

Government and Society Synergy for Community Based Internet Development

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Abstract. The actors of development in a developing country are the government and society. To reach the goal of development, their synergy is needed. Desa Pinter (Punya Internet) or Smart Village (with the Internet) is a government initiative to improve community welfare in facing the industry 4.0 era, including to encourage the telecommunications operator to provide internet access for the villages. This study examines the synergy of the role of government and society in developing community-based internet using a qualitative approach with a single case study method. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, documentation study, interviews, and focus group discussions. The object of the research is internet administrator in 12 districts in West Java. The results of the study show that the use of community-based internet still encounters obstacles in terms of infrastructure, budget, and the lack of human resources in the village. The government plays a role as mediator and program facilitator, particularly in terms of infrastructure procurement, training and development of human resources. Such role is mainly carried out by the district and village government, while the sub-district has less optimal role. On the side of the community, the participation was divided into two categories of responsive and unresponsive communities.

Keywords: Desa Pinter, the industry of 4.0 Revolution, Sinergy

Introduction

Based on the research of 2014 District Internet Service Center (PLIK) program through a case study in West Java Province, it was revealed that the use of internet through PLIK for rural communities at sub-district level encountered various obstacles both physically and non-physically. Constraints to implementing regulations include categories of PLIK-Passive, PLIK-Stagnant, and PLIK-Creative. Based on those findings, the next study illustrates the information dissemination process that has been carried out through PLIK program in West Java which has two different communication models namely the less effective PLIK manager's communication model and the successful model that determine the making of different strategy model (Figure 1) (Fardiah, Rinawati, & Kurniadi, 2014b).

Communication on the existence of

PLIK can be done maximally by utilizing all potentials in society, either through direct communication such as interpersonal communication and group communication, and media communication by using potential media in public environment that directly involves the intended community. Public need for internet is something urgent nowadays because various needs of individuals have encouraged them to use the Internet as their source of information, entertainment, even self-expression. Hence, the village community choose to access the Internet through PLIK facilities. PLIK will be optimally utilized to fulfill their needs. Thus, the existence of PLIK must meet the expectations of the community.

Based on previous studies, research in 2017 and 2018 focused on targeting studies on the implementation of models that have

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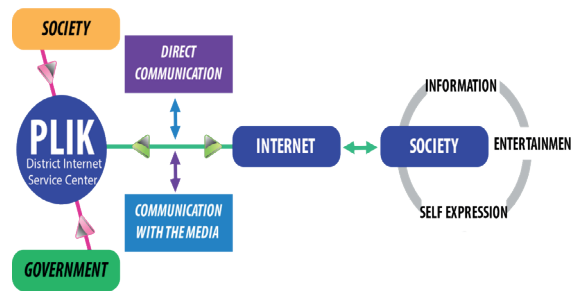


Figure 1. *Communication Strategy Model for Community-Based PLIK Utilization*
(Source: Research Data)

been produced in similar programs to PLIK namely Desa Pinter (Smart Village) program as the acronym of Desa Punya Internet (Village with Internet) (Fardiah, Rinawati, & Kurniadi, 2014a) (Fardiah, Darmawan, & Rinawati, 2019) Desa Pinter was launched by the Government through the Department of Communication and Informatics in an effort to serve and advance the territory of Indonesia which have difficulties in obtaining telecommunication services and also as a business economic and agricultural empowerment by providing information access to the BTIP (Telecommunication Hall and Rural Informatics) website in a centralized way. In the context of development in West Java, Hadi Sutjipto said that there should be a synergy between regions, between sectors of development, and between levels of government. The synergistic approach in question is the integration between one another in terms of goals, programs and institutions, and in empowering West Java community groups (Sutjipto, 2006).

From this multi-years research series (Fardiah et al., 2014a) (Fardiah et al., 2019) elaborating on the results of research and data obtained, it appears that there is a necessity to study more comprehensively about the synergy role of government and society in the development of community-based internet as an effort to improve the welfare of the village community, especially in facing economic globalization and the industrial revolution of 4.0 so that the subject matter in this article covers the constraints and conditions in the field on the synergy of both sides. Therefore, the questions raised in this study are: (1) what are the obstacles faced in an effort to synergize the role of Government and Society in community-based internet development? (2) What is the role of the government and the community in community-based internet development? (3) Why is there a need to build synergy between the government and the community in developing community-based

internet?

