

Preparation of Smart Village in Parigi Moutong Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Irwan Waris^{1,*}, Ani Susanti², Muhammad Afandi²

¹Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia

²Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia

Email address:

irwanwaris@yahoo.co.id (Irwan Waris)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

Irwan Waris, Ani Susanti, Muhammad Afandi. (2024). Preparation of Smart Village in Parigi Moutong Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Public Policy and Administration*, 8(1), 7-13. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.jppa.20240801.12>

Received: December 13, 2023; **Accepted:** December 27, 2023; **Published:** January 23, 2024

Abstract: This research aims to identify and understand the readiness of the local government, village government, and village community in Parigi Moutong Regency to realize a Smart Village, which is a village, especially its government, based on digital. In this regard, this research was conducted using theories concerning Smart Village and related governance and electronic government theories. This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Considering the vast area and the number of villages in Parigi Moutong Regency, 3 (three) districts were determined as research locations, namely Kasimbar District, Toribulu District, and Siniu District. In each district, one village was chosen as the research area. In this case, Kasimbar Village in Kasimbar District, Siniu Village in Siniu District, and Tomoli Village in Toribulu District were chosen. This research involved several informants. In addition, data collection was also carried out by conducting 3 (three) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities, which were conducted once in each village location. Data was also supplemented through data search techniques: literature study, secondary data search at various government agencies, and document study. This research uses qualitative data analysis techniques, in this case following the flow of analysis by Miles and Huberman. This research produces research findings that are expected to provide input for the government (all levels) in preparing villages in Parigi Moutong Regency to become a smart village (Smart Village). This is intended as one form of effort to accelerate the realization of rural people's welfare.

Keywords: Smart Village, Government, Digital Technology, Village

1. Introduction

The development of digital technology, also known as internet technology, has become widely known to society today, even becoming a necessity, so its massive utilization cannot be avoided. This technology so dominates the activities of today's society that it is unimaginable how this life would be without the internet [3, 11]. A concrete example of the penetration of this technology is the Smartphone or Mobile Phone (HP), owned by almost everyone and becoming the main device especially in conducting interactions and greatly assisting in carrying out various daily activities [13-15]. Almost everything that becomes a daily affair or need is resolved using internet (digital) technology. Thus, this digital technology

fundamentally influences all daily activities of society. This is called disruption as a result of the emergence of a technological revolution called the Industrial Revolution 4.0 [9]. In Indonesia, real changes as disruption due to the presence of digital technology or information technology are felt not only in the daily life of society, but also in the field of government, and in the trade sector. As a result, the government strives to quickly adapt to these changes so that its activities, especially in providing services, can be carried out as demanded by the times, namely digital technology [9]. The use of digital technology in the government sector, the business world, and the industrial world is happening quickly. Each one seems to be racing, helping each other and complementing each other so that everything runs smoothly [3]. The benefits of this digital technology are so great that today the progress of a country, one of its measures, is how

far information technology in the form of digital technology is used, especially by the government in solving various problems, so that interaction is needed between the government and the government, the government with the private business sector, and the government with the people, in an effort to present satisfying service quality, especially for the people [6, 10].

In the context of Indonesia, the development of information technology or digital technology that has successfully disrupted society is fully realized by the government. To facilitate the continuous development of information technology that is rapidly sweeping the world and cannot be avoided, the government facilitates through Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2003 concerning National Policy and Strategy for the Development of E-Government. This policy, although initially only in the form of a Presidential Instruction (Inpres), can be seen as the entry point for the application or utilization of digital technology in aspects of government and of course followed or even already occurred the use of this technology in all aspects of life. In the government sector, this Inpres facilitates the implementation of Electronic Government in carrying out government and governance functions at all levels. In its further development, the government is determined to utilize and develop the use of information technology in the administration of government. From that time on, information technology infrastructure was vigorously built both by the government and by the business world and the industrial world [1]. In the development of the use of information technology to support government and governance activities in Indonesia, it seems to be used as a benchmark for the success of the administration of all aspects of government that leads to the presence of excellent services enjoyed by the community. As is known, today the development of digital technology has spread, not only in cities but also in rural communities [6-8, 12]. In rural areas, it is very easy to find residents carrying smartphones. Ownership of this communication tool is not only by those who have a good economic condition, but it appears evenly in all layers of society. Even many residents believe that smartphones have become a primary need so that their existence [1, 4], among other supporting factors such as credit or data vouchers must be guaranteed and always ensured to be available. The habits of the community, including this rural community, of course, almost eliminate their traditional habits. Like gathering to then discuss various problems together that can be solved. Likewise with the habit of visiting and greeting each other directly in the family environment has been replaced with information technology through smartphones. They send each other information and even solutions to various problems faced directly through smartphones. Sometimes the explanation given is accompanied by a tutorial or example of a solution. The extraordinary development and change in the social interaction of rural communities today due to digital technology.

