Conference Paper

Analysis Criteria and Indicator Estimation Smart City in South Tangerang City, Banten Province (An Analysis through Smart Economy)

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Abstract

This research describes indicator smart economy in South Tangerang City. This research purpose to give information for Mayor South Tangerang City how competitive her economic city is. The method is used by fishbone. In addition, because of qualitative research, during period research it will be possibly developing the problem of analysis. For Collecting Data, We take from literature study, publication from Central Bureau of Statistic South Tangerang City, Communication and Informatics Office, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprise Office, Industry and Trade Office, Regional Revenue Agency, Food Security Agriculture and Fishery Office, and Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency. The indicators for smart economy are innovation spirit, entrepreneurship, Image and trademarks, productivity, international embedded and flexibility of labour market. The results are that Indicators smart economy South Tangerang city describes that the residences in South Tangerang city are low innovation, high entrepreneur, growth productivity, low flexibility, local product which only krupuk jengkol is favourite food, and economic image and trademarks which have not large market, and companies that have issued stock are available. In South Tangerang City, it does not put productivity (Manpower Agency) and international embedded (Tourism Agency) as smart economy, but manpower agency is smart social and tourism agency is smart brand.

Keywords: Smart Economy, fishbone, innovation, Entrepreneurship, Internasional Embedded, Flexibility of Labour, and productivity.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

As a country that was initially successful in agriculture, Indonesia has moved into a New Advanced Industrial Country as well as a platform that has been laid. Indonesia's industrial progress is on the one hand still based on agriculture or agro-industry base, especially palm plantation, cocoa, rubber and marine industries, but further development is done by overseas so that the added value of commodity economy is enjoyed by the country having more advanced processing technology and business management which are mostly engaged in the downstream industry and the marketing of the final product.

To assess and analyze the economy statistical data are required. This data works for decision-making tools. The economy is divided into 3 sectors namely the premier, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The efforts of development in South Tangerang city aims to improve people's lives. Mature planning is needed so that the development can be optimized optimally and tailored to the vision and mission of South Tangerang city. To calculate the regional economic indicators is PDRB (Gross Regional Domestic Product).

Primary business field group consists of 1) Agricultural field, 2) Forestry and Fisheries, 3) Mining and Quarrying. Group of secondary business field consists of a) field of processing industry business; b) Electricity and Gas Procurement; c) Water Supply; d) Construction. Then tertiary business field group consists of a) field of business of Big Trade and Repair of Car and Motorcycle; b) Transportation and Warehousing; c) Provision of Accommodation and Drinking; d) Information and Communication; e) Financial Services; f) Real Estate; g) Company Services; h) Government Administration, i) Defense and Social Security Obligatory; j) Educational Services, Health Services and Social Activities and Other Services.

The economy in Tangsel city based on Figure 1 is 73.07% is tertiary, 26.62% is secondary, and 0.32% is the premier.

Tangsel City's economic structure is dominated by wholesalers and retailers, and car and motorcycle repairs are around 17.56% with nominal value of 8.977 trillion rupiah. The second contributor category is real estate of 16.21% or worth 8.302 trillion rupiah. The third contributor category is a construction of 15.02% or equal to 7.690 trillion rupiah

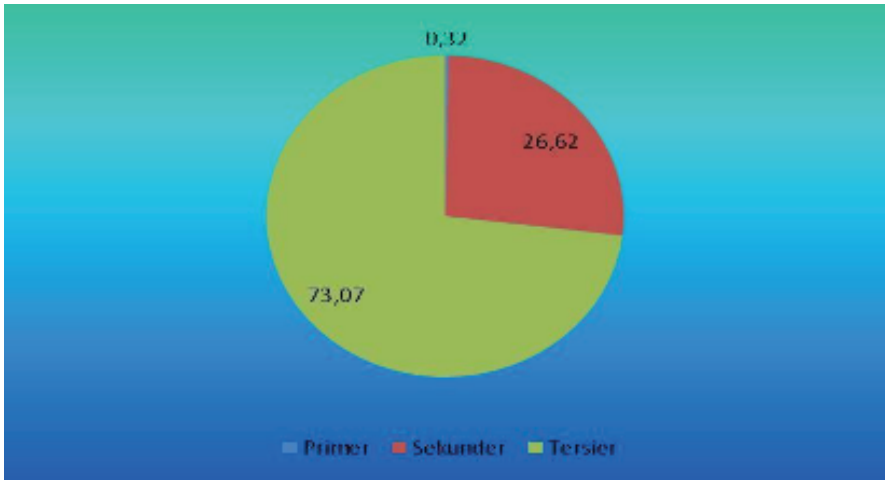

Figure 1: Contribution of GRDP by Business Sector in South Tangerang City (percent), 2014.

Table 1: The Role of GDP of South Tangerang City According to the Business Field (percent), 2010-2014.

	Business Field	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,34	0,33	0,30	0,29	0,32
B	Mining and Excavation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
C	Processing Industry	13,04	12,62	11,84	11,62	11,45
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,12
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04
F	Construction	12,28	12,54	13,55	14,39	15,01
G	Wholesalers and Retails; Car and Motorcycle Repair Shop	17,64	18,40	18,63	17,95	17,56
H	Transportation and Warehouse	2,52	2,62	2,70	2,91	3,07
I	Providing Accomodation and Eating and Drinking	3,09	3,08	3,14	3,32	3,36
J	Information and Communication	12,33	12,55	11,94	10,91	10,86
K	Financial Service and Insurance	1,21	1,20	1,22	1,22	1,21
L	Real Estate	17,04	16,52	16,46	16,65	16,21
M,N	Company Services, Government Administration, Defence and Warranties	3,01	3,03	3,12	3,28	3,42
O	Social Compulsory	1,12	1,20	1,21	1,20	1,25
P	Educational Services	8,11	7,90	8,19	8,73	8,96
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	4,96	4,73	4,58	4,35	4,05
R,S,T,U	Other Service	3,14	3,12	2,95	3,12	3,14
Gross Domestic Product		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

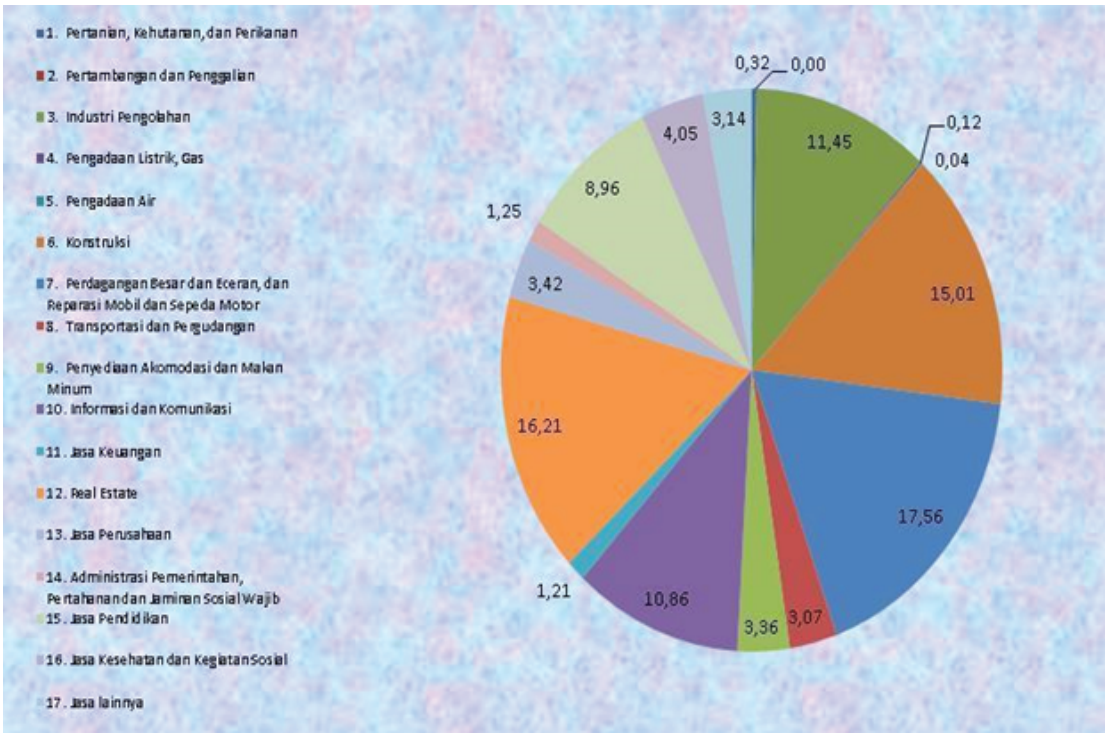

Figure 2: Structure of PDRB adhb Tangerang Selatan City, 2013.

Arising population is the one of set problems urban living. Others are land, economy, residence, litter, culture, governance administration, unemployment, quality of life, traffic, and hard competition. Furthermore, smart city can be one of solution for urban living question.

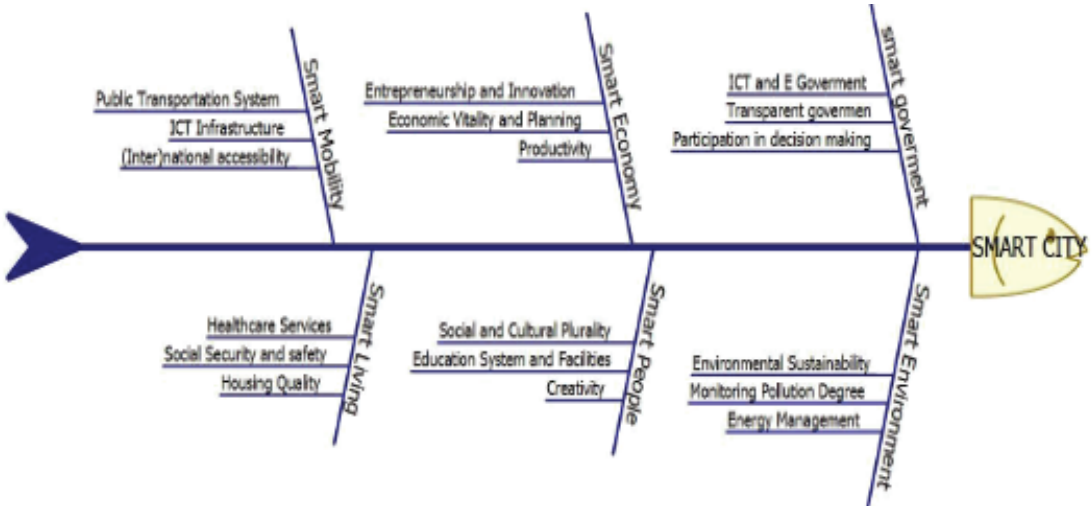

Figure 3: Ishikawa-Fishbone Smart City.

