The Establish of 21st Century Digital Skills for young people's lived in the New Normal Era

Pitria Sopianingsih[1,*] Eva Precilia Lukman[2]

[1,2] *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia*
*Corresponding author. Email: pitrias@upi.edu

ABSTRACT
This research is focused on the formation of 21st century digital skills for the younger generation in the new normal era. The skills in question are: communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and problem solving. To get a comprehensive picture of how digital skills in the 21st century make an important contribution to the lives of young people in achieving prosperity, a literature review was carried out by reviewing relevant academic literature that discusses digital skills in the 21st century. The results demonstrate a strong need to examine the determinants of skills based on findings that demonstrate a positive relationship between 21st century digital skills and young people's lives.

Keywords: 21st Century, digital skills, literature review, young people lived.

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is currently a global-scale disaster COVID-19 is currently a global-scale disaster phenomenon that has become an outbreak of a deadly disease with a relatively fast spread of the virus throughout the world, including Indonesia. [1] The government's efforts are to establish a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. In the process, the policies implemented by the government are expected to consider the impact on children's vulnerability. According to the Indonesian Center for Child Protection and Welfare (PUSKAPA), child vulnerability means that children are the most at risk during national emergencies such as natural disasters including the COVID-19 pandemic which also has an impact on the physical and psychological health of children and adolescents [2],[3],[4]. This needs to be considered because it has implications for the lives of the younger generation in dealing with new habits in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and can be in a prosperous state so that they can maintain a better quality of life. At the same time, the focus and hope is very much pinned on children and adolescents as the generation that will build the nation in the future so that they are required to develop in tandem with technological advances. So in this condition they must be willing to learn everything digitally based because digital skills are needed to succeed in "future work" [5],[6],[7]. Therefore, as a form of change, new competencies emerge which are called 21st century skills. These skills are important because not only to deal with changing types of work but today's young

generation also need to be educated for jobs that do not exist or do not yet exist [8], [9]. So that the younger generation is expected to be flexible in acquiring skills in an effort to meet the demands of work in the 21st century. The demand for digital skills certainly plays a big role as a 21st century skill requirement, which is a skill needed in education and work [10]. While technical skills are often described as a separate part of this framework [11]. This is triggered by the pattern of society that has shifted from a commodity-based economy by utilizing large-scale labor towards a knowledge-based economy and quality human resources [12], [13], [14]. 21st century skills include communication skills, collaboration, creativity, critical thinking skills, and problem solving. Integration efforts in education are needed, one of which is through curriculum integration so that the younger generation can develop the competencies needed in the 21st century. This raises an urgent question whether digital skills can play a role in optimizing the life of each individual, especially for the younger generation. [15]. This article is based on a review of the literature reviewed to gain an understanding of 21st century skills and digital skills.

2. EXPLAINATION OF 21st CENTURY SKILLS

21st century skills are skills needed in education and work. All the skills needed by a person to successfully face the challenges of complex life in the future in order to succeed in life and a career in the world of work are 21st century skills. These skills are obtained from the

process of training, learning, or experience. The following describes 21st century skills as follows:

1. Communication skills.

Communication is a process of interaction between the communicant and the communicator. The communicant is the person receiving while the communicator is the person delivering the message. Communicate can use oral, written, and nonverbal communication skills and even use a variety of media and technologies. So that communication skills are very important so that they are required to have communication skills [16], [17], [18].

2. Collaboration skills.

Collaboration skills are needed both in education and the world of work. Studying or working in a team will improve the achievement of goals and optimize the role of each member of the team or group involved or it means the task or work is carried out in a team consisting of people with complementary skills and roles [19],[20]

3. Critical thinking skills.

Critical thinking broadly refers to making informed choices about the information obtained and communicating it using sufficient reflection and reasoning [21]. This skill also includes the ability to reason effectively including using a number of reasoning (inductive and deductive) according to the situation. These skills are needed in problem solving.

4. Creativity skills.

Creativity is a thinking activity that is realized with the results of a product or thought in solving a problem with a different point of view from the others. Creative thinking includes (1) using a number of creation techniques broad ideas, (2) generating new ideas, and (3) elaborating, analyzing, and evaluating own ideas to improve and maximize creative efforts In the field of work, Creativity is concerned with the production of new and useful ideas in new and potentially useful product, service, or process [22],

5. Problem solving skills

Problem solving is a skill needed to deal with complex situations effectively [23].