The rapid development and utilization of information

technology along with its infrastructure, implies an effort to advance the village by utilizing it. On the other hand, rural communities due to the openness of information as a result of the encroachment of digital technology, directly or indirectly, want services in the fields of government, development, and society that are excellent. The community feels that the digital technology they use daily can be a vehicle to fulfill that hope. At the government level, from the center to the village government, they have already realized that information technology that has given birth to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has disrupted all forms of life, including government life. Based on this awareness, the government deems it necessary to build and realize villages that contain community life activities built on the intelligence of information technology. The idea of Smart Village (Smart Village) emerged. This program should not be seen as if the village itself is smart, but the management of the village is done intelligently by all parties, by all village stakeholders, using information technology (digital technology). In the end, it is hoped that through the Smart Village program, the welfare of the people can be woven holistically. Smart Village is actually the management of the village that is carried out innovatively using digital technology in an effort to achieve an improvement in the quality of life, efficiency, and competitiveness in all aspects of life, especially in economic, social, and environmental aspects [2, 5].

The villages in Parigi Moutong Regency are areas that are prepared by the government as a pilot for the Smart Village. The Parigi Moutong Regency government, in particular, realizes that to bring prosperity to the village so that the villagers can manage their lives well, the Smart Village program is the answer. Even the government's hope is that villagers are expected to be able to take a role, participate in supplying the needs of the New Capital City in East Kalimantan in the future by taking advantage of various conveniences as a result of the presence of this digital technology. Based on the arguments presented above, this study is considered important, especially to assess the readiness of the government to support the Smart Village Program in the villages in Parigi Moutong Regency and how the community's readiness is as well.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative research design, which is a research method based on post-positivist philosophy, used to study the natural conditions of the object, the researcher is the key instrument, data collection is carried out by involving informants who are deliberately determined and developing in the field, data utilization techniques with triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize more on meaning than generalization. In this case, primary data is mainly obtained by conducting in-depth interviews with a number of predetermined informants and also involving many people to obtain information concerning the object under study by conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities. Data

and information are also obtained through observation, literature study, and document study. This research uses qualitative data analysis. The data obtained, namely primary and secondary data, are analyzed since the data was found, linked or connected with other data, linked with data obtained through various data search techniques as mentioned above. In principle, this research data analysis uses the flow of analysis by Miles and Huberman, namely: collecting data, displaying data, reducing data, analyzing data, concluding data, verifying data, then repeating again from the beginning and continuing through the stages presented. The analysis ends when a conclusion is found that the researcher (in this case as a research instrument) feels is sufficient and answers the research problem. Data analysis is carried out using the analysis technique as proposed by Miles and Huberman: Collecting data, displaying data, condensing data, analyzing data, drawing conclusions, verifying data, and so on the analysis takes place in a circular and continuous manner.

3. Results and Discussion

This study portrays the readiness of the Parigi Moutong Regency government in implementing the Smart Village program. The aspect explained as the result of this research concerns the aspect of the preparation of the smart village, as this concept is implemented by the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia. This concept is also applied in many regions in Indonesia. How is the readiness and implementation in Parigi Moutong Regency based on this research? Here is the review.

1) Smart People Smart People

As a program that is part of the Smart Village, its realization is of course very much needed by the Village community. Perhaps the word need for the presence of that atmosphere is not explicitly stated by the community, but when they are given an explanation about it, it can be assured that they agree and expect it to be realized. Thus a summary of the opinions of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants about the Preparation of the Smart Village in Parigi Moutong Regency. In general, they agree with this concept, but the Village community is first given education about digital technology and its utilization. So it is hoped that in not too long they can utilize this technology in all aspects of daily life, especially in efforts to improve welfare. Based on the FGD conducted in three research location villages, it is known that the villagers really hope that this digital technology will enlighten and facilitate them in managing agricultural activities, plantations, fisheries, marine, and livestock, especially cattle farming. They really hope that the Village by utilizing digital technology can be part of the government program that places Parigi Moutong Regency as the National Food Barn and supports the provision of food for the Capital City of the State (IKN). The FGD participants also really hope that Smart People as a smart idea really becomes a program where people can gain knowledge,

