DEVELOPMENT POLICY KAMPUNG BANTAR IN REALIZING SMART CITY IN JAMBI CITY, INDONESIA

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Abstract

This paper discusses the emergence of smart city as a new direction for city development. Today, smart cities are increasingly popular among local governments in Indonesia, including the Jambi City government. This paper intends to describe the policy of the Jambi city government in realizing smart city with a focus on the utilization of RT-based urban villages (Kampung Bantar) and their meaning for the welfare of urban residents. To explain this case, qualitative research methods are used. This approach was chosen because this research is related to the complexity of the understanding of the local government regarding smart city. This research requires secondary data in the form of official government documents such as several regional regulations, mayor decisions and regulations, as well as various documents related to the city development policy towards smart city. Primary data is also used in the form of interviews with informants obtained through in-depth interviews. This article will answer the general question: how is the smart city in Jambi city implemented? Specifically, it will answer: how is the role of the village in realizing smart city and giving meaning to the welfare of urban residents. The findings show that the success of the Jambi City government in implementing smart city is a strong commitment from the local government by initiating innovations in utilizing RT-based settlements to face the city development towards smart city.

Keywords: Kampung Bantar, Smart City and Welfare

Introduction

Urban problems are increasingly complex, can not be solved in the usual way, but methods that are totally different from the previous one are needed, one of which is the application of smart city. Smart city is increasingly popular among local governments in Indonesia. This phenomenon is related to the increasing understanding of the importance of smart cities in urban development. The success of smart city implementation is influenced by geographical conditions, changes in demographics and understanding of the city community on the importance of smart city in the development.

Jambi City is one of the big cities on the Sumatera island with the development of the city towards smart city. One of the things that dominated the development of a city was settlements. Today, settling disparities are often found due to misperceptions about informal settlements. Meanwhile, the urban village (Kampung Bantar)[1] is a distinctive feature of the city of Jambi to be maintained by utilizing the development conditions of the city which is currently quite rapid towards smart city.

There are two general approaches in smart city, namely: (1) Smart City is part of developing and managing cities by utilizing information and communication technology (ICT) to know (sensing), understanding (understanding) and controlling (controlling) various existing resources in the city more effectively and efficiently to maximize service to its citizens and support sustainable development (Supangkat & et al., 2015). (2) A city that connects physical infrastructure, information technology infrastructure, social infrastructure, and business infrastructure to collectively utilize city intelligence (Harrison, et al., 2010). Bandung, for example, under the leadership of Mayor Ridwan Kamil, Bandung City looks very serious about bringing smart city and focus on IT (Bisnis Tempo, 6/10/2017)

The choice to prioritize smart technology-based cities can be seen as a static way of managing city development. This perspective places urban development only as a matter of digital use, and ignores socio-

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[1]Kampung Bantar is an Acronym of the Kampung Bersih (clean), Aman (safe) and Pintar (smart)

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economic aspects. This method merely leads to a strategy of adjusting to the conditions of technological progress, not with a more humanist approach. Development of cities are more focus on digital-oriented and tend to ignore human development and settlements of this kind will certainly be a new problem, because development does not grow together and is in accordance with the needs of the people. In the past, we have often heard about the development of a region unilaterally by the government, without involving the public who have interests (Rosyadi, 2010: 2).

According to these conditions the Jambi City government is highly demanded in realizing smart city in its city. Innovation is then a form of capability that must be owned by the local government in facing the progress of the city as happened in Jambi City. Including how to involve the community in the development process through the Kampung Bantar policy. Meanwhile, since 2014 the Kampung Bantar program has been initiated, this program is present as a solution to the limited funds for the construction of utilities and infrastructure, which are almost faced by all local governments in Indonesia (Koran Sindo, 08/30/2018).

When discussing about innovations in the administration of regional governments in the current era of autonomy, there is important to be explored is systemic change, not merely the product of innovation. It means the things that need to be studied carefully are not only whether the regional head can offer innovative programs such as the previously mentioned Bantar Village, but also more importantly in the innovation process, which involves the acceptance of change as a consequence of the development innovation, both of them by the community and government apparatus.

