

APPLICATION OF SOUND GOVERNANCE IN REALIZING SMART CITY THROUGH JSCLAB IN DKI JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

DKI Jakarta Province has a Smart City program but during the socialization of this program it is still considered not optimal so that there are still many people who do not know and feel the benefits of the program. Therefore, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has made a transformation by making JSCLab the starting point for the seriousness of Jakarta Smart City to continue experimenting, developing innovation, and supporting collaboration. The purpose of this study is to find out the role of JSCLab as a form of implementing Sound Governance to support the realization of Smart City in DKI Jakarta Province. This study uses qualitative methods and evaluative methods. Data collection is done by interview, literature study and looking for other sources related to the research that the writer is doing. From this research, it can be said that JSCLab is one of the concepts of innovation and collaboration space to create a smart City ecosystem in Jakarta that can integrate information technology to improve public services and improve the community. With the JSCLab, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government hopes that this is not only for the progress of the City of Jakarta but mainly for the progress of citizens.

Keywords: sound governance, smart city, JSCLab, DKI Jakarta

1. INTRODUCTION

Local governments use technology for the advancement of a city such as the formation of Smart City cities which have been implemented in various cities in Indonesia and even in the world. Currently Smart City is becoming a trend in Indonesia. Because Smart City is a step in advancing and improving cities in a country based on information and communication technology (ICT). Literally Smart City can be interpreted as a smart city with a very good concept and designed in such a way for the benefit of the community, in these matters in providing the best service for the public and managing resources to be more efficient and effective. The problems of a city have a variety of dynamics as well as its potential. So that Smart City makes a strategy in developing its concept which of course will be different in each region. There are several cities in several countries that have made competitions to realize the Smart City strategy in providing public services for the community. One of them is the City of Jakarta, namely the implementation of JSC or Jakarta Smart City which is a new forum for the development and development of public sector services in the City of Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta Government has a vision that is "Jakarta is a developed, sustainable and cultured city whose citizens are involved in realizing civility, justice and prosperity for all." In the era of digitalization, the provincial government of DKI Jakarta has a policy that is digitally integrated, and Jakarta has a tough challenge, namely competing with big cities in other countries to be able to improve public services. Thus, DKI Jakarta Province as the nation's capital has always been used as a barometer or strength for other cities in Indonesia. Jakarta is the first city to be seen by the world because it is the capital city of Indonesia. Therefore, in carrying out its development, Jakarta must be able to compete globally to achieve the vision that has been determined. In the face of global competition, various paradigms have been developed, one of which is good governance.

Sound Governance

Sound Governance is a process that regulates all interactions and administration with clear organizational and managerial performance, which is not only competent in maintenance, but also anticipatory, responsive, accountable, and transparent strategically oriented both in the long and short term. According to (Dr. Tjahjanulin Domai, n.d.) the concept of sound governance is used to describe a government system that is not only clear democratically, and without flaws economically/financially, politically, constitutionally, organizationally, administratively, managerially, and ethically, but also internationally. in its interactions with other nation-states and with their governing bodies in an independent and self-sufficient manner. Sound governance reflects the governing and administrative functions with clear, competent, anticipatory, responsive, accountable, and transparent organizational and managerial performance as well as corrective and strategic orientation in both the long and short term. Sound Governance has the characteristics of superior quality governance and is considered clear technically, professionally, organizationally, managerially, politically, democratically, and economically. It is also said to be clear in its capacity and anticipatory behavior and it is said to be democratic in its character, responsiveness, and competence. And its cultural values are embedded in the values and structure of society.