experience, and insight and exchange information about all of that so that from time to time there will be a smart community as a result of the presence of digital technology. Unlike today, the use of digital technology is still very limited. From this limited utilization, according to the admission of FGD participants, the benefits have been felt in solving daily problems, especially in terms of obtaining information, exchanging information, and as a means of entertainment. According to FGD participants, Smart People is a program that becomes a place and source of information about a wide range of knowledge needed by the community through the use of digital technology. Regarding the presence or realization of the concept of life that places the people as a smart party, managing their lives using digital technology, commonly called Smart People, according to the admission of FGD participants, it has not yet been realized and they realize it is still far from being realized. Even so, it must be admitted, the community consciously or unconsciously has actually entered the Smart People era. Thus the opinion of an informant who was met during this research. But, said the informant, Smart People meant in this case is not a program that is deliberately planned by the government or other parties. Instead, it appears just like that, created by itself as a consequence of the presence of digital technology, especially Smartphones. In everyday society, according to this informant and also emerged during the FGD, the community utilizes digital technology in daily life. For example, they have known and utilized internet technology, WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and others. According to the informant, the Village Government captures the development of the community that has started to utilize digital technology as mentioned above. The Village Government then created a village website with the help of the Government, namely the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Bakti. In this case, Bakti, in addition to providing digital technology infrastructure, such as BTS, also prepares various other aids in the village such as assistance in creating websites and providing other equipment such as modem laptops and others. It even helps to build and finance the procurement of the village website. The community and parties outside the Village can already see the profile of the Village along with all the development of development carried out from time to time. The community can also access the website, including requesting services, especially the making of certain letters that are needed daily. The Village community, through the website, can also report births, deaths, marriages, and other important information for the village government, so that population data updates, for example, can be updated in real time. Unfortunately, the sustainability of the website is currently constrained, caused by Bakti who has been helping because of something and other things, stopped. In this context, according to FGD participants, it is time for the regional government to take over. The reality in the field as reported by the research, it seems that the Parigi Moutong Regency Government is reluctant to take over the financing and implementation of the program, so the Village website can no

longer be accessed now. When this was asked to the Parigi Moutong Regency Infokom Office, an explanation was obtained, the Parigi Moutong Regency Government did not want to finance, but the financing of the program had not yet been carried out by the Parigi Moutong Regency Government. So when the program stopped from the central government in this case the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, this program also stopped. Even so, said the official, of course in the coming years on a limited basis the Parigi Moutong Regency Government will be involved in financing the smart village preparation program. It is said to be limited because the funds from the Parigi Moutong Regency Government are really limited so that they are unable to provide large funds, let alone the number of villages is large and other Development needs also require a budget.

2) Smart Living

The concept of smart living can actually be interpreted as a form of life including the management of life itself that takes place or is carried out using the principles of effectiveness and efficiency using digital technology as a tool. In general, the concept of smart living is a perspective or mindset based on practicality and efficiency, but upholds the factor of comfort. Using this concept, today it can be seen how practical or efficient the life of the community is, especially in urban areas. They, if they want to shop, they don't need to come to the Mall or supermarket. They just need to order their needs using online store services as needed, available on various digital applications. Likewise, if they want to use certain services, for example, want to travel, there are transportation service providers that can be easily ordered online and are ready to provide services easily, cheaply, quickly, and accurately. Rural communities through digital technology are also starting to feel services that provide these conveniences. In some rural areas where transportation access and information technology access are available, they can easily order fertilizers, pesticides, and various tools to support agricultural activities online. Conversely, entrepreneurs or providers of such necessities can easily serve the needs of farmers. Likewise, in terms of selling commodities produced by farmers, the price can be seen on various internet applications, especially those prepared by the government and regional governments. As a result, farmers and even managers of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) can use these facilities to look for profitable commodity marketing. Thus, it can be said that the concept of smart living has actually penetrated rural community life.

