, Society and the Politics of Sensibilities* (pp. 137–152). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-12306-2_8

- Karipidis, N., & Prentzas, J. (2022). Requirements for the Successful Implementation of Distance Education Programs in the Digital Era: Toward a More Inclusive and Resilient Society. In P. Ordóñez De Pablos, X. Zhang, & M. N. Almunawar (Eds.), *Advances in Educational Technologies and Instructional Design* (pp. 76–95). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5914-0.ch005>
- Kos, A., Sun, Y., & Bie, R. (2021). Information, communication and computing technologies as enablers of advancements in modern information society. *Personal and Ubiquitous Computing*, 25(6), 957–958. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00779-021-01557-w>
- Lee, R. L. M. (2021). Collectivity, connectivity and control: Reframing mass society in the digital era. *International Review of Sociology*, 31(1), 204–221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03906701.2021.1913546>
- Lund, M. L., Olofsson, A., & Malinowsky, C. (2022). Accessing public space in the digital society: Relationship between the use of everyday technology and places visited outside the home after acquired brain injury. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 44(23), 7059–7068. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2021.1979666>
- Marion, E. C., & Augtania, A. Y. (2023). Comparison of Technology Transformation in Digital Leadership Indonesia and Malaysia in Era Society 5.0. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 426, 02077. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202342602077>
- Morieson, L. (2021). Journalism, Society and Politics in the Digital Media Era, Nael Jebril, Stephen Jukes, Sofia Iordanidou and Emmanouil Takas (eds) (2020). *Australian Journalism Review*, 43(1), 140–141. https://doi.org/10.1386/ajr_00064_5
- Natakusumah, K., Maulina, E., Muftiadi, A., & Purnomo, M. (2022). Digital transformation of health quality services in the healthcare industry during disruption and society 5.0 era. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10, 971486. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.971486>
- Naya, F. (2023). Design a World Where Everyone Can Flourish by Deciphering the Future of Individuals, Society, and the Earth—Communication Science That Connects the Past, Present, and Future through Diverse Knowledge and Technologies. *NTT Technical Review*, 21(10), 10–14. <https://doi.org/10.53829/ntr202310fa1>
- Rahmawati, R., & Ghazali, A. R. (2023). Old-fashioned Policy for Pupils of the Intelligence Era: Why Religious Institutes Preserve Traditional Rules in Digital Society. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 440, 04006. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344004006>
- Saputra, M., & Siddiq, I. H. A. (2020). Social Media and Digital Citizenship: The Urgency of Digital Literacy in The Middle of A Disrupted Society Era. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)*, 15(07), 156. <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v15i07.13239>
- Satrio Hadiyanto, F., & Sudarsih, S. (2022). Interpreting Communication and Information Technology as an Effort to Grow a Nationalist Attitude towards Society 5.0. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 359, 05007. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202235905007>
- Scott, A., Jennewein, T., Cain, J., D’Souza, I., Higgins, B., Hudson, D., Podmore, H., & Soh, W. (2020). The QEYSSAT mission: On-orbit demonstration of secure optical communications network technologies (Erratum). In K. Stein & S.

- Gladysz (Eds.), *Environmental Effects on Light Propagation and Adaptive Systems III* (p. 25). SPIE. <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2589489>
- Shah, S. H. A., Alvi, B., Din, Z. U., Arshad, B., Suhail, M., & Alyafe, S. A. S. (2022). Does It Matter?: The Impact of Frugal Innovation on Society and Uplifting the Social Standard in the Digital Era. In M. N. Tunio & A. B. Memon (Eds.), *Advances in Human and Social Aspects of Technology* (pp. 17–25). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5417-6.ch003>
- Smith, J., & Firth, J. (2011). Qualitative data analysis: The framework approach. *Nurse Researcher*, 18(2), 52–62. <https://doi.org/10.7748/nr2011.01.18.2.52.c8284>
- Van Veldhoven, Z., & Vanthienen, J. (2022). Digital transformation as an interaction-driven perspective between business, society, and technology. *Electronic Markets*, 32(2), 629–644. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12525-021-00464-5>
-

Copyright Holder :

© Leila Mona Ganiem et al. (2024)

First Publication Right :

© Journal International Dakwah and Communication

This article is under:

