

Village-Based Smart City Policy Innovation in Jambi

Makmun Wahid¹ ,

¹ Governance Science Departemen, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: makmun.wahid@unja.ac.id

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Abstract: This paper intends to describe the policy innovations of the Jambi's government in realizing a smart city with a focus on the use of RT-based urban villages (Kampung Bantar) and its meaning for the welfare of urban residents. To explain this case, researcher used qualitative research methods. This method was used because this research is related to the local government's in-depth understanding of smart cities. This research requires secondary data in the form of official government documents, for example several regional regulations, mayoral decrees and regulations, as well as other documents regarding city development policies towards smart cities. Primary data is also used in the form of interview results with informants obtained through in-depth interviews. This paper will answer common questions: *how is smart city in Jambi city implemented?* Specifically, it will answer: what is the role of the village in realizing a smart city and giving meaning to the welfare of urban residents. The findings show that there is a strong relationship between leadership innovation and social capital in the utilization of settlements to realize Jambi as a smart city

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of accelerated development, Indonesia continues to make big changes for the progress of its country. The real consequence that emerged from the progress process was by changing the function of urban areas from residential functions to areas of high economic value. The development is characterized by several forms, both intended for the development of industrial areas, businesses, offices to public spaces. As an urban center, the city is ultimately inseparable from its position as the center for various forms of social, political and economic activity. Development progress in urban areas has resulted in the emergence of various new problems, it is even undeniable that the high rates of crime, poverty, and unmanaged waste have been directly proportional to the growth of urban areas.

For this reason, solving urban problems, which are currently increasingly complex, cannot be solved in a simple way. But it needs to be through other ways, for example through the implementation of smart cities. Smart city itself is increasingly popular and widespread in various parts of the world (Marisa & Andree, 2019), This also occurs at the local government level in Indonesia. This phenomenon is due to the increasing understanding of the importance of smart cities in urban development. The success of implementing a smart city is influenced by geographical conditions, demographic changes and the understanding of the urban community regarding the importance of a smart city in the development itself.

Jambi is one of the big cities on the island of Sumatra with the development of the city towards a smart city. The development of a city is dominated by settlement development. At this time, differences in understanding regarding informal settlements is

one of the causes of living disparities. Meanwhile, urban villages *Kampung Bantar* (*Bersih, Aman* and *Pintar* a.k.a Clean, Safe, and Smart) as Jambi's unique character to be maintained through the use of the city's development conditions which are currently quite rapid towards smart cities.

From a conceptual point of view, a village is basically a settlement with a dense population and has characteristics in the form of socio-cultural viscosity such as togetherness and kinship (Makhmud et al., 2017). In essence, *kampung kota* grows and develops in certain areas with the peculiarities of its people who are able to maintain their socio-cultural habits. People who live in urban villages are a group of people who live in urban areas while still maintaining the traditional 'kampung', even though the area has turned into an urban area. The various unique processes maintained by its inhabitants make the existence of an urban village very essential.

In fact, there are two general approaches in smart cities namely: First, smart cities are part of the development and management of cities by utilizing information and communication technology (ICT) to know (sensing), understanding, and controlling the various resources that exist within the city more effectively and efficiently to maximize services to its citizens and support sustainable development (Supangkat et al., 2015). Second, a city that connects physical infrastructure, information technology infrastructure, social infrastructure, and business infrastructure to collectively leverage city intelligence (Harrison et al., 2010). Bandung for example, under the leadership of Mayor Ridwan Kamil, Bandung looks very serious about bringing smart city jargon with an IT focus (Bisnis Tempo, 2017).

Building a smart city concept with more emphasis on technology only shows a static way of managing urban development. Such a perspective makes urban development only focus on digital utilization, and ignores socio-economic aspects. This strategy only aims to adapt to technological developments, so it is not oriented towards a more humane approach. This can become a new problem, because it only focuses on the digitalization process and causes neglect of human and settlement development, so that the resulting development does not match what the community needs. In the past, we have often heard how the development of a region was carried out unilaterally by the government, without involving the public who have an interest (Rosyadi, 2010).