There are several indicators of smart city that are: 1) Smart Governance, 2) Smart Environment, 3) Smart Living, 4) Smart Mobility, 5) Smart Economy, and 6) Smart People. Those support city to become smart city.

In this paper, researcher focuses only on smart economy because South Tangerang city has good economic growth as long established 10 years ago. Smart economy is the proponent smart city. Smart economy show an economy which endorsed by technology innovation to make cost for consumer, investor government, importer, and exporter more efficient.

There are examples for targeting smart economy that are Holyoke (Massachusetts), Kochi (India), Malta, Manado (Indonesia), Nanjing (China). Smart Economy also describe a rivalry from own urban living. Indicators smart economy is innovation, productivity, innovation, entrepreneurship, patent, market information and openness.

From those explanations, researchers are interest in title "Analysis Criterion and Indicators Estimation Smart City in South Tangerang City, Banten Province (An Analysis through Smart Economy)

1.2. Identification of the problem

This research will describe smart city from smart economy, which has several indicators to support its.

1.3. Scope and limitation

This research only focuses smart economy in South Tangerang City

1.4. Formulation of the problem

1. How is the economy of South Tangerang City?
2. How is information technology applied in South Tangerang City?
3. How many employees are government and private sector that have capability to operate information technology?
4. How many consumers use information technology to fulfil their needs?
5. How many entrepreneurs use information technology in their business?
6. Is there any exporter and importer use information technology in their process?
7. What area regulation and procedure made by local government to support economy with information technology?

8. How is smart economy in South Tangerang City?
9. What are barriers and boosters for smart economy in South Tangerang City?
10. Has smart economy applied well in South Tangerang City?

1.5. Objective of the study

According to research question, the research objectives are:

1. For understanding economy South Tangerang City
2. For understanding the progress information technology has applied in South Tangerang City
3. For detecting the number of private and governance employees understand to operate information technology
4. For detecting the number of consumers use information technology to fulfil their needs
5. For detecting the number of entrepreneurs use information technology in South Tangerang
6. For counting the number of exporters and importers use information technology in their business process
7. For finding out the rules and procedures local government about innovation from technology which contribute to gross regional domestic product
8. For understanding the component of smart city in South Tangerang City
9. For understanding barriers and boosters Smart Economy
10. For understanding the application of smart economy is suitable for stimulating smart city in South Tangerang

1.6. Significance of the study

The benefits of this research are

1. Local government in South Tangerang

   Hopefully, output can be a material as basic information and consideration local government South Tangerang to apply innovation, productivity, entrepreneurship,

images and trademarks, International Embedded, and flexibility labour market so that those can support the policy which make output effectively and efficiently

2. Academic people

   The output will become literature to add knowledge, and reference to provide information about analysis information technology to economic growth including innovation, available occupation, and international embedded, and images and trademarks as the proponent of smart economy.

3. Writer

   The output will increase concept and expand researcher's knowledge in regional economic research above information technology facing the indicators of smart economy.

4. Future Research

   This research will be the one of source information to be used as reference for future research.

1.7. Output target

This research will probably register in national journal public administration

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Theoretical framework

2.1.1. Intelligent city

According to Letaifa (2015) there is several definition of intelligent city. Following definition will explain that[23]:

1. The city which can manage resource alone, plan maintenance activity, and supervise security aspect to obtain service maximum to their citizens.
2. The city whose ICT's strengthen freedom for speech and transparent.
3. The city which has tools to integrate all of life with camera, hand phone, and healthy equipment. Intelligence describes complexity analysis, model, optimise and visualise operational business process to make the best decision for instance Singapore (intelligent island), Toronto, Winnipeg, and Taipei City.

2.1.2. Smart city

There is several definition of smart city. Following definition is

1. A city which has good performance economy, people, governance, mobility, environment and live in the future to build smart combination from legacy and own decision, independent, and care to citizens.
2. A tools of technology smart computer which build an important infrastructure and service such as administration, education, healthy, public security, property, transportation, smart tools, ^{interconnection} internet, and efficient.
3. City which do and distribute information and technology information communication technology to support social and city growth through economic value added citizen's awareness, and efficient governance.
4. Safety environment and efficient city centre with modern infrastructure from the future for instance sensor, electronic tools, and networks to stimulate continuity of economic growth and high quality life for example: London, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Vienna, Luxemburg, Turku, Eindhoven, and Montpellier.

2.1.3. Creative city

Creativity city has several definitions that are:

1. A city which obtain inspiration, culture, knowledge, and life to motivate her citizen's motivation to grow in their life.
2. A city which innovate, develop, and propose welfare and occupation to her citizens, feel that they can be placement in area where science and creativity are grown up. Cultures usually add in this area where will not only increase worker's knowledge but also their economy.

2.1.4. Smart economy

1. Smart economy enter economics' knowledge which innovation and technology consideration as the significant bulk booster.
2. Smart economy put into cluster innovation implementation and mutual benefit each other between companies, research institution, and national development, implementation, and promotion through these networks.

3. Smart economy mix economics' company and innovation or idea from economy. Smart economy is character from human capital utility (knowledge, skill and creativity, transform idea become process, product and service value added). Smart economy also make green economy through green company research (promote recycle source energy so that it can sink total cost).
4. Smart economy is capability to organize available resource in developing and producing innovation solution.
5. Smart economy is economics' networks developing new networks model production, distribution, and consumption.
6. Smart economy is flexible economy and capability to openness, high value added, based on knowledge, creativity, social responsibility and green development.
7. Smart economy is nice environment to increase economic growth and high value added integration economy.
8. Smart economy distinguishes capability among economics' challenges, new occupations, new business establishments, raise interests, and regional competition.
9. Streamlined town is identified smart city, as known as effective interest and skill maintenance operation city, new business, new students, new tourists, and residents.
10. Smart economy is competitive innovation, entrepreneurship, intellectual ownership, efficient, flexible labour market and global market integration.
11. Smart economy is green economy. It support carbon dioxide reduction industry and suggest "clean economy".
12. Smart economy relate to economic competition and innovative involvement, entrepreneurship, economic vision, efficient and flexibility labour market, local and international integration.
13. Smart economy includes employment from information and communication technology in active economy, new smart business process, and smart technology sector. Smart business is characterized by business growth, new position, qualify addition and efficient profit.
14. A city is called smart when it put investment on people, social equity, transport, and modern information, communication and technology (ICT) infrastructure as

material sustainably economic growth and high quality of life, by means of wise management from natural resource, in the manner of government participation.

15. Smart economy involve economy which is characterized by chief of business, make good business environment in order to attract old business and new business, the notable path from long term urban growth.

2.1.5. Smart economy indicators

1. Innovative spirit that is
   (a) Research and Development Expenditure in % Gross Domestic Products
   (b) Employment Rate in Knowledge Intensive Sector
   (c) Patent applications per inhabitant
2. Entrepreneurship
   (a) Self-Employment Rate: Self-employment is defined as the employment of employers, workers who work for themselves, members of producers' co-operatives, and unpaid family workers. The latter are unpaid in the sense that they lack a formal contract to receive a fixed amount of income at regular intervals, but they share in the income generated by the enterprise. Unpaid family workers are particularly important in farming and retail trade. All persons who work in corporate enterprises, including company directors, are considered to be employees. Self-employment may be seen either as a survival strategy for those who cannot find any other means of earning an income or as evidence of entrepreneurial spirit and a desire to be one's own boss. Employed people are as those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week. This indicator is measured as a percentage of the employed population considered (total, men or women).
   (b) New Businesses Registered [41]
3. Economic Image and Trademarks
   (a) Important as decision-making centre (HQ etc.)
4. Productivity
   (a) Gross Domestic Products per Employed Person

5. Flexibility Labour Market

   (a) Unemployment Rate

   (b) Proportion in part-time employment: Part-time employment is defined as people in employment (whether employees or self-employed) who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Employed people are those aged 15 and over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week while having a formal job attachment. This indicator, presented as a total and per gender, shows the proportion of persons employed part-time among all employed persons and is also called incidence of part-time employment [40].

6. International Embed

   (a) Air transport of passenger

   (b) Companies with Head Quarter in the city quoted on national stock market

2.1.6. Economic growth

According to Simon Kuznets in Jhingan (2010) economic growth is raise capability a nation or region to support economy goods for their residents, which is implemented by increasing national output continuity with additional technology and institutional adjustment, attitude and ideology which has been needed [16]. Boediono (1999) in Almulaibari (2011) describes economic growth as explanation about what factors define increase in output per capita in long term and explain how those factors become growth process. Additional output must be higher than additional total citizens and in long term there is continuity growth [5].

Adam Smith in Tarigan (2005) illustrates one of factors defined that economic growth is residence development, additional citizens will enlarge share market and expansive market will increase specialisation in that economy [38]. Moreover, specialisation will increase productive labour in order to raise salary and profit. In addition, the growth process will move until all of resource used.

David Ricardo in Tarigan (2005) gives different vision to Adam Smith. His opinion, citizen's development at the ending will decrease back economic growth rate to lower rate. The economic growth pattern has been starting from low total residents and relative abundant resources [38].

Schumpeter and Hicks in Jhingan (2010), there are differentiation in definition economic development and growth [16]. Economic growth is alteration spontaneously and broken off in stationary condition which always change and replace equilibrium situation before meanwhile economic growth is long term alteration slowly and certainly happen through saving and population. Several economic experts differentiate definition between economic development and economic growth. Economic experts differentiate both definitions. Enhancement income per capita community is gross domestic products growth in certain year is divided by growth population rate, or gross domestic product which has occurred in a nation which is accompanied by reshuffle and modernisation economic structure (transformations structural). Moreover, economic growth has interpreted as escalation gross domestic products without staring those raise are bigger or smaller from growth population rate, or those expansion economic structure occur or not.

