

## Digital Literacy Training For Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) In Malaysia

Nur Nafisatul Fithriyah<sup>1\*</sup>, Nanang Diana<sup>2</sup>, Cut Intan Mutia<sup>3</sup>, Kamaruddin Hasan<sup>4</sup>, Ridwan Adi Surya<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education Study Program, Nahdlatul Ulama University, Sidoarjo  
Jl. Lingkar Timur KM.5,5 Rangkah Kidul, Kec. Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur 61234 - Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (STKIP) Taman Siswa Bima, NTB – Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Institute Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, Aceh - Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh Utara – Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Halu Oleo

\*E-mail: [nurnafisatul.pgmi@unusida.ac.id](mailto:nurnafisatul.pgmi@unusida.ac.id)

---

### Article history:

Received: November 2023

Revised: November 2023

Accepted: November 2023

**ABSTRACT** Significant changes in life No free from development technology. With exists technology all generation Can access with easy various related information with activity daily. In frame strengthen proficiency use technology for worker Indonesian migrants, necessary exists enhancement appropriate activities with load digital technology, namely with do training online for worker Indonesian migrants in Malaysia. Objective from activity devotion public This For increase understanding and insight workers' digital literacy Indonesian migrants in Malaysia. Method in activity This is public education with use training and approach to target partner. Activity This shared become three stages: (1) preparation, (2) socialization, and (3) practice and evaluation. Result of activity empowerment public This is he obtained Skills participant in using interactive and dynamic digital media.

**Keywords:** Digital Literacy, Malaysia, Workers Indonesian Migrants

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Moment This is middle Indonesia feel impact big from development technology in various aspect life man. Technology information is something that doesn't you can remove it life man Technology information has There is during centuries and on develop This. If life man No followed by technology information, then man No will capable manage it communicate and deliver information in activity daily (Ginting, 2021). Movement National Literacy (GLN) requires ability a must read owned Indonesian society in increase quality live in the 21st century. Skills literacy This covers Skills language (literacy), numeracy, scientific literacy, digital literacy, literacy finance, literacy culture and citizenship GLN envisions three environment For implementation movement this, that is movement literacy family, movement literacy school, and movement literacy community (Hartati, 2017) (Laksono, 2019).

Own Skills or knowledge in the field technology information very important today Besides effort adapt and compete in the era of Revolution Industry 4.0 and society information 5.0, this is also a filter for maturation deep society report something problem or news (Windah, 2020). Digital

technology is almost everywhere in everything layer society, however part big public Still Not yet know method utilise technology This with good and correct. Use digital technology is not correct or not reasonable can give rise to the consequences are not profitable for continuity life individual and in particular life social in a way general.

Therefore that, understanding about digital literacy is a must expanded for grow personality nationality Context history and culture, exchange and creation, information and data, tools and systems dimensions digital literacy (Mustofa, 2019). The complexity digital media provides convenience for every its users spread news One each other and social media users other. You can get source news from anywhere and anytime just. Progress in the digital world today This No Can undeniable and easy used with Good (Pratiwi, 2017). Digital literacy is cohesion, the views and skills of people together No direct use technology and digital communication systems for track, organize, combine, learn and evaluate information creation contemporary and communication with other people dynamics in public (Oktavia, 2020).

Digital literacy is important for public in increasingly culture transformative. Digital literacy prepares public for understand and develop in a way social, intellectual and economic. Therefore that, society No can ignore practice social and cultural issues made possible by digital literacy for every individual interact with technology and digital media (Çakmak, 2013). Digital Literacy is one from six core literacy skills applied in activity learning. The remaining five is literacy, numeracy, science, economics and culture as well as citizenship (Pratama, W. A., Hartini, S., & Misbah, M., 2019). Digital literacy is ability use technology information and communication in various activity that is discovering, understanding, evaluating, creating and transmitting digital (Becker, 2018) information. Based on a number of the opinions of the experts above, then can concluded that Digital literacy is knowledge and abilities using digital media, tools communication or for network in search, evaluation, use, creation and use information in a way effective healthy, smart, intelligent, careful, precise time and legal for increase communication and internal communication of life daily.

