

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

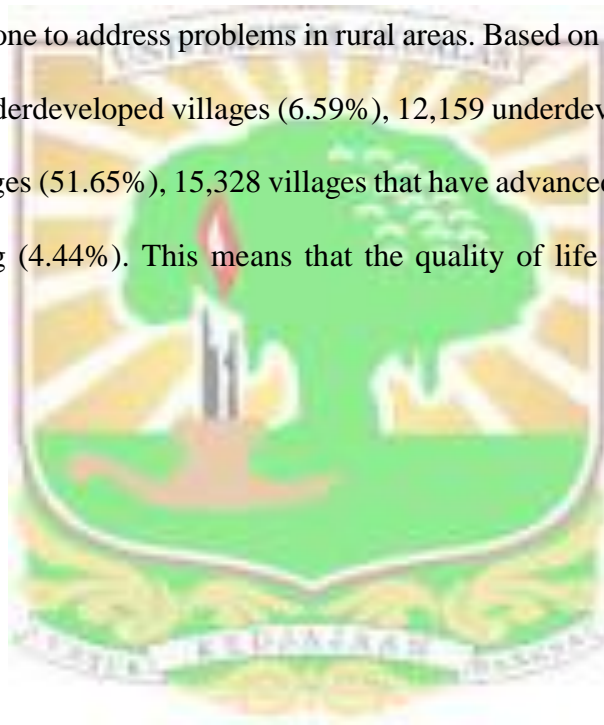
1.1 Background of Study

Rural areas has become increasingly concerned nowadays. Many researchers are interested in researching and discussing related to rural areas. It has happened due to rural areas are still dominant in some countries, which cover the majority of every country's surface. As Dasgupta et al. (2014) said that almost a half of the world's population, approximately 3.3 billion people, lives in rural areas, and 90% of those people live in developing countries.

In Poland, around 93% of the country is covered by rural areas, occupied by nearly 40% of the population (Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj, 2020). Data from the Population and Housing Census of 2011 revealed by Profiroiu & Radulescu (2019) in their paper that approximately 90% of the country's surface in Romania is still dominated by rural areas, 45% of the population lives in the rural area. Furthermore, in China 551.62 million people still living in rural areas, and 236 million people live and work in cities while their household registration is still in rural areas. Population and Housing Census of 2017 stated that there is 59.45% population are living in rural areas of Pakistan (Raza et al., 2019).

These shreds of evidence show that there are still many residents who depend on the quality of life in rural areas. While, in rural still there are many problems that must be faced there. Many rural areas in some countries still have not been able yet to realize progress in their areas. So that, village development in rural is much needed.

Based on Indonesia's regulation number 6 of 2014 concerning village, Village development is an effort to increase the quality of live and life to the fullest welfare of the village community. Village development in Indonesia is commissioned according to the Village Development Index/VDI and Village Building Index/VBI by Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. VDI is a benchmark that is used to appraise the progress level or village development in Indonesia, while VBI arranged to support the government's efforts in addressing village expansion lagged and improved independent village (PDTT, 2016). This is done to address problems in rural areas. Based on VBI' status of 2021, 4,856 villages are still very underdeveloped villages (6.59%), 12,159 underdeveloped villages (16.51%), 38,051 developing villages (51.65%), 15,328 villages that have advanced (20.81%), and 3,272 that had been self-sustaining (4.44%). This means that the quality of life in rural Indonesia is still deteriorating.



Yet, these circumstances also have happened in other countries. In China's economic conditions there are still apprehensive, with low incomes, in other words still trapped in poverty. This is evidenced by the income growth rate in rural which does not show a significant increase. Whereas, villages have quite large potency. The lack of income growth of the population in rural areas informed the deceleration of agricultural and industrial development in rural areas (Zhang & Zhang, 2020). Then, Roy (2020) also stated that more than 70% of Indians depend on agriculture; 60% of industries are agro-based; 50% of national income is contributed by the rural sector and the agricultural sector is the largest foreign exchange earner to India. In Indonesia, results of village development acceleration according to village potency in 2015-2017, showed that as many as 82.77% of villages rely on their life in the agricultural sector or live as a farmer. There are 61,821 villages with agricultural potency (Ella & Andari, 2018). The strong assumption when these potentials are managed properly, it will improve the economy in rural areas.

