The impact of the development of the largest fountain of southeast asia on the economic pattern of the community

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Abstract. This article discusses how the biggest fountain development policies in Southeast Asia can have a welfare impact on society. This research was conducted in Purwakarta, West Java, Indonesia. This research is based on the assumption that the development of the city becomes more attractive and has a very close relationship with the social welfare and economic growth of a region. This study uses a case study of activities carried out in the program of District Purwakarta government of tourism in the city through the construction of fountains. To collect data, the writers do some interviews, observation and document analyses. Face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire have been developed for this study. Research findings indicate that the implementation of the fountain development policy has improved the welfare of the community, even though it was only a stimulus one.

1. Introduction

There is also a definition of community development as a threatened activity to create conditions for the advancement of the socio-economic community, by increasing community participation [1]. Other experts limit that community development is a combination of socio-economic development and community organizing [2].

Purwakarta is a district in the province of West Java. Located in the north central part of West Java Province between 107030'107040 East Longitude 6025'6045 'South Latitude. One to two decades ago, Purwakarta was known as the Pension City. The atmosphere is far from the hustle and bustle of vehicles and passing humans making Purwakarta worthy to be called the City of Retirement. Especially with its position in the crossing lane between Bandung and Jakarta. Rarely do people intentionally come to visit the second smallest district in West Java [3].

Purwakarta Regency has a limit with Karawang Regency in the West and part of the northern region, in the Southwest with Cianjur Regency, in the South and the North and with Bandung Regency, and part of the East with Subang Regency. Purwakarta Regency mostly has rice fields, forests, and plantations. Other indications can be seen in the management of plantation land, and both managed by the people and by the private sector. The plantation commodities produced by Purwakarta Regency are rubber, tea, coconut, coffee, cloves, kapok, nutmeg, sugar palm, and candlenut, pandan [3].

Other natural assets are water resources, where Purwakarta Regency is part of the Citarum river basin, and the location of the Jatiluhur Dam which functions as flow control, irrigation, and energy sources. From the Cirata reservoir which holds 2 billion cubics of water which is beneficial in the provision of irrigation water and drinking water needs. Many people consider transit during a trip.
though Purwakarta has enough potential to attract people from outside the city, one of them is that it has become the Biggest Fountain in Southeast Asia.

To improve the economy in the Central Nagri Village of Purwakarta which is close to the city center, the Government has also established the largest Fountain of Water in Southeast Asia because in this area it is the center of community activities, from its economy and tourism. So it is strategic to build the fountain garden. The existence of two giant reservoirs in Purwakarta namely Cirata and Jatiluhur also contributed to making Purwakarta uncomfortable to visit. This is because, with the existence of these reservoirs, Purwakarta has hot weather due to natural reactions. However, this is no longer valid. The Purwakarta regency government juggled the mediocre district into a special district. Purwakarta is now known throughout Indonesia and even abroad. This happened thanks to cultural-based infrastructure developments by the local government. Purwakarta is now the target of tourist destinations in West Java. Who doesn't know the Sri Baduga fountain which is the largest fountain in Southeast Asia? Then various culture-based museums are in Purwakarta. Call it the Wayang Gallery Museum, then the Diorama Museum which presents the history of Sundanese culture. Shortly, Purwakarta will inaugurate a hotel named Padjadjaran Anyar. This hotel is not an ordinary hotel because it is located at an altitude of 800-1,000 masl in Mount Parang. Very naturally, the increase in the number of foreign and domestic tourist visits rose significantly in Purwakarta.

This Purwakarta Central Country Village is located on Jl. Hm. Suryo is very familiar with Situ Buleud because the place is round. This round is caused by a place to stop or bath a rhinoceros. In Purwakarta it is also famous for its tourism, starting from the Jatiluhur dam, plantations, waterfalls, hiking so that many are visited by local tourists and those who come from outside the region. Many of them deliberately come because they want to enjoy the beauty of the many colors of light from the light effect from the aqua screen video with an overview of the storyline of the Sunda kingdom and the icon of Purwakarta Regency in Taman Sri Baduga.