Based on these conditions the Government of Jambi is highly demanded in realizing a smart city in the city. In order to realize this, innovation is one of the ways that local governments need to have to deal with urban progress, as is the case in Jambi. This was actualized by involving the community in the development process through the *Kampung Bantar* policy. Meanwhile, the *Kampung Bantar* program has been initiated since 2014, this program exists as a solution to the limited funding for utility and infrastructure development, which is faced by almost all local governments in Indonesia (Koran Sindo, 2018). The principles of participation, innovation and collaboration are important elements in optimizing the implementation of village-based smart cities in Jambi.

When studying innovation in the administration of local government in the current era of autonomy, it is very important to discuss more deeply the systemic changes, not just the product of the innovation itself. This means that things that must be analyzed comprehensively, are not limited to regional heads being able to offer innovative programs such as the *Kampung Bantar* referred to earlier, but in the innovation process, things that need to be studied more deeply are related to the level of adaptation as a risk from the development of these innovations. both by the public and government officials (Setijaningrum, 2017).

Based on this, the implementation of *Kampung Bantar* can be accelerated, if leaders starting from the sub-district head, village head to RT level can carry out their role as role models for the community, so that they can move the community to take part in the development of a better city. *Kampung Bantar* as the flagship program of Jambi later

became the embodiment of a change in the direction of urban development. In its changes, the concept of community cooperation is present as a driving force in creating a higher quality development.

The settlement-based smart city approach referred to in the Kampung Bantar program can overcome various problems that arise from the implementation of conventional development. The accuracy of the implementation process of Kampung Bantar is considered to be able to meet the current needs of urban communities. In relation to national development, the development of Kampung Bantar has goals that are in line with the pillars of the smart city concept which is a big issue in big cities around the world, to encourage the active role and participation of the community with a citizen-centric approach in city management. so that there is a more dynamic and close interaction between residents and service providers, in this case the local government. This two-way interaction will continue to develop and process so that in the future the city will become a comfortable place to live in and resilient in responding to new changes and challenges more quickly (Tim PSPPR UGM, 2016). That means, the community's role in the management of Kampung Bantar is crucial in encouraging the maximum implementation of smart cities. Based on the background of this problem, this study aims to see how far the development innovation of Kampung Bantar in Jambi is in realizing the smart city concept. Besides that, it also explores the potential of mutual cooperation culture as a driving force for development. In short, this research contributes to an understanding of the direction of residential-based city development and its meaning for the participation and welfare of the people of Jambi in the future.

METHODOLOGY

The research method is basically a way to collect data and information for academic purposes and benefits. In parsing smart city development policies in Jambi City, this research uses qualitative methods. Then the data obtained will be described in descriptive form in order to understand the research subject. In a qualitative approach, the main object is humans or everything that is influenced by humans (Indranata, 2008). This method was used because this research is related to the local government's in-depth understanding of smart cities. Qualitative is considered appropriate in helping writers analyze the problems that occur. Data collection used in-depth interviews and FGD techniques involving several regional apparatuses in the city government that are directly related to the development of smart cities in Jambi. Among others; Regional Planning and Development Agency, Communication and Information Office, Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection Service, District Government and Village Government. This research requires secondary data in the form of official government documents, for example several regional regulations, mayoral decrees and regulations, as well as other documents regarding smart city-based city development policies. Primary data is also used in the form of interview results with informants obtained through in-depth interviews. Meanwhile, the data analysis used in this study is triangulation and interpretive. The analysis was carried out in a macro and micro context by tracing the objectives and policy directions of the Jambi's government in developing a smart city.

In this paper, the purpose of the discussion and research results is the articulation of the Jambi city government's strategic steps in developing Jambi as a smart city. The view of this sub-chapter is that this paper will be directed at several models of government programs that support smart cities to be realized in Jambi.

Result and Discussion

Smart city development policy innovation in Jambi through the Kampung Bantar program (Clean, Safe and Smart) is an initiative program by the Jambi's Government which aims to accelerate the acceleration of development. This program is expected to reduce development disparities between regions, increase access to welfare and improve the quality of the community's economy, especially in the RT Kampung Bantar location.

