

Aan Jaelani

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**2019** **CONFERENCE**  
**ON ISLAMIC STUDIES**

<sup>10</sup> **DIGITAL ISLAM, EDUCATION  
AND YOUTH**  
Changing  
Landscape of  
Indonesian  
Islam

The 19<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Islamic Studies  
**Conference Manual**

**1-4 October 2019**

Mercure Jakarta Batavia  
**JAKARTA**

# CONFERENCE AGENDA AT A GLANCE

## DAY 1 TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2019

**Check in - Registration 12:00 - 16:00**

2nd Floor of Mercure Hotel

**Welcoming Dinner 18:00 - 19:00**

2nd Floor of Mercure Hotel

**Opening Ceremony 19:00 - 21:00**

Betawi's Traditional Art Performance  
 Reciting Holy Qur'an  
 Chanting Prayer  
 Singing the National Anthem of Indonesia  
 Introduction to the Conference Theme by Noorhaidi Hasan  
 Remark from Kamaruddin Amin (Director General of Islamic Education)  
 Keynote and Opening Speech by Lukman Hakim Saifuddin (Minister of Religious Affairs, RI)

Nusantara Hall

**21:00 - 22:00**

**On Stage Discussion 1**

**Islamic Higher Education (IHE)'s Response to the Era of Disruption**

Host : Arskal Salim GP (Director of Islamic Higher Education)

**Amany Lubis** (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)

**Faizah Binti Awad** (IAIN Kendari)

**S. Maryam Yusuf** (IAIN Ponorogo)

**Inayatillah** (STAIN Meulaboh)

**Enizar** (IAIN Metro)

Nusantara Hall

## DAY 2 WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER 2019

**08:30 - 09:45**

**Keynote Speech 2**

Chair: Noorhaidi Hasan (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)

**Making and Consuming Islam Online: The Reconfiguration  
 of a Discursive Tradition?**

**Peter Mandeville** (George Mason University, Virginia USA)

Nusantara Hall

**Break 09:45 - 10:00**



Conference Agenda

10:00 - 12:00

Special Panel 1

Islam in the Digital Age

Host : Amelia Fauzia (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)

10

Garry R. Bunt (University of Wales)

Pam Nilan (University of Newcastle)

Umar Ryad (KU Leuven, Belgia)

Fatimah Husein (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)

Nusantara Hall

Special Panel 2

Islamic Philoshopy for Millennials

Host : Yuli Yasin(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)

Abdul Majid Hakemollahi (ICAS London)

Abdelaziz Abbacy (Al-Mustafa International University, Qum)

Kholid Al-Walid (STFI Sadra, Jakarta)

Ammar Fauzi (STFI Sadra, Jakarta)

Slipi-Menteng

Break - Lunch - Prayer 12:00 - 13:00

Parallel Session 1 13:00 - 15:00

Chair : Siti Aisyah Kara	Chair : Ahmad Bunyan W	Chair : Moch. Fakhruroji	Chair : Kacung Marijan	Chair : Meinarni Susiowati
Senayan 1	Senayan 2	Kemang	Matraman	Slipi 1
Chair : Suhadi	Chair : Syaifudin Zuhri	Chair : Syamsul Rijal	Chair : Wahibur Rokhman	Chair : Abdul Basith
Slipi 2	Menteng	Pegangsaan 1	Pegangsaan 2	Pancoran
Chair : Jarot Wahyudi	Chair : Wasilah	Chair : Kamal Yusuf	Chair : M. Iqbal	Book Review: AI MAKIN
Pinangsia	Tamansari 1	Tamansari 2	Marunda	Kemayoran
Pengusul : Zaki Gufron dkk	Pengusul : Abdul Djalal dkk	Pengusul : Rinduan Zain dkk	Pengusul : Salahudin Harahap dkk	

Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall

Break - Prayer 15:00 - 15:30

Parallel Session 2 15:30 - 17:30

Chair : Inayatul Ulya	Chair : Agus Salim	Chair : Muhammad Mahsun	Chair : Nuril Hidayati	Chair : Musholli
Senayan 1	Senayan 2	Kemang	Matraman	Slipi 1
Chair : Nurain	Chair : Muhammad Rusdi	Chair : Ade Fakhir Kurniawan	Chair : Nuryani	Chair : M. Sobirin
Slipi 2	Menteng	Pegangsaan 1	Pegangsaan 2	Pancoran
Chair : Siti Isnainah	Chair : Siti Muflichah	Chair : Ade Jamaruddin	Chair : Imelda Fajriati	Book Review : * AKSIN WLJAYA * ISLAH GUSMIAN *ABAD BADRUZAMAN
Pinangsia	Tamansari 1	Tamansari 2	Marunda	Kemayoran