Socio-cultural changes aim to explore certain meanings and values not only in the arts and learning processes but also in institutions and their behavior as well as the unity of human life that interacts with each other to create a more developed economy [4].

The following is the identification of problems in Purwakarta Regency regarding the construction of the Fountain Park: 1) to process the economic resources that exist in Purwakarta society, namely the construction of a Taman Sri Baduga as a symbol of the dignity of the nation because with the construction of the fountain garden the system of economic and social changes becomes better. The 4 hectares of land is changed with various reflections of light and decorations that spoil the eyes of the community; 2) in the problems that exist in Purwakarta district, there are still many traders who are still selling in banned zones, and lack of public awareness of the environment, lack of funds to the economy of the community, and lack of trained human resources; and 3) the life of the people in Purwakarta itself is quite prosperous because with this Fountain Garden the economy in the Middle Country Village is increasingly advanced from those who sell food and produce ceramics, jars, piggy banks from this clay material is the people of Purwakarta can make money and be known by the World because of its quality production.

2. Research Method

In this study, the authors used qualitative research methods. Miller, M. L., & Kirk, J. defines that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science which in its approach depends on observing human behavior [5]. Descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior are analyzed here [6].

The data of this study were obtained through observation or interview. The source that will be used as a reference by the researcher is divided into two categories, namely: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the source of data obtained directly from the source (without going through an intermediary) and is directly related to the research being studied. Primary data comes from objects that are observed and examined directly by collecting predetermined data. Secondary data is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example from other references such as books, internet, print media, documents, theses, journals, theses, and others.
After the data classification process is completed, the next process of data processing is carried out by the following steps: 1) for data carried out through observations, it will be grouped or classified with a predetermined group or unit of analysis; 2) for the data obtained from the results of the interview, simplification is carried out, namely by classifying interviews into certain groups according to the unit of analysis; 3) in interpreting the data, crossings are carried out between one unit of analysis and another, whether the data are mutually supportive or contradictory and conclusions are drawn; and 4) compare data obtained when research with outside research.

3. Findings And Discussion

3.1. Research result

Purwakarta Regency has potential in the development of industrial and trade sectors or services and settlements, in addition to other sectors. This is supported by the Jakarta Cikampek toll road which ends in the Purwakarta area. And the Cikampek Purwakarta toll road. Padalarang (Cipularang), which has now been completed. Based on that position, Purwakarta has attracted investors to invest. For that reason, in Purwakarta Regency an area of 2000 ha has been established and an industrial zone of 3000 ha and the Jatiluhur tourism area. Thus, Purwakarta Regency will come forward. Having a very bright prospect with various regional potentials that are constantly being developed.

This Purwakarta Central Country Village is located on Jl. Hm.uryo is very familiar with Situ Buleud because of its circular location. This round is caused by a place to stop or bath a rhinoceros. This village of Central Nagri Village is +100 meters above sea level; the temperature is 25 C 32 the distance of the Kelurahan office to the sub-district is 0.8 km while the Regency is 0.4 km. The climatic conditions are included in the tropical climate zone, with an average rainfall of 3,093 mm/year and are divided into two regions of the rain zone, namely: zones with temperatures ranging from 22-28oC and zones with temperatures ranging from 17-26oC. The natural resources of Nagri Tengah Village still rely on the agricultural sector, most of which have plantation areas. Both managed by the people and the private sector.

Other natural resources are water resources where the Nagri Tengah Village is part of the Citarum River flow area and the location of the Jatiluhur Dam as irrigation and power generation. Also, there is also the empowerment of the Community where the Community as a craftsman is a cricket, boboko, and nyiru. Another resource is the condition of the asphalt road where Purwakarta Road is a road network that connects Purwakarta with Jakarta and Bandung. While the Provincial Road connects sub-district cities in Purwakarta Regency, other Regencies, such as Subang, Bogor, Cianjur, and Karawang Regencies. Situ Buleud is a 4 ha round lake located in the center of Purwakarta city. Situ Buleud is a landmark of Purwakarta. It is said that Situ Buleud was formerly a place of “pangguyangan” (bathing or bathing) of rhinos, then during the Dutch colonial administration, it was used as a resting place. Now Situ Buleud is a place of recreation, sports and shopping for street vendors on Sundays for the people of Purwakarta.