The program launched by the Municipal Government of Jambi is guided by the mandate of Mayor Regulation Number 47 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Organizing Clean, Safe and Smart Villages which states that the aim of the Bantar Village program is to create an environment for the smallest neighborhood within the neighborhood of an RT in a clean and healthy environment, then adequate sanitation facilities, adequate environmental facilities and infrastructure, settlements that are livable and neatly arranged (comfortable), safe and orderly, a fairly good (productive) level of socio-economic life of the community, and always maintain the spirit of mutual cooperation, values religious values, national solidarity, customs and legal norms in social life, as a nation that is more moral, civilized and cultured.

In the context of this research, there are three indicators in the principles of Kampung Bantar, namely clean, safe and smart. It is these 3 dimensions that will be described as the goals of developing a smart city in Jambi based on the village concept. When further elaborated, the Bantar village will integrate with the vision and mission of the Jambi's government.

Field notes show that at the implementation level, the Kampung Bantar program has been instrumentalized into several key performance indicators. Clean, has several main achievements, namely: First, there are healthy and well-organized settlement and housing facilities and infrastructure. Second, there are adequate environmental facilities and infrastructure. Third, have a level of community participation and awareness in maintaining environmental cleanliness. Fourth, there is a green open space, free from pollution. Fifth, have a level of awareness in utilizing idle land for household and community needs. Sixth, have healthy and good environmental sanitation. Seventh, have the soul and spirit of mutual cooperation, as well as the values of social solidarity in the life of society, nation and state.

While safe, it has several objectives to be achieved, namely: First, an environment free from the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Second, an environment free from crime. Third, an environment that is free from prostitution and immoral acts. Fourth, an environment that is free from acts of domestic violence, household divorce, discrimination and child exploitation. Fifth, an environment where the people always maintain the spirit of deliberation to reach consensus in completing community activities, especially in the fields of government, development, society, security and order. Sixth, have a high level of political and legal awareness. Seventh, an environment that always maintains and upholds the values of customs, national culture and legal norms in society.

And the last one is smart with 6 main indicators, namely: First, there are community economic empowering institutions. Second, there are educational institutions and groups in improving human resources. Third, there are social, community, youth and religious organization groups. Fourth, an environment free from illiteracy and dropout rates. Fifth, an environment that is free from the unemployment rate. Sixth, an environment that is free from the mortality rate of pregnant women and toddlers. Seventh, an environment that is able to explore and manage the potential of human resources in improving the social and economic welfare of the community.

With the various achievements that Kampung Bantar wants to produce, the author feels the need to do a mapping related to the implementation of Bantar Kampung in realizing Jambi's smart city by using the indicators contained in the Boyd Cohen Smart City Wheel (Cohen, 2014). To find out the current status, the benchmark that will be used to map this is the efforts that have been made by the government and the people of Jambi. With the results of this mapping, it is hoped that the position of the Bantar Village program in realizing the smart city of Jambi, with all the potentials, as well as the existing problems of Kampung Bantar can be identified. Through the Jambi City data collection process, there are three dimensions that meet the Boyd Cohen Smart city Wheel requirements, namely as follows:

Table. 1. Mapping the Jambi City Government's Efforts in Fulfilling Smart City Indicators through the Kampung Bantar Program

Dimensions/Indicators	Effort
Environment Dimension	
Air Quality	Air quality protection through village greening; making medicinal plants for the family in every yard of the house, managing waste without burning, using vacant land for village gardens.
Waste management	Development of Garbage Banks starting from the RT level to sub-districts which are managed independently by the community.
People Dimension	
Reading Corner	Utilization of the security post during the day for the children's reading room.
School Index	Forming informal educational institutions such as Qur'an reading gardens, Tahfidz houses and joint study forums.
Living Dimension	
City Security System	Development of a village security system with community self-help, through a <i>jimpitan scheme</i> .
Health Access	Utilization of family medicinal plants for people in need. Carry out gymnastic activities for the elderly on weekends

Source: *Smart city research in Jambi (2019-2020)*

From the mapping results above, it can be seen that Kampung Bantar has an advantage in implementing smart environment, smart living and smart people. Meanwhile, for other three dimensions of smart cities; smart economy, smart mobility and smart government which have not been internalized into the program need to be a concern for implementers of the smart city program in Jambi.