Pengusul : Azhar Arsyad dkk	Pengusul : Rahman Ambo dkk	Pengusul : Lalu Supriadi dkk	Pengusul : Fatma Dian P dkk	Pengusul : Jajang A Rahman dkk
Pengusul : Muh Fauzan Z dkk	Pengusul : Rusli dkk			

## Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall

19:00 - 21:00

## On Stage Discussion 2

## Future Trajectory of Indonesian Youth

Host : Akh. Muzakki (UIN Sunan Ampel)

Irfan Amali (Peace Generation, Bandung)

Sakdiyah Ma'ruf (Komika)

Najib Kaelani (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)

Nusantara Hall

## DAY 3 THURSDAY, 3 OCTOBER 2019

08:00 - 10:00

## Special Panel 3

The Future of Islam in the Era of Social Media

Host : Eka Srimulyani (UIN Ar-Raniry)

Martin Slama (University of Vienna)

Eva Fahrannisa (University of Wellington)

Mahmoed Syaltout (University of Indonesia)

Kamaludeen M. Nasir (NTU, Singapore)

Slipi-Menteng

## Special Panel 4

Religion and Philosophy in the Post-truth Age

Host : Asfa Widiyanto (IAIN Salatiga)

Hans-Christian Günther (Univ of Freiburg)

Giuseppina Strumiello (University of Bari, Italy)

Mohammad Reza Hashemi (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran)

Mohd Roslan Mohd Noor (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Nusantara Hall

Break 10:00 - 10:15

## Parallel Session 3 10:15 - 12:15

Chair : Arifuddin Ahmad	Chair : Jawiah Dakir	Chair : M. Khusna Amal	Chair : Didik Andriawan	Chair : Muhaimin
Senayan 1	Senayan 2	Kemang	Matraman	Slipi 1
Chair : Syarif	Chair : Husnul Qadim	Chair : Hasse Jubba	Chair : Hamdani	Chair : Zulfikar Ali Bhuto
Slipi 2	Menteng	Pegangsaan 1	Pegangsaan 2	Pancoran



Conference Agenda

Chair : Islah Gusmian	Chair : Muslihun	Chair : Amirah Dimiyati	Chair : Nurul Azizah	Book Review : MISKI MUDIN
Pinangsia	Tamansari 1	Tamansari 2	Marunda	Kemayoran
Pengusul : Edi Erwan dkk	Pengusul : Abdul Fatah Idris dkk	Pengusul : Tuti Kurniati dkk	Pengusul : Dian Candra R dkk	Pengusul : Wieda Nurwidada dkk
Pengusul : Adam Malik dkk	Pengusul : Shafiah dkk	Pengusul : Misbahul Jannah dkk	Pengusul : Zulfahmi dkk	
Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall				
Break - Prayer - <sup>66</sup> Lunch 12:15 - 13:00				
Parallel Session 4 13:00 - 15:00				
Chair : AlFitri	Chair : M. Dahlan	Chair : Erika Setyanti K	Chair : Aris Dwi Nugroho	Chair : Hafid Al-Asad
Senayan 1	Senayan 2	Kemang	Matraman	Slipi 1
Chair : Abdurrahman Hakim	Chair : Inna Mutmainnah	Chair : Alim Roswanto	Chair : Dadi Darmadi	Chair : Zaprulkan
Slipi 2	Menteng	Pegangsaan 1	Pegangsaan 2	Pancoran
Journal Clinic	Journal Clinic	Journal Clinic	Journal Clinic	Journal Clinic
Pinangsia	Tamansari 1	Tamansari 2	Marunda	Kemayoran
Pengusul : Septi Gumindari dkk	Pengusul : Sukendar dkk	Pengusul : Nur Ila Ifawati dkk	Pengusul : Inayah R dkk	Pengusul : Lia Noviana dkk
Pengusul : Rohana Faridah dkk				
Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall				
Break - Prayer 15:00 - 15:30				
Parallel Session 5 15:30 - 17:30				
Chair : Silvianetri	Chair : Dewi Aprilla N	Chair : Saidin Ermas	Chair : Soleh Mauludin	Chair : M. Affan
Senayan 1	Senayan 2	Kemang	Matraman	Slipi 1
Chair : Erni Qurrotul	Chair : Ade Sofyan M	Chair : Siti Mariatul Kiptiyah	Chair : Meitasari	Chair : Sri Hadijah Arnus
Slipi 2	Menteng	Pegangsaan 1	Pegangsaan 2	Pancoran