Accordingly, in simple terms the implementation practice of Kampung Bantar actually has acceleration, if the leader from the Camat level to the RT be able to carry out his role as an example or be an inspiration to the community to take part in better city development. Kampung Bantar as the flagship program of the city of Jambi later became a manifestation of a change in the direction of city development. In its changes, the community is present in providing applicative implications and encouragement in a more quality development.

The settlement-based smart city approach referred to in the Kampung Bantar program can be a solution to the various challenges and negative impacts of implementing conventional development. The implementation of Kampung Bantar is appropriately believed to be able to meet the needs of urban communities today. In the context of national development, the expected goals of the development of Kampung Bantar are in line with the pillars. The concept of smart cities is a big issue in big cities around the world, which encourages active roles and community participation in urban management using a citizen centric approach. So, there is a more dynamic and close interaction between citizens and service providers, in this case the local government. This two-way interaction will continue to develop and process. After that later the city will be a comfortable place to live and be strong in responding to new changes and challenges more quickly (PSPPR UGM, 2016). It means, the role of the community in the management of Kampung Bantar becomes crucial in maximizing the implementation of the smart city.

Through the development of the Kampung Bantar policy, the Government of Jambi City has succeeded in supporting environmentally sound investments such as renewable waste management which aims to address the problem of municipal waste. On the other hand, the Jambi City government can also implement a community-based security system with all the values of local wisdom contained in it. The development policy of Kampung Bantar can also encourage public participation in funding for investment in creative economy in each region where he lives. Therefore, there needs to be a harmonious synergy between the government and the community in supporting the development of smart cities in Jambi City

According to the problems, this study aims to see the extent of the strategy and development policies of Kampung Bantar in Jambi City in realizing the smart city concept. In addition, it also explores the potential of Kampung Bantar in applying the concepts of Smart Environment, Smart Living, and Smart People. In short, this research contributes to the understanding of the direction of settlement-based city development and its meaning for future participation and welfare of the people of Jambi.

Literature Review

City becomes something which attract many researchers. It is not about dinamic change very fast nevertheless it has many predictions based on research result that almost 50% world's population will live in

urban areas. (Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, 2015; Bakıcı, et.al., 2013; Chourabi, et.al., 2012).

As result of this situation urban areas are facing such enormous and complex challenges about facilities which is provided to citizen. Basic necessities such as health, education, public transportation, with the result that makes citizen safe, comfort, happiness to live and all of these things must be given by city organizer. Neirottia, et.al., (2014).

For the simple reason that the sooner advances in technology is, the more popular the development concept to organize cities in the world. The concept of smart city first appeared in 1990 as the use of internet worldwide. In pursuance of Allwinkle & Cruickshank (2007), it will make easier to government hand over information to people. In spite of the fact that the first time it was very limited to one-way services, but it will become the pioneer for emergence of the concept of smart city. Then, in 2000 the midst of the development of massive information technology which makes two-way communication is possbile, government is able to take advantage of the development to all interaction between government and citizens are able to acces easily wherever they are. Obviously, it will usefull and easy to get information in government office.

We need to understand that the concept of smart city is not only put the technology as the only one supporting factor. According to Nam dan Pardo (2011) there are two facors which the most important to consider for developing the concept of smart city namely institutional and human resource factors. lately, it widely used in the arrangement of world cities including in Indonesia. Bantar Village in the city of Jambi is the one form of this concept.

It is from two point of views which is influenced developing concept of smart city, according to Yang (2012) smart city is urban city areas which created suistanable economic development and good quality of life by increasing 6 main points (governance, economy, living, environment, human resource, and transportation) which can be done with powerful technological infrastructure, information and technology. Then according to Grifinger (2017) A city well performing in a forward-looking way in these six characteristics (economy, people, governance, mobility, environment, and living) built on the smart" combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens and pursuant to Harrison (Chourabi, 2012) smart city is A city "connecting the physical infrastructure, the IT infrastructure, the social infrastructure, and the business infrastructure to leverage the collective intelligence of the city".