Sound Governance and its Concept

Sound Governance comes at a time when the world is focusing on realizing Good Governance in the field of public services and strengthening public confidence in the Good Governance assessment system. We cannot deny that the presence of Good Governance is very influential on the term Public Administration or Government which has been synonymous with institutionalism. However, with sharp criticism from developing countries for not being able to carry the flow of globalization and being judged to only dwell on the interaction of government, businessmen, and society in certain countries and ignoring the role of international actors, this is considered the concept of capitalism from developed countries. Therefore, this empty space is trying to be filled by a new paradigm called Sound Governance. The concept of Sound Governance is good governance with several main components, such as processes, structures, knowledge values, rules, organizations, management, policies, the private sector, globalization, accountability, and transparency.

Sound Governance is directly or indirectly connected with various global systems to examine options, solutions, and problems of government governance in terms of the concept of Sound Governance underlining collaboration with various global systems and cooperation between countries that equalize the rights of both developed and developing countries. so that problems related to capitalization and economic exploitation will not occur again. Most of the country's attention is currently focused on the global demand for information, technology, and collective skills where this demand is reflected in several cases, such as corruption, poverty, crime, and so on. In overcoming this, cooperation between countries is needed as a prevention effort, but the form of cooperation in question is not one that interferes with the sovereignty and systems of each country and includes the normative, technical, and rational features of good governance. The concept of Sound Governance emphasizes governance that is integrated with the international community.



Figure 1. Dimensions of sound governance

Source: Dr. Tjahjanulin Domai, MS

The sound governance dimension contains several components, including the vibrant elements of a dynamic system, these elements interact dynamically with each other, and all form a unity that considers the diversity, complexity, and internal intensity. Internal and external dynamic features can interact constantly, which makes a dynamic governance system focused on direction and action according to its objectives.

Dimensions in Sound Governance

The word 'dimension' is very important to say the term 'indicator' because the indicator is an absolute prerequisite for an idea that is said to be implementable. An implementable idea is an idea that can be implemented and can be measured to what extent the performance can be achieved in the field. Indicators that are used as a measure of success can turn into a big start to failure because the indicators will ignore the complexity of the variations that exist in the field. Therefore, the concept of Sound Governance prioritizes dimensions rather than indicators. The dimensions themselves are considered to include flexibility in implementation, diversity, and creativity of actors in the field so that they can be widely expressed without chaos because the dimensions still have ideal standards. In Sound Governance, there are ten dimensions that are expected to be a 'map' in the implementation of public administration reform. The term 'map' used is not a fixed price and a necessity but an alternative path that can be chosen according to the circumstances and considerations of each contextually to get to an achievement. These dimensions include:

- a. Process

Process here means the relationship and interaction between various elements in governance. The element in question is the element that comes from Good Governance (state, private, and civil society) then added with one element of Sound Governance, namely international actors. In this dimension, what should be done is to achieve and observe the quality of the interaction process between these elements. One thing to emphasize is that Sound Governance is not only focused on internal processes but also on external process structures. The external process here is departing from the reality of an interconnected world. So, when we look at the interactions between the four elements at one locus, don't forget that there are processes at other loci that may influence that formation.

b. Structure

Structure is a dimension whose job is to show and guide the direction of the process (how government works) so that each element with the existing structure in it knows what to do and where to go according to the collective goals that have been set. So, what is meant by structure here is a constitutive body of elements, actors, rules, regulations, procedures, decision-making systems, and authorities. For example, there should be a clear constitution that stipulates the extent of the authority a public official has in the decision-making process. Thus, Sound Governance hopes that every government order can identify the structure of the elements in it with the aim that the government order understands the elements it has and makes good use of it and corrects immediately if something goes wrong.

c. Awareness and Value

The value of democracy must be based on necessity, not forced as a project. Many bureaucrats and politicians do not internalize democracy well because they use the word 'democracy' only during campaigns and in formal speeches so that democracy for them is not something concrete but just a discourse. Democracy is always associated with things that are long-term in nature but cannot be reduced to a pragmatic one. Awareness of the importance of democratic values is certainly not only understood by the recipients, but also not internalized by the proponents of the democratization project themselves.