Chair : Saiful Hamdi	Chair : Syafiq Hasyim	Chair : M. Abdun Nasir	Chair : Kamilia Hamidah	Book Review : * NOORHAIDI HASAN * NAJIB KAILANI * IBNU BURDAH * MUNIRUL IKHWAN
<b>Pinangsia</b>	<b>Tamansari 1</b>	<b>Tamansari 2</b>	<b>Marunda</b>	<b>Kemayoran</b>
Pengusul : Yuli Yasin dkk	Pengusul : Tamyiz dkk	Pengusul : Ribut Wahyudi dkk	Pengusul : Umi Fariyah dkk	Pengusul : Hafidz Taqiyuddin dkk
Pengusul : Najib Kailani dkk	Pengusul : Erni Munastiwi dkk	Pengusul : Rahmawan Arifin dkk	Pengusul : Ahmad Nurozi dkk	
<b>Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall</b>				

<b>Parallel Session 6 19:00 - 21:00</b>				
Chair : Septi Gumiandari	Chair : Muhammad Zuhdi	Chair : Ahmad Sultra Rustan	Chair : Ali Sibram	<b>FILM: UMAR RYAD</b>
<b>Senayan 1</b>	<b>Senayan 2</b>	<b>Kemang</b>	<b>Matraman</b>	<b>Slipi 1</b>
Chair : Dedi Sulaiman	Chair : Zaenal Muttaqin S	Chair : Mutimudin Nadhifah	Chair : Sofwan Hadi	Chair : Muhammad Alifuddin
<b>Slipi 2</b>	<b>Menteng</b>	<b>Pegangsaan 1</b>	<b>Pegangsaan 2</b>	<b>Pancoran</b>
Chair : Cnoirul Fuad	Chair : Subandriyah	Chair : Kusmana	Chair : Abidin Wakano	
<b>Pinangsia</b>	<b>Tamansari 1</b>	<b>Tamansari 2</b>	<b>Marunda</b>	<b>Kemayoran</b>
Pengusul : Ahmad Wira dkk	Pengusul : M. Dien Madjid dkk	Pengusul : M.Khusna Amal dkk	Pengusul : Nanang Nurcholis dkk	Pengusul : Akhmad Risqon dkk
Pengusul : Abdul Munip dkk	Pengusul : Manijo dkk	Pengusul : Sulaiman dkk		
<b>Litabdimas - Nusantara Hall</b>				

**21:00 - 22:00**  
**Closing Ceremony**

**DAY 4 FRIDAY, 4 OCTOBER 2019**



<sup>10</sup>**DIGITAL ISLAM, EDUCATION  
AND YOUTH  
Changing  
Landscape of  
Indonesian  
Islam**

<sup>10</sup>**The 19<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Islamic Studies**