Problem worker migrants (PMI) in Indonesia is very complex and contains question to front covers field work, unemployment, social, cultural, economic, legal even Education (Widiyahseno, 2018). Majority worker Indonesian migrants, up to 76 percent, are Woman. September The destination countries for most migrant workers in Indonesia are Malaysia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Brunei Darussalam. Saudi Arabia in particular is a connecting country part big worker House Indonesian ladder. Worker the largest number of Indonesian migrants in Malaysia, namely 1.67 million people. Amount That equivalent with 48.13% of total workers Indonesian migrants to end year then. We offer they training and

education based vocational and soft skills, then they return ready to go to Indonesia entering the world of Industry and Trade (DUDI).

Based on research conducted and published previously , including : Training digital literacy for entrepreneur in the field vegetables organic can give mark plus marketing products for the public can determine choice in choose product desired (Situmeang, 2022); Training digital literacy provides content positive capable disseminated to public via social media (Ummah, A. H., & Kurniawan, A., 2020); training digital literacy can support and encourage public For use online media for promote tour Lake akelamo subdistrict Sahu, West Halmahera (Soamole, B., & Djaelani, Y, 2022)Regency ; Santana Mekar Village MSME participants Regency Tasikmalaya now Already Can make Google My Business account and optimize your Instagram social media with make content commercial (Herdiana, O., Aprily, N. M., & On, L. P, 2022). Based on conclusion and information above, proposed solution is providing approximately digital literacy for Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI) in Malaysia. Objective activity service Objective from community This is for increase understanding and awareness digital literacy among worker Indonesian migrants in Malaysia. Profit from activity This is offer to Friend We Worker Migrant Indonesia (PMI) after return to his home country so he can get it develop and implement understanding Digital Literacy in the Industrial and Business World (DUDI).

## 2. METHOD

Method implementation devotion to public This can seen in Figure 1 below This:

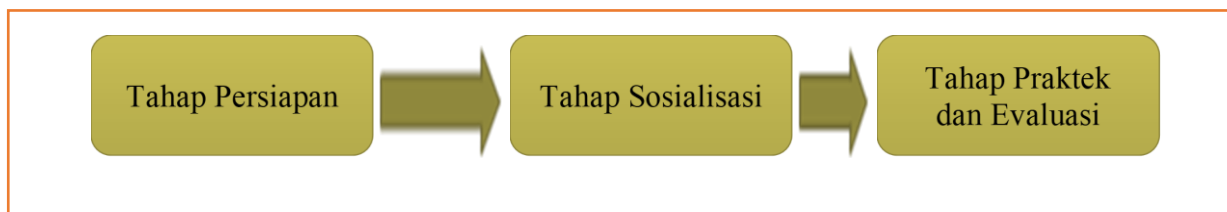


Figure1. Tahap Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (Sumber: Olahan Peneliti)

Devotion public This implemented on 03 December 2023. Community education use training and approach to partner target. Objective activity training the expected can obtained by Workers Indonesian Migrants (PMI) who are in Malaysia for understand digital literacy and providing Skills life during is in Malaysia, and developing potency life social when they return to Indonesia. With the existence of this program also becomes solution for finish problem Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI) who have not finish must studied 12 years. Application Method *hybrid* used in activity This is because situation and condition moment That Not yet possible operate function in a way *offline*. Application or the digital platform used as tool learning in training done through

application *YouTube*. Ingredients used training this time themed digital literacy. A total of 50 workers Indonesian Migrants (PMI) followed suit training digital literacy. The goal set based on observations and results study to need public specifically Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI) who are still Not yet understand How optimizing IT use. Source Power For implementation activity training This includes: observation, verification observation, implementation training and evaluation implementation.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

So that the goal training This relevant and attainable optimal results, step first thing to do are: Goals activity This is do observation, analyzing situation and needs, results observation utilized with Good. define and design curriculum-based need for convey Workers digital literacy Indonesian Migrants (PMI) in Malaysia make material education like information and materials basic digital literacy. After getting information about observations and results observation, step furthermore is confirm observation and information to partner namely NGOs as institution service education power Indonesian work in Malaysia. Confirmation results obtained the information above that: 1) the material presented For training Already in accordance For fulfil need Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI), 2) Training held only on the day Sunday with time work 1-2 hours, 3) Sunday chosen Because only day Sunday employee Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI) do not works and doesn't have day holiday. Material For strengthen Skills read on each meeting provided digitally.

