

IDENTIFYING SUCCESSFUL PATHWAYS OF SMART GOVERNANCE CASE STUDY : MEDAN AND BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

There is a widespread belief that governance change is both desired and required for smart cities. One can wonder if this is always essential, and a small number of publications emphasize that making a city smarter requires finding more efficient ways to do basic government functions. In light of the disparities in smart city performance in Indonesia, it is vital to investigate what paths should be taken in order to establish smart cities, particularly how they are managed.

This study adopted a deductive qualitative approach with multiple case study research design since in-depth inquiry is required to answer the research issues. The qualitative research technique was chosen because it addresses the social, institutional, and environmental settings in which people's lives take place.

Governance conception and transformation in both cities are hugely different. Medan adopts a government of smart city conception as its smart city governance, incline mostly to promote smart city policy and programs without much change in its decision making process, administration and lack in the collaboration among stakeholders. Quite in contrast, Bandung smart city governance has transformed its approach towards collaborative works amongst stakeholders in the city.

The study contends that inclusive innovation in Bandung has the potential to drive a better smart governance development in Indonesia, arguing that the city must promote a bottom-up approach, public participation, and innovative competition, and be led by a mayor who approves and actively promotes smart city development. It is concluded that governance change is desirable and necessary for smart city development.

Keywords: smart governance pathways, input-output model, smart city

ABSTRACT

Ada kepercayaan luas bahwa perubahan tata kelola dalam smart governance diinginkan dan diperlukan untuk pengembangan smart city. Namun hanya sejumlah kecil bukti empiris yang memberikan informasi bahwa smart city membutuhkan cara yang lebih efisien untuk melakukan fungsi dasar pemerintahan. Mengingat perbedaan kinerja smart city di Indonesia, penting untuk menyelidiki langkah apa yang harus diambil untuk membangun smart city, terutama mengenai manajemen pengelolaannya.

Penelitian ini mengadopsi pendekatan kualitatif deduktif dengan desain penelitian multiple case study karena diperlukan penggalian mendalam untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian. Teknik penelitian kualitatif dipilih karena membahas latar sosial, kelembagaan, dan lingkungan di mana kehidupan masyarakat berlangsung.

Konsepsi dan transformasi smart governance di kedua kota yang diteliti sangat berbeda. Medan mengadopsi konsepsi *a government of smart city* sebagai konsep smart governance-nya, dimana implementasi smart governance-nya cenderung mempromosikan kebijakan dan program smart city tanpa adanya perubahan yang signifikan dalam proses pengambilan keputusan, administrasi dan kurangnya kolaborasi antar pemangku kepentingan. Sebaliknya, implementasi smart governance Bandung telah mengubah pendekatannya ke arah kerja kolaboratif antar pemangku kepentingan di kota.

Studi ini berpendapat bahwa inovasi inklusif di Bandung memiliki potensi untuk mendorong pengembangan smart city governance yang lebih baik di Indonesia, dengan alasan bahwa kota tersebut harus mempromosikan pendekatan bottom up, partisipasi publik, dan persaingan inovatif yang dipimpin oleh seorang wali kota yang menyetujui dan secara aktif mempromosikan pengembangan smart city. Disimpulkan bahwa perubahan tata kelola diinginkan dan diperlukan untuk pengembangan smart governance.

Kata kunci : smart governance pathways, input-output model, smart city