Bearing in mind, when viewed from the orientation of its development, Kampung Bantar still has limited capacity in overcoming the problem of poverty. This is reflected in table 2, regarding the number of poor people in Jambi which is still high every year.

Table.2. Number of Poor People in Jambi City

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Poor People in Jambi City	55,510.	51,610	52,080	50,610	48,950	50,440	54,230

Source: *Central Bureau of Statistics Jambi Province 2022*

In the context of a smart city, the Jambi's Government is well aware that the need to fulfill the other three dimensions is very important for the realization of a smart city as a whole, as well as a new tool for solving people's economic problems. Moreover, from the data available in several sub-districts, it is confirmed that there is an increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from year to year.

The increase that occurs can be an opportunity for the development of smart cities in Jambi in the future. The following is the data in question:

Table 3. Implementation Distribution of Bantar Village, Jambi City During the 2014 - 2020 per District

Subdistrict	Number of households	Number of RT Proposals	RT Winner of the Year							Amount
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Jambi Timur	192	108	0	12	16	5	8	24	10	34
Telanaipura	132	99	1	9	17	6	12	12	9	65
Danau Sipin	151	80	0	5	4	6	8	18	13	55
Pelayangan	46	42	0	11	6	2	3	6	2	30
Danau Teluk	44	42	1	14	3	3	5	4	1	31
Pasar	58	43	0	10	5	4	5	5	1	30
Kota Baru	170	77	0	9	11	10	13	13	14	70
Alam Barajo	210	70	0	6	7	5	7	6	10	41
Jelutung	233	75	0	15	9	6	8	17	7	62
Jambi Selatan	151	86	1	10	6	5	6	18	20	65
Paal Merah	240	98	0	8	4	8	13	31	25	90
Amount	1623	820	3	109	88	60	88	154	112	614

Source: Office of Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection
Year 2021

The increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from year to year is the main capital for strengthening the implementation of *smart cities* in Jambi. The table above shows that the people of the city of Jambi are aware of the importance of Kampung Bantar as a strategy for realizing prosperity in the city of Jambi. Even so, the uneven implementation of Kampung Bantar in each sub-district is still a major problem in this city. In this context, the data shows that the balance of leadership quality and social capital in each region is the most basic reason that determines whether the program is running well or not.

Generally, there are still community groups who do not understand the Kampung Bantar program. The lack of understanding and knowledge from the community regarding Kampung Bantar will have implications for the stagnant program in several RT and Kelurahan areas. Thus, Kampung Bantar must be supported by good *quality control*, especially since the program is an integral part of the city government in achieving its vision. Sjihabuddin stated that policy control lies in service standards, *standard operating procedures*, management of complaint systems and customer satisfaction surveys (Sjihabuddin, 2013). These four points can be a solution in overcoming obstacles and obstacles in the implementation of Kampung Bantar in Jambi.

DISCUSSION

Mutual Cooperation as Driving Capital Sustainability of Bantar Village

Smart city-based city development . The Jambi government's commitment has been demonstrated through the Kampung Bantar program, in the form of implementing the *smart city concept* described in the previous section, namely, Clean, Safe and Smart Village. Kampung Bantar provides a very broad opportunity for the community to be involved in development, so that it can become a means to develop their activities in community empowerment. The community has a function to control every process of government administration, so that Kampung Bantar is used as a space for interaction to synergize with the government. Kampung Bantar is not just a populist program for the ruling regional head, but as a tool for responding to problems that occur to the community and seeking community support and direct and real activism.

“Jambi from the start has had the problem of a lack of funds for development, but Jambi has people who love their area, who are willing to participate in supporting limited funds through mutual cooperation. It was then that Kampung Bantar's innovation emerged as a development solution that had not been able to be completed so far”. (SY Fasha, Walikota Jambi)

With Kampung Bantar, urban communities can easily discuss and consolidate with members of the community and the government, especially supported by increasing trust in the Kampung Bantar program itself. With this binding participation space, it is hoped that various actors in society can build opinions and convey massive criticism of the direction of urban development (Kickert et al., 1997).