Rural development today is experiencing significant changes in its concepts and processes. The concept of development is no longer limited to the agricultural sector and basic infrastructure but leads to the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Rural development further reduces the dependence on the role of government since rural communities are increasingly empowered and being creative in making and developing innovation (Badri, 2016).

According to Adisasmita, rural community development is part of community development which is also directed towards institutional development and participation and community empowerment in improving welfare in rural areas. Where the principles of rural development include: transparent, participatory, the process and result can be enjoyed by the community, accountability, and sustainable (Adisasmita, 2006).

Community development and rural area development involve various social, economic, cultural, and technological factors that interact with each other in the development process. Each development offers a change, an impact that can be felt in one region and another because the characteristics of each region are different (Sitompul, 2009).

The implementation of rural development in this digital era requires a convergent communication system involving interpersonal communication, mass media, and new media (internet). The goal is that many parties from various generations can be involved and participate in accelerating the development goals. It is obvious that the development process cannot ignore the involvement of various elements of society.

Generally, development is conducted through a process of communication that involves government officials and the public.

The development itself means a process of social change designed for the benefit of the community in improving welfare in accordance with the objectives that have been set (Bokau, 2013). Rural development is a crucial issue to be considered and should be implemented jointly by the government and the community because it is obvious that rural development is still lagging behind compared to urban areas, especially in developing countries including Indonesia. One aspect that determines the pace of development in rural areas is the need for synergy between the government as a driver and determinant of development policy in the village (in this case, the village government) and the community. Without the involvement of government as policymakers and owners of resources and without real participation from the community, the implementation of village development will certainly encounter the obstacles and will not work as expected.

Guidance and supervision of the district government are regulated in Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 101 about village (PP, 2005), among others are: (1) Establishing the district/city authority arrangements that are handed over to the village; (2) Providing guidelines for the implementation of co-administration tasks from the district/city to village; (3) Providing guidelines for village regulations and village head regulations; (4) Providing technical guidelines for the implementation and development of community institutions; (5) Providing guidance on participatory development planning preparation; (7) Conducting research on the implementation of village governance; (8) Evaluating and supervising village regulations; (9) Establishing funding for the allocation of balance funds for villages; (10) Supervising village financial management and utilization of village assets; (11) Conducting and supervising the implementation of village government and social institutions; (12) Facilitating the existence of customary law community units, customary values, customary institutions, and their traditional rights in implementing village governance; (13) Organizing education and training for village governments and community institutions; (14) Assigning clothing and other attributes for village heads, village officials and the BPD in accordance with the conditions and socio-culture of the local community; (15) Appreciating the achievements carried out in the implementation of village governance and

social institutions; (16) Imposing sanctions for the wrongdoings/violations committed by the village head as stipulated in the legislation; and (17) Making efforts to accelerate rural development.

Meanwhile, in the sub-district, guidance and supervision are conducted on matters regulated in Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 102 about Villages as follows: (1) Facilitating the preparation of village regulations and village head regulations; (2) Facilitating administration of village governance; (3) Facilitating village financial management and utilization of village assets; (4) Facilitating the implementation of the affairs of the district/city regional autonomy that are submitted to the village; (5) Facilitating the application and enforcement of laws and regulations; (6) Facilitating the implementation of duties of village heads and village officials; (7) Facilitating efforts to carry out peace and public order; (9) Facilitating the implementation of duties, functions, and obligations of social institutions; (10) Facilitating participatory development planning; (11) Facilitating inter-village cooperation and village cooperation with third parties; (12) Facilitating the implementation of village community empowerment; (13) Facilitating cooperation between community institutions and cooperation between community institutions and third parties; (14) Facilitating technical assistance and assistance to community institutions; and (15) Facilitating coordination of government work units in developing community institutions.

Entering the current era of technological convergence, ICT is considered significant in carrying out the optimal role of information and communication. It is due to the thought that with the development of technology, the role of public communication will be increasingly dominant in efforts to educate and empower people, especially for the communities in disadvantaged areas in the field of information technology, informing public opinion, and in carrying out democratic functions in the state (Mariyati, 2009).