Economic growth rate is obtained by gross domestic regional products (GDRP) based on constant price. It comes from led GDRP value in y years to y-1 years is divided by y-1 years and then multiplied by 100 percentages. In counting economic growth is used GDRP based on constant price in order to describe the growth production real goods and service as impact of process production without incremental inflation.

$$\text{Growth Economic Rate} = \frac{\text{GDRP}_y - \text{GDRP}_{y-1}}{\text{GDRP}_{y-1}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Economic growth is influenced by several important factors as follow (Arsyad,2010) [3]:

1. Accumulation Capital

   Accumulation capital is including all new investment such as land, fiscal tools and human resources, will be owned if there are savings and investing to enlarge output in the futures. Accumulation capital will add new resources and available resources.

2. Growth Population

   Growth labour and the things that relative to enhancement total labour forces are known as positive factors in stimulating economic growth, but the capability stimulate economic growth depend on the capability of economic systems application in absorb and employ available worker productively.

3. Technology Advances

According to economists, technology advances is important factors for economic growth. In simplest frame, technology advances are caused by new ways and old way which has been fixed to finish traditional occupations.

2.1.7. Supporting core competency based on regional competitiveness

Core competence first time is used by Prahald and Hamel (1990). Core competence is defined as collective learning in an organization/company, especially how to coordinate variation skills in production fields and integrated many technology development. Several understanding about core competence as like [11]:

1. According to Gary Hamel and C.K. Prahald (1994) in Report of KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013, a capability company is supposed to build technology integration and core competence. This new paradigm is developed by to help company in order to effectively competitiveness in a dynamical global environment. A set of integrated capability from a set resources and supporting tools as the results from process of individually learning accumulation and organisation will significantly affect successful in competition. The capability that is operated alone will never optimize the best competitiveness [11].

2. Hitt et al (2001); core competence is resource that owned and capability is collaboration tangible and intangible used as resource to make superior competitiveness company comparing to each other's [12]..

3. Stewart (1999) in KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013; core competence as skills or intangible talent which contribute value added and strategic value [36].

4. Hammer (2001) in KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013; core competence is set activities that can be well done by company so that company succeed in competitiveness [25].

5. Kanter (2001) in KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013; core competence as skills or distinctive skills are different to other company.

6. Hit et al (2001) in KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013; core competence an area is a capability resource area that is source of excellence competitiveness that area compare to others. As the results, when it is concluded on entity which larger than scope of company, then those area must be capable to dig their valuable capability such as not easy imitated and replaced by other regional [12].

7. Kotler (1994) in KIID Kotawaringin Barat 2013; shows requirement that core competence must be main source for superior competitiveness in order to allow benefit for organisation growth, hard to be imitated and have large application. Core competence of regional industry is collective learning in variance element in a regional which coordinate the capability of variance production and integrate with optimally variance technology. Core competence of regional industry as known in national industry policy is set superior or unique source including natural resource and capability region to build competitiveness for purposing province development and regency/city to be independent. Building core competence region means coaching in order to upsurge competitive product which has been produced by an area to increase economic value added that is focus, effective, and efficient that is suitable to their potencies.

Core competence region has criteria as follow:

1. Potential access to enter variance market or can be called backward linkage. Those orientation find proponent industry to be evaluation from industrial competitiveness.

2. Processing can affect multiplier effect which can push other growth of economic activity.

3. Becoming unique so that is hard to be imitated by competitor. Traditional knowledge which has commercial value must be registered to intellectual property because it has uniqueness.

This policy in industrial development in region has been pointed out to improve regional competitiveness through utilizing natural resource, capital, or other's tangible asset, also utilizing intangible assets for instance, technology, work process knowledge, and the best design. Region must be capable to conclude inference on privilege which has been owned that area. In this things become important for stakeholder to think clearly, and sharply what superior commodity can become product which has additional value and from series process to change commodity become product that can easily compete in market, which process will be chosen and become core competence region.

2.1.8. Economic development

Economic development is defined as a process which caused raise real income per capita the residence in a nation in long term which is followed by fixing institute systems (Arsyad, 2010). According to Meier (1995) inside Kuncoro (2006), economic development is a process which income per capita a nation terrace for long time with notice that total population which live under 'absolute poverty line' do not increase and income distribution is not lame. The enhancement revenue per capita in long term is the key for defining an illustration of economic development.

Process development is released from achievement. According to Todaro (2006) process development at least has three core achievements that are:

1. Increase in available and enlarge distribution many basic life's needs
2. Increase in life's standard
3. Enlarge in economic choices and socials.

Beside of having core aims, development in outline has key indicators which are classified become two that are economic indicators and social indicators. Economic indicators are Gross National product per capita, economic growth rate, GDP per capita and Purchasing Power Parity. Moreover, social indicators are Human Development Index (HDI) Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI) (Kuncoro, 2006).

2.1.9. Regional economic development

Arsyad (2010) allow regional economic development is a process which local government and community manage available natural resource and format a pattern partnership between local government and private sector to create a new employment opportunity and excite economic development within that area. Regional economic development is a process that is, process encompass format new institute, develop alternative industries, correct available work force to produce product and service, identify new markets, convert science and knowledge, and development a new company (Arsyad, 2010).[3]

Economic development planning can be called as planning to fix utilization available public resource in that area and for repairing private sector in order to create value of private resource responsibility. In regional economic development is needed intervention by government.

If regional development is fully submitted to mechanism market then development and the result cannot be spread evenly (Arsyad, 2010) [3].

In accord with Arsyad (2010) economic social situation is different in every region will offer implication that is, scope of intervention government in each region is different as well [20]. The distinction among region development rate, provide discrepancy regional welfare rate. Economic expansion of one region can supply negative influence for another region because available sork force, capital of trade, will be moving to region which has that expansion as follow Mydral (1957) inside Jhingan (2010) about backward linkage in a region [16].

2.1.10. Conceptual framework

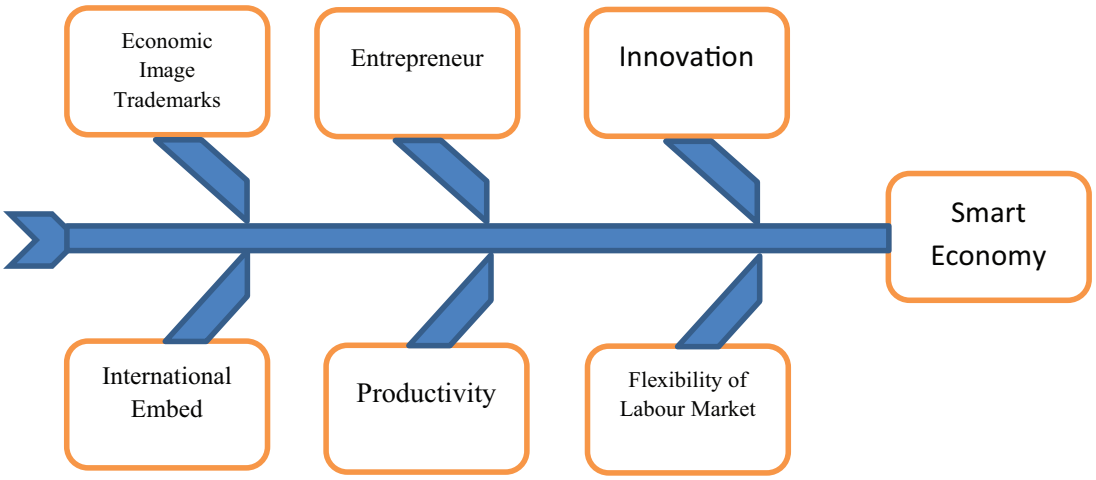

Figure 4: Conceptual Framework.

Lazouria Soscia (2012) state smart economic factors boosters (obstacles) that are available (not available) innovation, available (not available) entrepreneurship, available (not available) economic images and trademarks, available (not available) international embed available (not available) productivity, and available (not available) flexibility of labour market.[21]

3. Method of Research

3.1. Location of the research

This research will be done at related official governance with smart city that is Information and Communication Office and smart economy that is trade and industry office,

Cooperative, Small Medium Enterprise Office, Fishery Agriculture, and Food Security Office, Regional Asset and Welfare Distribution Agency, Regional Revenue Agency South Tangerang city.

3.2. Time of the research

This research will be done January - July 2018.

3.3. Research design

This research will be used interview and documentation study to fulfil the objective of study.

3.4. Source of data or population and sample

Source of data is secondary data which obtain from study literature books and prior research, Central Bureau of Statistic South Tangerang city, also interview other related agency, and interview related office and related expert.

3.5. Technique for collecting the data

Method which is used on smart economy of South Tangerang city is started on literature of study. Then, we visit related office and agency to complement data. That is:

1. Gross Domestic Regional, employment rate, and others from Centre Bureau of Statistic South Tangerang city.
2. Interview with Informatics and Communications of South Tangerang city
3. Attaching question to several offices to obtain indicators smart economy such as, Regional Revenue Agency, Regional Asset and Financial Distribution Agency, Trade and Industry Office, Small Medium Enterprise and Cooperative Office, Fishery Agriculture and Food Security Office
4. Asking several entrepreneur to know how much the cost for using ICT in their business

3.6. Technique of data analysis

This research uses comparative and competitive from cause and effect of fishbone diagram

1. Data is analysed by research questions related to smart economy
2. Doing prior observation to know the material needs. Information comes from literature of study to arrange interview guidelines as tools question to authority.

3.7. Validity of the test

Validity of the test supports this research, that is:

1. Credibility test is implemented by lengthen observation time, literature addition, triangulation (source, time, and technique) and friend's discussion
2. Transferability test is made this research report more detail, clear, systematic, and significant in order to reader can decide whether this research is god or bad become reference's their research.
3. Dependability test and conformability is made together with obtaining report step by step to supervisor.

4. Data Collection and Analysis

4.1. Data collection

4.1.1. Economic growth and development

Table 2: Economic Growth.

