International Journal of Social Science and Business
Volume 8, Number 1, 2024, pp. 93-104
P-ISSN: 2614-6533 E-ISSN: 2549-6409
Open Access: https://doi.org/10.23887/ijssb.v8i1.68125

Evaluation of the Samisade (Satu Miliar Satu Desa) Program in Bogor Regency

Diana Michel[1*], Dyah Mutiarin[2], Halimah binti Abdul Manaf[3]

[1,2] Department of Government Affairs and Administation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[3] School of Government – College of Law, Government and International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received December 20, 2023
Revised January 04, 2024
Accepted February 16, 2024
Available online February 25, 2024

Kata Kunci:
Pemerintah Daerah, Sektor Publik, Program Satu Miliar Satu Desa.

Keywords:
Local Government, Public Sector, Satu Miliar Satu Desa Program.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.
Copyright © 2024 by Author. Published by Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi program Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade). Inisiatif Samisade di Kabupaten Bogor telah mendanai infrastruktur desa sejak tahun 2021 dengan tujuan mendorong pembangunan daerah di pedesaan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada program Samisade, yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan ekonomi pedesaan, mengurangi kemiskinan, dan mempromosikan pembangunan daerah. Data dikumpulkan melalui berita online dan observasi mendalam dari anggota masyarakat, kepala desa, camat, instansi, dan bupati Kabupaten Bogor. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif dan alat Nvivo 12 Plus untuk menganalisis data, memastikan efektivitas program dan memenuhi harapan masyarakat. Penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman yang komprehensif tentang dampak program terhadap pembangunan pedesaan. Hasil penelitian menyatakan program Samisade di Kabupaten Bogor telah sangat membantu perangkat desa dalam mengembangkan infrastruktur, mempromosikan kesehatan, pendidikan, dan program yang berorientasi pada pertumbuhan, serta mengendalikan dan melaksanakan akuntabilitas. Inisiatif ini didanai oleh peningkatan anggaran sebesar Rp7,6 triliun sebesar 10% untuk tahun 2021, yang memungkinkan debut program pada tahun 2020. Meskipun ada kendala, Program Samisade di Kabupaten Bogor telah berhasil dilaksanakan, dengan tujuan, sasaran, dan tekniknya diakui. Ini telah berkontribusi pada perbaikan infrastruktur dan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang sedang berlangsung.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program. The Samisade initiative in Bogor Regency has been funding village infrastructure since 2021 with the goal of fostering regional development in rural areas. This research focuses on the Samisade program, which aims to improve rural economies, reduce poverty, and promote local development. Data was collected through online news and in-depth observations from community members, village heads, sub-district heads, agencies, and the regent of Bogor Regency. The study uses descriptive-qualitative methods and Nvivo 12 Plus tools to analyze the data, ensuring the program's effectiveness and meeting community expectations. The research provides a comprehensive understanding of the program's impact on rural development. According to the study, the Samisade program in Bogor Regency has greatly aided village officials in developing infrastructure, promoting health, education, and growth-oriented programs, and controlling and carrying out accountability. The initiative was funded by an IDR 7.6 trillion budget increase of 10% for 2021, which allowed the program's debut in 2020. Despite obstacles, the Samisade Program in Bogor Regency has been successfully carried out, with its goals, objectives, and techniques being recognized. It has contributed to ongoing infrastructural improvement and economic growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

The public area, which includes the central government, local legislatures, and organizations that fall under them, is a financial region that is administered by the state (Kankanhalli et al., 2017; Palumbo et al., 2023). This sector contributes significantly to the economy since it has the power to determine the country's and state's continued existence, which includes matters of security, demand, economy, and asset distribution (Ha & Chuah, 2023; Tran & Nguyen, 2022). Additionally, the public sector plays a role as a provider of taxpayer-supported organizations to the local region, one of the responsibilities of the public

*Corresponding author.
E-mail: diana78@gmail.com (Diana Michel)

sector, more specifically neighboring government aid (Manes-Rossi et al., 2020; van Helden & Reichard, 2019). The common government, which includes Head delegates, Authorities or City directors, and Local Devices, has an effect on carrying out the norm of freedom and co-association with the most general expected guidelines of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia system and principles as implied in the 1945 Constitution (Chandranegara & Ali, 2020; Muhtada & Diniyanto, 2021). Common regions, including areas and urban communities, are used to divide up the Republic of Indonesia (Ariffin et al., 2021; Esawe, 2022). Bogor Regency is one of the regions in West Java. Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade), a noteworthy initiative in Bogor Regency, has been in place since 2021, under the administration of the regents Ade Yasin and Iwan Setiawan (Mintarsih, 2023; Wahyuningtyas et al., 2023). It is anticipated that this initiative will promote and enhance regional development, particularly in rural areas (Hariyanto, 2021; Syaifudin & Ma'ruf, 2022). The village infrastructure sector is given financial support through the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) Program, which is anticipated to boost the local economy (Calzada, 2020; Taratori et al., 2021). The Samisade initiative, which addresses issues in undeveloped areas, concentrates on 416 beneficiary villages dispersed throughout 545 development locations in 40 sub-districts of Bogor Regency (Arisanti, 2019; Aziiza et al., 2023). The total funds allocated for the Samisade program are approximately IDR 416 billion; however, the budget for each village is determined using technical calculations, with a minimum amount of IDR 200 million to 1 billion, taking into account regional conditions and status. about independent villages, underdeveloped villages, developing villages, or developed villages (Havadi Nagy & Espinosa Segui, 2020; Iorio & Corsale, 2014). The funds allocated were agreed by the Bogor Regency DPRD to be around 10% of the total government budget, with a total of IDR 7.6 trillion, and will begin to be realized in 2021 (Esmaeilian et al., 2018; Setyaningrum, 2015). The Samisade Program's infrastructure priorities include access for tourism, the economy, inter-village boundaries, government facilities, and centers for health and education (Boley & Green, 2016; Shi et al., 2022).