Smart Living Based on interviews with several informants and the results of the FGD during the research, information was obtained whose summary is presented below. It must be admitted that rural communities over the presence of digital technology have begun to feel the presence of the concept of smart living, even though they may not realize it. The reality shows, the presence of digital technology, at least what they enjoy daily in the form of smartphones, has provided many conveniences so that the effectiveness and efficiency of managing daily activities are starting to be felt. The

conditions or circumstances experienced by these people must be recognized not on the basis of a government program that is deliberately presented for the welfare of the people. The development experienced by the community took place purely due to the unstoppable development of the times, especially due to the presence of digital technology that could not resist its penetration, intensively penetrating the Village community from time to time, as well as penetrating rural areas in Parigi Moutong Regency. The condition of the development and penetration of digital technology that is so great, for the environment of the Parigi Moutong Regency region, has begun to disturb the government, both the Parigi Moutong Regency Government. The form, more and more applications for managing various policies in the context of Development implementation are starting to penetrate the village. For example, in the fields of livestock, plantations, and agriculture. Unfortunately, the program is present partially, not connected with other fields. Even these applications are often difficult to apply, especially by the village government because the applications that are present are contradictory or often present data in the same field but different results. This condition is certainly confusing if you want to use it. Data on poor people in the village, for example, until now the applications each made by related agencies, have different data from each other. As a result, when the central government, for example, wants to distribute BLT or aid for disasters such as Covid 19, the existing data is confusing. If the applications that produce data concerning the Community are integrated with each other then of course the confusion does not need to occur. Because, of course, there will be one data of poor people that will be recognized by all parties. This is what needs to be regulated. Thus the summary of the results of interviews and the implementation of FGD activities during the activity. The results of interviews with several informants and the results of the FGD during the research activities also obtained information, the village needs comprehensive planning if it wants to implement a smart village for then one of the results is smart living. It is necessary to determine the concept of a smart village that will be built with short-term and long-term goals to be achieved by first determining the input and process. This means there needs to be a roadmap or roadmap of how the concept can be achieved, which will later achieve an Integrated Digital Village concept to then give birth to a smart village.

3) Smart Environment

A lush, well-arranged, clean, green environment, undamaged forests, rivers flowing well without pollution, certainly become the longing of rural communities. This is the environment referred to as the smart environment. Of course, an environment like this does not just appear, but is strived for and carried out deliberately, that is, planned, implemented with the support of all parties, especially the government, monitored and supervised its management, and continuously evaluated its sustainability. The essence of the opinions and views of various parties who were contacted and interviewed during the research and the results of the

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities are poured into the following description. Regarding the implementation of this Smart Environment concept, it seems that villagers need education from various parties, especially from the government, especially the Village Government. It seems that although the community longs for the presence of a smart environment, it appears that they do not yet fully understand what exactly is to be achieved. Even so, when various aspects of the smart environment are explained, especially concerning the comfort of the environment, in principle they really miss it and hope that one day the concept will really be present in reality. Thus, it can be stated that environmental improvement is the longing and need of rural communities at this time. The smart environment is associated as an environment that is lush, clean, green, and therefore pleasant. In an environment like this, of course, directly or indirectly, it will keep the community away from disaster threats. To build a smart environment in the village, the government must appear as the first party to realize the importance of realizing this atmosphere, even though in fact among the community there are already parties who also realize the need to realize a smart environment. The government, especially the village government, is expected to be able to expand or increase the number of community members who have such awareness.

4) Smart Economics

The development of the Smart Economy concept is a manifestation of the demands of changing times, where economic activities that can win the competition are economies characterized by four indicators such as simpler, cheaper, more accessible, and faster. These four indicators can be achieved by mastering information technology and also internet technology. As stated by Klaus A. Schwab, the founder of the World Economic Forum, the world is now in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Smart Economy, marked by the increasing new innovations that are enhanced, implies the opening of new business opportunities and increasing market/business competition. The realization of a smart economy is when a village is able to take advantage of the development of information technology to increase its economic activities. Seven indicators and supporting facilities that can be given to support a village to achieve Smart Economy are the spirit of innovation and creativity, entrepreneurship, the image and characteristics of the village, productivity, a flexible labor market, connectivity with the international world, and the ability to transform. The Village Government seems to be starting to develop the smart concept in the field of economics, albeit in its simple form. By utilizing existing information technology, the Village Government has begun to facilitate community members to sell through the website. Until now there are 21 products marketed on the site. Among them are: Instant Saraba Kelor Ginger, Keripik Karoda Kelor, Kelor Powder, Hilwa Fried Onions Typical of Parigi Moutong, Malese Cake, Malase Jar Cake, Herbal Medicine, and others. Of course, this effort by the village government is a good start that is expected to continue to develop and then at a later time

realize a smart economy that sparks the emergence of people's welfare.