Despite the fact that various understanding about smart city, there is only one the same conclusion as many explanation about smart city is achievement of sustainable city development. Suistainable means that physical infrastructure, information and technology (IT), economic infrastructure in urban areas can be integrated.

Methodology

The research method is basically a scientific way to get information with academic goals and benefits. In deciphering the smart city development policy in Jambi City, the method applied in this study uses qualitative research, which to understand what is experienced by the subject of this research is to describe the results in the field. Whereas the main object is humans or everything that is influenced by humans (Indranata, 2008: 4). This approach was chosen because this research is related to the complexity of the understanding of the local government regarding smart city. Qualitative is considered appropriate in helping the writer analyze the problems that occur. The collection method carried out in this study was in-depth interviews and FGDs involving several OPDs in the city government which were directly related to the development of smart cities in Jambi City. This research requires secondary data in the form of official government documents such as several regional regulations, mayor decisions and regulations, as well as various documents related to the city-based smart city development policy. Primary data is also used in the form of interviews with informants obtained through in-depth interviews. To analyze secondary and primary data as mentioned above, researchers used two methods namely triangulation and interpretative. The analysis is carried out in a macro and micro context by exploring the objectives and policy directions of the Jambi City government in developing smart cities.

In this paper, the purpose of the discussion and research results is the articulation of the strategic steps of the Jambi city government in developing Jambi city as a smart city. The view from this sub-chapter is that

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this paper will be directed at several models of government programs that support smart city can be realized in Jambi City.

Results and Discussion

The Kampung Bantar Program (Clean, Safe and Smart) is an initiative program of the Jambi City Government aimed at accelerating the acceleration of development. This program is expected to reduce development inequality between regions, improve the quality of welfare and improve the quality of the economy of the community, especially in the location of the Kampung Bantar RT-bassed.

Based on the Mayor Regulation Number 47 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Clean, Safe and Smart Village Arrangement, it is stated that the Kampung Bantar program's objective is to make the neighborhood the smallest neighborhood in the RT in a clean and healthy environment, then provide sanitation facilities and infrastructure adequate, habitable and comfortable, safe and orderly settlements, a fairly (productive) level of socio-economic life of the community, and always maintaining the spirit of mutual cooperation, religious values, national solidarity, customs and norms law in the life of a community, based on a more moral, civilized and cultured.

In the context of this study Kampung Bantar has Clean, safe and Smart keywords. These 3 dimensions will be developed as the goal of developing smart cities in Jambi City based on RT. If further explained the village of Bantar can be achieved through the principle of community participation.

The concept of smart city in the city of Jambi can be described in the pattern below:

Picture.1. Scheme Smart City in Jambi City

Source: Processed by author

That is, at the level of implementation, the smart city of Jambi city can be achieved if the indicators in the Kampung Bantar program are fulfilled. clean, has several main achievements, namely: First, having residential facilities and infrastructure and healthy and well-organized housing. Second, have adequate environmental facilities and infrastructure. Third, it has a level of participation and community awareness in maintaining environmental cleanliness. Fourth, has 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, has the spirit and spirit of mutual cooperation, as well as the values of social solidarity in the life of the community, 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 free from prostitution and immorality. Fourth, an environment free from domestic violence, household divorce, discrimination and exploitation of children. Fifth, the environment in which the community continues to maintain the spirit of deliberation to reach consensus in completing community activities, especially in the fields of government, development, community, security and order. Sixth, having a high level of political and legal awareness. Seventh, the environment that is always guarding and upholding the values of customs, national culture and legal norms in the community.

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And the last one is smart with 6 main indicators, namely: First, having a community economic empowerment institution. Second, having educational institutions and groups in improving human resources. Third, having a group of social, community, youth and religious organizations. Fourth, the environment is free from illiteracy and drop out rates. Fifth, an environment free of unemployment. Sixth, an environment that is free from the death rates of pregnant women and toddlers. Sixth, the environment is able to explore managing the potential of human resources in improving the social and economic welfare of the community.