The controversy surrounding the arrest of Regent Ade Yasin by the Corruption Eradication Committee for illegal acts of corruption surfaced in the midst of the One Billion One Village (Samisade) program's onslaught in Bogor Regency (Febrianti et al., 2023; Mintarsih, 2023). The regent of the Bogor Regency was still serving his leadership term at the time. Consequently, deputy regent Iwan Setiawan carried on this initiative till the end of his term of office (Purwawangsa et al., 2022; Roidah, 2014). However, the jointly planned program is still in place, and growth in Bogor Regency, particularly in rural areas, is accelerating (Muhlis et al., 2023; F. Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014). This is demonstrated by the hamlet's transformation from a backward village to a developing village, and then from a developing village to an advanced village (Mahendra & Nugraha, 2021; Zhang et al., 2023).

The leader of a state government that is based in a region, which includes both provinces and districts or cities (Baharudin et al., 2022; Prabowo et al., 2021). The Regional People's Representative Council and the regional government control all issues pertaining to the conduct of government business (Ani'im Fattach et al., 2021; Sheik et al., 2023). According to Law No. 23 of 2014, Article 1 Paragraph 3, the regional government serves as the regional head and oversees the conduct of government business, becoming an autonomous area authority. While local government is defined as a government matter by the regional government and DPRD based on the principle of autonomy and the principle of assistance with the principle of broadest autonomy with the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as referred to in the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Law, in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 12 of 2008 concerning the second amendment to Law No. 32 of 2004 (Hadi & Michael, 2021; Sedubun, 2020). Governors and deputy governors for the province, regents and deputy regents for the district, as well as the mayor and deputy mayor for the city, are mentioned in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 6 of 2005 concerning Election, Ratification, Appointment, and Dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads (Alshehri et al., 2023; Sejati et al., 2020). The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into regions in order to maintain the government area in Indonesia, based on Chapter 18 of the Constitution of 1945 (Prehantoro, 2020; Sung & Hakim, 2019). Districts and cities are used to partition provinces and the areas within them. Each district and city in a province has a regional administration that is subject to legal restrictions (Pratama, 2020; Ramadani et al., 2020).

The regional executive body is comprised of regional heads and other independent regional apparatuses, according to Law No. 22 of 1999, Article 1, Letter B. According to the decentralization principle, the Regional Government is responsible for managing autonomous regional government by the Regional Government and DPRD. Deconcentration, delegation, or devolution to local governments are all examples of the decentralization being discussed. The public sector is an economic sector that offers the public a range of governmental services (Kankanhalli et al., 2017; Lai et al., 2020). The federal government, regional governments, and joint organizations make up the public sector. This industry's primary objective is welfare, not profit. Although the public sector's make-up varies from nation to nation,

it often consists of the armed forces, police, public transit, education, and health sectors. Agency government and body endeavor owned by the nation are covered by the public sector (Costari & Belinda, 2021; Jiang et al., 2022). The provision of products and services to meet the community's need for public rights is under the purview of the public sector. Additionally, there are broad and limited definitions of the public sector (Gohari et al., 2020; Große-Bley & Kostka, 2021). It is described as a field that addresses state management strategies in a general sense, and as levies by the state in a more specific sense. The provision of products or services to the general public that come from the tax budget or other state funds that are governed by law is considered to be part of the public sector (Engkus et al., 2021; Praharaj et al., 2018). In its broadest use, the public sector's scope is left to the market, while the government is in charge of regulation and oversight (Puri et al., 2023; Shi et al., 2022). The government so frequently encounters overlap with the private sector during its development.

This study looks at the One District One Product (ODOP) economic revitalization program that was put into place in Uttar Pradesh, India, between 2018 and 2020. It makes use of secondary data from diverse sources and a case study methodology. Although the study identifies beneficial effects, it also stresses the importance of active public participation. The goal of the article is to reduce economic disparities and regional imbalances by providing other governments with a roadmap for successfully implementing ODOP. According to research, the Samisade Program satisfies the requirements outlined in Regulation Number 83 of 2020 about Guidelines for Village Infrastructure Financing Support. Guidelines for supporting village infrastructure funding, particularly in terms of empowering village communities, can be in accordance with the principles contained in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This includes encouraging village community participation in decision-making and village development. Based on these results, an empirical gap matching technique will be utilized to determine whether or not the Samisade program's existing development in the villages in the Bogor Regency region has increased relative to the budget actually spent on it (Rahayu, R. A. et al., 2023; Sasongko et al., 2021; Tripathi & Agrawal, 2021). Because this program will continue until 2024 or until the end of the leadership term, the data collected in the field can aid in future study. Experts in this inquiry have expressed concerns about the DPRD's adherence to the law and the Regent of Bogor Regency's implementation of the *Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program* in accordance with its goals.

2. METHODS

As part of the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program, which aims to enhance the economy, human resources, and infrastructure in rural areas, reduce poverty, and promote economic local development, the focus of this research is on local government assistance in distributing one billion rupiah to each village. This research uses a descriptive-qualitative method with a literature study approach (Febrianti et al., 2023; Fouz-González, 2017). Data was collected through online news related to the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program in Bogor Regency. Next, in-depth observations were carried out to support whether the findings were relevant or not to the research (Nurhayati & Suryadi, 2017; Putri, 2021). The subjects in this research consisted of the community, village heads, sub-district heads, related agencies, and the regent of Bogor Regency. After the research data is collected, analysis will be carried out using the Nvivo 12 Plus tools (Akbar et al., 2020; Santoso et al., 2023). Procedures used: first, collecting all types of news from various online news sources that have been published regarding the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program; second, matching the data with the findings to ensure that the budget allocation that has been received by the village for village development has been fully realized; third, using the Nvivo 12 Plus tools to process online news data to find sources that support the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program running properly in accordance with the expectations of the village community. Descriptive qualitative research provides a thorough description of a phenomenon using in-depth data gathering methods like interviews, observations, or document analysis (Mokgolo & Dikotla, 2021; Santoso et al., 2023). It is frequently used to comprehend intricate facets of a social or cultural context.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Support for the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) Program in Bogor Regency