# Abstract

**October 1-4, 2019**

**Mercure Batavia  
JAKARTA**



<div>PS-5.6-04</div> <div>TIME : 15.30-17.30</div> <div>Hidayati<sup>1</sup></div> <div><sup>1</sup> UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim, Riau</div>	<div>Fragment Lenght Polymorphisms (PCR-RFLP), Multiplex PCR, Duplex PCR and Real-Time PCR. Also will be explained several factors that influenced the level of accuracy of halal food through these methods</div> <div>Keywords: Mitochondrial DNA, Detection, Halal, PCR</div>
<div><div>The Method of Detection of Food, Cosmetic, and Drug Halal Analysis through Mitochondrial DNA Analysis (An Overview of the Molecular and Qur'anic Aspects)</div><div><p>The issue of halal and originality of food, cosmetics and drugs is not only a national issue but also has become a global issue. Community demands for food, cosmetics and drugs halal are related to consumer rights in the form of the right to obtain products that are comfortable, safe and provide safety. For this reason, it is necessary to protect consumers from all hazards that threaten their health, soul and property because they use or consume a product. Each product, both in terms of material composition, construction, and quality must be directed to enhance the feeling of comfort, safety and security for consumers. According to the Halal Product Insurance Act (UUJPH) of Indonesia No. 33 of 2014, halal product insurances do not only cover food, cosmetics and medicines, but have a large scope, namely chemical products, biological products and genetic engineering products. The legality of a product is determined from upstream to downstream so that the product is produced and ready or used to be consumed, known as halal product processing. Many methods can be used to detect halal products such as protein analysis, Gas Chromatography method, electronic's nose, spectroscopic method using infrared, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimetric and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) based on Deoxyribo nuclei Acid (DNA). Mitochondrial DNA is often used for analysis of species evolution or species identification because it has a high mutation rate than nucleus DNA so that it can be used to distinguish between individuals and or between species. Mitochondrial DNA has several uniques, namely maternal inheritance, recombination does not occur so that it can determine the lineage directly. Circular mitochondrial DNA, consisting of 13 protein genes, 22 tRNAs, 2 rRNAs and one noncoding region called the D-Loop region. Cytochrome b is a gene in mitochondrial DNA that is conserved so that it can be used as a specific marker of a species, the one of determining halal products. This paper is a review of halal food, cosmetics and drugs in Islamic aspects and molecular aspects. The method of detection halal and authenticity of products were used specific primers Cytochrome b. This primers capable of analyzing non-halal products mixtures (ex. Pigs, dogs, monkeys, etc.) using several methods such as PCR, PCR-Restricted</p></div></div>	<div><div>THE EMERGING TRENDS IN HALAL INDUSTRY AND ISLAMIC ECONOMY: TOURISM, ESTATE, AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</div><div><div>DATE : Thursday, 3 October 2019</div><div>TIME : 15:30 - 17:30</div><div>ROOM : MENTENG</div><div>CHAIR : Ade Sofyan Mulazid</div></div><div><div>Panel Description</div><div>Since its establishment in the nineties, periodically, performance Islamic financial institutions always show a positive increase from time to time. The increase can be seen from various aspects financial and non-financial. In the financial context, this increase can be seen from the higher value of the institution's assets Islamic finance. Meanwhile, in addition to financial aspirations, various types financial institutions and the number of offices continues to grow, becoming indicator of the continued development of business activities in the field of institutions Islamic finance. However, in the future, various growth movements positively the Islamic financial institution esti faced a variety challenge, at least in the context of a free market. In facing the the era of freedom in the business world, financial institutions Sharia in the country will certainly face various challenges new. At a minimum, the challenge is in the form of the "new players" in financial business field. Because of that, besides preparedness various challenges, Islamic financial institutions must be more careful and smart in utilizing various opportunities. Because, the free market immediately presents two sides at once, challenges and opportunities.</div></div></div>



PS-5.7-01 TIME : 15.30-17.30

Aan Jaelani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

Smart Economy, Smart City, And Halal Tourism Industry: Global Islamic Economic Perspective In Indonesia

This article investigates smart city as a city that strives to make itself smarter, more efficient, sustainable, fair and livable. The key elements of smart city's foundation include urban planning and design, basic infrastructure and policies, as well as the integration of several smart technologies (ICT) that have emerged alongside core investments in developing various basic components of the city. The smart economy is related to economic competitiveness and involves innovation, entrepreneurship, economic image, efficiency and flexibility in the labor market, integration in local and international markets and the ability to change. The smart economy in a smart city is important in the development of halal tourism industry. This article mainly focuses on how the key factors of a smart economy and the basic elements of the smart city provide answers to the challenges and future development of halal tourism industry in Indonesia. By applying the approach to the main indicators of the global Islamic economy report 2018/2019 to analyze the linkages between smart economy, smart city, and halal tourism industry, this paper confirms that smart economy concerns an open, transparent, diverse economy that adds value to smart cities. The characteristics include a variety of employment opportunities with labor market flexibility, a diversification that promotes entrepreneurship and innovation and more productivity through local, regional and global interconnections implemented in the development of the halal tourism industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: smart economy, smart city, halal tourism industry, digital technology, global Islamic economy.