Devotion public This done *online* with use application *YouTube*. Facilitating and engaging Spirit Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI). For understand material, yes be equipped with learning videos. Finally On every material, participants given strengthening questions material presented by the resource person. Evaluation done with application on the participants social media. Based on results observation and assessment to online training states that digital literacy is internal knowledge and skills of use and use technology digital information and technology information and doing transaction electronic.

Digital literacy is also required in all layer people at home, in place work, and in society. Life daily need knowledge digital literacy for all matter start from shopping and planning holiday until borrow money from the bank, get started business and building House. Percentage results training online digital literacy because literacy basis used \_ in life daily say that 100% activity This is very useful for them and them hope can see more Lots training Skills literacy other very useful ones for material food when they return to homeland.

This based on opinion (Ginting, 2021) state spread knowledge knowledge and information through various There are many social media methods people use. With digital media, society Can convey his wishes and opinions through digital media, society can convey opinion, consider aspect appropriateness without need harm party other. Objective finance can also be applied through digital literacy, such as understand various matter by online. In short, digital literacy makes somebody become dynamic in himself and the world so He can participate better in life social. Therefore, digital literacy is a must developed in schools and communities as part from learning lifetime life. Therefore that, according to study another, digital literacy in society Keep going develop need problem completely factual experienced public (Ahmad Fadillah, 2023).

From the other hand, Effort technologically a group of people is difficult task challenges that require extensive planning, funding, training, monitoring and evaluation (Hohlfeld, 2010). Of course just knowledge society is really needed, especially in this digital era utilise technology in various activity For realize talent every professional a individual This in accordance with view (Blummer, 2017)that state that digital literacy is one supporting factors interaction effective technology learning lifetime life ; More digital literacy refers to ability somebody For find evaluate and write information in a way clear through other media on various digital platforms (Syah, 2019); Digital literacy is one of them base most importantly from six Skills literacy base global society , especially with use of the internet and social media (Syarifuddin, 2014).

Digital literacy is not intended For There is For replace literacy known traditional society, but rather For complete it literacy public form more literacy functional and up to date; Draft digital literacy is defined as understanding and use information different from different digital sources; Then, it came true digital literacy means utilization various device technical optimally digital literature in life daily. This is also useful For push use digital literacy changes attitudes, behaviour and cognition become more Good; Connection technology and learning literacy is issue central when consider inclusion results society and education (Ahmad Fadillah, 2023). Regent interests in the sector village and education often put technology in situation the as source increasing power learning literacy. As a result Lots attention given For determine is provision technology increase learning literacy. Although provision technology is matter most importantly in learning literacy; Because, Provider service training literacy based technology must realize fully matter. This existence technology This only just catalyst For finish problem fundamental society obtained \_ from activity daily.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on results research, concluded that part big Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI)

considers knowledge and technology as part from him No regardless from activity daily and regularly direct nor No direct coloring behavior and culture or part from public information or culture information. Worker migrants have they also have and understand necessary information and technology \_ Always use standards the as reference in implementation activity daily. Indicator Achievement in activity This can see:

- 1) activities benefit general This walk with Good in accordance plans made
- 2) understanding Worker Indonesian Migrants (PMI) against digital literacy and
- 3) level participation and response participants at the time activity.

This matter show that the workers Indonesian migrants use the internet in life daily. Participation and response rates during training reaches 100%. Technology information has brought Lots progress in life public. Especially the more Lots increasing use computers and the internet make it easier various work and activities daily. Through computers and other devices that constitute product development, including, among others help devices, everything type information can with easy accessed and distributed Through the internet.

According to development, no all scattered information widespread on the Internet positive. No a little too contains information negative like spread news lies, radicalism, speech hatred and deception. This matter needs practice and skills every user device for manage it Information obtained from the Internet. This matter in accordance with opinion (Ginting, 2021) which says that spread information and knowledge through various social media platforms used most people. Digital media makes it possible public for care his desires and opinions in digital media, society can disclose corner views and opinions consider consideration appropriateness without harm party other.

Objective Finance can to achieve implemented through digital literacy, such as understand online events. In short, digital literacy makes somebody dynamic in himself and the world so He can participate in life social with more Good. Therefore, digital literacy is a must developed in schools and communities as part from learning lifetime life.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Saying accept love be delivered to parties who have support sustainability activity training This. As for the parties who provide support are (1) Management of NGO Sharing Cooperation with institution International in Malaysia, and (2) LPPM Nahdlatul Ulama University Sidoarjo .