The samisade program in Bogor Regency was successful in assisting village officials, beginning with the process of planning, managing, executing, and applying accountability. It was also mature in the budget preparation process. Before the samisade program was implemented, the Bogor Regency Government decided on financial aid for village infrastructure, and the villages receiving it fully controlled the funds, which ranged from 200 billion to 1 million rupiah. (1) Village infrastructure development initiatives, such as improving the area's tourism, economics, and boundaries, will receive funding. (2)

Financial support is given for the construction of infrastructure in the areas of health and education so that people can reach the federal government, and (3) Geared for growth and future development, including telecommunication towers, economic or commodities center infrastructure, bathrooms, and roads and environmental sanitation.

A verification team has been established by the government of the Bogor Regency with the responsibility of creating technical instructions (juknis) and implementation signs or instructions (juklak). The Bogor Regency Government established a verification team, a supervision team that was chosen by the village chief and internal officials, and incorporated a number of service units in its implementation (Marota & Alipudin, 2019; Purwawangsa et al., 2022). The Regent, Deputy Regent, Bogor Police Chief Dandim 0621, and the Head of the Prosecutor's Office are the first members of the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum with whom the Bogor Regency Government works together for monitoring. The sub-district head is in charge, followed by the sub-district secretary as chairman and the head of the sub-district's economic and development division as secretary, who make up the verification team, regional apparatus as members, also the Village Community Development Program (Kemal, 2017; Ndraha et al., 2019).

Implementation of the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) Program in Bogor Regency

According to village law, the village to build and the village to build are the two primary keys to village development concerns. A village is considered to be developing if it has the power to handle the potential that it possesses and works cooperatively with both the local administration and the local populace. This authority covers a number of initiatives that can boost the local economy, where the village determines all needs and seeks for solutions to meet them. The village is a development subject rather than an object (Dwivedi et al., 2023; Kruk et al., 2018). Building villages is the term for the ability of the federal government and local governments, such as districts and cities, to support village development. Villages own and take part in a variety of village development programs, such as those from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration. By achieving village independence and closing the gap between villages and cities, such as through village flagship projects, BUMDes, village ponds, and village sports, the village ministry is in charge of enhancing the economy of rural areas. In this case, the Samisade program of the Bogor Regency is a way of developing villages from the superior village program by the Ministry of Villages, as the Samisade program is superior and is claimed to be the only one in Indonesia, and it was started by Bogor Regent Ade Yasin and Iwan Setiawan (during his term of office). This program has been championed since 2019 and will be realized in 2021 in realizing the The majority of the villagers in Bogor Regency make their livings from agriculture, plantations, and tourism when you consider the potential the region has to offer. The neighborhood also has trouble getting to many existing amenities, such as the government, health, and educational hubs. This serves as the context for the creation of the Samisade program, which will help communities flourish in order to realize people's wellbeing and boost local economy. In order to implement the Samisade Program, which aims to achieve synergy between village development and regional development, equity in the development of quality village infrastructure, ease of access for the community to public service centers, and increase mobilization and transportation of resources, the Regent of Bogor created this regulation. resources in the village to hasten the improvement of village welfare, to create various infrastructure facilities for tying together different parts of the village, etc.

One of the key initiatives of the Bogor Regency Government under the leadership of Ade Yasin and Iwan Setiawan was Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade), which accelerated village infrastructure upgrades to support tourism, the economy, health, education, village borders, and government centers with funds from the Allocation of Village Funds and Village Funds (Javed et al., 2018; Muhlis et al., 2023). The Karsa Bogor Build method, which involves the community in a labor-intensive and cooperative manner to help the community's economy and accelerate the achievement of village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is the foundation for the Samisade program's implementation. Village Border Access, which includes access to the Center for Government, Health, and Education, is one of these SDGs. Under the direction of Ade Yasin-Iwan Setiawan, the Samisade program was started at the beginning of planning in 2020 from the 10% budget for Bogor Regency Government spending in 2021 with a total of IDR 7.6 trillion. Data on Fund allocation for Samisade Program in Bogor District has been presented in Table 1.

Tabel 1. Allocation of Funds for the Samisade Program in Bogor Regency

No	Year	Number of Villages	Village Budget
1	2021	413 Villages	372 Billion
2	2022	415 Villages	395 Billion
3	2023	416 Villages	416 Billion

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Data on Fund allocation for Samisade Program in Bogor District has been presented in Table 1. The Village Development Index, which is based on three indices social resilience, economic resilience, and ecological or environmental resilience determines the condition of a village. The Ministry of Villages, Transmigration, and Regional Development There are 416 villages in 40 districts of Bogor Regency (Febrianti et al., 2023; Fouz-González, 2017). According to their situation, villages are divided into abandoned, forward-moving, growing, and independent villages, which are summarized from 2020–2022. Village Status Index Data in Bogor Regency has been presented in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Village Status Index in Bogor Regency

No	Year	Abandoned Village	Growing Village	Forward Village	Independent Village
1	2020	4	252	131	29
2	2021	0	180	188	48
3	2022	0	90	231	95

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Tabel 3. Realization of Village Development