PS-5.7-02 TIME : 15.30-17.30

Kuat Ismanto<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IAIN Pekalongan

A Projection of Halal Tourism: A Case Study of Pekalongan, Indonesia

The purpose of this study is to explore the represented development of halal tourism in Pekalongan City. This is a

field research using qualitative approach. In collecting the data, there were observation of the tourism spot, interview with the government and tourism agents, and documentation. The results of this study reveals several facts. First, Pekalongan has complete tourism spots for the past and present time, including shopping center, culture, religious destination, culinary, natural scenery, and special events. Batik, as a distinctive product of Pekalongan, along with its derivatives become a leading tourist attraction. The various nicknames for Pekalongan, such as a creative city, show the potential to support this city in realizing halal tourism. Second, the halal tourism in Pekalongan still needs support, including (1) contribution from the city government in issuing policies supporting halal tourism, in the forms of local regulations, organizing exhibitions, and others (2) adequate transportation, which has not been optimized. (3) sufficient religious facilities, which needs to be revitalized. (4) the need of increasing the numbers of sharia hotels (5) educated community in realizing halal tourism (6) the improved support of the entrepreneurs of creative industries. Third, to meet the Global Muslim Travel Index, there must be developing infrastructure, supported by the serious efforts from the government, tourists, and also the community. The government's serious efforts in developing the halal tourism will have an impact on government revenue, job opportunity, and public welfare, especially for the tourism agents.

Keywords: halal tourism, sharia tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, natural tourism

PS-5.7-03 TIME : 15.30-17.30

Adi Priatno<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KIIC Industrial Estate, Karawang

Developing Halal Economy Estate

The Global Islamic Economy Indicator (GIEI) issued by Thomson-Reuters as a composite weighted index intended to show the current state of reflecting the Islamic Economy ecosystem. Indonesia position has ranked in the top 10 for the past five years. Whereas, it has the largest Muslim population in the world, spending a total of US \$ 218.8 billion in all sectors of the Islamic economy in 2017, with 215 million Muslims representing 13 percent of the global Muslim population (in 2015). Meanwhile, Malaysia has the highest overall ranking of having the leading Islamic Economic ecosystem, which led by reliable and comprehensive halal standards, supported by a broad ecosystem that includes halal hubs.

Purpose: The aim of this research is to study the development of Halal Economy Estate, an initiative to robust Islamic Economy ecosystem as well as the growth



of Halal Industry and Islamic Finance. Methodology: The Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC) has one of the initiatives of Halal Parks as halal hubs to facilitate the growth of the Malaysian halal industry, built on common property where they provided with infrastructure and service support for halal oriented business. Similarly, Industrial Estate in Indonesia also built on common property with orientation for the manufacturing industry. Utilize halal cluster development as references to analyze the Industrial Estate by Value Chain Analysis and Maslahah Performa Approach, and transforming the analysis results into an idea to develop the Halal Economy Estate. Finding: The value chain analysis comes up with four standard criteria's as of management and services, infrastructures and facilities, environmental management, and corporate social responsibilities. Through the Maslahah Performa approach, the four standard criteria's were formed to meet the sharia compliance. The Industrial Estate can be categorized as the Halal Economy Estate so long as it fulfills the standard criteria's with orientation on halal business. The Halal Economy Estate expected to be an initiative to robust the Islamic Economy ecosystem as well as the growth of Halal Industry and Islamic Finance itself.

Keywords: value chain, maslahah performa, halal economy, halal industry, Islamic finance

PS-5.7-04

TIME : 15.30-17.30

Elysa Najachah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UIN Walisongo Semarang

### The New Concept of Halal Financial Management in Halal Industry

<sup>38</sup> Determining halal financial management is an interesting problem to learn, especially in the halal industry. This is due to the increasing awareness of the world community about halal in their lives. This paper provides a new concept for companies and consumers in giving priority to halal financial management that will be obtained by running the halal industry properly. The idea of translating the characteristics of halal financial management using a qualitative approach. The concept of halal financial management is applied to data collected from interviews with experts and practitioners related to the halal industry. In the discussion, the concept of halal financial management is based on the rules in Islam as a whole, which includes planning, organizing, directing and controlling the financial activities of halal industry. The results of this study provide advice for companies to contribute to the application of appropriate and correct halal financial management so that the halal industry can be obtained.