Components	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016**
Indonesia	6,03	5,58	5,02	4,88	5,02
Banten	6,803	6,67	5,51	5,40	5,26
South Tangerang	8,66	8,75	8,05	7,20	6,98
Source: Centre Bureau of Statistic South Tangerang [27]					
*Fixed number					
**Temporary number					

Table 2 show that economic growth South Tangerang City is the highest comparing to Indonesia and Banten. The economic growths from 2012 to 2016 are 8.66 percentages, 8.75 percentages, 8.05 percentages, 7.20 percentages and 6.98 percentages. The economic growth of Indonesia between 2012 and 2016 are 6.03 percentages, 5.58 percentages, 5.02 percentages, 4.88 percentages, and 5.02 percentages. In addition, the province of Banten among 2012 and 2016 are 6.803 percentages, 6.67 percentages, 5.51 percentages, 5.40 percentages, and 5.26 percentages.

Table 3: GDRP Based on Expenditure of South Tangerang City.

Component	GDRP Based on Expenditure (Million IDR)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Household Expenditure	27436459.85	28843278.33	30741517.59	32375298.68
Non-profit Private Institute Expenditure	70570.64	76268.24	80015.13	87623.21
Government Expenditure	643174.14	689808.27	699016.06	721940.67
Establishment of Gross Fixed Capital	14128123.08	15359536.36	15937570.7	16644710.09
Inventory Alteration	1900153.7	1794252.53	2311528.68	2287332.15
Export	20782871.46	22037898.08	22437890.35	223515802.5
Import	34436037.97	35586219.07	36115729.83	35181169.8
GDRP	30525314.92	33214822.74	36091808.68	39251537.48

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics South Tangerang City [26]

Component	GDRP Based on Expenditure (Million IDR)		
	2014	2015	2016
Household Expenditure	34007214.34	35667902.58	37485622.07
Non-profit Private Organization Expenditure	99877.13	103331.66	106082.85
Government Expenditure	720750.61	755445.72	802054.72
Establishment of Gross Fixed Capital	17530641.24	17637358.8	18343476.41
Inventory Alteration	2017657.01	979682.43	29417.68
Export	24189342.89	26954584.14	28773459.66
Import	36154016.06	36633102.64	36902728.66
GDRP	42411467.14	45465202.69	48637384.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics South Tangerang City [26]

Table 3 Household expenditures from 2010 to 2016 are 27,436,459,850,000; 28,843,278,330,000; 30,741,517,590,000; 32,375,298,680,000; 34,007,214,340,000; 35,667,902,580,000; and 37,485,622,070,000. Non-profit Private Organization Expenditures among 2010 until 2016 are 70,570,640,000; 76,268,240,000; 80,015,130,000; 87,623,000; 99,877,130,000; 103,331,660,000; and 106,082,850,000. Government Expenditures from 2010 to 2016 are 643,174,140,000; 689,808,270,000;

699,016,060,000; 721,940,670,000; 720,750,610,000; 755,445,720,000; and 802,054,720,000. Establishment of Gross Fixed Capital from 2010 to 2016 is 14,128,123,080,000; 15,359,536,360,000; 15,937,570,700,000; 16.644.710.090.000, 17.530.641.240.000, 17,637,358,800,000; and 18.343.476.410.000. Inventory alterations from 2010 to 2016 are 1.900.153.700.000, 1.794.252.530.000, 2.311.528.680.000, 2,287,332,150,000, 2,017,657.010.000, 979,682,430.000, and 29,417,680,000. Exports in 2010-2016 are 20,782,871,460,000, 22,037,898,080,000, 22,437,890,350,000, 223,535,802,500,000, 24,189,342,890,000, 26,954,584,140,000, and 28,773,459,660,000. Import as a less in GDRP South Tangerang City.

Table 4: Total Population of South Tangerang City.

District	Total of Population (people)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Setu	66667	69391	72170	75002	77881	80811	83777
Serpong	138177	144378	150736	157252	163915	170731	177677
Pamulang	287955	296915	305909	314931	323957	332984	341967
Ciputat	193369	199807	206293	212824	219384	225974	232559
Ciputat Timur	179792	184391	188957	193484	197960	202386	206729
Pondok Aren	305073	316988	329103	341416	353904	366568	379354
Serpong Utara	127471	134232	141237	148494	155998	163755	171749
South Tangerang City	1298504	1346102	1394405	1443403	1492999	1543209	1593812
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics South Tangerang City [26]							

Table 5 show that economic development of South Tangerang City. In 2010-2016, there are 23.5, 24.7, 25.9, 27.2, 28.4, 29.5, and 30.5.

Table 5: Economic Development of South Tangerang City.

	In Milion Rupiah			
Component	2010	2011	2012	2013
PDRB	30525314.9	33214822.7	36091808.7	39251537.5
Total population of South Tangerang	1298504	1346102	1394405	1443403
PDRB/Total Population	23.5080638	24.6748187	25.8833041	27.193748
Source: Author's own work [20-27]				

	In Million Rupiah		
Components	2014	2015	2016
PDRB	42411467.1	45465202.7	48637384.7
Kota Tangerang Selatan	1492999	1543209	1593812
PDRB/Total Population	28.4068959	29.4614681	30.5163876
Source: Author's own work			

Table 6 shows that the comparative HDI among city and regency in the province of Banten. Pandeglang regency from 2011 to 2015 is 59.92, 60.48, 61.35, 62.06, and 62.72. Lebak regency from 2011 to 2015 is 59.82, 60.22, 61.13, 61.64, and 62.03. Tangerang regency from 2011 to 2015 is 68.45, 68,83, 69.28, 69.57, and 70.05. Serang regency from 2011 to 2015 is 61.97, 62.97, 63.57, 63.97 and 64.61. Tangerang city in 2011 to 2015 is 74.15, 74.57, 75.04, 75.87, and 76.08. Cilegon city from 2011 to 2015 is 69.26, 70.07, 70.99, 71.57, and 71.81. Serang city from 2011 to 2015 is 68.69, 69.43, 69.69, 70.26, and 70.51. South Tangerang city from 2011 to 2015 is 76.99, 77.68, 78.65, 79.17, and 79.38. The province of Banten from 2011 to 2015 is 68.22, 68.92, 69.47, 69.89, and 70.27.

Table 6: Human Development Index City and Regency in Province of Banten.

Regency/City	Human Development Index				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pandeglang Regency	59.92	60.48	61.35	62.06	62.72
Lebak Regency	59.82	60.22	61.13	61.64	62.03
Tangerang Regency	68.45	68.83	69.28	69.57	70.05
Serang Regency	61.97	62.97	63.57	63.97	64.61
Tangerang City	74.15	74.57	75.04	75.87	76.08
Cilegon City	69.26	70.07	70.99	71.57	71.81
Serang City	68.69	69.43	69.69	70.26	70.51
South Tangerang City	76.99	77.68	78.65	79.17	79.38
Banten Province	68.22	68.92	69.47	69.89	70.27

Source: https://tangselkota.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2018/04/06/64/indeks-pembangunan-manusia-ipm-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-banten.html

4.1.2. Informatics and communications technologies in South Tangerang City

4.1.3. Total government and private employees can operate ICT

Data in South Tangerang city is still not integrated yet.

4.1.4. The number of consumer using ICT

Table 8 shows that man and woman using hand phone / wireless are 84.99 percentages and 80.60 percentages. Man and woman having hand phone / wireless are 80.25 percentages and 76.14 percentages. Man and woman using computer (PC/Desktop, Laptop/Notebook, and Tablet) are 45.19 percentages and 37.31 percentages. Man and

Table 7: Sector and Existing Condition ICT Service.

Sector	Existing condition
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Service	ICT service in South Tangerang city is still prototype of process business for Government. In addition, the service is still not integrated and well connected. This application has two builders that one is built by local government and the others are built by central government.
ICT Infrastructure	ICT network infrastructure in South Tangerang is provided by Information Technology Administrator Agency (BPTI), almost all Local Government Agency (OPD) until districts are well connected by LAN from local government, in fact, the output are still unreliable because there are some lack from network setting management. Moreover, OPD rely on other independent network to implement their operational work. Not all access is provided by local government for resident so inhabitant uses their own resource to follow developing needs.
ICT's Governance	There are two institutes handed ICT South Tangerang that are Information and Communication and Information and Communication Administration Agency (BPTI) in Regional Secretariat. Moreover ICT acceleration team support on coordination among developing information technology in South Tangerang city. The policy which is implementing now to establish ICT service is Major Regulation No. 6 of 2014.
Source: End Report of Study Estimation and Arrangement blue print Smart City in South Tangerang City [44]	

power accessing internet (including Facebook, Twitter, BBM, Whatsaap) are 70.17 percentages and 63.47 percentages.

Quintile expenditure from 1 to 5 using hand phone/wireless 65.10 percentages, 80.62 percentages, 83.22 percentages, 91.03 percentages, and 93.52%. Quintile 1-5 having hand phone/wireless are 61.70 percentages, 71.73 percentages, 78.45 percentages, 87.84 percentages, and 90.71 percentages. Quintile 1-5 using computer are 16.19 percentages, 25.36 percentages, 33.42 percentages, 56.12 percentages, 74.52 percentages. Quintile 1-5 accessing internet (including Facebook, Twitter, BBM, Whatsaap) are 42.14 percentages, 60.67 percentages, 66.24 percentages, 77.44 percentages, and 86.91 percentages.

Educative classification for people never school, graduated from elementary school, junior high school and senior high school or above using hand phone/wireless are 44.44 percentages, 75.17 percentages, 89.36 percentages, and 97.38%. People never school, graduated from elementary school junior high school and senior high school or above having hand phone / wireless are 28.95 percentages, 70.23 percentages, 86.05 percentages, and 96.66 percentages. People never school, elementary school, junior school, and senior high school or above using computer 17.95 percentages, 28.53 percentages, 27.96 percentages, and 56.28 percentages. People never school, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school or above accessing internet are 27.62

percentages, 48.59 percentages, 60.13 percentages, 87.41 percentages. In 2017, total citizens who have hand phone are 82.81%[44].

Table 8: The Percentage of Member Household after 5 ages based on Characteristic and Information Technology last three month 2017.