Potential is a condition found in an area where the situation can be developed so that it can provide benefits to the community and to the region itself. Nagri Tengah Village has many potential that can be developed, both physical and non-physical potential. These potentials can be developed well to provide benefits for the people of Central Nagri Village.

The Fountain Water Tourism Object is a Tourism Object located in Central Nagri Village. As natural tourism, the Biggest Fountain of Southeast Asia has good potential and is suitable to be a tourist attraction. The location of the Fountain is wonderful, especially this tourist attraction is free and also a very strategic place. It is recognized that in Purwakarta Regency has many tourist attractions. Among them are Southeast Asia's Largest Fountain, Wayang Museum, Jatiluhur Dam, Curug and Taman Batu. But the Fountain is the most visitors because of the icon of Purwakarta Regency and is free of charge. The visitors not only enjoy the Fountain but with culinary tourism to increase income for the people who trade and the many potentials that are in this area regarding nature, art and many others (Interview with HP, officials of the Department of Tourism, Purwakarta, 17/5 / 2017).
Nagri Tengah Village also has a historical heritage in the form of the Baing Yusuf Sacred Tomb, once every week, on Thursday Friday night there are always many visitors to carry out the recitation. It also has the potential as religious tourism. Twin Building, which is now a regional library.

The State Building, built in 1854 in the Dutch colonial era with European architectural style. Now the State Building is the Office of the Regent of Purwakarta. The Residency Building, the same age as the State Building, was built during the Dutch colonial era. Now the Regional IV Coordinating Board Office is located on Jalan KK. Singawinata. Mesjid Agung, located next to the State Building was built in 1826 in the Dutch colonial period. This mosque was restored in 1993 while maintaining its original form and historical value, then inaugurated by the Governor of West Java in 1995.

It is recognized that indeed with the existence of Air Mancur, residents can get additional income. The fact is that the community accepts the construction of Air Mancur because with this tourism the economy of the community has increased and its security is also very alert to the arrival of visitors, which is mostly dominated by tourists from out of town. As a food and beverage trader and parking attendant. This positive response is closely related to the expectations of the community around Air Mancur to improve the family's economy. The development of tourist areas as tourist destinations is expected to provide new employment opportunities for the community, including as tour guides, traders, providers of accommodation and transportation facilities (Interview with IE, owner of the warung, Purwakarta, 17/5/2017).

The community expects the government and the local community as parties who play a role in developing the Fountain area as a tourist attraction. There are several reasons why the development of tourism must involve the local community. There are three main reasons, namely moral, economic and environmental goals. Every tourism development including ecotourism should be the local community that carries out. Economic benefits can be distributed relatively if the local community itself handles ecotourism because the local community knows in depth about the environment which is a natural attraction and also knows how to conserve it (Interview with AG, environmental activist, Purwakarta, 17/5/2017).

As the picture of the village community, in general, has free time and close kinship ties, the established communication will become more intimate. But the current discussion is broader, and the community can interact with outside communities at any time, especially every visitor crowded the tourist area, which at the beginning was only economically motivated, but more than that the villagers were accustomed to and not prejudiced against outsiders like traits Characteristic of society in general. The people of Nagri Tengah Village are so friendly to visitors. This can support the existence of Purwakarta City as a tourist city.

The people of Nagri Tengah Village, who are the majority of their citizens, have a livelihood as laborers, to fulfill their daily needs, relying on salary results. Meeting your daily needs by relying on salary results is not easy, because salary results are not every day and also a long enough period which is one to one month more. Changes in economic conditions that occur from year to year are different, based on village surveys conducted every five years, the differences are obvious. Before the tourism object had not been focused, the community only fulfilled the needs of a minimum or at least the labor salary and fishing results to meet the needs until the next. The most obvious difference is from the income per capita of the community.