5) Smart Government

Smart government is defined as the ability of the government to make good decisions through the support of information technology (digital technology) and collaborative governance. The role of the government is needed to integrate planning, regulations, and village development regulations. The implementation of the village development program will not succeed without the role of the village government, community participation, and the support of community groups in the environment. The smart governance component consists of several aspects, namely: public services, village information systems, and village fund management. The first aspect, public service is a series of activities in fulfilling the service needs for each resident for goods, services, and administrative services provided by public service providers (Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services). The second aspect, the Village Information System (SID) is part of the implementation of e-government which is a tool for villages to manage village data such as village administration, management of correspondence, and management of village population data. The third aspect, village funds are budget allocations from the government to carry out government functions, development, and community activities at the village level. Rural area development through the application of the smart village concept cannot be separated from the support of information and communication technology. Smart government also involves efforts to present electronic services and social media in order to increase empowerment and involvement of community members in public management and transparency of decision-making processes. This is seen from participation which refers to citizen participation in decision-making policies at the village level. Public transparency refers to the openness of information accessed by the public, while public and social services involve the use of information technology or digital in an effort to provide services to the community. The complete E-Government concept is clarified in INPRES No. 3 of 2003 which relates to the concept of Electronic Government in INPRES No. 6 of 2001, with more emphasis on the strategy of developing Electronic Government. In this case, Electronic government is a process of government system by utilizing ICT (information, communication and technology) as a tool to provide convenience in the process of communication and transactions to community members, business organizations and between government institutions and their staff. So that efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the government to its people can be achieved. The concept of e-Government development determines the priority of e-Government development of a government institution, concerning the relationship of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Business (G2B) and Government to Citizen (G2C). The village that is the location of this research based on the observations made is trying to carry out an easy, effective and efficient service

process by utilizing information technology, albeit in its simple form. This means that the practice of smart government has not been realized as expected, but efforts to start it are carried out by the village government and the local community. For example, in several services, such as managing SKCK, SKTM, business information, resident domicile, moving regions, and others.

6) Smart Mobility

Smart mobility is an area whose movement is “easy” due to the availability of innovative and sustainable public transportation facilities, promoting the use of vehicles with low environmental impact. Smart Mobility also moves people and goods while improving the economy, environment, and human resources by emphasizing comfortable and accessible multi-modal journeys that are safe and operate at appropriate speeds. Smart Mobility (SM) policy focuses on local and international accessibility and the availability of information and communication technology and modern and sustainable systems. The essence of movement to fulfill the needs of the community in the village is accessibility and mobility. A good movement system is a system with a high level of accessibility and also high mobility. However, a high level of accessibility and mobility alone is not enough to say that a movement system is smart. In this case, a smart movement system is a movement system that minimizes movement itself. Smart mobility must have four indicators such as local accessibility, national or international accessibility, the availability of ICT infrastructure, and a safe, innovative and sustainable transportation system. In general, smart mobility is associated with transportation and ICT. The mobility in question is the ease of the community in accessing information and communication technology from local to international, and the interconnectedness of modern and sustainable transportation tools. Meanwhile, infrastructure within the framework of smart mobility is an important part to provide easy access for residents to get services such as the availability of ICT infrastructure and innovative and safe transportation systems. Smart mobility is a concept of city development as part of the smart city concept which is a concept of transportation development based on information and communication technology which is expected through information technology public transportation services can be easy, safe, comfortable, fast service and have affordable prices for the community. There are 3 main variables in smart mobility, namely Accessibility, Availability of information technology (ITS), and Integration (between modes and ITS). And considering 3 development strategies namely (1) Increasing the number of fleets (2) Developing feeders as supporting vehicles and (3) Developing information services in public transportation. Based on observations, in-depth interviews with several informants, and the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it can be stated that the things mentioned above do not exist or have not been realized in the village where the research is located. Even so, the research informants and the results of the FGD conducted seemed to agree, smart

mobility is a coveted concept. For the time being, the community in the village where the research is located is already grateful and satisfied with the existing transportation system. According to the informant, the community today has not or has not yet experienced transportation obstacles when they want to travel, including there are no obstacles related to the transportation of production results and various other activities. In general, public transportation available in the village today is still adequate to solve the people's mobility problems.