d. Constitution

In principle, the constitution is a document that provides a blueprint for the government. If the system is weak or the organization is bad and not strong, then the constitution is only a formal document. This is ignored by most people and then only used selectively to serve the interests of special powers so that formalism or duality arises which occurs when formal rules and regulations are complemented by informal norms and behavior that are not official in politics, governance, and administration to serve special purpose, but in fact applied rigidly. The constitution in Sound Governance is not positioned in that context. A constitution serves as the most important source of legitimacy for the system of governance and contributes to the power of government at the national level. Organizations and Institutions

Organizations and institutions are the main tools that must be owned to achieve the goals of a government. In Sound Governance there is no standard for evaluating organizations and institutions that are said to be good or bad because it is very contextual so that to achieve a good organization it is not registering and matching the condition of the organization with various indicators but by asking questions like what organizations in government are and how they work. So, in this case there is no direct judgment against the existing organizations and institutions. Therefore, in sound governance, organizations and institutions are very important because without institutions there is no governance and without organization, institutions will be fragile.

e. Management and Performance

If the institution is the soul of the organization that makes the organization have character, management is how the organization organizes its life and expresses itself. An important management issue to consider in sound governance lies in the management chosen to be able to deliver the organization to the desired impact. Meanwhile, performance is the main measuring tool to see the quality of management in a government process. Sound Governance does not support stagnation in a government process so that management in Sound Governance is characterized by no more dichotomy, because to improve its performance, bureaucrats must always read and discuss new things in management as a provision to do real work.

f. Policy

Policy gives direction and control to the processes, structure, and management of a government. What must be remembered is that when it is said that the study of public policy is oriented to the public interest, it also means that there are various interests in society. In Sound Governance, there are two types of policies, namely external policies to individuals or organizations where policies are adopted from the aspirations of the community to serve as the direction of the organization's movement. Second, internal policies, namely policies regarding rules, regulations, and procedures to achieve organizational goals so that when the first policy is set, the next step is to make policies within government organizations that are made for, from, and by the organization itself. Participation and democracy are very important to ensure the quality of policies at the first level. Meanwhile, transparency is also important to evaluate policies at the second level so that policies are balanced. With this, democracy can find its pragmatic point no longer just a mere discourse.

g. Sector

In government, the sector is an important part because it is the spearhead of the implementation of public services. Sound Governance really expects a very high level of expertise in the placement of personnel to maintain the quality of sectors in a government. The sector is also contextual in nature because the needs of the sector from one government to another are certainly different so that it can cause problems of place and time. The sector dimension requires qualified bureaucrats in this management. However, in Sound Governance, there is no requirement for an organization to become a super body that can handle all, but expertise can be realized through collaboration between institutions. Thus, the linkages between government organizations in all sectors with institutions or individuals having expertise in the recommended sector and bureaucratic rules that facilitate as much as possible do not hinder or complicate it.

h. International Factor

So far, the role of international institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, WTO, and others is very important in defining the parameters and quality of governance in various countries. Starting from the increasing globalization and global interdependence, states, governments, and citizens are withdrawn voluntarily or forced and the demands for the implementation of various rules, regulations and protocols that are agreed upon and based on global and collective levels. This is an important agenda for Sound Governance, which not only improves local and national governance but also carries out reforms to improve global governance. The attitude of donor agencies that makes governance in developing countries weak, so that the urgency of global governance reform is increasingly pressing. Sound Governance wants global governance reforms immediately so that the use of funds from international donor institutions is not wasted and does not strengthen neocolonialism which has the aim of not improving governance conditions in developing countries.

i. Ethics

Ethics is very important in public administration. Implemented ethics can prevent potential abuse of power and corruption, as well as prevent the work orientation of the bureaucracy which is purely economic and administrative. The bureaucracy works to achieve effectiveness and efficiency, not to narrow the bureaucracy. So, the ethics that must be carried out is that the public interest is above all else. Effectiveness and efficiency are for public services not for effectiveness and efficiency itself.