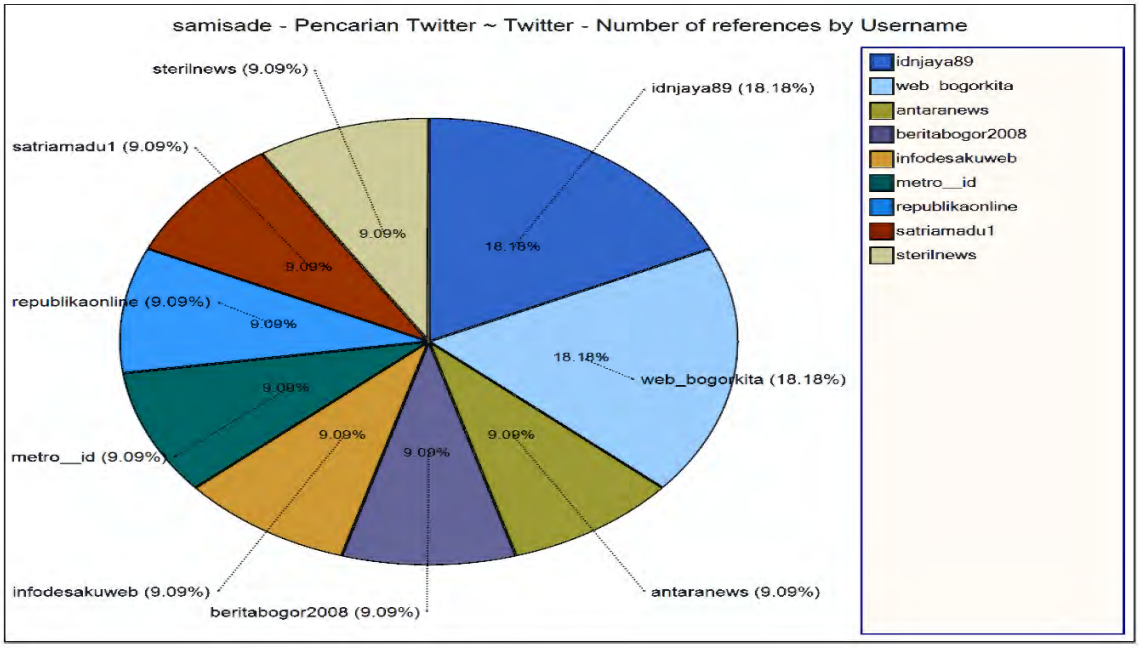
No	Subdistrict	Number of Villages	Development Type
1	Babakan Madang	9 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge c. TPT
2	Bojonggede	9 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
3	Caringin	12 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
4	Cariu	10 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
5	Ciampea	13 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. TPT
6	Ciawi	13 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
7	Cibungbulang	14 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
8	Cigombong	9 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge
9	Cigudeg	15 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
10	Cijeruk	9 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
11	Cileungsi	12 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
12	Ciomas	10 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
13	Cisarua	9 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge
14	Ciseeng	10 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. TPT
15	Citeureup	12 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
16	Dramaga	10 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge c. TPT
17	Gunung Putri	10 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Telecommunications Tower
18	Gunung Sindur	10 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
19	Jasinga	16 Villages	a. Drainage b. Goro ng Gorong c. Village or Neighborhood Road d. Bridge

No	Subdistrict	Number of Villages	Development Type
			e. TPT
20	Jonggol	14 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge
21	Kemang	8 Villages	a. Drainage b. Country road or Neighborhood c. TPT
22	Klapanunggal	9 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
23	Leuwiliang	11 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
24	Leuwisadeng	8 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge c. TPT
25	Megamendung	12 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
26	Nanggung	11 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
27	Pamijahan	15 Villages	a. Drainage b. Water tunnel c. Village or Neighborhood Road d. Bridge e. TPT
28	Parung	9 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road
29	Parung Panjang	11 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. TPT
30	Rancabungur	7 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
31	Rumpin	14 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
32	Sukajaya	11 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
33	Sukamakmur	10 Villages	a. Water tunnel b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. Bridge d. TPT
34	Sukaraja	13 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge
35	Tajurhalang	7 Villages	a. Village or Neighborhood Road b. Bridge c. TPT
36	Tamansari	8 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
37	Tanjungsari	10 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
38	Tenjo	9 Villages	Village or Neighborhood Road
39	Tenjolaya	7 Villages	a. Drainage b. Village or Neighborhood Road c. TPT

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Table 3 demonstrates the many sorts of development for which the government. The Bogor Regency government aims to revive the region by addressing the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. They aim to provide residents with necessary tools to stand tall and sit low, prioritize village construction, and make the community's concerns their main concern. A labor-intensive program focusing on economic recovery is set to be implemented in 2021 (Cai et al., 2023; S. Zakaria, 2021). Corruption stands in the way of the Samisade program's implementation. The Latin term corcortus,

which also denotes harm, ugliness, crime, dishonesty, bribery, and immoral chastity, is where the word corruption originates. Abuse of authority for personal gain by those closest to it is not the same thing as corruption. There are still numerous dishonest village chiefs in this situation who use the Samisade Program's requirements for their own benefit and turn it into a haven for corruption. Sadeng Kolot Village, where it can be seen that the road's development is taking place in Pabuaran Village, RT 01 RW 06, Sadeng Kolot Village, Leuwisadeng Subdistrict, Bogor Regency, is one of the villages suspected of engaging in corruption within the same budget. The building is a mess, and the materials employed are not unique, sturdy, or constructed in accordance with the RAB. Twitter and other internet platforms are used to disseminate information about the initiative in the meanwhile (Nurhayati & Suryadi, 2017). the results of Social Media analysis are presented in Figure 1.