4. Conclusion

As a conclusion, based on the research that has been conducted, several things can be concluded regarding the readiness of the Parigi Moutong Regency Government to realize a smart village, as follows:

- 1) Smart Village has not yet been realized (present) in the villages in Parigi Moutong Regency, but efforts towards it have begun to be carried out by the government. Gradually, but surely, digital technology is starting to penetrate the village. This will certainly make it easier for the government to realize the Smart Village concept.
- 2) The utilization of information technology (digital technology) which leads to the application of the Smart Village concept, seems to be starting to be pursued by the government. Several Regional Device Organizations (OPD) such as the Livestock Service, Agriculture Service, Fisheries and Marine Service, and several other OPDs seem to have started to socialize and implement digital platforms in the context of implementing their programs in the village, although it is still limited.
- 3) Some village governments already have a village website, although it is still very simple. The MSME application, which is expected to support the village economy and village tourism, has also started to enter the village. All of this can certainly be used as an important marker for the entry of the Smart Village concept into the village.
- 4) Rural communities today widely enjoy the presence of digital technology. Internet signal is already available. The signal is widely used for telecommunications purposes, at least smartphones. All of this takes place as an effort made by private business actors (telecommunication providers), so that digital technology quickly penetrates the Village.
- 5) The hope of the Village community, as is the hope of other village communities in Parigi, is that the smart village concept is truly present and becomes one of the important variables in advancing the Community.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- [1] [1006.2085] Pemanfaatan Teknologi Sistem Informasi Geografis Untuk Menunjang Pembangunan Daerah. (n.d.). Retrieved June 13, 2022, from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1006.2085>.
- [2] Andari, R. N., & Ella, S. (2021). Model Desa Cerdas Untuk Membangun Indonesia Maju. Syiah Kuala University Press.
- [3] Basoeky, U., Panggabean, S., Manu, G. A., Wardhana, A., Hoeronis, I., Adnan, Y., Maisarah, & Sudirman, A. (2021). Pemanfaatan Teknologi Digital dalam Berbagai Aspek Kehidupan Masyarakat. Media Sains Indonesia.
- [4] Sitokdana, N. N. M. (2015). Evaluasi Implementasi e-Government Pada Situs Web Pemerintah Kota Surabaya, Medan, Banjarmasin, Makassar dan Jayapura | Jurnal Buana Informatika.
- [5] Jaelani, A., & Hanim, T. F. (2021). Teknologi Digital, Keberlanjutan Lingkungan, Dan Desa Wisata Di Indonesia. Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah, 6(2), 237–244. <https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v6i2.9613>.
- [6] Nugroho, R. H., & Andarini, S. (2020). Strategi Pemberdayaan Umkm Di Pedesaan Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Di Era Industri 4.0 Menuju Era Society 5.0. Jurnal Bisnis Indonesia, 1(01), Article 01. <http://ejournal.upnjatim.ac.id/index.php/jbi/article/view/1743>.
- [7] Poerwanto, P., & Shambodo, Y. (2020). Revolusi Industri 4.0: Googelisasi Industri Pariwisata dan Industri Kreatif. Journal of Tourism and Creativity, 4(1), 59–72. <https://doi.org/10.19184/jtc.v4i1.16956>.
- [8] Rahayu, D. (2014). Dampak keberadaan Agroindustri terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar di Desa Sukamanah, Megamendung, Kabupaten Bogor. <http://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/72093>.
- [9] Savitri, A. (2019). Revolusi Industri 4.0: Mengubah Tantangan Menjadi Peluang di Era Disrupsi 4.0. Penerbit Genesis.
- [10] Sudarsono, B. G., & Lestari, S. P. (2018). Kajian Literatur Model Konseptual Keberhasilan E-Government. Komik (Konferensi Nasional Teknologi Informasi Dan Komputer), 2(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.30865/komik.v2i1.981>.
- [11] Suharyati, S., & Sofyan, P. (2019). Edukasi Fintech Bagi Masyarakat Desa Bojong Sempu Bogor. Jurnal Bakti Masyarakat Indonesia, 1(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jbmi.v1i2.2880>.
- [12] Suwarno, Y. (2008). Inovasi Di Sektor Publik.
- [13] Timbowo, D. (2016). Manfaat Penggunaan Smartphone Sebagai Media Komunikasi (Studi pada Mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik Universitas Sam Ratulangi). Acta Diurna Komunikasi, 5(2), Article 2. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/actadiurnakomunikasi/article/view/11719>.
- [14] Wijaya, H. (2018). Analisis Data Kualitatif Model Spradley (Etnografi). <https://repository.sttjaffray.ac.id/uk/publications/269015/>.
- [15] Yudatama, S. (2017). Smartphone Dan Keluarga (Deteritorialisasi Keluarga Pemakai Smartphone Di Kota Surakarta). Sosialitas; Jurnal Ilmiah Pend. Sos Ant, 5(2), <https://jurnal.fkip.uns.ac.id/index.php/sosant/article/view/10172>.