j. Smart City

Smart City can be interpreted as a smart city where this city can provide comfort, convenience, speed in terms of providing services to the community. According to (KSPPN Bappenas, 2013). "The Smart City concept is basically a further development of urban areas that are able to meet the needs of the population and lead to sustainable urban development." Smart City focuses on managing mobility like a city by paying attention to comfort and harmony that is supported by a good environment. According to (Herdian et al, 2017) "In Indonesia the Smart City concept is still in the development stage and therefore, the government will continue to strive to carry out socialization gradually to improve inadequate infrastructure, provide understanding to the apparatus regarding Smart City". Smart City is also defined as a city that can maximize the use of Human Resources, social capital, and modern telecommunications infrastructure that is used to realize a sustainable economic growth and an advanced quality of life with wise resource management through community-based government participation. According to (Jung Hoon, 2014) Smart City or Smart City, is generally based on 3 things, first the human factor, a city with people who are creative in their work, knowledge networks, an environment free from criminals. The second factor is technology, a city based on communication and information technology. Finally, institutional factors, urban communities (government, businesses, and residents) who understand information technology and make decisions based on information technology. (Ahmad Nurman, n.d.).

Smart Cities make cities more efficient and livable. The use of smart computing to create Smart City and its facilities includes education, health, public safety, transportation that is smarter, interconnected, and efficient. Jakarta Smart City is an implementation of the smart city concept by utilizing information and communication technology to realize the best service to the community. The use of information and communication technology in the Jakarta Smart City concept will increase public and government participation in utilizing data and applications that can facilitate both the service system and complaints to the government. In its development, Jakarta continues to innovate to create a digital ecosystem that helps in the delivery of information and public services. Until now, there is a super APP made by the DKI Jakarta Government, namely JSCLAB. JSCLab is a regional public service application that functions as a center for development, collaboration, and innovation in the progress of the city of Jakarta. JSCLab has 6 programs, namely JSC Talk, JSC Sandbox, JSC Internship, JSC Hands-on Workshop, Future City Hackathon, Research Group.

2. METHOD

The location of this research is in the Jakarta Smart City Lounge office. The type of research used is qualitative research using a descriptive approach. In descriptive research, researchers will be directed to carry out an overview to

be able to explain and explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by understanding as much as possible an individual, a group or an event to achieve an expected goal. This research method focuses on the object of research, both natural and human engineered, which pays more attention to the characteristics, quality, interrelationships between activities to answer what events or phenomena occur. So, the focus of this research is: Application of Sound Governance in Realizing Smart City Through JSCLab in DKI Jakarta. Descriptive research According to Hidayat is a broader study in the use of the data. The meaning of the word "broad" in descriptive research is more directed to a long analysis from beginning to end. Meanwhile, according to Sukmadinata (2006) he argues that the definition of research with descriptive methods is a characteristic of research that explains specifically the various social and natural phenomena that exist in people's lives. The definition of a specific word is intended to convey an aspect of the relationship, impact, and completion of the research activity. Moloeng, (2007: 6) explains that qualitative research is research with the aim of understanding the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects as a whole by means of description in the form of words and language, in the special context experienced and by utilizing various scientific methods. Nasution (2003: 5) explains that qualitative research is observing people in the environment, interacting with them, and interpreting their opinions about the world around them. The purpose of qualitative research, according to Kriyantono, is how we can explain a problem as deeply as possible by collecting data as deeply as possible, with the aim of knowing the importance of depth and detail of the data being studied. To obtain the data needed in this research, there are several kinds of research techniques used, namely books, scientific articles, journals, and some news as well as the official website of Jakarta Smart City.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