Kampung Bantar activities which focus on volunteerism by emphasizing awareness to jointly "participate" in urban development, can be said to be part of citizen participation. According to P. Krina., Lalolo Loina that it is important to emphasize the element of willingness in participation. Participation is interpreted as the involvement of everyone to provide their views in every administration of government, including having the right to participate in carrying out changes in society. That means, the activities of the Kampung Bantar, which prioritizes the interests of volunteer-based development, are good enough to play a role in realizing Jambi's *smart city* (Kurniadi et al., 2009).

In social relations, the formation of a culture of gotong royong as a form of volunteerism for Jambi residents is not something that was created in a short time. They go through a very long internalization process. The formation of volunteerism cannot only be measured in the context of the involvement of residents in routine mutual cooperation activities on Sunday mornings, but even further than that. In the context of social capital, the existence of the yasinan tradition, the tradition of welcoming the month of Ramadan, and the tradition of kenduri have become norms that grow, are then maintained, and are strengthened by the community itself so that their existence stimulates the ongoing and strong social cohesiveness. This social cohesiveness is the basis of legitimacy for government institutions and is very important for realizing effective and efficient regional governance (International IDEA, 2002).

This is as stated by John Field that by building relationships between people, and keeping it going all the time, people are then able to work together to achieve various things that they cannot do alone (Field, 2010). In addition, through a series of networks, the formation of similar values with other members. To the extent that the network becomes a resource, it can be viewed as social capital.

In reviewing the explanation above, it means that we can say that the increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from year to year in each sub-district is one of the influences of the successful use of the principle of community volunteerism. Indirectly, the institutionalization of Kampung Bantar has succeeded in forming community volunteerism to be able to join in urban development. Using Kampung Bantar in developing cities to become

smart cities has proven to be more effective. Especially in Kampung Bantar there are many "features" that make the issue of urban development more varied. So it is not uncommon for the number of Kampung Bantar to continue to increase while volunteerism continues to be fostered and maintained together in the community.

The formation of volunteerism carried out by the city government was also seen in building awareness of government officials such as sub-district heads, village heads and RT heads. In this case it can be interpreted that one indicator of the city government's success in utilizing volunteerism and citizen participation in building Jambi as a smart city is the addition of Kampung Bantar each year. From not knowing, to knowing to being involved in volunteering for the Kampung Bantar movement.

With this awareness, the community should realize that every step it takes and its sustainability determines the success or failure of a *smart city* in Jambi. Kampung Bantar is a *smart city* support tool that aims to improve urban development. Therefore, the government is demanded to be able to intervene at any time in order to bind the basic principles and foundations of Kampung Bantar in the development of the city which is centered on the volunteerism of the residents. Models of government involvement, for example: dissemination of public information, providing consultation mechanisms in Kampung Bantar activities, encouraging independent community initiatives to participatory monitoring.

In order for the development of Kampung Bantar to run well as one of the supports for *the smart city* of Jambi as intended, what is no less important in this case is the need for protection against the Kampung Bantar movement. The protection in question is to provide safeguards and continuity of Kampung Bantar activities, for example against misuse of *reward funds* given to Kampung Bantar achievers. This is necessary so that the presence of the Kampung Bantar program does not create conflict in the community.

As an informal actor who also gets legitimacy from the community, such as; Traditional leaders, religious leaders and youth leaders can be an alternative for the Jambi's government to participate in protecting the social relations that are formed in the community of Kampung Bantar. In addition, with the development approach of Kampung Bantar as one of the supports for *smart cities*, what is equally important is that the volunteer movement must be able to enter the dimensions of each generation. This means that the volunteer movement of Kampung Bantar must build good character and regeneration. This process is necessary because the Kampung Bantar movement must reflect volunteerism as a whole, not only from the older generation but also from the younger ones. In other words, this is intended so that in the short term Kampung Bantar can foster public participation as a whole, while in the long term it aims to ensure that the development of Jambi is in the hands of the volunteers of the community.