International networking or the internet is a global network that connects one computer with another computer in the world. The development of the internet is not only on computer devices that can be connected but also on mobile devices. It means the internet can now be everywhere. The existence of internet that can be operated globally has breached the barriers of space

and time so that this convenience makes people able to reach other users everywhere. The internet is not only a technology but also serves as an engine of social change, especially in creating hope and dreams. In an attempt to encourage the acceleration of internet user development, there are several aspects supporting its success, namely: (1) The role of the government in building internet services; (2) Coordination of central and regional government in the field of communication and informatics; (3) Internet development programs, progress, and constraints (Mariyati, 2009).

The book of Community Media in Information Age described that along with the development of electronic and digital technology networks, virtual communities continue to form. Revolutionary developments in the field of technology have added the meaning of a community compared to the conventional one that has been living in a society so far (Jankowski & Prehn, 2002).

Therefore, the definition of a community as a group of people with geographical similarities can also be expanded by the existence of a 'community of interest' since its members have similar interests in cultural, social, economic, or political terms, which are not influenced by their geographical existence. This community, which is mostly facilitated by the media, offers a concept of narrow segmentation or in other languages is called community media. Jankowski & Prehn emphasized that community media can be realized in various forms of media, both traditional, namely print media (newspapers and magazines), electronic media (radio, television), and modern (the convergence media) which combine print and electronic media, for example, internet sites or websites.

The embodiment of community media is found in the form of electronic network initiatives, which is often referred to as 'public education networks', 'public access networks', 'civil networks', 'free internet', 'digital cities', or 'community networks'. The network is built on the basis of cooperation between organizations and community institutions such as schools, libraries, and local governments. The purpose of building these facilities varies, among others, to disseminate information technology resources to the public, support community development projects, provide information, or to stimulate community involvement in local social and political activities.

Research Methodology

The method used in this research is a single case study (Yin, 2003). Research studies are qualitative in nature which aims to gain an authentic understanding of people's experiences as perceived by those concerned. In this qualitative research method, data is collected by several qualitative data collection techniques (Agusta, 2014; A. R. Djaelani, 2013; Aunu Rofiq Djaelani, Sunyono, & Lestari, 2013; Sugiyono, 2018) namely: (1) Observation. It is a technique where researchers do field research by directly observing the research object to gain first-hand information about the problem being studied. This observation technique allows self-observation, taking notes, and making observations on ongoing activities, in which the researcher observes by means of nonparticipant; (2) Interview. The researcher conducts a combination of two interview techniques, namely in-depth interviews and guided interview. In-depth interview is done to explore in depth information by being directly involved with the life of the informant and asking questions independently without guideline questions prepared in advance so that the atmosphere was alive and carried out many times. Whereas, guided interview is a technique where the researcher asks questions that have been prepared beforehand to the informant. Interviews were carried out on parties relevant to the research, especially the managers of Desa Pinter who were in the research area; (3) Documentation. It is a technique to track secondary data, such as documents that are relevant to the Pinter Village program; (4) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). It is a focused discussion to discuss research material in an informal and relaxed atmosphere. This technique is used to reveal the meaning of a group based on the results of discussions focused on a research problem. This research used all of the techniques.

The subjects in this study were managers of Pinter Village in 12 regencies in West Java Province. The target districts which assumed in line with the targets of Pinter Village are relatively remote rural areas that are difficult to reach from urban areas.

In 2017, this research was conducted by collecting data from 6 districts in West Java, namely Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Banjar, Pangandaran, Bandung. In 2018, research data were taken from 6 regions in Sumedang, Majalengka, Kuningan, Cirebon, Indramayu, Subang. The data based on the

results of FGD and interviews conducted in the 12 regions were then being analyzed. The steps of data collection carried out in this study refer to stages of (1) Data reduction; (2) Display data; (3) Draw the conclusions and data verification.

Results and Discussion

Infrastructure Constraints on the Community based Internet Development

The provision of telecommunications access in the countryside has become a concern of the government. To encourage telecommunications operators to provide telecommunications access in villages, the government developed a program known as Universal Service Obligation (USO) or universal telecommunications services. Universal telecommunications services, based on Law No. 36 of 1999 about Telecommunications, focus on villages that are categorized as remote areas, undeveloped regions, pioneer areas, inland, suburbs, or economically underdeveloped areas. Article 16 paragraph 1 of Law No. 36 of 1999 states that USO is an obligation for a local telecommunication network provider.