JSCLab Program Implementation in Realizing Smart City

In the era of globalization and rapidly developing information technology, city governments cannot avoid competition between cities globally. Likewise, the city of Jakarta as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is not only a barometer of the success of development for cities in Indonesia but must compete with other cities in the world. In other words, Jakarta must be oriented towards a Smart City that pays attention to three important things to improve the competitiveness of the city, namely: the development of the city's economy which can be seen from the activities of trade services and investment flows. Referring to this mission, Jakarta Smart City is one of DKI Jakarta's priority programs. Smart City is the application of the smart city concept that optimizes the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to identify, understand, and control various resources within the city more effectively and efficiently to maximize public services, provide solutions to problem solving, and support sustainable development in the city. DKI Jakarta. The government of DKI Jakarta is transforming in providing the best public services which involve international actors in making a program, namely JSCLab. As a form of collaboration with external parties, JSC cooperates with Google Maps. Google provides an authority account for JSC to be able to edit maps which can later be live on Google maps. Pilot testing or initial trials will be carried out in several stages. Currently, what has been implemented is the change of street names in Jakarta.

In realizing Smart City in DKI Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta government has created a program to solve city problems through the Future City Hackathon. Indonesian people contribute to overcoming urban problems by participating in the Future City Hackathon. Share ideas and ideas to build a smart city. In this program, the community is given space with the government in providing better service information so that the government and the community have a collaborative relationship pattern. The Future City Hackathon is a joint program between the DKI Jakarta provincial government and the Berlin city government as a facilitator, which is fully supported by the European Union. This program provides an opportunity for the community to make a real contribution through the solutions they present to answer various challenges that exist in urban areas. Through this program, participants can present solutions related to the seven pillars of Smart City, namely Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Living, and Smart Branding. Future City Hackathon is the first Smart City Hackathon online event in Indonesia that involves technology and science start-ups. Prospective participants who have registered will be curated into 100 selected startups, then after a series of webinars the 10 best start-ups will be selected. Will have the opportunity to get mentoring to develop the solutions they present. The top ten participants will give presentations on their solutions to be assessed by the jury. The grand winner of this Hackathon will receive a cash prize of €1,500 and the opportunity to collaborate with Jakarta Smart City.

JSCLab in the Dimensions of Sound Governance

In realizing a smart city for DKI Jakarta, JSCLab certainly creates a collaboration to connect several parties in this era of technological development. We can know that in its realization it is not only needed about technology, but the elements in it that interact with each other into a single unit. Therefore, JSCLab involves the community, government, and private parties in forming a program and collaborating with international actors as supporters of the implementation of the program by JSCLab with the aim of making it a forum to accommodate the aspirations of the

community together with expert speakers in their fields so that they can provide services, quality and in accordance with the needs of the community. JSCLab itself is here to continue to balance the development and progress of Jakarta's infrastructure with the quality of Jakarta's human resources. In other words, JSCLab is more focused on activities to educate Human Resources by helping the digital literacy of the people of Jakarta. This idea originated from the collaboration between JSCLab and Berlin in the preparation of joint studies such as the Smart City study and Future City development. The purpose of the preparation of the study is as a lesson for JSCLab staff to develop the city of Jakarta.

JSCLab's Role to Strengthen International Relations

Indonesia needs to strengthen alliances with strategic countries to strengthen its position in the international community. The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta already had a good relationship with the city of Berlin in the Sister City program. Then after the program has been running well, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has collaborated again with the City of Berlin on the JSCLab program which includes 6 activities. In this JSCLab program, the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta collaborates with the City of Berlin as the facilitator and mentor for the activity. And not only on that program. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has also collaborated with the City of Berlin. This is certainly something that can be said that the relationship between DKI Jakarta and the City of Berlin is going very well which can make a positive contribution to improving the image of Indonesia. In May, the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, paid a visit to the City Hall of Berlin, Germany. Anies Baswedan Together with the Berlin City government discussed various collaborations. Starting from economic and cultural cooperation, Jakarta Future City Center collaborates with smart city innovation. The Jakarta Future City Center will be a collaboration space between the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta and the City of Berlin to address urban sustainability challenges and solutions that will emerge in Jakarta through the Smart Change program. The solutions they have for the jury to judge. The grand winner of this Hackathon will receive a cash prize of €1,500 and the opportunity to collaborate with Jakarta Smart City. The Jakarta Future City HUB is a collaboration space between the DKI Provincial Government and the city of Berlin in overcoming challenges and solutions to urban sustainability that will be present in Jakarta through the Smart Change program. In addition, the Jakarta Future City Center will also be a meeting point for the acceleration of the development of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and entrepreneurial innovators.