Source: data processed by researchers (Nvivo 12 Plus, 2023)

Figure 1. Media Sosial Analysis

Discussion

Table 1 demonstrates how meticulously thought out every aspect of the Samisade program, from the money to the rules governing it, has been established (Marpaung et al., 2023; Yogawati & Aco, 2022). The amount of money allocated to the Samisade program in Bogor Regency's 40 subdistricts, despite the fact that the entire budget is meant for village infrastructure development financial aid is distributed by moving funds from the regional general cash account to the village treasury account. Financial aid is distributed in two stages, with Phase I accounting for 60% and Phase II accounting for 40%. Financial assistance is listed as village income in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa). Following the Regent's decision regarding the villages that would get financial support for village infrastructure, Phase 1 financial assistance was distributed. The village will change the APBDes utilizing the Village Head Regulation Amending the APBDes Translation to make budget adjustments if there are inconsistencies between the financial budget and the Regent's decision. While the distribution of Phase II financial assistance can be done based on recommendations from the Verification Team, which has assessed the outcomes of Phase I work, the distribution of Phase I financial assistance is allocated for the preparation and physical development activities of Phase I. Combined % Phase I will account for 62% of the program's overall development in 2021–2022 while phase II will account for 38%. Results of the Samisade program's Phase I accomplishments included (1) the building of 542 km of village roads; (2) the building of bridges at 29 points, or 452 meters; (3) the building of TPLT at 900 meters; (4) the building of drainage at 4000 meters; (5) the development of irrigation at 1,700 meters; and (6) the building of 14 telecommunications tower points. According to Table 2, there will only be four settlements under the category of undeveloped villages in 2020. This information was gathered prior to the Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program in Bogor Regency because one of its goals is to destroy impoverished villages; in 2021 and 2022, it was successful in eradicating the status of such villages (Mintarsih, 2023; Munasifa et al., 2023). The most recent report on village status was released by the Ministry of Villages, Development

of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration's Directorate General of Development and Empowerment of Village Communities. The Director General of PPMD's Decree Number 303 of 2020 Concerning Amendments to the Director General of PPMD's Decree Number 30 of 2016 Concerning the Status of Village Progress and Independence states this. On July 16, 2020, PPMD Director General Taufik Madjid signed this decree. In accordance with the decision, in the year 2020, Bogor Regency will still have four underdeveloped villages: Wirajaya Village in Jasinga District, Cilaku Village in Tenjo District, Sukarasa Village, and Buanajaya Village in Tanjungsari District. This is demonstrated by the fact that the Bogor Regency's Developing Village Index (IDM) has increased by 0.7681 points from the 0.7524-point target set for the end of the 2023 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), which was the original goal. In addition, Bogor Regency is ranked 50th overall in Indonesia and 7th in the Regency in the West Java Province.

Table 3 demonstrates the many sorts of development for which the government of Bogor Regency continues to work for the wellbeing of its citizens (Gohari et al., 2020; Jiang et al., 2022). As a general goal of the RPJMD, this development aims to accomplish the Pancakarsa priority program, which includes the Smart Bogor Karsa, Healthy Bogor Karsa, Maju Bogor Karsa, Developing Bogor Karsa, and Civilized Bogor Karsa initiatives. The infrastructure plays a crucial role in society. As a result, it's important to pay attention. The building of drainage, culverts, village or neighborhood roads, bridges, toilets, telecommunications towers, clean water facilities, economic centers, TPS, and TPT has been done alongside numerous initiatives to repair and rehabilitate highways. Through tourism and economic growth, this upgrade attempts to make it simpler for rural areas to access numerous facilities linked to health and education, as well as the center of government. 39 districts contain 416 villages, each with a different budget based on the demands of village development. Figure 1 shows that, despite ongoing difficulties and challenges, the Samisade Program has been successfully implemented (Febrianti et al., 2023; Siregar & Kariono, 2015). This is demonstrated by the information sharing on social media platforms like Twitter, namely information about the ongoing Samisade initiative in Bogor Regency. The accounts @idnjaya89 and @web_bogorkita, with a value of 18.18%, can be regarded to be those that frequently share this information. The knowledge is presented as continual infrastructural improvement for boosting the economy, which was previously limited by the co-19 epidemic. In addition, it is to include more information starting with the program's goals and objectives and ending with what and how the program is conducted.

4. CONCLUSION

Particularly in rural areas, the public sector is vital to the economy. The Satu Miliar Satu Desa (Samisade) program, which Bogor Regency has been implementing in West Java since 2021, aims to promote and boost regional development, particularly in rural regions. With a total budget of IDR 416 billion, the initiative concentrates on 416 recipient villages in 545 development areas across 40 subdistricts. Access to tourism, the economy, inter-village boundaries, governmental facilities, and facilities for health and education are among the program's infrastructural targets. The government has chosen to give communities financial aid for infrastructure, with the villages receiving it totally managing the funds, which can be anywhere between 200 billion and 1 million rupiah. The Regulation of Law No. 6 of 2014 Concerning Villages and Bogor Regent No. 69 of 2022 Regulation Regarding Financial Assistance Guidelines for Village Infrastructure serve as the legal foundation for the implementation of the Samisade program in Bogor Regency. Phase I receives 60% of the funds for the Samisade program in the 40 subdistricts of Bogor Regency, while Phase II receives 40% of the budget.

5. REFERENCES

Akbar, P., Pribadi, U., & Purnomo, E. P. (2020). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Pegawai dalam Penerapan Sidalih di Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Analitika: Jurnal Magister Psikologi UMA*, *12*(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.31289/analitika.v12i1.3350.

Alshehri, F., El-Sorogy, A. S., Almadani, S., & Aldossari, M. (2023). Groundwater quality assessment in western Saudi Arabia using GIS and multivariate analysis. *Journal of King Saud University-Science*, *35*(4). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksus.2023.102586.

Ani'im Fattach, E. F. W., Syairozi, M. I., & Ardella, T. O. (2021). Rekonstruksi Sosial Ekonomi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Kelompok Usaba Bersama (Kube) Penjual Nasi Boranan Di Desa Sumberejo Kabupaten Lamongan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat MEMBANGUN NEGERI*, *5*(2), 447–455. https://doi.org/10.35326/pkm.v5i2.1358.

Ariffin, S. K., Abd Rahman, M. F. R., Muhammad, A. M., & Zhang, Q. (2021). Understanding the consumer's intention to use the e-wallet services. *Spanish Journal of Marketing-ESIC*, *25*(3), 446–461. https://doi.org/10.1108/SJME-07-2021-0138.