Desa Pinter is a program to provide telematics access in the countryside and is a continuation of the village ringing program. For the government, the availability of one access in one village to meet communal needs at affordable prices is considered adequate. Investment in the construction of telecommunications infrastructure in rural areas is very high. The allocation of available costs for the development of telecommunication infrastructure through programs that have been rolled out so far by the government, for example, has not fully been able to cover all the needs for service deployment, operation, and maintenance. A large allocation of funds is definitely needed in the development of this program. Hence, the infrastructure conditions in the field still encounter many obstacles in accessing the internet in rural areas. Figure 2 shows the constraints/obstacles in Desa Pinter program.

The results of the study illustrate that government is still experiencing various obstacles in the field in developing the internet in Desa Pinter. West Java has a large area with geographical conditions that provide its own challenges in the provision of internet facilities infrastructure. Based on the research findings,

the constraints of infrastructure for Desa Pinter are grouped into two big things, namely network problems and budget problems.

Networks often become the main problem in the provision of internet facilities in rural areas, particularly problems of blank spot. There are still many areas difficult to reach by the internet. It is similar to the studies conducted on internet programs, for example, MPLIK (Subdistrict Car Service Center), that showed non-optimal network quality performance (Ginano, Sengkey, & Karouw, 2015). The efforts of various parties to maximize the use of the internet are also constrained by the existence of individual accessibility factors from the community which can cause indifference to public facilities. This certainly has an impact on the speed of internet access in the countryside. In addition, provider policies that determine the minimum limit of tower provision add to the problem in encouraging the availability of adequate internet facilities in the countryside. Geographically, West Java consists of regions with diverse topography in the form of lowlands, highlands, mountains, hilly, and small islands at an altitude of 0 - 3,300 meters above sea level (masl). The northern region is a lowland area, while the southern region is hilly with few beaches, and mountainous highlands are in the central region. This central part has public waters in the form of lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. (Publikasi Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2019). Such topography is certainly and significantly affect the network operational that will have an impact on internet accessibility.

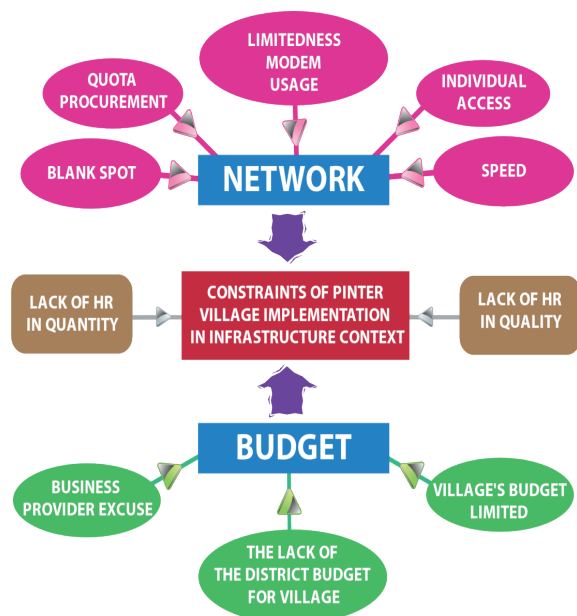


Figure 2. Infrastructure Constraints: Network and Budget

Problems are not only occurred on networks but also on budget. To support the welfare of village community, the village gets revenue-sharing funds/village income from the district government in the form of Village Fund Budget (Kemendagri, No.140/640/SJ/2005, 2005). Sufficient funding is a logical consequence of the authority and demands of the implementation of village autonomy. Sadu Wasistiono (Juliansyah, 2013) states that financing or finance is an essential factor in supporting the implementation of village autonomy as well as the implementation of regional autonomy. In line with the opinion saying "autonomy" is identical with "auto money", the village then needs funds or adequate costs to regulate and manage its own household as the implementation of its authority. Unfortunately, in reality, there are constraints relating budget as it is shown by the results of this study along with previous research which becomes the barriers to community participation in managing village budget. Those problems include the weak management of fund in terms of mind, energy, expertise, and time caused by unwise decisions, ineffective communication, lack of public awareness, low education, and no transparency and accountability in managing village budget funds (Syahrul Syamsi, 2014). Other constraint regarding the community-based internet is the limitations of provider minimum limit due to the reason of business which can be understood because the provision of towers as a means of internet procurement requires a high cost so that a private provider certainly should consider factors of profit and loss. There is also a problem of budgetary costs availability from the district government for the village that cannot be budgeted directly because administratively there is no nomenclature while the village is authorized to have a village budget from the government. Nevertheless, since the majority of the budget is not devoted to the development of the internet only, then the village government should wisely determine the priority scale of village interests.