## **REFERENCES**

Ahmad Fadillah, DN (2023, May 31). Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) Digital Literacy Training.

Anugerah Journal, 5(1) , 33 – 40. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31629/anugerah.v5i1.4867>

Becker, B. W. (2018). Information literacy in the digital age: Myths and principles of digital literacy. *School of Information Student Research Journal*, 7(2) , 1–8. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31979/2575-2499.070202>

Blummer, B. (2017). Digital literacy practices among youth populations: A review of the literature. *Educational Libraries*, 31(3) , 38–45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26443/el.v31i3.261>

Çakmak, T. Ö. (2013). Evaluation of the open courseware initiatives within the scope of digital literacy skills: turkish open courseware consortium case. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.06.014>

Ginting, RV (2021). Digital literacy as a form of community empowerment in the era of globalization. *Journal of Pasopathy* , 188-122.

Hartati, T. (2017). Multimedia in literacy development at remote elementary schools in West Java (multimedia in literacy development in remote elementary schools in West Java). *Edutech*, 15(3) , 301–310. doi: <https://doi.org/10.17509/edutech.v15i3.4873>

Herdiana, O., Aprily, NM, & On, LP (2022). Digital literacy skills training in data management for MSME business actors. *Journal of Economics and Business Services*, 2(2) , 86–95. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31294/abdiekbis.v2i2.1432>

Hohlfeld, T. N. (2010). Development and validation of the student tool for technology literacy (ST2L). *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 42(4) , 361–389. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15391523.2010.1078255>

Laksono, BA (2019). Financial and digital literacy of migrant worker families in terms of educational background. *Journal of Education and Culture*, 4 (12) , 139-151. doi: <https://doi.org/10.24832/jpnk.v4i2.1291>

Mustofa, M. &. (2019). Digital literacy process for children: educational challenges today. *Library*, 11(1) , 114–130. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21154/pustakaloka.v11i1.1619>

Octavia, R. &. (2020). The level of digital literacy of students is seen from the use of information technology as mobile learning in biology learning for Upper Middle School (SMA) students in Kuala Nagan Raya subdistrict. *Bionatural*, 7(2) , 26–34.

Pratama, WA, Hartini, S., & Misbah, M. (2019). Analysis of students' digital literacy through the application of psychology-based e-learning. *Journal of Physics Innovation and Learning*, 6(1), 9–13.

Pratiwi, N. &. (2017). The influence of digital literacy on the psychology of children and adolescents. *Semantics*, 6(1) , 11–24. doi:<https://doi.org/10.22460/semantik.v6i1p11.250>

Situmeang, N.K. (2022). Digital literacy training within an e-commerce framework for organic vegetable farmers in Bojong village, Kemang subdistrict, Bogor district. *Journal of Community Service (JPM)*, 2(1) , 16–25.

Soamole, B., & Djaelani, Y. (2022). Digital literacy training for Karang Taruna youth and MSME sales women in an effort to increase promotion of visits to tourist attractions in Lako Akelamo village, subdistrict. sahu district West Halmahera. *BARIFOLA JPM Journal of Community Service, Faculty of Economics and Business*, 3(1) , 1–17.

Shah, RD (2019). Analysis of factors that influence digital literacy skills. *Familiar Journal*, 10(2) ,

60–69. doi: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.51495/jurnalakrab.v10i2.290>

Syarifuddin. (2014). Information and Communication Technology Literacy in Rural Communities. *Journal of Communication Research*, 17(2) , 153–164. doi: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20422/jpk.v17i2.14>

Ummah, AH, & Kurniawan, A. (2020). Digital literacy and the strategic role of net generation in building positive content on social media. *Integrity: Journal of Community Service*, 4 (2) , 170. doi: <https://doi.org/10.36841/integritas.v4i2.558>

Widiyahseno, BR (2018). A new paradigm for the protection model for Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in the perspective of Law No. 18 of 2017. *Sosio Informa*, 4(3) , 501–514. doi: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v4i3.1578>

Windah, AP (2020). The need for information and digital literacy for the people of Pekon Podosari, Pringsewu sub-district, Lampung province. *Lentera Pustaka: Journal of Library, Information and Archives Studies*, 6(2) , 159–168. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14710/lenpust.v6i2.32973>