Characteristics	Using Hand Phone / Wireless	Having Hand Phone / Wireless	Using Computer (PC/ Desktop, Lap-top/Notebook, Tablet)	Access Internet (Include Facebook, Twitter, BBM, Whatsaap)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gender				
Man	84,99	80,25	45,19	70,17
Woman	80,60	76,14	37,31	63,47
Quintile Expenditure				
Quintile 1	65,10	61,70	16,19	42,14
Quintile 2	80,62	71,73	25,36	60,67
Quintile 3	83,22	78,45	33,42	66,24
Quintile 4	91,03	87,84	56,12	77,44
Quintile 5	93,52	90,71	74,52	86,91
Education				
Never School Or Equal	44,44	28,95	17,95	27,62
Elementary school or Equal	75,17	70,23	28,53	48,59
Junior High School or Equal	89,36	86,05	27,96	60,13
Senior High School or Above	97,38	96,66	56,28	87,41
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics South Tangerang City [27]				

Sampling Susenas on March 2017 for South Tangerang city about 880 household spread up in seven districts. The result is representative but it does not know the differences of living place.

Sampling is chosen by method of two stages from one phase stratified sample:

Step 1 Choose 25 percentage of resident census using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), at size number of household from the result of SP2010 on every level.

Step 2 Choose the number of n-block census appropriate to systematic allocation in every level urban/rural per district or city per level of welfare.

Step 3 Choose 10 household which is updating systematically sample with implicit stratification based on highest education that have graduated household consumption (KRT).

Collection data use two questionnaires that are Kor Questionnaire (VSENI17.K) and Consumption and Expenditure Questionnaire (VSENI17.KP)

4.1.5. Total entrepreneurs using ICT

The data for entrepreneurs who use ICT are still not found in this research but after survey to UKM exhibition in Mayor Office on 21-22 May 2018, most of them use social media to promote their goods such as Instagram, Facebook, and Whatsap. They also have small groups to enhance and develop their skills in their selling.

4.1.6. Total exporter and importer using ICT

The data for exporters and importers using ICT have still not integrated yet.

4.1.7. The regulation to support economy with ICT

The rules support Smart City that is:

1. Law No. 17 of 2003 on National Finance
2. Law No. 1 of 2004 on National Treasury
3. Law No 32 of 2004 on Local Government
4. Law No. 33 of 2004 on the balance of the financial centre and local government
5. Instructions for President No. 3 of 2003 on E-Government
6. Informatics and Communications of Ministry Regulation No. 41 of 2011 on Public Guidance of Governance National Informatics and communications
7. Indonesian Republic Trade Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2006 on Regional Financial Allocation Guidance
8. Indonesian Republic Trade Ministerial Regulation No. 59 of 2007 on changing on domestically ministerial regulation;

9. Indonesian Republic Trade Ministerial Regulation No 32 of 2008 on states budget revenues preparation guidance of budgeting 2009
10. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 on Government Accountable Standard
11. Government Regulation No. 58 of 2005 on Regional Financial Allocation
12. Government Regulation No. 56 of 2005 on Regional Financial Information System
13. Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007 on Regional Device Organisation (OPD)
14. Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 on Distribution of Affairs among Government, Province Government, and Regency/City Government
15. Banten Province Regional Regulation No.2 of 2011 on Provincial-level Spatial Plan (RTRWP) Banten 2010 – 2030 (Regional Paper Banten Province of 2011 No. 02, Additional Regional Paper Banten Province Number 0211)
16. South Tangerang City Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2011 on Urban Land Use Plan (RTRWK) of South Tangerang City of 2011-2031 (South Tangerang City Regional Paper of 2012 No. 01, Additional Regional Paper South Tangerang Number 0112)
17. Law No. 23 of 2014 on local governance that the concept of smart city, local government is pushed on doing innovation and renewable, especially Information Technology based on society service. Innovation is all of renewable formed on implementing local government, among implementation the result of science and new technology in implementation government. Innovation policy districts show on principles: Efficiency improvements, effective correction, service quality correction, no conflict interest, public interests orientation, openness, following values of decency and can be accounted for the self-interest. [45]
18. Mayor Regulation No.4 of 2016 on incoming mail and outgoing information system local government of South Tangerang city
19. Law No. 17 of 2017 on innovation area
20. Regulation Law Informatics and Communications Ministry No. 14 of 2016 on Guidance Form Nomenclature Informatics and Communications

4.1.8. Indicators smart economy for South Tangerang City

Table 9: Employment Rate in Knowledge Intensive Sectors.

Years	Employment Rate in Knowledge Intensive Sectors
2010	4,4%
2011	7,4%
2012	4,44
2013	20%
2014	30,9%
2015	83%
Source: South Tangerang City in Number 2010-2015 [20-27]	

Innovation

Table 9 shows that employment rate in knowledge intensive sectors. In 2010 – 2015, employment rate in knowledge intensive sectors are 4.4 percentages, 7.4 percentages, 20 percentages, 30.9 percentages, and 83 percentages.

Patent in South Tangerang city are 41 in 2018. Comparing to population 2016 1.593.812, the fraction obtains result 0.002 percentages.

Entrepreneurship

Table 10 shows Small Medium Enterprise in Ciputat Timur is 3.910; Ciputat is 4.165; Pamulang is 2.859; Pondok Aren is 5.021;Setu is 1.662; Serpong is 3.558; Serpong Utara is 4.825.

Table 10: Total Micro, Small, and Medium SME 2017.

No	District	Micro SME	Small SME	Medium SME	Total
1	Ciputat Timur	2127	1064	719	**3910**
2	Ciputat	2471	1007	687	**4165**
3	Pamulang	1330	889	640	**2859**
4	Pondok Aren	3622	829	570	**5021**
5	Setu	1347	209	106	**1662**
6	Serpong	1262	1438	858	**3558**
7	Serpong Utara	3146	1089	590	**4825**
Total		**15305**	**6525**	**4170**	**26000**
Source: SME and Cooperative Office					

Table 11 shows Ciputat Timur, Ciputat, Pamulang, Pondok Aren, Setu, Serpong, Serpong Utara have 2.836, 2.284, 2.238, 3.563, 1.253, 5.222, and 3.275 Small Medium Enterprise.

Table 11: Total SME of 2015.

Type of SME	Districts							Total
	CIPTIM	CIPUTAT	PMLG	PD AREN	SETU	SRP	SERUT	
Accessories	85	49	47	63	20	167	48	479
Fashion	79	70	66	152	36	291	45	739
Furniture	29	41	24	120	15	59	34	322
Service	324	210	195	367	164	534	431	2225
Counter/Hand Phone	197	80	140	131	62	174	139	923
Konveksi	34	28	47	214	18	43	33	417
Creatif	29	18	58	47	13	59	52	276
Culinary	1213	871	818	988	455	2002	1150	7497
Fishery	10	14	20	49	9	37	27	166
Agriculture	8	14	77	89	18	52	29	287
Restaurant	102	61	25	117	31	135	100	571
Nine Basic Needs Shop	119	288	67	360	136	657	330	1957
Shops	596	538	642	826	275	966	852	4695
Others	11	2	12	40	1	46	5	117
Total of SME	**2836**	**2284**	**2238**	**3563**	**1253**	**5222**	**3275**	**20671**
	2836	**2284**	**2238**	**3563**	**1253**	**5222**	**3275**	**20671**
Source: SME and Cooperative Office								

Table 11 shows Serpong, Pondok Aren, Pamulang, Ciputat Timur, Ciputat, Serpong Utara, and Setu have 234, 602, 28, 278, 59, 406, and 100 new registered of Small Medium Industry.

Table 12: Data Small Medium Industry per Districts.

DISTRICT	DaTA SMALL MEDIUM INDUSTRY PER DISTRICTS
Serpong	234
Pondok Aren	602
Pamulang	28
Ciputat Timur	278
Ciputat	59
Serpong Utara	406
Setu	100
Source: http://disperindag.tangerangselatankota.go.id/ikm-tangerang-selatan-2017 [42]	

Table 13 shows that type of task from workshop, smithy, furniture, service, crafting, the basic chemical, convection, the basic meal, food, printing, trading, ranch, and property have 55 , 87 209, 112, 13, 4, 276, 9, 884, 22, 34, 1, and 1 Small Medium Industry.

Table 13: Type of Small Medium Industry per Task.

TASK	TYPE OF SMALL MEDIUM INDUSTRY
Workshop	55
Smithy	87
Furniture	209
Service	112
Crafting	13
The Basic Chemical	4
Convection	276
The Basic Metal	9
Food	884
Printing	22
Trading	34
Ranch	1
Property	1
Source: http://disperindag.tangerangselatankota.go.id/ikm-tangerang-selatan-2017 [42]	

Economic image and trademarks

Economic Image and Trademarks in South Tangerang city are dodol cilenggang food, krupuk jengkol food, Krupuk RHR food, sagon bakar food, bir peletok beverages, anggrek flowers, batik of South Tangerang city, and kacang kranggan.

Productivity

Table 14: PDRB to Employed Person.

	In Million Rupiah				
Component	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
PDRB	33214822.7	36091808.7	39251537.5	42411467.1	45465202.7
Employed Person	587163	587131	620627	656498	643694
PDRB/Employed Person	56.568317	61.4714752	63.2449724	64.6025839	70.6317018
Source: Own Author work					

Table 14 illustrates productivity in South Tangerang city in 2011-2015. There are 56.6, 61.5, 63.24, 64.6, and 70.6 in million rupiah per employed person.

Flexibility labour market

Table 15 shows that proportion in part-time employment from 2010 to 2015 are 1.43 percentages, 2.59 percentages, 1.62 percentages, 0.86 percentages, 15,06 percentages, and 9.51 percentages.

Table 15: Proportion in Part-time Employment.

Years	Total Free Lance Workers	Proportion in part-time employment
2010	7.996	1,43%
2011	15.187	2,59%
2012	9.530	1,62%
2013	5.351	0,86%
2014	98.907	15,06%
2015	61.420	9,51%
Source: Author's own work [20-27]		

Table 16: South Tangerang City Labour Indicators.