Communication Constraints on Government and Community Synergy in Community based Internet Development

A focused discussion forum with resources person has also identified another obstacle that stated that the role of government is needed especially in terms

of infrastructure procurement and well trained-human resources in rural internet development. However, in some villages, there is still a lack of government role, especially related to system development issues. The government only accommodates infrastructure and hardware without providing adequate human resources. Villagers who need assistance, in fact, are far away from adequate education programs on the implementation of information technology. This has caused the majority of villagers to be reluctant to switch to and use the technology in all village administration arrangements.

The research results show that central government provides all the internet infrastructures by directly drop them to the villages without going through local government. These findings indicate that there is no coordination between the central government and the local/regional government. The absence of communication between the two governments has caused the internet misplacement in the villages that do not suit the needs of the villagers. The internet placed was actually not in accordance with the conditions of the villagers/community. They are poor people and feel that the internet is not something they really need. This condition ultimately led to less community participation in the use of the internet. These constraints can be seen in Figure 3.

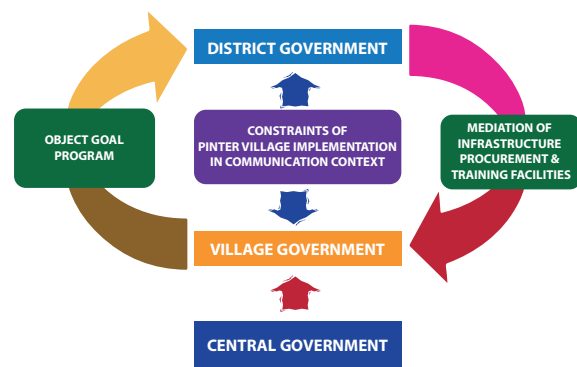


Figure 3. *Communication Constraints: Expertise and Program Effectiveness*

HR staffs/managers who manage internet programs in this village are not permanent. They keep changing all the time. The results of the study found that most of the internet managers lack sufficient understanding of how to use the internet and things related to it. This causes the internet village program to be ineffective because the managers are inactive. The selection of internet managers is also not based on expertise requirements, which means

anyone can become an internet manager. In addition, the training of internet village for managers was considered ineffective due to the material, time, and implementation that less understandable and not in accordance with the needs of the manager. The findings of this study add a long list of ineffectiveness of village internet program initiated by the government since the results obtained from the program implementation are not in accordance with the expectations set at the beginning. This corresponds to the situation conveyed by Wisely Spending: "Effectiveness focuses on outcomes (programs), programs, or activities that are considered effective if the output produced can meet the expected goals." (Mahmudi, 2005)

Another factor due to the ineffectiveness of the internet village program is the lack of involvement of local government that truly understands the conditions of the region and community of the internet village program location. This has an impact on the stagnation of the Internet Village program. Lack of supervision is another problem that arises as a result of the lack of coordination between central government and regional government. However, there are also locations that have successfully implemented this program, which is the center of a rural town. Communities in the area are able to develop the internet village program because they already have an awareness of the existence of internet and are managed independently. Thus, public awareness and internet management are the determining factors in the development of this program.

Government's role in community-based Internet development.

Nowadays, access to technology and internet in Indonesia is still uneven. People in big cities can have fast Internet and other latest technologies, but people in rural or remote areas are less fortunate to have the same privileges. Various attempts were made to overcome this difference (digital divide). In this case, the government has an important role to play in ensuring that technology is accessible to everyone in Indonesia. The efforts of the central government through the Universal Service Obligation (USO) program in the form of the Pinter Village program will be successful if there is support from the local government. The aim of the USO Program is to establish connectivity where the basic telecommunications infrastructure must be

built in advance so that at least people can make calls and send messages. Furthermore, if basic infrastructure has been built, it should be enhanced by providing internet connection, utilization, empowerment, and improvement of public service quality.

In supporting these development goals, synergy is needed which takes the role of local governments in various aspects, starting from the district, sub-district, and village governments as shown in figure 4.