Arisanti, I. (2019). Smart Village Concept and Tourism Development in Sumbawa Regency. *Jurnal Riset Kajian Teknologi Dan Lingkungan*, *2*(1), 31–37. https://doi.org/10.58406/jrktl.v2i1.60.

Aziiza, A. A., Sulistiyani, E., & Fitri, A. S. (2023). What is the Element of the Smart Village Model?: Domains, aspects and indicators. *INTENSIF: Jurnal Ilmiah Penelitian Dan Penerapan Teknologi Sistem Informasi*, *7*(1), 146–160. https://doi.org/10.29407/intensif.v7i1.18898.

Baharudin, Y. H., Purbosari, P., Budiarti, W. N., Kartika, W. D., & Inayah, L. N. (2022). Kajian Implementasi Manajemen Berbasis Sekolah untuk Pengembangan Sekolah Dasar. *Journal on Teacher Education*, *3*(3), 149–165. https://doi.org/10.31004/jote.v3i3.4601.

Boley, B. B., & Green, G. T. (2016). Ecotourism and natural resource conservation: the 'potential'for a sustainable symbiotic relationship. *Journal of Ecotourism*, *15*(1), 36–50. https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2015.1094080.

Cai, Y. Y., Xie, J., & Huntsinger, L. (2023). Process decomposition of expanded rural housing at the rural–urban fringe: evidence from 27,034 buildings in Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China. *China Agricultural Economic Review*, *71974068*. https://doi.org/10.1108/CAER-02-2022-0032.

Calzada, I. (2020). Democratising smart cities? Penta-helix multistakeholder social innovation framework. *Smart Cities*, *3*(4), 1145–1172. https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities3040057.

Chandranegara, I. S., & Ali, M. (2020). Policies on Regulatory Reform in Indonesia: Some Proposals. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, *27*(1), 55–67. https://doi.org/10.18196/jmh.20200142.

Costari, N., & Belinda, P. A. (2021). Pentingnya Implementasi Akuntansi Sektor Publik Dalam Suatu Instansi Pemerintahan. *Jamanta: Jurnal Mahasiswa Akuntansi Unita*, *1*(1), 58–77. https://doi.org/10.36563/jamanta_unita.v1i1.421.

Dwivedi, Y. K., Kshetri, N., Hughes, L., Slade, E. L., Jeyaraj, A., Kar, A. K., Baabdullah, A. M., Koohang, A., Raghavan, V., Ahuja, M., Albanna, H., Albashrawi, M. A., Al-Busaidi, A. S., Balakrishnan, J., Barlette, Y., Basu, S., Bose, I., Brooks, L., Buhalis, D., … Wright, R. (2023). "So what if ChatGPT wrote it?" Multidisciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, *71*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2023.102642.

Engkus, Azan, A. R., Hanif, L., & Fitri, A. T. (2021). Mewujudkan Good Governance Melalui Pelayanan Publik. *Jurnal Dialektika: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, *19*(1), 39–46. https://doi.org/10.54783/dialektika.v19i1.62.

Esawe, A. T. (2022). Understanding mobile e-wallet consumers' intentions and user behavior. *Spanish Journal of Marketing-ESIC*, *26*(3), 363–384. https://doi.org/10.1108/SJME-05-2022-0105.

Esmaeilian, B., Wang, B., Lewis, K., Duarte, F., Ratti, C., & Behdad, S. (2018). The future of waste management in smart and sustainable cities: A review and concept paper. *Waste Management*, *81*, 177–195. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2018.09.047.

Febrianti, A. C., Iskandar, A., & Rusliandy, R. (2023). Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Infastruktur Melalui Program Samisade Terhadap Kepuasan Masyarakat Di Kecamatan Ciawi. *Publik: Jurnal Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Administrasi Dan Pelayanan Publik*, *10*(2), 517–529. https://doi.org/10.37606/publik.v10i2.685.

Fouz-González, J. (2017). Pronunciation instruction through Twitter: the case of commonly mispronounced words. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, *30*(7), 631–663. https://doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2017.1340309.

Gohari, S., Ahlers, D., F., Nielsen, B., & Junker, E. (2020). The governance approach of smart city initiatives. evidence from trondheim, bergen, and bodø. *Infrastructures*, *5*(4), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.3390/infrastructures5040031.

Große-Bley, J., & Kostka, G. (2021). Big Data Dreams and Reality in Shenzhen: An Investigation of Smart City Implementation in China. *Big Data and Society*, *8*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/20539517211045171.

Ha, H., & Chuah, C. P. (2023). Digital economy in Southeast Asia: challenges, opportunities and future development. *Southeast Asia: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, *23*(1), 19–35. https://doi.org/10.1108/SEAMJ-02-2023-0023.

Hadi, S., & Michael, T. (2021). Forming a Responsive Local Law in the National Legal Framework. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, *4*(5), 1–5. https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v4i5.135.

Hariyanto, Y. (2021). Peranan Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, *12*(1), 24–29. https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v12i1.46323.

Havadi Nagy, K. X., & Espinosa Segui, A. (2020). Experiences of community-based tourism in Romania: chances and challenges. *Journal of Tourism Analysis*, *27*(2), 143–163. https://doi.org/10.1108/JTA-08-2019-0033.

Iorio, M., & Corsale, A. (2014). Community-based tourism and networking: Viscri, Romania. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, *22*(2), 234–255. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.802327.

Javed, B., Khan, Z., & McClatchey, R. (2018). An adaptable system to support provenance management for the public policy-making process in smart cities. *Informatics*, *5*(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/informatics5010003.

Jiang, H., Geertman, S., & Witte, P. (2022). Smart urban governance: An alternative to technocratic "smartness." *GeoJournal*, *87*(3), 1639–1655. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-020-10326-w.

Kankanhalli, A., Zuiderwijk, A., & Tayi, G. K. (2017). Open innovation in the public sector: A research agenda. *Government Information Quarterly*, *34*(1), 84–89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2016.12.002.