JSCLab's Role in Supporting Advanced Economic Growth

DKI Jakarta has a goal to create a Smart City which utilizes technology to create a city area with modern technology which uses a variety of existing technologies. However, this certainly needs to be supported by the presence of qualified human resources in managing the technology. The DKI Jakarta government in the JSCLab program prepares more qualified human resources, which is done through various types of training in the program. If technology and human resources can have an intersection, it will also have an impact on the economic improvement that has occurred in DKI Jakarta. However, for now, the JSCLab program has not been able to affect the economic growth in DKI Jakarta. This is because the initial objective of the JSCLab program was to focus on increasing the capability of the human resources, which is not profit oriented.

JSCLab's Role in Realizing Innovative Policy

DKI Jakarta continues to innovate and implement modern and accountable governance to build a smart city or Smart City. JSCLab is one of the breakthroughs in creating a smart city because the policy regarding the JSCLab program is a solution to empower and improve the quality of the people of Jakarta, supported and utilizing technology that continues to develop. For example, JSCLab creates a discussion room that collaborates with start-up companies and the German state in accommodating the innovations of the people of Jakarta to facilitate the development of Smart City in DKI Jakarta. On this occasion, JSCLab in its application encourages the people of Jakarta to become individuals who are sensitive to the development of the city of Jakarta. Innovation by the community will certainly be discussed to consider its strengths and weaknesses so that it can be turned into a product that helps realize Smart City in the city of Jakarta. JSCLab is said to have not been seen as an innovation from policy, but by embracing one of the concepts of Smart City, namely Smart Change, the program that collaborates with start-ups is JSCSandbox where this program is useful for identifying regional devices such as how the next step for an area to develop and innovate, then how does it work from the regional device itself.

The Role of JSCLab in Improving Service Quality in DKI Jakarta

JSCLab in improving the quality of service makes maximum efforts in using social media so that its programs can be properly promoted and known by the people of DKI Jakarta. Although, the name JSCLab has not been heard in common, but there are many enthusiasts from the JSCLab program itself, for example JSCLab where participants will be taught how to use data science by taking problems from DKI Jakarta, namely congestion, flooding, and public complaints which can later be processed into research data. and used as input in policy making. Then, the JSCTalks program which carries the concept of talk shows with resource persons that are relevant to the conversation and attract

public interest in issues that occur in DKI Jakarta. With this, JSCLab continues to develop programs under its umbrella to improve the quality of satisfaction and benefits for the people of the city of Jakarta while balancing infrastructure development and technological progress in Jakarta so that the community is actively involved in policy making in realizing a smart city.

JSCLab's Role in Improving Public Accountability in Jakarta

Based on JSCLab's statement, this forum for community aspirations does not pursue a profit from the programs they create. They really uphold or prioritize the quality of the people of DKI Jakarta who are wise in building the city of Jakarta and focus on public service. By using and processing existing data, of course, JSCLab creates an insight and will later issue it as a paper. Then, the innovations provided during the JSCLab program in collaboration with start-up companies were created with guaranteed security because the technologies applied include WAF, IPS, SSL, VPN, etc. transfer process and prevent third parties from entering or stealing sensitive data. The data contained in JSCLab is also processed by understanding the objectives and problems and then proceeding with the collection of processed information until the results are in the form of visualization or presentation of material that is easy to understand.

