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. 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.

INTISARI

Penelitian ini menggambarkan indikator *smart economy* di Kota Tangerang Selatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan informasi kepada Wali kota Kota Tangerang Selatan bagaimana tingkat daya saing perkonomian kotanya. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode *fishbone* atau tulang ikan. Indikator untuk *smart economy* adalah semangat inovasi, kewirausahaan, citra dan merek dagang, produktivitas, diakui internasional dan fleksibilitas pasar tenaga kerja. Hasil penelitian ini adalah indikator *smart economy* Kota Tangerang Selatan menunjukkan warga kota Tangerang Selatan adalah kurangnya inovasi dalam memproduksi barang, tingginya penduduk yang berwiraswasta, memiliki pertumbuhan produktivitas, fleksibilitas rendah mengenai jam kerja, keberadaan produk lokal yang menjadi favorit masih terbatas, yaitu krupuk jengkol; citra dan *trademark* ekonomi yang tidak memiliki pangsa pasar besar dan perusahaan yang sudah menerbitkan saham.

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1. Introduction

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 a) Agricultural field, b) Forestry and Fisheries, c) 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;

Administration, i) Defense and Social Security Obligatory; j) Educational Services, Health Services and Social Activities and Other Services.

Figure 1 The Economy in Tangel City
Source: Analytical result, 2018

The economy in Tangel city based on Figure 1 is 73.07% is tertiary, 26.62% is secondary, and 0.32% is the premier. Tangel City's economic structure in Figure 2 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 2 Structure of GDRP in South Tangerang City, 2013
Source: Analytical result, 2018

c) Provision of Accommodation and Drinking; d) Information and Communication; e) Financial Services; f) Real Estate; g) Company Services; h) Government

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.

There are several indicators of smart city in figure 3 that are: a) Smart Governance, b) Smart Environment, c) Smart Living, d) Smart Mobility, e) Smart Economy, and f) 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)".

2. Theory

2.1 Intelligent City

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

- a) The city which can manage resource alone, plan maintenance activity, and supervise security aspect to obtain service maximum to their citizens;
- b) The city whose ICT's strengthen freedom for speech and transparent; and
- c) 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.

2.2 Smart City

There is several definition of smart city. Following definition is:

- a) 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;
- b) 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;

- c) 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; and
- d) 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.

2.3 Creative City

Creativity city has several definitions that are:

- a) A city which obtain inspiration, culture, knowledge, and life to motivate her citizen's motivation to grow in their life; and
- b) 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 wills not only increase worker's knowledge but also their economy.

2.4 Smart Economy

- a) Smart economy enter economics' knowledge which innovation and technology consideration as the significant bulk booster;
- b) 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;
- c) 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);
- d) Smart economy is capability to organize available resource in developing and producing innovation solution;
- e) Smart economy is economics' networks developing new networks model production, distribution, and consumption;
- f) Smart economy is flexible economy and capability to openness, high value added, based on knowledge, creativity, social responsibility and green development;

- g) Smart economy is nice environment to increase economic growth and high value added integration economy;
- h) Smart economy distinguishes capability among economics' challenges, new occupations, new business establishments, raise interests, and regional competition;
- i) Streamlined town is identified smart city, as known as effective interest and skill maintenance operation city, new business, new students, new tourists, and residents;
- j) Smart economy is competitive innovation, entrepreneurship, intellectual ownership, efficient, flexible labour market and global market integration;
- k) Smart economy is green economy. It support carbon dioxide reduction industry and suggest "clean economy";
- l) Smart economy relate to economic competition and innovative involvement, entrepreneurship, economic vision, efficient and flexibility labour market, local and international integration;
- m) 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;
- n) 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; and
- o) 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.

2.5 Smart Economy Indicators

2.6.1 Innovative spirit that is

- a) Research and Development Expenditure in % Gross Domestic Products;
- b) Employment Rate in Knowledge Intensive Sector; and
- c) Patent applications per inhabitant.

2.6.2 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

2.6.3 Economic Image and Trademarks

- a) Important as decision-making centre (HQ etc.)

2.6.4 Productivity

- a) Gross Domestic Products per Employed Person

2.6.5 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.

2.6.6 International Embed

- a) Air transport of passenger; and
- b) Companies with Head Quarter in the city quoted on national stock market.

2.6 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. 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.

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. 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.

Schumpeter and Hicks in Jhingan (2010), there are differentiation in definition economic development and growth. 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.

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

[1]

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

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

2.7 Supporting Care Competency Based on Regional Competitiveness

Core competence first time is used by Prahalad 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:

- a) According to Gary Hamel and C.K. Prahalad (1990) 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 .
- b) Hitt et al (2003); 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.
- c) Stewart (1999); core competence as skills or intangible talent which contribute value added and strategic value.
- d) Hammer (2001); core competence is set activities that can be well done by company so that company succeed in competitiveness.
- e) Kanter (2001); core competence as skills or distinctive skills are different to other company.
- f) Kotler (2004); 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:

- a) Potential access to enter variance market or can be called backward linkage. Those orientation find proponent industry to be evaluation from industrial competitiveness;
- b) Processing can affect multiplier effect which can push other growth of economic activity; and
- c) 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.

2.8 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:

- a) Increase in available and enlarge distribution many basic life's needs;
- b) Increase in life's standard; and
- c) 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).

2.9 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).

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).

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. 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 work 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.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

Lazaroiu et al (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.