Likewise, with the quantity and quality of public services available in rural areas, it has been still not said to be feasible and meet the needs of residents to be better. In the fields of health, education, public facilities, and the environment. In rural areas, there is no good living environment. For the medical and health sector, the number of registered medical technicians, practicing doctors (assistants) and nurses, and the number of beds in medical and health facilities are still limited or not proportional to the population so that the services received are not optimal. For the education level, in terms of the number of computers per student and the number of online multimedia classrooms for there are still not enough which results in the use of computers in turns and lack of efficient learning. Then, in rural areas with fewer computers and network connections, digital numbers brought many rural residents cannot benefit from the comforts of digital technology and information tools such as cell phones, color televisions, digital televisions, and

computers (Zhang & Zhang, 2020).

Due to the problems that exist in rural areas, many rural young people have chosen to leave the rural and go to places that support their careers. As Costache et al. (2015) confirmed that the lack of infrastructure and services triggers young people to be increasingly trying to move on to other jobs that offer them the chance to find a well-paid job. To end village vacancy and solve the problems or challenges that exist in rural areas, local communities must adapt to new circumstances through innovations in their resource management, or by adopting and implementing best practices. The experience of many countries suggests that innovation should play a key role in such programs. To limit the disparity in development levels and contribute to the overall socio-economic progress of the country, rural areas need to accelerate development. These innovations, both technological and social, can be used to increase the potential for sustainable and long-term growth in rural areas (Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj, 2020).

The concept of sustainable development arose from the need to stop the destruction of the natural environment and quickly moved to the social and economic aspects of development. Therefore, the connotation of sustainable development is usually associated with the sustainable development of the economy, society, and the environment (Zhang & Zhang, 2020). Furthermore, this opinion is supported by Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj (2020) that the concept of sustainable development can be defined as the use of a set of actions aimed at satisfying the basic needs of a given population or community while preserving natural resources for future generations. Both opinions described enough that sustainable development support ensuring the permanent improvement of the quality of life for present and future generations by shaping the rational proportions between different types of capital, such as economic, human, social, or natural, remains the core of the concept.

Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj (2020) also delivered that sustainability and persistence element is more and more often accentuated within the concept of sustainable development. The original meaning of sustainability was strongly linked to the need to protect environmental resources nowadays, but later it assumed the meaning of endless, neoliberal, and lasting development based on economic growth with some restrictions on the exploitation of natural resources. Sustainability means maintaining the current and future balance between the economic, social, and ecological aspects of development, taking into account reasonable structures and livelihoods for the economy and society in a human environment. On the other hand, persistence means the functioning of the economy and society include various branches of the economy such as agriculture and forestry intending to pursue current economic benefits while preserving all development potential for future generations.

To realize the need for sustainable development, the smart village is the latest concept that is currently being discussed. Zhang & Zhang (2020) stated that the smart village concept can be defined as a rural development model that fully utilizes the solutions provided by ICT to promote the sustainable development of a village based on clarifying the characteristics and needs of rural development. Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj (2020) also add that the smart village concept refers to rural areas and rural communities that have built their development strategy on their existing assets and strengths, as well as by pursuing some new opportunities related to new digital technologies, networks, and services that support better use of knowledge and innovative solutions for citizens, business and society.

Over the past few years, many researches on smart village have started to appear in several countries in the world. However, the researches compile the similarities of the concept of the smart village from the whole are still limited. Ayumi (2020) have found five dimension components for

smart village model. While, Mishbah et al. (2018) have proposed the smart village conceptual model that found 7 dimension components. It might be another dimension components should be a concern for smart village model. It will be found as the result of this research.