Labour Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Working Age Population	957.896	984.101	1.070.776	1.118.827	1.160.021
- Workforce	667.098	638.659	650.259	705.312	685.752
a. Employment	587.163	587.131	620.627	656.498	643.694
b. Unemployment	79.935	51.528	29.632	48.823	42.058
- Not Labour Force	290.798	345.442	420.517	413.506	474.269
TKK (%)	88,02	91,93	95,44	93,08	93,86
TPT (%)	11,98	8,07	4,56	6,92	6,13
TPAK (%)	69,64	64,90	60,73	63,04	59,12
Source: Economic Census 2016 Listing Result Analysis Economic Potency of South Tangerang City Page 5					

Working ages population from 2011 to 2015 are 957.896, 984.101, 1.070.776, 1.118.827, and 1.160.021 people. Workforces start 2011 until 2015 are 667.098, 638.659, 650.259, 705.312, and 685.752 people. Workforce is divided by two parts that are employment and unemployment. Employments from 2011 to 2015 are 587.163, 587.131, 620.627, 656.498, and 643.694 people. Unemployment from 2011 to 2015 is 79.935, 51.528, 29.632, 48.823, and 42.058 people. Not labour forces from 2011 until 2015 to 2015 are 290.798, 345.442, 420.517, 413.506, and 474.269 people.

Employment rates (TKK) from 2011 to 2015 are 88.02 percentages, 91.93 percentages, 95.44 percentages, 93.08 percentages, and 93.86 percentages. Unemployment rates (TKK%) in 2011-2015 are 11.98 percentages, 8.07 percentages, 4.56 percentages,

6.92 percentages, and 6.13 percentages. Workforce participation rates (TPAK%) from 2011 to 2015 are 69.64 percentages, 64.90 percentages, 60.73 percentages, 63.04 percentages, and 59.12 percentages.

International embedded

Table 17: Companies which have issued stock in Stock Market.

No.	Company	Type of Activity Business	Address
No.	Company	Type of Activity Business	Address
1	PT. Petrosea Tbk.	Corporate Office	Al-Hidayah Street No.44 , Pondok Jaya, Pondok Aren
2	Kantor P2T PT. Bumi Serpong Damai	Coroporate Office	Griya Loka Raya Street Block D1 No.2
3	PT. Jaya Real property Tbk.	Real Estate Consultant	Boulevard Bintaro Jaya Block B7/C2 No. 1, Pondok Jaya, Pondok Aren
4	PT.Akasha Wira International Tbk	Corporate Office	South Tangerang city
5	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk	Stationery Store	South Tangerang city
6	PT. Asuransi Ramayana Tbk	Corporate Office	South Tangerang city
7	PT. Tjiwi Kimia Tbk.	Manufacturer	South Tangerang city
8	PT. BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk	Financial Planner	South Tangerang City
9	PT. Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	Manufacturer	South Tangerang City
10	PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	Telephone Company	Graha Telecommunication Building, Pahlawan Seribu Street South Tangerang City
11	PT. Asuransi Ramayana Tbk	Insurance Agency	Rempoa Street No.32
12	PT. CSA Tbk	Corporate Office	South Tangerang City
13	PT. Bintraco Dharma	Corporate Office	Sunburst CBD Lot II No.3, BSD city South Tangerang City
14	PT. Tiga Raksa Satria Tbk	Insurance Agency	South Tangerang City
15	PT. Asuransi Jasa Tania Tbk	Corporate Office	South Tangerang City
16	PT. Elnusa Tbk	Industrial Equipment Supplier	South Tangerang City
Source: Author's own work			

4.1.9. Barriers and boosters for smart economy in South Tangerang City

4.1.10. Smart economy in South Tangerang City

The target of smart economy in South Tangerang City is to establish ecosystem which support economical society in harmony with adaptively regional superior economic to

Table 18: Barriers and Boosters Smart Economy.

Barriers	Boosters
1. There are companies that have issued stock in stock market but not companies which come from SME and Cooperative Enterprise	1. Many new business has been registered
2. There is no recorded air passengers	2. Unemployment is very low under 9%
3. Very low patent per inhabitant	3. Growth productivity is very good
4. Very low proportion part time and self-employment rate	4. Citizens are desire to be an entrepreneur.
5. Image economic and Trademarks is very rare. Because only krupuk jengkol are favourite food to abroad.	

alteration that occur in information area nowadays, also increase financial literacy of society through many programs such as less-cash society. The target is manifested with three elements in smart economy that are industry, additional welfare of society, ecosystem of financial transaction. Initiative development of smart economy has implemented in several indicators as follow:

1. Building competitive ecosystem of industry

   Build regional competitive industry on leading sector which is integrated among primary (agriculture, fishery, farm, etc.), secondary (manufacture, processing, packaging, etc.) and tertiary (regional product market) industry.

2. Manifesting welfare

   Raise welfare of society through increasing income household and employment also empowerment.

3. Building ecosystem of financial transaction

   Build digital ecosystem of financial less cash for financial transaction, bankable to access capital for entrepreneurship and push e-commerce and market place.

4.2. Analysis

4.2.1. Economic growth and development

South Tangerang city is the biggest economic growth in province of Banten and Indonesia, even though from 2012 until 2016 the economic growth of South Tangerang city decreases. It means that GDRP increase but the total population is grower than (Simon Kuznets, inside Jhingan, 2010). In South Tangerang city, the components of GDRP such

as, household expenditure, non-profit institute expenditure, government expenditure, establishment of gross fixed capital, inventory alteration, export and import from 2010 to 2016 describe that household expenditure is the biggest number to support GDRP and import is the biggest number to reduce GDRP of South Tangerang city. It means that the citizens of South Tangerang city is more consumptive than productive, it also can be seen from the data import which has bigger than export. Total population of South Tangerang city every years increases followed by economic development. Social indicator such as, HDI describes that South Tangerang city the highest for HDI among cities/regencies.

4.2.2. ICT's South Tangerang City

ICT's South Tangerang city has three focus that are service, infrastructure and governance. ICT's service well connected but not integrated each other's. ICT's infrastructure still unreliable but based on interview in five OPD they obtain limited so OPD rely on independent network and residence still use their resources for their needs. ICT's governance is supported by BPTI and ICT Office.

4.2.3. Total government and private employees operating ICT

In this research the number has not yet counted.

4.2.4. The number of consumer using IT

Man is bigger than woman for using hand phone, having hand phone, using computer, and access internet. The higher expenditure lever is more people using hand phone, having hand phone, using computer and access internet. The higher education is more consumers using hand phone, having hand phone, using computer, and accessing internet.

4.2.5. Total exporter and importer using ICT

Total exporter and importer using ICT has not been counted yet.

4.2.6. The regulation to support economy with ICT

The regulation to support economy with ICT has been made and the problem only in integrating among OPD.

4.2.7. Indicators smart economy for South Tangerang City

Innovation in South Tangerang city is very low in 2010-2014 but jumping in 2015.

Table 19: The Alteration Numbers of Entrepreneurship.

No.	Districts	2015	2017	Alteration
1.	Ciputat Timur	2836	3910	1704
2.	Ciputat	2284	4165	1881
3.	Pamulang	2238	2859	621
4.	Pondok Aren	3563	5021	1458
5.	Setu	1253	1662	409
6.	Serpong	5222	3558	-1604
7.	Serpong Utara	3275	4825	1550
	Total			6019

Source: Author's own work

Table 19 shows entrepreneurship in Ciputat Timur has changed in 1704; Ciputat has added 1881, Pamulang has added 62; Pondok Aren has increased 1458; Setu has hoisted 409; Serpong has sink 1604 and Serpong Utara has grown 1550.

The biggest from the smallest growth Small Medium Industry among districts in South Tangerang city are Pondok Aren, Serpong Utara, Ciputat Timur, Serpong, Setu, Ciputat, and Pamulang. The biggest alteration types of task from small medium industry are food, convection, furniture, service, smithy, workshop, trading, printing, crafting, the basic metal, the basic chemical, and property.

The productivity of South Tangerang city in 2011 is modest but until 2015 South Tangerang city succeed to increase productivity. Moreover, the flexibility and unemployment of South Tangerang city is very low. Lower unemployment in South Tangerang city is superb but most of them are workers not entrepreneurs.

International embedded in South Tangerang city is only companies which are located in South Tangerang city. The original entrepreneurs have not issued stock yet

4.3. The findings

4.3.1. Initiation smart economy based on local govrnment

Indicators smart economy South Tangerang city describes that the residences in South Tangerang city are low innovation, high entrepreneur, modest productivity, low flexibility, local product which only krupuk jengkol is favourite food, and economic image and trademarks which have not large market, and companies which have issued stock in stock market.

Smart economy in South Tangerang city divides to 5 local government agencies (OPD) such as, Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency of South Tangerang city, Regional Revenue Agencies, Food Security Agriculture and Fishery Office, Cooperation and SME Office, Trade and Industry Office.

Table 20: Initiation of Smart Economy Based on Local Government Agency.

Indicators	Regional Device Organization	Usulan Inisiatif	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Smart Economy	Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency South Tangerang City	Not Reported yet the initiatives to Information and Communication South Tangerang city					
	Food Security, Agriculture, and Fishery Office South Tangerang City	Not Reported yet the initiatives to Information and Communication South Tangerang city					
	Regional Revenue Agency	Property Tax Connection (PBB)					
		Property Object Location Mapping Independent Society Application (AMMPLOP)					
		Underground Water Electronic (e-ABT)					
		Integration Billboard Tax with SIMPONIE DPMPTSP					
		Tax Correction and Control Information System (SIPPP)					
		Turnover Monitoring System Development(Simonet)					
		Executive Information System Development (EIS)					
		Automatically Title Transfer Land and Building Tax Notification of Tax Due (PRAKMATIS)					
	Cooperation and Small Medium Enterprise Office	Developing and Mapping Cooperation and SME					
		Mapping Destination of Culinary					

Indicators	Regional Device Organization	Usulan Inisiatif	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		Developing and Constructing Superior Product SME (Branding)					
		Developing On Line Business					
		Build Central Innovation Building					
		Human Resources Capacity and SME Cooperation					
		Districts Gallery Building					
		Street Vendor Management					
		SME Gate Development					
		Data Base System Updating and Developing (SIDATUK)					
		Capitalize Developing Facilitator for Cooperation SME					
		SERBUK Revitalisations					
		Improving Quality Competitiveness					
		Improving Development Creativity Economic Cooperation and SME					
	Trade and Industry Office	Market Information System and Market Price Supervise System (Online Nine Kinds of Basic Needs Price)					
		Traditional Market Revitalisation					
		Traditional Trade Region Development					
		South Tangerang Tourism and Industry Mapping System					
		South Tangerang Tourism and Industry Possibility Map					
		Transparency and Developed One Roof Licensing System Based Online					
		Developed Industry Creativity and Featured Products					
		Developed Small and Medium Industry					