This volunteer system must be nurtured and maintained because the existence of this system clearly tends to provide positive benefits for the government as stated by Thoma, John Clayton that voluntary public participation will make a very large contribution to the realization of good governance. According to him, the various experiences that exist show at least some advantages that can be obtained, namely: First, there is a good communication channel. Second, come up with creative ideas and minimize citizen criticism. Third, the creation of responsive and contextual policies. Fourth, effective and efficient policy implementation. Fifth, it can strengthen social capital (Kurniadi et al., 2009)

New Innovation for Sustainability Solutions for Kampung Bantar

Making the community as a subject in development is something that needs to be done. Development that places the community as the subject will result in development that is in accordance with the needs of the community. This is reflected in the Kampung Bantar program in Jambi. Even though currently the Kampung Bantar program has brought several

changes to development in Jambi. However, optimization efforts continue to be made, in order to maximize the impact resulting from the implementation of the Kampung Bantar program. In line with this, Bantar Village has led Jambi to achieve various awards. One of the prestigious awards received was the *smart city award* at the national level for the *smart living category*. This achievement is of course inseparable from the good collaboration between the government and the community in realizing Kampung Bantar so far.

In addition to the various achievements that have been achieved, the Kampung Bantar program is essentially inseparable from various problems. In its implementation, the Kampung Bantar program still leaves problems. The problem of the sustainability of the Kampung Bantar program is a discourse that needs to be discussed more deeply. Kampung Bantar is actually a label for an RT that has met the criteria for a Kampung Bantar, namely clean, safe and smart. In the process, every RT participating in the Kampung Bantar program will pass a series of assessments. To meet these criteria, there needs to be collaboration between community participation and the RT to create an environment with the bantar concept. Therefore, in this case the community's voluntary capital to participate in the Kampung Bantar program is one of the keys to the success of the program. In this regard, the problem with the implementation of the Kampung Bantar program that still occurs is that many RTs have already participated in the Kampung Bantar program, but after an assessment is carried out they no longer apply the bantar concept. This of course can affect the sustainability of Kampung Bantar, so that it will also have implications for reducing the benefits received by the community.

The bantar concept did not continue after the assessment process in several RTs, due to the waning of community participation that had been formed. According to Ndraha, community participation can be driven through social organizations and institutions that are able to mobilize and channel community aspirations (Mayusa, 2018). Therefore, to encourage community participation that has been formed so that it continues to grow, the role of the leader is very important. According to Hadari, leadership can be seen from two contexts: "structural and non-structural". In the structural context, leadership is defined as the process of providing motivation so that people who are led carry out activities and work in accordance with predetermined programs. Whereas in a non-structural context, leadership can be understood as a process of influencing thoughts, feelings, behavior, and mobilizing all facilities to achieve goals that have been set together. (Badru & Novianty, 2017). Therefore, the role of the leader becomes one of the other contributions that supports the sustainability of Kampung Bantar, in order to maintain the capital of community participation that has been formed.

In overcoming the problem of the sustainability of Kampung Bantar, it has led to the creation of various new innovations. This is what the Jambi City Government seems to have done. In overcoming the problem of the sustainability of Bantar Village, the efforts made by the Jambi City Government are to bring up a new innovation called "Kampung Bantar Kencana". Kampung Bantar Kencana is a new innovation offered to ensure the sustainability of the Kampung Bantar program for RTs that have been designated as Bantar Villages.

"RTs that are not yet in Kampung Bantar can adopt other RTs that have already done Kampung Bantar. Meanwhile, Kampung Bantar, which was previously established, can be maintained and improved so that it can reach Kampung Bantar Kencana. (SY Fasha, Mayor of Jambi)

It can be understood that the Kampung Bantar Kencana innovation is a complement to the existing program. In terms of concept, Kampung Bantar Kencana has a linear program concept with Kampung Bantar. The difference is that Kampung Bantar can be attended by all RTs in Jambi City, while Kampung Bantar Kencana is only attended by a few RTs. The presence of Kampung Bantar Kencana innovations can provide more motivation to RTs who have not yet joined Kampung Bantar to want to join Kampung Bantar, so that their RT environment is not left behind by other RTs. As for RTs that have participated in Kampung

Bantar, this innovation can guarantee the sustainability of the bantar concept that has been implemented.