Due to smart village for sustainable development in rural is useful to support the welfare of the local community, it necessary the proper financial system. It relates to the accounting field. The development of the accounting field has positive implications for the progress of cities and villages. The model of smart village will also describe the role of the accounting field in realizing sustainable development in rural areas.

This study looks at the dimension components of smart village model for sustainable development in rural areas that are considered by various countries. Then, examines suitability dimensions of their smart village model towards dimension components of smart village model proposed by Mishbah et al. (2018) using Systematic Review method through PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) Approach. At the end, researcher proposes a new smart village model that contains dimension components should be considered that have not been detected by Mishbah et al. (2018) based on the analyzed journals. Besides the background above, the researches on smart village using this method are still limited, encouraging researchers to carried out this research. Therefore, the authors conducted a study entitled **“Systematic Review of Smart Village Conceptual Model for Sustainable Development in Rural Areas”**.

1.2 Research Question

1. What are the dimension components to be a concern for sustainable development in rural areas from various countries in the world?
2. What the smart village's dimensions are needed for sustainable development in rural areas?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. Explore the dimension components to be a concern for sustainable development in rural areas from various countries in the world.
2. Explore the dimension components of smart village needed for sustainable development in rural area.

1.4 Research Benefits

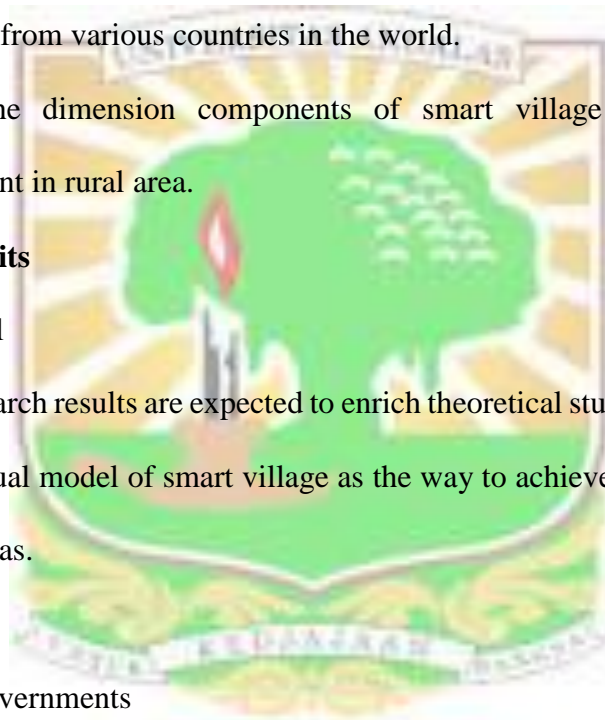
1. Theoretical

These research results are expected to enrich theoretical studies on the important field in conceptual model of smart village as the way to achieve sustainable development in rural areas.

2. Practical

- a. For governments

These research results are expected to be references and information for the government in making decisions related to the issues involved.



b. For further researchers

These research results are expected to be literature or additional information for further researchers related to the important area for conceptual model of Smart Village as the way to achieve sustainable development in rural.

1.5 The Scope of Research

This study analyzes the conceptual model of smart village for sustainable development in rural areas through national and international journal articles about conceptual model of smart village from various countries for the period 2017-2021.



1.6 Writing Systematic

This research will be presented into five sections, the explanation is as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of research, research questions, research objectives, research benefits, the scope of research, and the writing system of this research.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses basic theories related to the research topics for analyzing the problems in the study and previous studies include their results.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter provides a general explanation of the plan for the research that will be conducted. It consists of research design, systematic review description, research flow, and research duration..

CHAPTER IV: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the data collection and discusses the results of the research.

CHAPTER V: CLOSING

This chapter summarizes the results of research that has been conducted, implications of the research, and suggestions for future research.