Preparing and Plan Building

Initial Implementation

Further Implementation (Expanding and Developing)

Source: Master Plan Smart City of South Tangerang City

Smart economy **in** South Tangerang City has delivered to local government agency, for instance. Food Security, Agriculture and Fishery Office (DK3P), Trade and Industry Office,

1. Food security, Agriculture and Fishery Office (DK3P), Regional Regency Revenue,
   (a) Total employees are 93 people who understand and can support IT
   (b) Planning, developing and applying smart Economy in DK3P activate official website in order to the information can be consumed by citizens. In addition, DK3P also use social media such as instagram (IG =dkp3tangsel) for announcement of DK3P information which can be easier seen by societies.
   (c) What Sapp application is used to convey invitations and email to send data among institutes in order to cost of inks, papers and power are lower.
   (d) The employees do not focus on smart economy so the significant of that is not maximal.
   (e) There are planning to make SILAPOR which has function to support employees for reporting their activity on the fields.
2. Trade and Industry Office
   (a) Small Medium Industry in South Tangerang City is 1.707
   (b) 43 products have been patent in 2018.
   (c) There are companies which have issued stocks in Stock Market in South Tangerang City
   (d) There are many companies recorded by Trade and Industry Office, that are
   (e) There are 41 unit hardware which is placed in Trade and Industry Office
   (f) Total employees are 132 people but only 13 people can support IT
   (g) The Smart Economy which has been implemented is none

Table 21 shows that in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, there are 322, 386, 90, 93, 63, 105, 84 companies who have exported their products. The values in domestic rupiah are IDR. 921.263.339,816 ($83.751.213), IDR. 1.007.116.353.738 ($91.556.032), IDR. 1.107.648.951.889 ($ 100.695.359), IDR. 565.169.578.382 ($51.379.053), IDR. 558.538.604.430 ($43.595.452,18), and IDR. 171.718.648.055 ($12.719.899,93).

3. Regional Revenue Agency
   (a) All of payments to Regional Revenue Agency are online.

Table 21: Export in South Tangerang City.

Years	Companies	The Export from South Tangerang
2011	322	IDR. 921.263.339,816
		$ 83.751.213
2012	386	IDR. 1.007.116.353.738
		$ 91.556.032
2013	90	IDR. 1.107.648.951.889
		$ 100.695.359
2014	93	IDR. 565.169.578.382
		$ 51.379.053
2015	63	IDR. 558.538.604.430
		$ 43.595.452,18
2016	105	IDR. 171.718.648.055
		$ 12.719.899,93
2017	84	
Source: Trade and Industry Office		

(b) Total employees are 135 people that ten of them are proponent IT.

(c) Total taxpayers which have done their liabilities

Table 22: Duty on Land and Building Right Acquisition (BPHTB) is paid by online.

Years	Total
2011	15.086
2012	17.889
2013	18.009
2014	18.811
2015	23.637
2016	21.210
2017	24.520
2018	10.085
Source: Regional Revenue Agency	

Tabel 22 illustrates taxpayers who have paid from 2011-2018. Total number taxpayers who have paid 2011-2018 are 15.086, 17.889, 18.009, 18.811, 23.637, 21.210, 24.520, and 10.085. There are increase significant every years except 2018 because data 2018 is data in the middle of years

SMS GATEWAY

Starting January 1st 2018 28.133 has succeeded.

Table 23: E_Notification of Tax Due (E_SPPT).

Yearly Registration	Total
2014	1
2015	115
2016	265
2017	564
2018	514
Source: Regional Revenue Agency	

Tabel 23 describes e_notification of tax due (E-SPPT) 2014-2018. In 2014 total tax payer who paid is one. From 2015 to 2018, user E-SPPT has grown about 115, 265, 564, and 514.

Table 24: Non-Duty on Land and Building Right Acquisition (NON-BPHTB) is paid by online.

No	Districts	Hotel	Restaurant	Entertainment
1	OUT TOWN(00)	0	1	16
2	SERPONG (01)	22	262	55
3	SERPONG UTARA (02)	9	300	75
4	PONDOK AREN (03)	8	350	32
5	CIPUTAT (04)	4	33	10
6	CIPUTAT TIMUR (05)	3	46	2
7	PAMULANG (06)	0	62	14
8	SETU (07)	0	7	1
	JUMLAH	46	1.061	205
Sumber: Regional Revenue Agency				

No	Districts	Advertisement	Parking	Groundwater
1	OUT TOWN(00)	1.814	2	0
2	SERPONG (01)	481	58	92
3	SERPONG UTARA (02)	663	59	153
4	PONDOK AREN (03)	431	55	133
5	CIPUTAT (04)	163	19	76
6	CIPUTAT TIMUR (05)	161	14	50
7	PAMULANG (06)	208	21	69
8	SETU (07)	62	1	27
	JUMLAH	3.983	229	600
Sumber: Regional Revenue Agency				

Table 24 describes non-duty on land and building right acquisition (NON-BPHTB). Firstly, NON-BPHTB for hotel is 46 hotels that are out town is none; Serpong are 22 hotels; Serpong Utara are 9 hotels; Pondok Aren are 8 hotels; Ciputat Timur are 3 hotels; Pamulang and Setu is none. Secondly, the restaurants which have paid by online

are 1.061 restaurants that are out town is one restaurant; Serpong are 262 hotels; Serpong Utara are 300 restaurants; Pondok Aren are 350 restaurants; Ciputat are 33 restaurants; Ciputat Timur are 46 restaurants; Pamulang are 62 restaurants; Setu are 7 restaurants. Thirdly, the entertainments are 205 that out town are 16 entertainments; Serpong are 55 entertainments; Serpong Utara are 75 entertainments; Pondok Aren are 32 entertainments; Ciputat are 10 entertainments; Ciputat Timur are 2 entertainments; Pamulang are 14 entertainments; Setu is one entertainments.

Advertisement are 3.983 that Out Town are 1.814 ads; Serpong are 481 ads; Serpong Utara are 663 ads; Pondok Aren are 431 ads; Ciputat are 163 ads; Ciputat Timur are 161; Pamulang are 208 ads;, Setu are 62 ads. Total parking which have been paid by online are 229 that out town are 2 parking; Serpong are 58 parking; Serpong Utara are 59 parking; Pondok Aren are 55 parking; Ciputat are 19 parking; Ciputat Timur are 14 parking; Pamulang are 21 parks; and Setu is one parking. Groundwater total is 600 that out town is zero; Serpong are 92 groundwater; Serpong Utara are 153 groundwater; Pondok Aren are 133 groundwater; Ciputat are 76 groundwater; Ciputat Timur are 50 groundwater; Pamulang are 69 groundwater; and Setu are 27 groundwater.

4. Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency (BPKAD)

   (a) Total employees in South Tangerang are 108 people.

   (b) Total employees who understand and can support IT in BPKAD are 95 people

   (c) Planning, developing, and applying smart economy in BPKAD nowadays in arranging e-budgeting will implement budget work plan assistance (ARKA) and verification of budget execution Document (DPA).

   (d) The application smart economy applied in BPKAD that is:

      i. It has been integration two application information systems applications administrative property area (SIAP BMD) , that are distribution BMD and reporting, budgeting, management planning information systems (SIMRAL) application.

      ii. It has been integration e-planning, e-budgeting and e-reporting in an application SIMRAL allocation.

      iii. It has already applied non-cash transaction to salary payment and third party payment

      iv. It has implemented a letter of disbursement of funds (SP2D) online to make easier funding OPD

   (e) The barriers of smart economy are unstable network connection, but Informatics and Communication Office quickly fix that.

5. Small Medium Size Enterprise and Cooperation Office

   (a) Total employees are 34 people and only seven people support IT.

   (b) There are 516 legal entities of cooperation which registered in Online Data System SME and Cooperation Ministry Indonesian Republic. It is validated by SME and Cooperation Province which have no legal entity such as the initial microbusiness, small and has complemented several legal formal for instance, certificate and SME standard such as PIRT (Health Office), Halal Food MUI Province, city/regency process with regional health laboratory (labkesda), MD for fresh meat and fish, expired date (Labkesda), intellectual property in Trade and Industry Office (35 products have been registered). For every SME has different process production, support tools production, promotion marketing, network business, access to financing capital, and source of production. To solve their problems, it will be easier separated in group. Technology business incubation centre design from processes to packages and attach experiment.

   (c) In 2016, local government of South Tangerang city brought Krupuk RHR to Bremen, Germany and krupuk jengkol. It was fantastic that krupuk jengkol has been favourite food. In 2015, Indopacific in Sagon, China sagon bakar , dodol cilenggang, and kacang kranggan were exhibited but people did not love those.

   (d) There are technological assistances between 30 and 50 SME.

   (e) The application of smart economy which has been run by SME and Cooperation Office of South Tangerang city is SME Data Cooperation Administrative Systems (SIDAKU) that is made by SME and Cooperation Office, and Reporting, Budgeting, Planning management Systems (SIMRAL). Several programs can solve problems that are first, SERBUK Cooperation; second, one Cooperation one thousand SME where every member has each business, third, Maestro cooperation has made mineral water. Fourth, there are employee systems administrative services.

4.3.2. Innovation of smart economy in South Tangerang City

1. Developing small convection industry village in Sub district West Jurangmangu, East Jurangmangu, District Pondok Aren. 150 household small convection industry (Hawaii pants), it has penetrated Tanah Abang, Cipulir, Sumatera, Kalimantan,

Jabodetabek, where process producing and marketing is very simple. There are some weaknesses such as design production, raw materials from the first hand (now the fourth hand) also capital and marketing system output production.

Benefit	**Uniqueness**
The location of convection village is good organized The production is not only Hawaiian pants but also others such as uniform school forl elementary, secondary and tertiary school Price product raise Unemployment decrease Economic development increase	Convection has established on tens of years and has been main income for the citizens.
Partnership	**Potential of Innovative Development**
Related Local Government Banking Ministry of Industry RI Cooperation	Arrangement village so be friendly environment Arrangement productive room Availability direct raw materials to source (now fourth hand)
Strategy	**Resource**
Need role from government among related local government Resource of society	Budgeting Region South Tangerang City Resource society of convection village
Risk Analysis	
Society comprehension Availability raw materials (noawadays from fouth hand) Good skill of human resource in sewing.	