The change felt by the people of Central Nagri Village is after Southeast Asia's Biggest Fountain tourism object income from the sale of food, drinks, souvenirs, clothes and so forth is very supportive in meeting the needs of everyday life. What's interesting about the economic development of the people of Central Nagri Village is that its per capita income, when compared to other sub-districts, is the most superior because they sell in the vicinity of the Fountain.

The livelihoods of the people of Nagri Tengah Village have increased with the existence of this tourist attraction and Fountain. It is said that: "This service plays a role in community service, namely in the social economy. The Office carries out guidance and service, in the form of a place to trade, how to overcome a bad season. The traders here mostly do not have stalls, so from the government that provides stalls to sell to one zone "(Interview with IJ, the staff of the Department of Tourism, Purwakarta, 17/5/2017).
The Tourism Office has the role of providing guidance and services in the form of facilities and also how to overcome the season's unfriendly problems. Various attempts by the government to develop the trade economy. Of course, this is a lot of benefit for the community, they only think about how they can get to creativity in trading to attract visitors.

In the vicinity of Air Mancur, this is very supportive of the economic progress of the community. From the results of the field that the founding of the Greatest Fountain of Southeast Asia tourism object could open jobs for the people around the Fountain Water Object like being an entrance guard, security and some people also sell souvenirs or culinary tours. Many people who take advantage of the existence of this tourist object which used to be a lot of unemployed but after the existence of this tourist attraction open employment for the people of the village of Central Nagri.

Tourism contribution to government revenue can be broken down into two, namely: direct and indirect contributions. Direct contributions come from income taxes collected from tourism workers and tourism business players in tourist areas that are received directly by the revenue service of a destination. While the indirect contribution of tourism to government revenues comes from taxes or customs duties on imported goods and taxes imposed on visiting tourists (Interview with UC, the staff of the Tourism Office, Purwakarta, 17/5/2017).

The results in the field showed an increase or initiative of the community to build houses such as restaurants, clothing stores, and also make lodging and set up gazebos for the rest of the tourists. All of that is seen along the road precisely around the Fountain. Not only that, tourists who come to the fountain are also treated to live music from musicians for free.

The development of the tourism sector can also encourage the government to provide better infrastructure, clean water supply, electricity, telecommunications, public transportation, and other supporting facilities as a logical consequence and all of that can improve the quality of life of both tourists and the local community itself as the host. Meeting personal needs is the same as meeting public needs.

The bank facilities in the fountain tourism area can already be found around the area which is very close to tourist attractions and various types of banks are available.

Mini gasoline pom facilities already exist in the fountain tourism area, can also use a large pom area after or before heading to the fountain, the road is not far enough away from the fountain tour. In the fountain area, there are many inns that can be seen before entering the city or afterward, this lodging facility is intended for tourists who come and want to stay in the area near the fountain.

The means of transportation that are used towards the tourist area can use private vehicles both cars and motorbikes because the road to this tourist attraction is already good, it can enter the bus.

In the fountain tourism area, there are several restaurants and cafes. Some restaurants here are not much different from restaurants that are on the side of the road, and there is also food that is ready to eat.

Air Mancur tourism object provides parking facilities for tourists who come to this place. But the parking lot here is still practically narrow and not enough to accommodate more four-wheeled vehicles, but the government provides a parking space for visitors who are on the soccer field and for the parking price of IDR 5,000 for a motorbike, a car of IDR 15,000.

For mosques in the fountain area, many have been built considering that mosques are an important means for Muslim tourists. Mosques in the vicinity of a fountain can accommodate thousands of worshipers.

The toilet itself has been prepared by the tourism office, given the importance of the toilet that must be in the fountain's tourist area. The toilet around the fountain is also widely available so it can accommodate visitors who want to go to the Fountain.