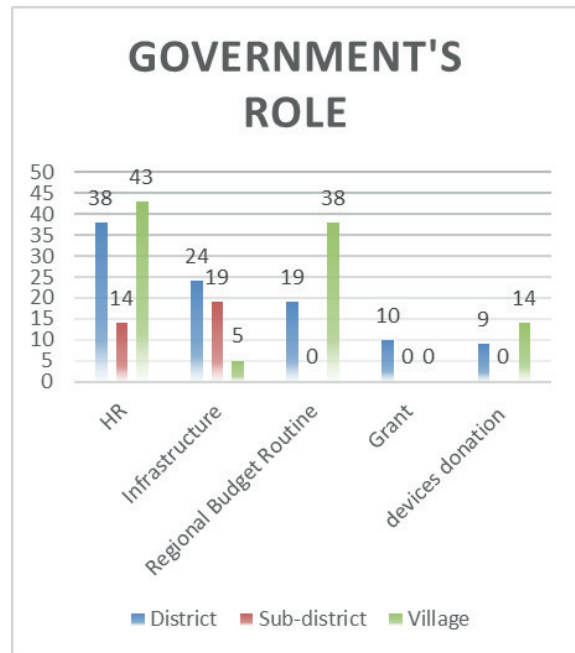


Figure 4. Government's Role in Community-based Internet Development

Based on the study results, the district government has contributed well to various aspects in terms of HR, device, and budgeting in developing Pinter village in its region. The district government gives full support to this program because village development in the present era is inseparable from the development of information technology. Starting from the use of cell phones to the utilization of the Internet with various features and accessories, those have penetrated all the lines of society's life.

Nowadays, the development of information technology has not only penetrated in urban areas, but also in rural areas. The response for such conditions are efforts to accelerate the development of rural areas and areas categorized as remote by conducting training on the use of internet technology to promote village potential or using the internet to find useful information and knowledge for rural

community entrepreneurial development.

Technology is believed to be a 'modifier' tool. History proves that technological evolution always occurs as a goal of the results of efforts to obtain convenience in life activities and obtain benefits. It means technology has a role in social change in society. The changes can be in the form of behavior, lifestyle, shortening the distance, reducing regional boundaries and, importantly, efficiency. The use of information technology promises a work that is reformist, democratic, non-discriminatory, timely, measurable and has clear standards.

Information technology will be closely related to the democratization process that has taken place. The struggle for democracy requires intensive coordination and communication among activists as locomotives and the wider community as passengers of democratic cars. The egalitarian character of information technology is very much in line with the nature of democracy. In this context, we can see the development of rural areas as part of the process of democratization of development. So far, the concept of development tends to be an incentive and encouragement from the central government to accelerate changes in a region. While development based on community independence and creativity is only regarded as regional creativity; there is no attempt to raise and spread the concept. Consequently, changes in regions vary depending on each region.

Region's creativity can actually be encouraged by the effectiveness of the use of information technology in the countryside which has already brought up by the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology to be utilized by a science and technology society program. People in the countryside play a role as the spearhead of such activity. This method can be applied by encouraging each village to start using information technology in various ways and mechanisms. Creativity from the region can actually be encouraged by the effectiveness of the use of information technology in the countryside. From the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology, it has also been launched to be cultivated by a science and technology society program. The spearhead is the people in the countryside. This method can be bridged by encouraging each village to start cultivating information technology in various ways and mechanisms.

In addition to the role of district government, it turned out that the sub-district also had a role in the development of Desa Pinter with different contributions as shown in Figure 4. The sub-district is a district/city apparatus as a regional technical implementer who has a certain work area and is headed by the Camat. As mandated in PP (Government Regulation) Number 43 of 2014 Article 101 and Permendagri (Regulation of The Minister of Home Affairs) Number 113 of 2014 Article 23, regents/mayors can delegate the evaluation of village regulations on the Village APB (budgeting) to the sub-district head or other designation. In addition, the sub-district head has a role in the delivery of APB Village Realization Report and the Accountability Report on the Implementation of the Village APB to the regent/mayor. The sub-district head as stipulated in article 154 of Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 carries out the task of fostering and supervising the village, namely: (1) Preparing the Village Regulations and Village Head Regulations; (2) The facility of administration of village governance; (3) The facility of village financial management and the utilization of village assets; (4) Facilitating the application and enforcement of legislation; (5) Facilitating the implementation of duties of village heads and officials; (6) Facilitating the implementation of village head elections; (7) Facilitating the implementation of duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body; (8) Recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of village officials; (9) Synchronizing regional development planning with village development; (10) Determining the location of rural development areas; (11) Implementing peace and public order; (12) Facilitating the implementation of duties, functions, and obligations of social institutions; (13) Facilitating the participatory development planning preparation; (14) Facilitating inter-village cooperation and village cooperation with third parties; (15) The facility of arrangement and utilization of village space; the determination and confirmation of village boundaries; (16) The facility of program development and implementation of village community empowerment; (17) The coordination of village assistance in the region; and (18) The coordination and implementation of rural area development in the respective territory.