Besides that, another optimization that will be carried out is by strengthening the safe dimension of the Kampung Bantar Kencana. This was done by adding to the assessment requirements, namely that the RTs participating in the Kampung Bantar Kencana had to prepare a *Restorative Justice house*. *Restorative Justice* is an approach that seeks to reduce crime by holding meetings between victims and accused persons, and sometimes involving representatives of society in general.

"Later there will be other locations that provide *Restorative Justice houses*. This will be a requirement for Bantar Kencana village, they must prepare RJ's house." (SY Fasha, Mayor of Jambi)

Adding requirements to the safe dimension of bantar villages can also encourage the involvement of informal institutions or in this case traditional institutions. This provides something new in the implementation of Kampung Bantar. The new innovations that have emerged are none other than to support the sustainability of Kampung Bantar and of course to strengthen the dimensions of Bantar Village itself, namely Clean, Safe and Smart. However, it should be noted that the new innovations implemented are not just an incrementalist policy. The point is that policies are more focused on improving previous policies and not touching on fundamental changes. Because if you look at the concept, the problems that might arise from the Kampung Bantar Kencana innovation will still stem from the inequality of community participation that every RT in Jambi.

Kampung Bantar: Realizing Jambi as a City Without Public Problems

The increasing number of residents in urban areas is directly proportional to the demand for the availability of public services. In line with this, the rapid development of technology has led to increasingly complex service needs needed by Jambi residents. Matter thus having implications for increasing the demand for the number of services in the security, cleaning and education sectors. These three sectors are important issues for city residents who receive attention as a serious problem. In this case, good governance is the right solution in overcoming these public problems.

Meanwhile, good governance is one that can design a good regional development system that is in favor of the welfare of the community (Paskarina et al., 2015) . Through the development of settlement-based *smart cities*, Kampung Bantar becomes an instrument of mutual symbiosis between residents and the government. Through Kampung Bantar, the local government can provide a stimulus for alternative social security and security guarantees for the community. The community benefits directly or indirectly from the running of the Kampung Bantar program. The strengthening of the Bantar village program in turn encouraged the community to create an independent security system, social system and hygiene system in their respective areas. The elements that have been achieved can further be seen as one of the markers of the existence of prosperity that can solve the public problems that have been faced by urban communities.

The tendency of Kampung Bantar to be able to solve public problems in a nutshell can be observed through the human development index data in Jambi in the following table.

Table 4. Jambi's Human Development Index since the Kampung Bantar Program was Implemented

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Human Development Index	75,58	76,14	76,74	77,41	78,26	78,37	79,12

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Jambi Province 2022

In the context of political momentum, the question that arises regarding the Kampung Bantar program, is it true that Kampung Bantar is only the "lipstick" of regional heads? Or can it be present as an alternative for the welfare of city residents? It is in this session that we must try to get out of the general assumption about local government programs in realizing *smart cities*. The understanding of Kampung Bantar must be linked directly to the Jambi city government's efforts to make Jambi a smart city. Considering that every product produced by Kampung Bantar, starting from activating security posts as a city security node, a family medicinal plant garden as a support for residents' health, to a RT reading garden will result in the realization of the dimensions of a *Smart city*, which is an indicator of (Giffinger et al., 2007) as an assessment process for cities that apply the *smart city concept*, such as; *smart people*, *smart living* and *smart environment*.

In this position, infrastructure development and human resource development are solutions that are realized by the Jambi City Government in achieving community welfare. One of the ways of this development is through Kampung Bantar which can organize and provide the needs of the community to adequate and affordable security facilities. In fact, due to various factors, urban communities have not yet received maximum rights in security, cleaning, education, and good government services.