The tourists who visit this fountain area can enjoy other facilities such as culinary tours, pedaling bicycles, cars, percussion, acoustics, and so on. This means to anticipate the fading of the fountain viewers so that they are made like that and so that they are not bored to wait.

But this fountain as expressed by the traders and the people who visit in terms of cleanliness is responsive because it has put the cleanliness parts in place. Constraints in this fountain tour are not daily airtime. Special Sunday evenings and insufficient parking and parking prices which are too expensive for the public.
This free Fountain Water Tourism is very important in advancing the social economy, thus giving rise to the attraction of the results of the research, in fact, most of the visitors from outside of Purwakarta came from Jakarta, Bandung because the two big cities crushed Purwakarta. In terms of distance compared to the city of Bandung, Jakarta is far from the Purwakarta area but instead most of the people of Jakarta who come to the location of this Fountain.

Factors that influence the lack of recognition of Purwakarta area because Purwakarta is squeezed by two big cities between Bandung and Jakarta so that the government also makes the construction of fountain tourism. A fountain is built so that its presence can boost the economy of the community and can introduce the Jakarta area so that it does not become a retired area.

This Air Mancur tour lacks seating capacity that is not balanced with those who enter, for promotion is good because it has been known nationally and abroad even every week many want to see this fountain. The manager has made a strategy that is done through print media, filmmaking, TV shows so that the socialization is interesting. The media used in the promotion of making pamphlets is as interesting as possible, placing a banner or billboard on the toll road bridge, using city characteristics with puppet statues, gates located in the border area. These things are assumed to be able to attract a visit whose origin does not know to know so that with that identity Purwakarta is better known again (Interview with AC, Tourism Promotion Section, Purwakarta, 17/5/2017).

Transportation is an important factor to be considered such as good roads, smooth traffic. Transportation and accessibility are already good opportunities for managers to attract more tourists to the fountain attractions. Towards a Fountain Tourism, the quality of the road is good because a tour is seen first the way first, is a connecting road between Bandung and Jakarta. As for what you can enjoy, like seeing a fountain for free, drinking free fast water, watching free art, all of this can be used for the public "(Interview with HA, tourism and culture agency, Purwakarta, 5/17/2017).

This fountain tourism object is an asset and icon of Purwakarta district as well as for government and regional community income. Based on the description of the informant above, the potential of the Fountain Water tourism object began to be developed and can be maximized as best as possible with various supporting factors for the facilities of the Fountain Water objects now starting to drink ready to eat as well as free art treats and also many lodging for tourists. Inhibiting factors based on the results of the survey there are various obstacles experienced by the managers and traders who are in the largest Fountain of Southeast Asia environment.

The obstacle in developing this tourism object is the lack of Human Resources who can speak foreign languages and the correct Indonesian language. Also, the lack of capital because there is no assistance from the government even though the place of trade has been provided In supporting the economy of the community, language, is significant in selling and earnest attention to the government and investment for traders. The constraints are the lack of investment and also the language barrier so that it gives a serious enough impact for traders who are entrepreneurs in the Fountain and also many tourists who complain that the traffic is quite long and the parking prices are quite high (Interviews with UD, traders, Purwakarta, 5/17/2017).

Economic development based on the results obtained by the community after the construction of the largest Fountain of Southeast Asia, as explained above, is driving an inhibiting factor. The driving factor if it continued to be developed and made even more amazing can boost the economy of the village and Purwakarta area while the obstacle if the government is responsive, it will not be too hindering social, economic development.

3.2. Discussion
The most fundamental thing in economic development is the achievement of mutual welfare, be it the community or the government. The success of development is inseparable from business and special programs carried out by the government, in addition to the role of the community is very helpful for the realization of economic development. Especially for people who utilize this Air Mancur Tourism Object for economic growth based on the success of the community and the government that manages and maximizes the use of tourism objects.