Kemal, K. (2017). The Implementation of Integrated Administration Services (PATEN) in Siak Regency, Riau. *Jurnal Bina Praja: Journal of Home Affairs Governance*, *9*(1), 137–148. https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.09.2017.137-148.

Kruk, M. E., Gage, A. D., Arsenault, C., Jordan, K., Leslie, H. H., Roder-DeWan, S., Adeyi, O., Barker, P., Daelmans, B., Doubova, S. V., English, M., Elorrio, E. G., Guanais, F., Gureje, O., Hirschhorn, L. R., Jiang, L., Kelley, E., Lemango, E. T., Liljestrand, J., … Pate, M. (2018). High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution. *The Lancet Global Health*, *6*(11), 1196–1252. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30386-3.

Lai, C. S., Jia, Y., Dong, Z., Wang, D., Tao, Y., Lai, Q. H., Wong, R. T. K., Zobaa, A. F., Wu, R., & Lai, L. L. (2020). A Review of Technical Standards for Smart Cities. *Clean Technologies*, *2*(3), 290–310. https://doi.org/10.3390/cleantechnol2030019.

Mahendra, G. S., & Nugraha, P. G. S. C. (2021). Pelatihan Perangkat Desa dalam Penggunaan Sistem Pengaduan Online Berbasis Web (EC-Resolver) Untuk Menuju Desa Digital. *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)*, *5*(3), 918–929. https://doi.org/10.31764/jmm.v5i3.4993.

Manes-Rossi, F., Nicolò, G., & Argento, D. (2020). Non-financial reporting formats in public sector organizations: a structured literature review. *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*, *32*(4), 639–669. https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBAFM-03-2020-0037.

Marota, R., & Alipudin, A. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Sistem Pengawasan Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa (Studi Kasus Wilayah Kabupaten Bogor). *JIAFE (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi)*, *5*(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.34204/jiafe.v5i1.1409.

Marpaung, G. N., Prasetyo, P. E., Fafurida, F., Rahman, Y. A., & Witari, A. S. D. (2023). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Maksimisasi Pemanfaatan Potensi Desa Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Ekonomi Dusun Kopeng Kecamatan Getasan. *Madaniya*, *4*(2), 845–852. https://doi.org/10.53696/27214834.481.

Mintarsih, M. (2023). Upaya pembangunan desa melalui program samisade di kabupaten bogor. *Wacana Paramarta: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *22*(2), 52–60. https://doi.org/10.32816/paramarta.v22i2.282.

Mokgolo, M. M., & Dikotla, M. A. (2021). The management of disciplinary cases in the South African public service post-2009 to the 2018 era. *Africa's Public Service Delivery & Performance Review*, *9*(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.4102/apsdpr.v9i1.525.

Muhlis, T., Rustiadi, E., & Munibah, K. (2023). Development of the national priority rural area of Pandeglang Banten. *Civil Engineering, Architectures and Environmental Science Journal*, *12*(2), 495–506. https://doi.org/10.32832/astonjadro.v12i2.8994.

Muhtada, D., & Diniyanto, A. (2021). Penataan Regulasi di Indonesia Melalui Lembaga Independen. *Pandecta Research Law Journal*, *16*(2), 279–291. https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v16i2.31866.

Munasifa, M., Kana, P. A., & Nugraha, W. (2023). Implementasi Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik Dalam Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Tentang Desa. *Krisna Law: Jurnal Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum Universitas Krisnadwipayana*, *5*(3). https://doi.org/10.37893/krisnalaw.v5i3.616.

Ndraha, A. B., Effendy, K., Wargadinata, E., & Kusworo, K. (2019). Delegation Policy Implementation Model of Regent'S Authority to District Head (Camat) on Local Autonomy in Nias Regency North Sumatera Province. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, *9*(3), 36–57. https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v9i3.14936.

Nurhayati, N., & Suryadi, R. (2017). Democratic challenges of Indonesia in the social media era. *Diponegoro Law Review*, *2*(2), 349–358. https://doi.org/10.21456/vol%viss%ipp1-15.

Palumbo, R., Casprini, E., & Fakhar Manesh, M. (2023). Unleashing open innovation in the public sector: a bibliometric and interpretive literature review. *Management Decision*, *61*(13), 103–171. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-12-2022-1745.

Prabowo, P. A., Supriyono, B., Noor, I., & Muluk, M. K. (2021). Special autonomy policy evaluation to improve community welfare in Papua province Indonesia. *International Journal of Excellence in Government*, *2*(1), 24–40. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijeg-06-2019-0011.

Praharaj, S., Han, J. H., & Hawken, S. (2018). Towards the right model of smart city governance in India. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, *13*(2), 171–186. https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V13-N2-171-186.

Pratama, A. B. (2020). The landscape of public service innovation in Indonesia: A comprehensive analysis of its characteristic and trend. *Innovation and Management Review*, *17*(1), 25–40. https://doi.org/10.1108/INMR-11-2018-0080.

Prehantoro, P. (2020). Special Region of Yogyakarta in the Perspective of Asymmetric Decentralization Reviewed from the Law Number 13 Year 2012. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, *7*(8), 451–458. https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i8.1946.

Puri, M., Varde, A. S., & de Melo, G. (2023). Commonsense based text mining on urban policy. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, *57*(2), 733–763. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-022-09584-6

Purwawangsa, H., Nurrochmat, D. R., Kartodihardjo, H., & Rustiadi, E. (2022). Assessing Integration of Science in Policy-Making Process of the Utilization of Abandoned Lands in Indonesia: Case of Bogor Regency. *Forest and Society*, *6*(2), 639–658. https://doi.org/10.24259/fs.v6i2.19295.

Putri, F. M. W. I. (2021). Transparansi Organisasi Perangkat Daerah dalam Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik Pada Era Otonomi Daerah. *Journal of Governance and Administrative Reform*, *2*(1), 45–60. https://doi.org/10.20473/jgar.v2i1.30690.