2. Development of tourism village industry in sub district Kranggan district Setu. There are 107 households which product snacks, sangarai peanut, rengginang, cassava chips, banana chips, etc. Tourism in Karanggan is still natural so it could be tourism destination.

Benefit	**Uniqueness**
The location is well organized Value product is addition Adding income housewife	Culinary and Natural
Partnership	**Potency**
Relative local government Banking	Development of snack and natural tourism
Strategy to Keep Continuity of Innovation	**Resource**
Train the community to develop product and organisation local people	Human resource and local government (Trade and Industry Office, Urban Planning, Environment Agency, else)
Risk Analysis	
People sell their land to developer to fulfil their basic needs	

3. SIDAKU is a set data of Small and Medium Size which is arranged on certainly correlated or cluster rules so user will be easier to arrange and to obtain information about availability Small and Medium Size.

Benefits	**Uniqueness**
Database has capability to arrange systematically data Database which is centred can be accountable because data cannot be changed by anyone It Simplify to make new application because database has been pooled in central	SIDAKU (SME and Cooperation Databse Information System) has content SME data which has been clustered and Cooperation data which is correlated to nsstitution and healthy from Cooperation mentioned.
Partnerships	**Potency**
Academics Cooperation Small and Medium Entrepreneurship	It can be faster to monitor SME and Cooperation in South Tangerang City SIDAKU can be integrated inportal web SME
Maintaining SIDAKU	**Resource**
SIDAKU is going to complement by search engine	Training more employees to understand SIDAKU
Risk Analysis	
Human resources has not completed yet to operate SIDAKU Development of computer virus can break SIDAKU Less funding to further innovation SIDAKU	

4. Portal Web SME is website which provide variance information, facilities and media for SME subject in promoting their products. The SME's subject and consumer can obtain information about other products in South Tangerang City.

Benefits	**Uniqueness**
Broaden distance of promotion (website can introduce SME's products to internet citizen) Can be promotion no boundaries (internet can promote our products 24 hours)	Portal Web SME gives limited access to SME's subjects to promote superiority from their products. This access will be done after they register at SME and Cooperation Office and the content must be violation from norms aor rules which is made by SME and Cooperation Office.
Partnerships	**Potency**
SME and Cooperation Office Informatics and Communications Office South Tangerang City Academics SME and Cooperation people	Help developing SME's products doing the business with technology based Easier to promote SME's products so can b seen by all people.
Strategy	**Resources**

Update the development of time with great visual web and the content that is needed by SME's actors and customers	In carrying out construction Portal Web SME, SME and Cooperation Office will be together with Informatics and Communication Office to train human resources to operate Portal Web SME with nice and continuity innovation in constructing Portal Web SME
Risk Analysis	
Human resources are not yet proficient to operate portal web SME Spreading Computer virus which can break Portal Web SME There are fraud on behalf of Portal Web SME Lack of supporting funds to obtain innovation from development Portal Web SME	

5. SIMONET (Transaction Monitoring System) is system application which is used to monitor transaction which is done by tax-payer in real time

Benefits	**Uniqueness**
To increase taxpayer compliance to government	Regional Revenue Agency can compare data from Tapping Box to data from taxpayer as tools of reconciliation regional tax audit
Partnership	**Potency**
Bank Jabar and the Consultant	Can be installed at taxpayer in South Tangerang City so it can increase regional revenue
Strategy to Continuity Innovation	**Resources**
Makes good relationship to taxpayer and makes rules to arrange implementation about the system for taxpayer	Internet connection Human Resources Tapping Box tools
Risk Analysis	
Broken to the tools Not cooperative Resistance on taxpayer Secret of data taxpayer Dependable to consultant	

6. The development small industry village tempe in sub district Kedaung district Pamulang. There are 120 household small industry village who produce tempe. Production has been controlled by quality standard of Gugus Kendali Mutu. There are innovation such as tempe chips products which have variance taste

Benefits	Uniqueness
120 households become tempe producer Production get quality standard from Gugus Kendali Mutu Producer can develop variance taste Can be destination tourism Marketing products can be outperformed by price, quality, and quantity with having legal Give contribution to Economic development South Tangerang City	If tempe village is managed well it will have balance economics of society, social balance, environment balance, decrease poverty, contribute to economic growth south tangerang city and can support south tangerang city
Partnerships	**Potential for innovation development**
Related local governments (Health Office, Environmental Office, Urban Living, Park and Sanitary Office, Trade and Industry Office, Pamulang Sub District Office, Kedaung Urban Village Office, hamlet and neighbourhood. National Standard Agency (BSN) Ministry Industry of Republic Indonesia Higher Education Institution Cooperatives	The technologies are still traditional such as firewood and used drum Unorganized location of kitchen for production
Strategy for Maintaining Innovation	**Resources**
They need significant roles from regional government and community	APBD South Tangerang City Resources of tempe producers community
Risk Analysis	
Lack of understanding community to organize tempe village Negative effect from liquid waste	

7. Field Tax I: PBB CONNECTION and AMMPLOP PBB (Duty on Land and Building Right Acquisition Object Location Mapping of Independent Community Application) is a network communication system between Regional Revenue Agency, Urban Village Office, and Sub District Office to communicate information about completeness of file services duty on land and building right acquisition

Benefits	Uniqueness
PBB CONNECTION: Helping taxpayer to complete the files for tax on land needed and minimizing mistaken and less accuracy files AMMPLOP PBB: Data can be collected more efficient and effective	PBB CONNECTION: Taxpayers do not need to come and register at office. AMMPLOP PBB : community can renew tax fields, object visualisation. And earth fields forms.
Partnership	**Potential for Innovation Development**
PBB CONNECTION : Urban Village Office, Sub Districts and local governments AMMPLOP PBB : Google Maps	PBB CONNECTION: This system can be developed for other public services. AMMPLOP PBB : Developing navigation system in map SIG PBB based on tax object number
Strategy for maintaining Innovation	**Risk Analysis**
PBB CONNECTION: Commit and support from stakeholders AMMPLOP PBB: Internet Network SIG Map Application from Google Maps	PBB CONNECTION : Internet network AMPLOP PBB : Availability possibility renew data or update data which used narcissism

8. Field Tax II : e-ABT (Underground Water) and ads.

Benefits	**Uniqueness**
e-ABT facilitate reporting and recording underground water. Ads minimize total loss tax and ensure the size of the billboard	e-ABT : officer does not any more record underground water used Ads: optimize and minimize tax loss.
Partnership	**Potential for Innovation Development**
e-ABT : taxpayer Ads : taxpayer	Not available
Strategy for Maintaining Innovation	**Resources**
Not available	Internet connection and human resources
Risk Analysis	
e-ABT : reporting cannot be proceed if no internet connection Ads : Investigation report cannot be proceed if internet connection is unstable	

9. Investigation fields: SIPPP (Tax Audit Control Information System). It facilitate information system monitoring completion of tax audit, starting from proposal normative list of tax payer which will be evaluated until tax audit report. These modules are integrated in tax audit information system

Benefits	**Uniqueness**
Minimize mistaken in administration	Work process: from audit work paper until audit tax settlement and issue tax audit report
Partnership	**Potential for Innovation Development**
The Area of Revenue Regulation and Regional Tax Objection Planning Expert in application program	It can be integrated in the future in all application Regional revenue Agency
Strategy Maintaining Innovation	**Resources**
Data must be easy renewed and oriented to web and can be maintained continuously, so the performance can work optimal and can be sustainable	Potency and authority Regional Revenue Agency
Risk Analysis	
The system cannot work as wish and there is no maximal support from management and there is no transfer knowledge from builder to end user	

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1. Conclusions

1. Economy growth and development are stable.
2. ICT's South Tangerang city focus on Government but it is still not integrated.
3. Data user's ICT for state and private employees, exporter and importer in South Tangerang city has not completed yet.
4. The number of man, Quintile 5 and education in senior high school or above have bigger for using hand phone, having hand phone, using computer and accessing internet.
5. Entrepreneurs in South Tangerang City have significant growth and they use social media, for example: facebook, twitter and instagram, to promote their products.
6. The regulation is supporting smart economy
7. Indicators smart economy has pointed out less innovation, growth of productivity, not flexible labour market, less public companies but large proportion of entrepreneur.
8. Cooperative and SME Office have supported new entrepreneurs to start and organizing their business with free charge coaching technology. Trade and Industry Office have supported to note export and import, and patent, smart economy has not yet implemented well because the total patent is very low. Regional Revenue Office has supported online paying tax for Duty and Non-duty on Land and Building Right Acquisition. Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency has been integrated by SIAP BMD for e-planning. E-budgeting, e-reporting, non-cash payment and disbursement. Food security Agriculture and Fishery Office do not focus on smart economy.
9. The barriers are so little companies have issued stock, there are no recorded air passenger, very low patent per inhabitant, very low proportion time and self-employment rate. Meanwhile the boosters are many businesses have registered, unemployment is very low under nine percent. Growth productivity is well and desire to be an entrepreneur is high.
10. There are several programs that have been implemented well in South Tangerang city for instance, developing small convection industry village in Jurangmangu,

development of tourism village industry in Kranggan, SIDAKU, Portal Web Small Medium Enterprise, SIMONET, development small industry village tempe producer in Kedaung, Field Tax I: PBB CONNECTION and AMMPLOP PBB, Field Tax II: e-ABT and Ads and Audit Fields: SIPPP

5.2. Suggestions

1. Local Government must maintain economy growth and development so it always be stable
2. Focus ICT's South Tangerang City is wished not only to government but also to society as well
3. Data user's ICT for state and private employees, exporter and importer in South Tangerang City must be collected to evaluate how effective smart city in South tangerang City.
4. It needs to socialize smart city because only senior high school above and man who have hand phone, using computer, and accessing internet
5. It still needs implementation to socialize regulation for smart economy so every local government employees and residences know what is their rights and obligation.
6. Increasing innovation, productivity and flexibility labour market
7. Stimulating Food Security Agriculture and Fishery Office and Trade and Industry Office will support smart economy South Tangerang city.
8. Trade and Industry Office must socialize how to patent their invention.
9. Integrated the systems among OPD (local government) for smart economy.
10. Make sure internet connection is stable for facilitating smart economy in South Tangerang City

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