The Jambi City Government is very aware that the needs of the community in these dimensions are important, where basically the community cannot access them easily due to financial aspects. The implementation of the Kampung Bantar program based on a government initiative which is then managed voluntarily by the community is a concrete action in overcoming this limited access. Moreover, this RT settlement-based program will be more accessible remotely. In fact, it can be said that the role of Kampung Bantar in Jambi is quite significant in encouraging the emergence of regional superior products through constructive collaborations from various elements. Data in the field indicates that the role played by Kampung Bantar can be said to have characterized the representation of participation and welfare. Welfare in question is welfare that is more than just an economic matter, but matters that cover basic life; such as happiness, comfort, security and so on (Sen, 1999).

How can this be explained? The democratic management of welfare as reflected in the Kampung Bantar program is in line with the definition of instrumentalism by Harriss, et al (2005), namely the fulfillment of the values of participation, accountability and transparency.

Moreover, the existence of Kampung Bantar has become a kind of lighter and able to strengthen the awareness, empowerment and resilience of the people of Jambi City. This is supported by interview data such as issues regarding the quality of cleanliness, education and security in the area. That is, this quality issue becomes important and strategic because it is complex and multidimensional in nature, in fact it greatly influences the daily life of all urban communities in Jambi. This is what stimulates the emergence of a shared awareness to grow Kampung Bantar as a means of creating shared prosperity.

In line with this, the intensity of the discourse on certain issues faced by city residents has filled the spaces available in the Kampung Bantar concept. Where various actors (residents, village heads, RT, sub-district heads and community empowerment services) are directly involved and interact to provide views and opinions on the management of Kampung Bantar. Based on Habermas's concept of public space, Kampung Bantar can describe a public space arena in where there is debate, exchange of information, and opinions among citizens who exercise their rights in solving public problems together (Habermas, 1989).

CONCLUSION

Smart city in Jambi is filled with pro-development actors who have a strong commitment to encourage the integration of technological, social and economic aspects simultaneously. In the midst of the dominant change in the function of residential land to land that has general functions carried out by big cities in Indonesia with the aim of

generating economic value for both groups and individuals. Different things are shown by Jambi, through Kampung Bantar, is a representative of the unique and unpretentious character of the community through the development of villages that are built traditionally and outside of academic traditions and utilize local materials. With this in mind, the urban village or what is known in Jambi as the Kampung Bantar which already has this intelligence needs to be maintained and adapted according to the development of the city.

Through the development of the Kampung Bantar policy, it can be said that the Jambi City Government has succeeded in supporting environmentally sound investments such as renewable waste management which aims to overcome the city's waste problem. On the other hand, the Jambi City Government can also implement a community-based security system with all the local wisdom values contained therein. This Kampung Bantar development policy has been proven to be able to encourage public participation in all series of urban development activities.

However, that does not mean that Kampung Bantar does not have gaps in problems. Referring to the results of the research and discussion that have been described, there are several things that can be used as recommendations for the Jambi city government to follow up in the future. First, the development of settlement-based *smart cities* in Jambi, in the future will not only focus on the 3 dimensions of clean, safe and smart, but will instead be directed at encouraging the other 3 dominant dimensions namely *economy*, *governance* and *mobility* to be implemented in every existing Kampung Bantar. Second, the need to strengthen network-based action strategies and collaborative partnerships between various actors to fill the gaps in limited community self-sufficiency. Third, Kampung Bantar, which is representative for solving the problems of urban residents, can only be formed if the implementing actors of Kampung Bantar have full awareness and commitment. Therefore, the principles of leadership, innovation and citizen participation must be expanded so that they can reach all layers of the RT group, sub-districts to sub-districts. Fourth, communication between and across actors needs to be maintained properly not only in the context of implementing existing programs in Kampung Bantar, but also utilizing other informal interaction spaces. This is so that the quality of citizen participation and collaboration between actors continues to increase and can create an empowered and sustainable bantar village. Fifth, Kampung Bantar needs to be encouraged as an instrument of innovation in the development of urban tourism. So, in the future the value of economic independence in each Kampung Bantar can also be realized optimally.

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