With the variety of achievements that want to be produced by Kampung Bantar, the writer wanted to do a mapping related to the implementation of Kampung Bantar in realizing the Jambi City Smart City by using the indicators found in Boyd Cohen Smart City Wheel. To find out the current status, the benchmark or benchmark that will be used to map this is the efforts made by the government and the people of Jambi City. With the results of this mapping, it is expected that the program position of Kampung Bantar in realizing the smart city of Jambi City, with all its potential, as well as the existing problems related to Kampung Bantar can be known. In the process of collecting data in Jambi City, three dimensions were found that met Boyd Cohen's Smart City Wheel requirements, namely as follows:

Table. 1. Mapping the Efforts of Jambi City in Meeting Smart City Indicators in Jambi City

Dimensions / Indicators	Effort
Environment Dimensions	
Air Quality	Protection of air quality through greening of villages; make family medicinal plants in every home garden, waste management without burning, use empty land for village parks.
Waste Management	Development of Waste Banks starting from the RT level to the kelurahan that are managed independently by the community.
People Dimensions	
Read Corner	Utilization of security posts during the day for children's reading rooms.
School Index	Establish an informal educational institution such as the Qur'an Reading Park, Tahfidz house to a joint learning forum.
Living Dimensions	
City Security System	Development of a village security system with community self-help, through a scheme of squatting.
Health Access	Utilization of family medicinal plants for residents in need. Carry out elderly gymnastics on weekends

Resource: Research Smart City in Jambi City (2019)

From the results of the mapping above, it can be seen that Kampung Bantar's position has the advantage of implementing smart environments, smart living and smart people. 3 other dimensions; Smart economy, smart mobility and smart governemnt then need to be considered specifically because if these 3 dimensions can also be applied with RT-based settlements, the smart city in Jambi City will be more easily realized.

This possibility is even greater when in some districts the government confirms the increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from year to year. In the District of Paal Merah for example:

Table 2. Data on the Number of Kampung Bantar in the District of Paal Merah, Jambi City

Kelurahan Name	Total RT	Total Kampung Bantar in 2016	Total Kampung Bantar in 2017	Total Kampung Bantar in 2018
Lingkar Selatan	58	3	4	5
Paal Merah	38	3	0	2
Talang Bakung	46	1	2	4
Eka Jaya	57	2	4	6
Payo Selincah	37	3	3	3

Source: Paal Merah District

The increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from 2016 which was only 12 then to 45 in Paal Merah Subdistrict was the main capital to strengthen the implementation of smart city in Jambi City. The table above shows that the people of Jambi city are aware of the importance of Kampung Bantar as a strategy in realizing prosperity in Jambi City.

Volunteering in Kampung Bantar
The Jambi City Government has realized the importance of organizing smart city-based city development. The commitment of the Jambi City Government has been demonstrated through the Kampung Bantar's program, in the form of implementing the smart city concept described in the previous section, namely, Clean, Safe and Smart Villages. Through Kampung Bantar, the community has a very open opportunity to be involved in development as a space to develop their activities in community empowerment. The community as the supervisor of the running of the government made Kampung Bantar an interaction space for synergy with the government. Kampung Bantar is not look like just a "lipstick" program of the ruling regional heads, but as a tool to respond to problems that exist in the community and seek community support and conduct activity as directly and reality.

> The city of Jambi from the beginning had a problem with the lack of funds for development, but the city of Jambi had a community that loved its area, who wanted to participate in supporting the limited funds with mutual cooperation. At that time the presence of the Kampung Bantar innovation as a development solution that cannot be completed so far. (SY Fasha, Mayor of Jambi)

With the existence of Kampung Bantar, urban communities can easily discuss and consolidate with fellow community members to the government, especially supported by the increasing trust in the Kampung Bantar program. With the existence of a binding participation space, it is expected that the community can develop opinions and express criticism of the direction of city development.