The heavy-duty based on the law that carried out by the sub-district had an impact on the lack of involvement of the sub-district

in supporting the existence of Desa Pinter program in research area. Figure 4 showed that 67% of the sub-district parties were not involved in Desa Pinter programs. The main tasks and functions of the sub-district which considered relevant were only the points of "utilization of village assets". Therefore, the sub-districts were not directly involved in the community-based internet development and only accepted the existing programs from the central government instead. As a consequence, there were only a few infrastructures and HR available.

Unlike the sub-district, the village is one of the supporting factors for the success of the internet program. This research study included identifying the role of villages in Desa Pinter programs and identifying the forms of support provided in the program. Based on the study result, the villagers have a concern in developing the internet in their village. They thought it was an expensive item. In order to be able to access the internet, unlike those in the city, villagers still have very limited choices in using the subscription provider network. They mostly rely more on free internet access and have to go to the access points available at the village or sub-district office to access the internet. Even though, on the other hand, the internet is a necessity whose benefits are the same for everyone. The internet is similar to a book that serves information from all around the world. But not just that, the internet has the power of audio-visual with a bigger and stronger impact on the development of public knowledge.

The development of Desa Pinter Village in the countryside, despite the various obstacles and problems of villages that have absolutely no access to the internet, at least there are efforts to provide the ICT access to remote areas in order to minimize information gaps in all fields and connecting the communities, government, employers, and various related parties that can be beneficial for village development. However, the presence of internet in the village, of course, must be accompanied by strong receptive support from the government since the varied educational backgrounds of every villager influence the use of internet in their daily lives. Although some villagers are already familiar with the internet, most of them still need encouragement to be actively utilizing the ICT infrastructure that already exists in the Desa Pinter program. Thus, it is very important for the village government to provide human resources who can manage

active internet services and are able to provide convenient services for every visitors.

The limitations of human resources who are experts in the field of ICT are not the least cause of the lack of optimal use of the internet in the village. The lack of reliable technicians in handling ICT infrastructure has caused existing devices to be idle longer than utilized. Even in some village offices, the staff cannot do much when they have problems in operating the existing devices. This condition requires the village government to have a village budget specifically for the maintenance of computer equipment and related electronic equipment, as well as the provision of technicians who are ready to do a back up data if there is damage. No matter how sophisticated the infrastructure available is, if it is not supported by the commitment of the local village government, it will have less impact on the community.

The Role of Community in Community Based-Internet Development

Nowadays, computers have become an inseparable part of human life. The development of computer technology is increasingly widespread when the internet becomes an important part of computer equipment. Media convergence is a necessity. The government has issued a policy to eliminate the digital divide, that is a gap problem occurred between urban and rural communities. The result is the village community is now able to access the internet to keep up with the times. Many technologies have entered rural areas, such as agricultural equipment, information media, transportation, household appliances, and resources such as electricity. The rapid development of technology in rural areas has made people change their traditional ways and start using modern methods. It affects the income of rural communities who have been used traditional methods for a long time and now change their ways of working that make them do their work faster and more efficient.

The rapid development of ICTs has encouraged many people from all walks of life, both in cities and rural areas, to use them for their benefit. In fact, many people now largely dependent on internet technology because it is easy to use and it keeps them entertained. The presence of Desa Pinter as the research area attracts a diverse response from the community which can be grouped as

it shown in figure 5.