Future City Hackathon Program

The Future City Hackathon program is one of the programs run by JSCLab. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government through the Government's Future City Hackathon program involves the community as co-creators in solving a solution to the challenges that exist in Indonesia, especially in DKI Jakarta. The Future City Hackathon program is seen as an opportunity for the entire community to accelerate digital transformation and create a solution that has an impact on all people in DKI Jakarta. This activity involves all stakeholders both local and international in directing every Start-up that contributes to the event in terms of providing teaching and providing solutions to problems faced together through various ideas in the context of Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Living, Smart Economics, Smart Environment, Smart Branding. In 2020 there are 100 Start-up companies participating in this program. After that, it is filtered back into 10 companies that are considered to have an impact that can answer the problems and challenges that exist in DKI Jakarta. One of the problems in DKI Jakarta is regarding health services and access to these services.

Disadvantages of Future City Hackathon Program

Based on the results of the research conducted, the Future City Hackathon program cannot be said to be able to support the economy in DKI Jakarta. This is because this program focuses more on literature and human resource development. However, this program should be maximized properly, one of which is in building the economy in DKI Jakarta. In fact, several start-up companies that contribute to the Future City Hackathon program can improve the economy in DKI Jakarta.

4. CONCLUSION

Jakarta is one of the cities in Indonesia that continues to innovate in realizing a Smart City by making the best use of technology. Through Jakarta Smart City, the general concept of Smart City is implemented with a vision and mission for the progress of the city and the happiness of its citizens. Jakarta Smart City is a Public Service Agency under the auspices of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government of Communication, Information and Statistics. In Jakarta Smart City, there is a program called JSCLab which was established in 2020, which consists of 6 programs, namely JSCTalks, JSCSandbox, JSCInternship, JSC Hands-on Workshop, Future City Hackathon, Research Group. Jakarta Smart City or JSC was initiated to optimize the use of technology to maximize public services in Jakarta by optimizing technology to identify and control resources more effectively and efficiently to maximize public services. Currently, the Smart City concept is still in the development stage and therefore, the government will continue to strive to carry out socialization gradually to improve infrastructure that is not yet adequate, providing understanding to the apparatus about Smart City. Smart City is a development of knowledge with creative strategies to improve the socio-economic quality, ecology, competitiveness of the city. The presence of a Smart City is the result of a combination of human resources, infrastructure capital, social capital, and entrepreneurial capital.

JSCLab is here as a form of collaboration with the City of Berlin with the aim of balancing development with progress and infrastructure of the city of Jakarta with the quality of intelligent and quality Human Resources by helping the digital literacy of the people of Jakarta. The JSCLab program is also a forum to accommodate people's aspirations and make the community as cocreators in higher quality public services that are in accordance with the needs of the people of the City of Jakarta. The existence of JSCLab itself is one of the government's efforts to better prepare human resources by utilizing the technology. Efficiency is in government management as well as inventory of regional assets is easier to do. The concept of implementing a Smart City in general includes A city that performs well with a view to the economy, population, government, mobility, and the environment. And now in realizing Smart City in DKI Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta government has created a program to solve city problems through the Future City Hackathon. Indonesian people contribute to overcoming urban problems by participating in the Future City Hackatho. The Future

City Hackathon event is a joint program between the DKI Jakarta provincial government and the Berlin city government which is fully supported by the European Union. The role of the JSC itself does not pursue profit or can be said to be non-profit because JSC itself focuses on public services so that it prioritizes services in DKI.

With the JSCLab program, it is hoped that it will become a big capital to prepare Human Resources in building and maximizing a better Smart City in DKI Jakarta. Suggestions for relevant agencies are to be better at developing existing programs in Jakarta Smart City and it would be even better to apply the concept of sound governance in every existing program in realizing a superior bureaucracy or government that can compete with the world

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