The activity of Kampung Bantar which is centered on volunteerism by emphasizing the awareness to jointly "participate" in urban development, this can already be said to be part of citizen participation. P.Krina., Lalolo Loina (2003) in Kurniadi, Dkk. (2009: 18) say the importance of emphasizing the element of willingness in participation. Participation is understood as the principle that everyone has the right to be involved in making decisions in every government administration, including having the right to participate in carrying out changes in society. That means, Kampung Bantar activities that prioritize the interests of volunteer-based development are good enough to play a role in realizing Jambi smart city.

In reviewing the explanation above, we can say that the increase in the number of Kampung Bantar from over the year in each Kelurahan is one of the effects of the successful use of the principle of volunteerism in the community. Indirectly, the institutionalization of Bantar Village has succeeded in forming community volunteerism to be able to join in the development of the city. This is also supported by Novi's informant's opinion. He said that using Kampung Bantar in city development to become a smart city was more effective, in Kampung Bantar there were many "features" that could make the issue of urban development more attractive. Therefore, it is not surprising that the number of Kampung Bantar is increasing when volunteerism continues to be fostered and maintained together in the community.

> We RT residents feel encouraged by the existence of Bantar Village. This way we want our village to be better than other villages. It has become a healthy competition for every RT that wants to be designated as Kampung Bantar. Moreover, the Sub-District Head and the Head of the Village are more often visiting our village after our village was designated as Kampung Bantar. It makes the spirit of success and safeguarding the Kampung Bantar grow by itself. (Novi, Citizen RT 41)

This point of view then helped to encourage volunteerism in the city of Jambi. In this context, the majority of informants said that they were first involved in the Kampung Bantar program after learning that the City government was contending every proposed Kampung Bantar. They consider that this method is very effective in forming citizen volunteerism through the prestige of fair competition in every RT. The formation of volunteerism carried out by the City government was also seen in building awareness of government apparatus such as sub-district heads, village heads and RT heads. The increasing number of Kampung Bantar that appear every year can be an indicator of the success of the City government in utilizing

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volunteerism and citizen participation in building Jambi city as a smart city. From not knowing, he became aware of being involved in the voluntary movement of the Kampung Bantar movement.

With that awareness, the community should realize that every move and sustainability determines the success or failure of the smart city in Jambi City. Kampung Bantar is a smart city support tool that aims to improve city development. In this case, the government needs to be able to intervene at any time to bind the basic principles and joints of the Kampung Bantar in the development of the city which is centered on volunteerism of the residents. The model of government involvement, for example: disseminating 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 supporting cities of Jambi as intended, then what is important in this case is the protection of the Kampung Bantar movement. The protection in question is to provide security and sustainability of Kampung Bantar activities, for example the misuse of reward funds given to Kampung Bantar with high achievements. In terms of the protection of Kampung Bantar from the abuse, it means that the presence of the Kampung Bantar program does not create conflict in the community. Given the circumstances that have an effect on the change in Kampung Bantar to Kampung Bantar is something that might arise if the conflict occurred. This conclusion is reinforced by the following opinion:

> For me, Kampung Bantar is a good program from the city government in fostering community participation. All build on volunteerism and self-help from community members. However, there are many challenges for the future. Many Kampung Bantar are a village for a while. Conflicts often arise after the determination of the winner of the Kampung Bantar. The lack of transparency in managing the awards given can arouse people's suspicion and the growth of the seeds of conflict. So that there are some Kampung Bantar that were initially very prominent then disappeared without a trace. (Ahyat, Chairperson RT 41)

In addition, with the development approach of Kampung Bantar as one of the smart city supports, the other important thing is that the voluntary movement must be able to enter the dimensions of each generation. That is, the Kampung Bantar voluntary movement 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 young. In other words, this is intended so that in the short term Kampung Bantar can develop public participation as a whole, while in the long term it aims to ensure that the development of the city of Jambi is in the hands of the volunteerism of its people.