3. Research Method

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. This research will be done January - July 2018. This research will be used interview and documentation study to fulfil the objective of study.

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.

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:

- a) Gross Domestic Regional, employment rate, and others from Centre Bureau of Statistic South Tangerang city;
- b) Interview with Informatics and Communications of South Tangerang city;
- c) 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; and
- d) Asking several entrepreneur to know how much the cost for using ICT in their business.

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

- a) Data is analysed by research questions related to smart economy; and
- b) Doing prior observation to know the material needs. Information comes from literature of study to arrange interview guidelines as tools question to authority.

Validity of the test supports this research, that is:

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

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Analysis

4.1.1 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.

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.

4.1.2 Total Government and Private Employees Operating ICT

In this research the number has not yet counted.

4.1.3 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.

4.1.4 Total Exporter and Importer Using ICT

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

4.1.5 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.

4.1.6 Indicators Smart Economy for South Tangerang City

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

Table 1 the Alteration Numbers of Entrepreneurship

No.	Districts	2015	2017	Alteration
1.	Ciputat Timur	2836	3910	1704
2.	Ciputat	2284	4165	1881

No.	Districts	2015	2017	Alteration
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: Analytical result, 2018

Table 1 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.

4.2 The Findings

4.2.1 Initiation Smart Economy Based on Local Government

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.

Smart economy in South Tangerang City has delivered to local government agency that are Food Security, Agriculture and Fishery Office (DK3P), Trade and Industry Office, SME and Cooperative Office, Regional Revenue Agency, and Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency.

a) Food security, Agriculture and Fishery Office (DK3P), Regional Regency Revenue:

- Total employees are 93 people who understand and can support IT;
- 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;
- What Sapp application is used to convey invitations and email to send data among institutes in order to reduce cost of inks, papers and power;
- The employees do not focus on smart economy so the significant of that is not maximal; and
- There are planning to make SILAPOR which has function to support employees for reporting their activity on the fields.

b) Trade and Industry Office

- Small Medium Industry in South Tangerang City is 1.707;
- 43 products have been patent in 2018;
- There are companies which have issued stocks in Stock Market in South Tangerang City;
- There are many companies recorded by Trade and Industry Office;
- There are 41 unit hardware which is placed in Trade and Industry Office;
- Total employees are 132 people but only 13 people can support IT; and
- The Smart Economy which has been implemented is none.

Table 2 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: Analytical result, 2018

Table 2 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).

c) Regional Revenue Agency

- All of payments to Regional Revenue Agency are online;
- Total employees are 135 people that ten of them are proponent IT; and
- Total taxpayers which have done their liabilities as follows.

Table 3 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: Analytical result, 2018

Table 3 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.

Table 3 E_Notification of Tax Due (E_SPPT)

Yearly Registration	Total
2014	1
2015	115
2016	265
2017	564
2018	514

Source: Analytical result, 2018

Table 3 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 4 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

Source: Analytical result, 2018

Table 4 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.

d) Regional Asset and Financial Allocation Agency (BPKAD)

- Total employees in South Tangerang are 108 people
- Total employees who understand and can support IT in BPKAD are 95 people
- Planning, developing, and applying smart economy in BPKAD nowadays which is in arranging e-budgeting will implement budget work plan assistance (ARKA) and verification of budget execution Document (DPA)
- The application smart economy applied in BPKAD that is:
 1. 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;
 2. It has been integration e-planning, e-budgeting and e-reporting in an application SIMRAL allocation;

3. It has already applied non-cash transaction to salary payment and third party payment; and
 4. It has implemented a letter of disbursement of funds (SP2D) online to make easier funding OPD.
- The barriers of smart economy are unstable network connection, but Informatics and Communication Office quickly fix that.
- e) Small Medium Size Enterprise and Cooperation Office
- Total employees are 34 people and only seven people support IT;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - There are technological assistances between 30 and 50 SME; and
 - 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 SERBUK Cooperation, one Cooperation one thousand SME where every member has each business, Maestro cooperation has made mineral water, there are employee systems administrative services.

4.2.2 Innovation of Smart Economy South Tangerang City

- a) 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 is the fourth hand) also capital and marketing system output production;
- b) 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 Kranggan is still natural so it could be tourism destination;
- c) 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;
- d) Portal Web SME is website which provides 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;
- e) SIMONET (Transaction Monitoring System) is system application which is used to monitor transaction which is done by tax-payer in real time;
- f) 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;
- g) 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;
- h) Field Tax II: e-ABT (Underground Water) and ads; and
- i) 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.

5. Conclusion

- a) Economy growth and development are stable;
- b) ICT's South Tangerang city focus on Government but it is still not integrated;
- c) Data user's ICT for state and private employees, exporter and importer in South Tangerang city has not completed yet;
- d) 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;
- e) Entrepreneurs in South Tangerang City have significant growth and they use social media, for example: facebook, twitter and instagram, to promote their products;
- f) The regulation is supporting smart economy;
- g) Indicators smart economy has pointed out less innovation, growth of productivity, not flexible labour market, less public companies but large proportion of entrepreneur;
- h) 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 Agency 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;
- i) The barriers are so little companies have issued stock, there are no recorded air passenger, very low patent per inhabitant, very low proportion part-time and self-employment rate. Meanwhile the boosters are many businesses have registered, unemployment is very low under nine per cent. Growth productivity is well and desire to be an entrepreneur is high; and
- j) 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: SIPP.

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