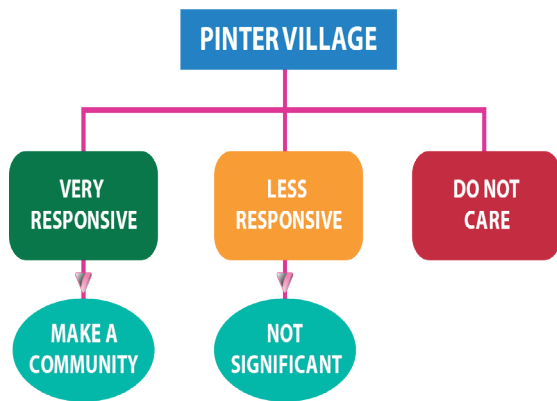


Figure 5. *The Role of Community's Role in Community Based-Internet Development*

Participation according to Arnstein's statement is how people can engage in social change that allows them to get a share of the benefits of influential groups. Arnstein had made eight ladder of participation. The first ladder is manipulation and the second one is tranquility. In the first and second steps, there will be no participation. Next, the third ladder, is to convey the information. The fourth Ladder is consultation and all, while the fifth is partnerships. The category of third to fifth is called the level of tokenism. Tokenism is a level of participation in which people are heard and allowed to argue, but they do not have the ability to get assurance that their views will be considered by the decision holder (Sulistiyowati, 2013).

Rural community involvement in Desa Pinter program received a mixed response. Some are very responsive, some are less responsive, and some don't care about the program. Although not all regions can be connected to the internet, the ongoing procurement process will continue to fulfill its target until the internet-capable to reach remote locations. Based on the results of the study, there were already some communities in Desa Pinter who utilize the internet for village development. The community was formed by the village government to encourage the members of the community to develop and use the internet to disseminate information on village potential to the outside world. By doing so, the perceived impact is that more and more people understand the function of the internet, not in the position of consumers who only receive information but to be able to be more active and responsive. This is certainly influenced by factors such

as curiosity and awareness of technological development.

However, in some research areas of Desa Pinter, some villagers are less responsive to the existence of Desa Pinter. Generally, they still don't know about the benefits of using the internet. They only know the internet for entertainment, such as using social media or watching youtube. That is why they think the internet has no significant impact on village livelihoods.

In addition to the two categories, as the results of the study, there are still village communities who do not care about the Desa Pinter program. They consider that village life is still sufficient to meet their daily needs so that there is no need to get involved or use the village internet. The participation of villagers in each phase of the development process is an ideal characteristic that distinguishes it from other development.

The Synergy Of Government With Communities in The Community-Based Internet Development

The willingness of the village community to participate in village development is grown through efforts to implement democracy in development. In turn, it will be able to foster the ability of the village to develop independence by improving conditions and the standard of living of the community through approaches to meeting the basic needs of the village community. A set of telecommunication equipment in several rural areas is an asset in the village environment. This facilitation is expected to support the activities of the community and the village government to communicate, promote, and connect according to their interests. This is certainly part of the implementation of telecommunication infrastructure development policies in Indonesia to date.

The involvement of village community is mostly at the level of informative participation where they started to utilize and receive information provided by the village, but only a few people have been directly involved in the management. The management and involvement of the community in managing Desa Pinter are only done by a few and certain people. The results of this study indicate that there are several factors that encourage and hinder the community from participating in the management of Desa Pinter. A factor that encourages people to participate in Desa

Pinter program is that there are adequate facilities and infrastructure with internet network facilities that already existed in the village, and this is inseparable from the role of the government that issued policies for the even distribution of the digital era. This makes people able to use the internet in their villages to find information online. While factors that prevent the community from participating are the unfamiliarity of new media technology and the lack of public awareness on something that is not their field. Therefore, the government is again expected to be there to give literacy to the development of this internet technology by providing competent human resources.

Conclusions

A comprehensive study of research as a follow-up of previous studies has been conducted shows that the synergy of government and society in community-based internet development for the development of the Desa Pinter Program in West Java concludes: (1) Constraints on government and community synergy in community-based internet development in the context of infrastructure including network and budget constraints; (2) Constraints of government and community synergy in community-based internet development in the context of communication includes HR expertise and program effectiveness; (3) The role of the government in the development of community-based internet for the development of the Desa Pinter Program in West Java rests on the role of the district government and village parties which play a very important role while the sub-district is less instrumental; (4) The role of the community in developing community-based internet for the development of the Desa Pinter Program in West Java is grouped into two categories: responsive and unresponsive people.

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