This voluntary system needs to 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 (1995) in Kurniadi (2009: 22) that voluntary public participation will contribute greatly to the realization of governance. well. According to him, various experiences show that there are at least some advantages that can be obtained, namely: First, there is a good communication channel. Second, bring up creative ideas and minimize citizen criticism. Third, the birth of responsive and contextual policies. Fourth, effective and efficient policy implementation. Fifth, can strengthen social capital.

Understanding Kampung Bantar from Smart City Perspective

The Kampung Bantar Program was created because of the limited budget of the Jambi City Government in accelerating development. From this program which was initiated in 2014, the Jambi City government intervened in policy. The intervention is carried out in the form of; socialization, establishment of local institutions, capacity building of institutions, implementation of village surveys, preparation of activity plans, implementation of infrastructure development, provision of rewards, and establishment of Kampung Bantar classification from one RT to Kampung Bantar Kencana, consisting of several RTs.

The core development of the Kampung Bantar program is the equitable distribution of urban development that involves direct community self-reliance with the intention that a strong sense of ownership of development results will grow by itself. To accelerate the transformation process of people's understanding of the substance of the Kampung Bantar program in realizing the Smart City, in its implementation, the Jambi city government provided a companion team to the Kampung Bantar which was coordinated directly by the Jambi City Community Empowerment Agency. The number of community assistants is as many as one person for each village. The existence of community assistants is a supporting

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factor or precondition to be able to encourage the community development process in planning the direction of the development of Kampung Bantar. The companion team is a volunteer who works on the basis of volunteerism of highly motivated communities to help develop city government programs. In addition, assistants also have the potential to be trusted by the community and understand the social characteristics of the local culture and are able to voice the real aspirations of the community. As explained by the informant to the researcher, namely:

> I as RT do not have a deep understanding of the Kampung Bantar program. The Kampung Bantar program in this RT was not only for the cooperation and mutual cooperation of the residents, but also because of assistance from the assistance team of Kampung Bantar. The accompanying team presented here really understands what is the potential of our village, making it easy for residents to develop superior activities in Kampung Bantar. They know no time, sometimes on weekdays even at night. (Herman, Chairperson RT 41)

This phenomenon then invites us to note that the emergence of various awards at the national and international scale for the City of Jambi is a form of recognition produced by the Jambi City government policy in developing Kampung Bantar as an instrument to realize Jambi as a smart city. The meaning of Jambi as a smart city can be interpreted through the establishment of the Kampung Bantar and then has implications for the widespread management of RT-based cities with Clean, Safe and Smart insight. The smart city values offered by Kampung Bantar as well as the Clean, Safe City and Smart City residents are examples of the implementation of smart city praxis. The growth in the number of kamling posts, family medicinal plants, reading parks, mini waste banks to flower gardens in each RT area is a real manifestation. However, in practice, the head of the RT then became a figure that binds the layers of society to then unite in a development participation movement. This is actually very rare in the case of city development towards smart city where city residents are often known as apathetic classes on governance at the local level.

Some reflection points above, suggest that this is in line with what Widyaningsih (2013) stated that the application of the smart city concept in urban planning is to realize sustainable development by improving community services by integrating several elements in urban areas such as government, economy, quality of life , environment, human resources, and transportation.

If seen from the implications, Kampung Bantar is important to develop so that the city of Jambi smart city is able to compete with other cities in Indonesia. For example, the City of Yogyakarta, Bandung and Surabaya, which had already implemented the smart city concept. Considering this, the main thing that must be done to realize Smart City in Jambi City is ideally through Kampung Bantar, namely in the future the city government needs to apply the other 3 smart city dimensions into Kampung Bantar policy. The 3-dimensional function, such as smart governance, smart economy and smart mobility, is presented as a complement to the ongoing policies of Bantar Village in creating a smart city based on settlements.

Whereas, if this offer is placed in the context of an actor, then the 3-dimensional approach used to perfect the Kampung Bantar in realizing Jambi smart city, all three of them put forward the role of the government. With the provision of government services at the RT level based on excellent service, the development of a creative economy based on local wisdom to provide accessible modes of transportation and communication and internet networks is expected to improve the achievement of the Kampung Bantar program as a smart city support. However, it should be noted that the implementation of the three dimensions mentioned earlier, in addition to the role of the government, the presence of the private sector, academics and the media has become important so that future development is aligned and there is no conflict of interest in it.