Rahayu, R. A., Waskitaningsih, N., & Mulyadi, E. (2023). Village Development Sustainability Analysis: A Case Study in Cijeruk, Bogor Regency. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, *4*(1), 57–68. https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v4i1.413.

Ramadani, V., Anggadwita, G., Welsh, D. H., & Permatasari, A. (2020). Social innovation in public sector services. *International Journal of Public Sector Performance Management*, *6*(3), 416–433. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJPSPM.2020.107770.

Roidah, I. S. (2014). Pemanfaatan lahan dengan menggunakan sistem hidroponik. *Jurnal Bonorowo*, *1*(2), 43–49. https://doi.org/10.36563/bonorowo.v1i2.14.

Santoso, S., Tukiran, M., Rusliandy, R., Juanda, E., & Wardani, P. A. (2023). Organizational Capability of Jasinga District, Bogor Regency in Development of Village Administration. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan*, *12*(1), 339–349. https://doi.org/10.22202/mamangan.v12i1.6584.

Sasongko, R. W., Salamah, U., & Sodikin, I. (2021). Village Fund Policy Implementation Strategy in Sumedang Regency. *International Journal of Science and Society*, *3*(2), 191–201. https://doi.org/10.54783/ijsoc.v3i2.329.

Sedubun, V. J. (2020). Philosophical Establishment Of Regional Regulations Based On Regional Characteristics. *Pattimura Law Journal*, *5*(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.47268/palau.v5i1.476.

Sejati, A. W., Buchori, I., Rudiarto, I., Silver, C., & Sulistyo, K. (2020). Open-source web GIS framework in monitoring urban land use planning: Participatory solutions for developing countries. *Journal of Urban and Regional Analysis*, *12*(1), 19–34. https://doi.org/10.37043/JURA.2020.12.1.2.

Setyaningrum, I. (2015). Karakteristik Peningkatan Pengelolaan Sampah Oleh Masyarakat Melalui Bank Sampah. *Teknik PWK (Perencanaan Wilayah Kota)*, *4*(2), 185–196. https://doi.org/10.14710/tpwk.2015.8426.

Sheik, A., van Rooyen, D., & Mazzei, M. (2023). Social innovation in South Africa: building inclusive economies? *Social Enterprise Journal*, *19*(1), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-07-2021-0060.

Shi, H., Zhang, L., Song, B., & He, C. (2022). The impact of ecotourism on local rural households' livelihood around Wolong Nature Reserve. *Forestry Economics Review*, *4*(1), 2–18. https://doi.org/10.1108/fer-06-2021-0013.

Siregar, D. E., & Kariono, K. (2015). Evaluasi Tingkat Kepuasan Masyarakat Terhadap Pembangunan Jalan Lingkungan Di Kelurahan Dwikora Kecamatan Medan Helvetia Kota Medan Tahun 2012. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (Public Administration Journal)*, *5*(1), 20–35. https://doi.org/10.31289/jap.v5i1.1068.

Sung, M. H., & Hakim, H. A. (2019). Unitary, Federalized, or Decentralized?: The Case Study of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta as the Special Autonomous Regions in Indonesia. *Indonesian Comparative Law Review*, *1*(2), 103–121. https://doi.org/10.18196/iclr.1210.

Syaifudin, M. Y., & Ma'ruf, M. F. (2022). Peran pemerintah Desa dalam pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui Desa wisata (studi Di Desa Jurug Kabupaten Ponorogo). *Publika*, *10*(2), 365–380. https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n2.p365-380.

Taratori, R., Rodriguez-Fiscal, P., Pacho, M. A., Koutra, S., Pareja-Eastaway, M., & Thomas, D. (2021). Unveiling the evolution of innovation ecosystems: An analysis of triple, quadruple, and quintuple helix model innovation systems in european case studies. *Sustainability*, *13*(14), 7582. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147582.

Tran, L. Q. T., & Nguyen, M. T. (2022). Digital Economy: A Comparative Study in ASEAN. *Theory, Methodology, Practice-Review of Business and Management*, *18*(2), 83–92. https://doi.org/10.18096/TMP.2022.02.05.

Tripathi, A. P., & Agrawal, N. (2021). Impact of an economic revitalization programme on export and employment generation: a case study of One District One Product Programme in Uttar Pradesh, India. *Public Administration and Policy*, *24*(3), 306–319. https://doi.org/10.1108/PAP-03-2021-0018.

Van Helden, J., & Reichard, C. (2019). Making sense of the users of public sector accounting information and their needs. *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*, *31*(4), 478–495. https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBAFM-10-2018-0124.

Wahyuningtyas, R., Disastra, G., & Rismayani, R. (2023). Toward cooperative competitiveness for community development in Economic Society 5.0. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, *17*(3), 594–620. https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-10-2021-0149.

Yogawati, N., & Aco, F. (2022). Pemberdayaan Desa melalui Peningkatan Infrastruktur di Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Enersia Publika: Energi, Sosial, Dan Administrasi Publik*, *6*(1), 59–78. https://doi.org/10.30588/jep.v6i1.1090.

Zakaria, F., & Suprihardjo, R. (2014). Konsep pengembangan kawasan desa wisata di desa bandungan kecamatan pakong kabupaten pamekasan. *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, *3*(2), C245–C249. https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373539.v3i2.7292.

Zakaria, S. (2021). Ade Yasin: Desa Gunakan Samisade Sudah Direalisasikan. *Republica.Id*, https://republika.co.id/berita/r13l4h330/ade-yasin.

Zhang, P., Li, W., Zhao, K., Zhao, Y., Chen, H., & Zhao, S. (2023). The Impact Factors and Management Policy of Digital Village Development: A Case Study of Gansu Province, China. *Land*, *12*(3), 616. https://doi.org/10.3390/land12030616.