3. THE OVERVIEW OF 21ST CENTURY DIGITAL SKILLS

Based on the description of digital skills in the 21st century, what is meant is information, communication, collaboration, critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving associated with digital situations [24]. These skills are acquired or can be developed through practice [25]. Integration of problem solving skills with digital skills can be seen from the increasing use and dissemination of ICT as an integral part [26]. It involves the acquisition and application of new knowledge in situations that must be actively explored in order to find

and implement solutions [27]. Knowledge can be obtained from various sources that can be accessed online, one of which is. Towards that the digital environment supports the creativity of the younger generation in the collection, integration, and generation of knowledge [28]. Creative thinking is an important component of problem solving [56]. It involves a variety of ideas which are strong factors of innovative problem solving [29]. Previous research related to digital skills shows that basic skills in the form of using the internet are one of the skills needed to understand and use online or digital-based content. [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], [35]. Digital skills are explained clearly as follows.

1. Information digital skills.

The abundance of information obtained from advances in information technology requires skills to search, evaluate, and organize information in a digital environment [36]. This series of processes is important in an effort to synthesize the information obtained and its application in both education and work

2. Digital communication skills.

Advances in technology in the field of information and communication have helped to reach widely through various features that make it easier to communicate remotely, more quickly and efficiently. Example of a teleconference service. This situation makes it easier for individuals to interact with other individuals without being limited by distance, space and time [37].

3. Digital skills collaboration.

Collaborative processes are increasingly aided by technological developments. This needs to be supported in digital skills in collaborating so as to achieve maximum results. As an example of the usefulness of ICT in supporting digital collaboration through features that make it easier for team members to share information and work on tasks and roles that can be done online without any limits [38]

4. Critical thinking digital skills.

Critical thinking is a necessary skill in all situations, both real and virtual with the help of technology. This condition is also supported by the ability to filter information and deliberate it. In this online situation, individuals are encouraged to reflect critically and provide arguments in online discussions

5. Creative digital skills.

Creativity is strongly supported and facilitated by the presence of technology starting from creation to the realization of the creative thinking process [39]. The digital environment provides a new experience in producing or publishing creative results in new ways. The creation of user-generated content is becoming a common creative practice where creativity determines whether content created online is successfully accepted by the audience [40], [41].

6. Digital skills solve problems.

Problem solving skills in a digital environment are required by all individuals. So that there is no information bias, the ability to obtain comprehensive information is needed and it may be available online but cannot be obtained due to a lack of these skills. [42]. It can be concluded that ICT has been integrally important in accessing information and further in solving problems.

4. THE OUTCOMES OF DIGITAL SKILLS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The results of digital skills in children and adolescents look complex and include positive and negative correlations. Evident provides empirical support for improving digital skills through policy programs and education. Parental curriculum and investment are all aimed at equipping children and adolescents with digital skills that support different forms of digital engagement, providing immediate benefits and digital skills for the benefit of the younger generation in the future. The following is a compilation of what was found to be a form of digital skill acquisition by children: (1) Information Utilization, relating to children's skills in accessing information online related to learning processes and outcomes. As well as the ability to inform back to others. This shows that part of digital skills, namely information digital skills and communication skills; (2) Technology orientation. In this situation, children have been familiarized with the presence of technology in life activities and learning processes, showing digital collaboration efforts and becoming a new way for children to be creative in accordance with creativity digital skills; (3) The ability to overcome online danger risks. With the presence of technology, of course, it does not only have a positive impact but also has a negative impact. Likewise for children who are potentially exposed to negative impacts such as cyberbullying, sexual content and others. So that the ability of children to sort out information is needed and is related to digital problem solving and critical thinking skills.

In addition, the younger generation must also maintain a competitive advantage in preparing for life before entering the working age and one of them must develop adequate digital skills [43], [26]. Young people must be fluent in the skills and language of ever-changing technology [44]. The younger generation must also be able to adapt to changing job demands related to new technologies or skills [45].

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this article shows that 21st-century skills influence the formation of digital skills. For a better understanding of how skill sharing emerges, or what types of skills development interventions work best, it is important to consider the relationships among various digital skills. This further determines the position of future young generations in life and well-being in the labor market and social life in our contemporary knowledge society. As for further research, it can be focused on categorizing or separating digital skills engagement by age to examine the learning possibilities and other benefits of digital skills along with an explanation of how digital skills affect children's development.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Pitria Sopianingsih contributed to analyzing a literature review and provided critical insights into manuscript writing. Eva Precilia Lukman collected data in the form of reference sources which were used as material for a systematic literature review and also provided input in writing the manuscript. All authors reviewed manuscripts.

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