In addition, the more detailed phases of each dimension in question are then needed, given that Kampung Bantar is a superior program which has been an important aspect for the Jambi City government in realizing smart cities in the region. One important argumentation base that explains this is that there have been implementation of wastewater management and solid waste activities, the existence of programs to improve environmental quality, adequate infrastructure, the existence of household-based economic activities, the creation of security and comfort, criteria for affordability of public facilities. , and the quality of life of the people increases in daily life. Giffinger et al. (2007) also emphasize that the definition of smart city is a city that improves the quality of people life.

Bridges for City Welfare: The Role of Kampung Bantar

Is it true that Bantar Village is only the "lipstick" of the regional head? Or can it be present as an alternative welfare for the citizens of the city? In this session we must try to figure it out of general expectations about the local government program in realizing smart city. To understanding of the Kampung Bantar must be directly linked to the efforts of the Jambi city government to realize Jambi as a smart city. Considering that every product produced by Kampung Bantar starting from the activation of the security post as a city security knot, family medicinal plants as a support for residents' health to the RT reading park will result in the realization of Smart City dimensions, an indicator of Griffinger (2007) cities that implement smart city concepts, such as; smart people, smart living and smart environment.

In this position, he explained, the Jambi City Government realized that the welfare of urban communities could only be overcome by developing infrastructure and developing human resources. One of these developments is taken through Kampung Bantar which can organize and provide community needs to adequate and affordable security facilities. In fact, urban society has been so far, because various factors have not maximally obtained rights in services of security, cleanliness, education, and good government services.

In the context of Kampung Bantar, the Jambi City Government is well aware that the needs of the community in these dimensions are important, where the general public cannot easily access because of financial factors. The implementation of the Kampung Batar program initiated by the government which was then managed voluntarily by the community was a concrete action in overcoming the limited access. Moreover, this RT-based residential program will be easier to access in distance. In fact, it can be said that the role of Kampung Bantar in Jambi city is quite significant in encouraging the emergence of regional superior products through constructive collaborations of 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.

How can this be explained? Democratic welfare management reflected in the Kampung Bantar program is in line with instrumentalist definitions by Harriss et al. (2005) in Paskarina et al (2015:7), namely the fulfillment of values of participation, accountability and transparency.

Moreover, the existence of Kampung Bantar has become a kind of lighter and stimulates growth and development, strengthening the awareness, empowerment and resilience of the people of Jambi city. This is supported by interview data, for example related to issues of quality of cleanliness, education and security of the region. That is, this quality issue becomes important and strategic because it is characterized by being complex and multidimensional, even very influential on the daily lives of all urban communities in Jambi. This is what stimulates the emergence of a shared awareness to grow Kampung Bantar as a means of joint welfare creation.

Conclusion

In general, major cities in Indonesia change the function of the dominant land, namely settlements to be used as public land functions that provide more economic value to groups and individuals. Seeing the trends that occur, urban villages are the target of a shift in the function of land to make room for this development. In contrast to the City of Jambi, we see the village of Bantar as a representative character of a unique and unpretentious community with village development that was built traditionally and outside the academic tradition and utilizing local materials. With this, urban villages or what are called in Jambi as Bantar villages that already have this intelligence need to be maintained by adapting to the development of the city. This includes strengthening the dimensions of economy, government and mobility in supporting smart city instruments that have been met by the City of Jambi.

According to the description and findings of the research results, as well as the explanation and reflection stated above, there are several recommendation points to be followed up by the Jambi city government in the future. First, the development of smart residential-based cities in Jambi City in the future will not only focus on three dimensions of clean, safe and smart, but also directed to encourage the other 3 dominant dimensions, namely economy, governance and mobility to be implemented in every existing Kampung Bantar. Second, the need for strengthening network-based action strategies and partnership cooperation between various actors to fill the gaps in limited community self-reliance.

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