In terms of potential, the Fountain of Water attraction is aimed at the beauty of the water that is sahdu and also dancing water, which is a natural tourism potential. In Purwakarta Regency there are also
many attractions that can be enjoyed, including Curug, Jatiluhur Dam, Wayang Museum and Kampung Batu. But the location of this tourism is far apart because the location is different from the District, while the most visited by tourists is the Fountain because it has good facilities and can also be reached from Bandung, Jakarta, Subang, Karawang.

The potential that exists in Nagri Tengah Village is among others in the form of natural potential, economic potential, socio-cultural potential, and institutional potential. The inherent potential is a basic physical potential owned by a region or region. Natural potentials owned by the Central Nagri Village, among others, are fertile soil conditions. Land conditions in Central Nagri Village are fertile, so they are good for the agricultural land. Most of the land in Nagri Tengah Village is used as agricultural land so that it can increase existing agricultural production. Crops such as rice, maize, and sugar cane can develop well so that most of the villagers’ income is obtained from the agricultural sector. This shows that fertile soil conditions in Nagri Tengah Village can open opportunities as one of the centers of agricultural production [7].

Economic potential is a potential that is owned by villagers from the livelihoods sector. Economic potential found in the Central Nagri Village, namely trade commodities. As a village that has abundant natural wealth in the form of trade, Nagri Tengah Village can improve the economy of the community and reduce unemployment. The trade commodities in the Central Nagri Village include simpler and opaque food. These commodities are marketed in the nearest markets so that the distribution of trade products does not require more costs for transportation. The proceeds from the sale of these commodities are partly used as household food needs and partly consumed by the community [8].

The socio-cultural potential found in the Central Nagri Village is the historical relics. Nagri Tengah Village has several historical heritage sites that have the potential to be developed as cultural tourism. Most historical relics come from the Colonial masses. These relics are in the form of Residency Building and Round Lake. With the legacy of the Central, Nagri Village area has the opportunity to be developed as a cultural tourism, so that it can increase the income of the Central Nagri Village and the surrounding community.

Institutional potential found in Nagri Tengah Village is the number of arts groups. The Pencak Silat Ibing art group, but the local community called the art martial arts. The art group has been very advanced and often appeared in several regions in Purwakarta. With the existence of this art, groups can help reduce unemployment and improve the economy of the community. In addition, it also helps preserve ancestral cultural heritage as a traditional game or performance. So that the arts group can be developed to be better and develop [9].

Schmitt, TM asserts that the changes that occur in the economy in which production methods, production relations, modes of production and production forces are contained will lead to changes in patterns in the socio-cultural superstructure, in which there are political, socio-cultural and ideological aspects from life that means that it builds up the socio-cultural superstructure [10]. The existence of Fountain Water in Purwakarta has shown this.

4. Conclusion
Based on the results of research carried out in the village of Central Nagri can be concluded as follows: 1) the economic potential of Central Nagri Village is a condition that is found in an area where the situation can be developed so that it can provide benefits to the community and to the region itself. Nagri Tengah Village has many potential that can be developed, both physical and non-physical potential. These potentials can be developed well to provide benefits for the people of Central Nagri Village. The potential that exists in Nagri Tengah Village is among others in the form of natural potential, economic potential, socio-cultural potential, and institutional potential; 2) perception of the Community of Nagri Tengah Village accepts with the construction of this Air Mancur because with this tourism the community's economy is increasing and its security is also very alert to the arrival of visitors which is mostly dominated by tourists from out of town. As a food and beverage trader and parking attendant. This positive response is closely related to the expectations of the community around Air Mancur to improve the family's economy. The development of tourist areas as tourist destinations is expected to provide new employment opportunities for the community, including as tour guides, traders, providers of accommodation and transportation facilities; and 3) the socio-economic condition of the community
before the existence of the Tourism Object is still relatively low, because the city only relies on the results of odd jobs. Whereas after the construction of Fountain Water people's income increased, reducing poverty and unemployment, especially those in the vicinity of the Fountain.

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