Keywords: halal, financial management, company, halal industry

## MUSLIM MILLENIAL: LIFESTYLE AND CONSUMPTION

DATE : Thursday, 3 October 2019

TIME : 15:30 - 17:30

ROOM : PEGANGSAAN 1

CHAIR : Siti Mariatul Kiptiyah

### Panel Description

This panel discusses the latest issues regarding millennial Muslims in Indonesia, specifically on how they express their religion in the public sphere. It explores the activities of young Muslim who want to look pious and remain stylish, moral but modern, to be a good Muslim but be able to reach his ambitions as a young. These activities eventually led them active displaying Islamic symbols in the public spaces as themselves. In this panel, the researchers with different locus of study revealed that there was ambiguity of the youths where they are carrying Islamic symbols overtly in their daily lives, they actually dissolved in excessive consumptive behavior, it could even to be trapped in the capitalism and market. Aceh, a city that applies sharia principles, is now witnessing the development of modern public spaces such as the "Islamic" coffee shop that creates space for young people to hang out, have socialize, but provide mushalla and books to keep their morals in control. Muslim youths, especially the Hijaber and the Hijrah Fest communities in several cities in Indonesia, are very active in campaigning for religious identity and consuming Islamic symbols such as wearing hijab, Muslim clothing and various "halal products" that are considered to be in accordance with religious guidance. This activity was also strengthened by a number of Islamic markets that present everythings of Islamic symbols that makes it popular among middle class Muslims. The symbols of religion that are consumed as part of lifestyle and daily practice ultimately force religion become a commodity. The commodification of religion makes markets and capitalists dominate religious symbols. This phenomena eventually becomes a challenge for parents in educate the young generation, even may need a specific way to strengthen religious character not religious matrealities.

PARALLEL SESSION 5 Thursday, 3 October 2019

## Smart Economy, Smart City, and Halal Tourism Industry: Global Islamic Economic Perspective In Indonesia

Aan Jaelani<sup>1\*</sup>

### ABSTRACT

This article will explain the role of smart cities in the production of urban services that are efficient and have a strong appeal for the tourism sector. Smart cities are seen as sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous cities that can create smart economies through the use of technology in industries in society, including the halal tourism industry in Indonesia. The method used in this paper is a content analysis method by analyzing scientific publications, research results, reports, and government policies on smart cities and the halal tourism industry. This article concludes that smart cities show the technological megatrend in the development of the halal tourism industry in Indonesia, which is called eTourism as a form of smart services for tourists and also services for smart tourism destinations.

**Keywords:** smart economy, smart city, halal tourism industry, digital technology, global Islamic economy

### 1. Introduction

A smart cities are seen as sustainable, inclusive and prosperous cities that promote a human-centered approach based on three core components and seven dimensions, all of which integrate ICT into their architecture. The three core components of the smart city foundation, smart ICT, and smart institutions and laws, which in turn are the seven pillars of the smart city dimension, namely infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, social development, social inclusion, disaster exposure, resilience, peace, peace, and security. The three components together with the seven dimensions realize a smart economy. The smart city foundation consists of three elements, namely urban planning and design, land policy, and basic infrastructure. For the city to be intelligent, it must be inclusive at the outset of urban planning and promote a mixed environment with the prevention of social grouping (Olokesusi et al, 2017).

The one dimension of smart cities, namely social development consisting of elements of education, health, social inclusion, social capital, population dynamics, and other variables. Education is very important to meet the challenges of smart cities because it connects people with new approaches, solutions, and technologies that enable them to identify, clarify, and overcome local and global problems. The health considering that a healthy population is very important to realize economic growth through increased productivity. When education and health are combined, they contribute significantly to human development. Third, the potential for urban demographic dividends (Mboup, 2017).

The development of smart cities in Indonesia has become a joint program since 2017 called "Movement Towards 100 Smart Cities". The program was initiated by the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of PUPR, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and the Presidential

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Presidential Staff Office. The movement aims to guide Regencies/Cities in formulating the "Smart City Master Plan" so that they can further maximize the use of technology to improve community services and accelerate the potential that exists in each region.

The smart city concept implements a more sustainable environment, due to the more advanced concept of waste management and water management.<sup>28</sup> In terms of tourism, a smart city expert, smart city destinations include the ability to bring tourists as best they can, attracting investors to invest in this city, then attracting new residents from various circles, such as professionals, academics, and entrepreneurs who reside in the city. So, the main indicator is that the smart city has a strong appeal (Winarno, 2017).

A smart city is also an important part in the development of industry in cities.<sup>33</sup> A smart city can certainly create a smart economy through various industries in the community, including the halal tourism industry in Indonesia. The tourism sector can improve people's economy, and both aspects require a smart city. In this case, until 2019, tourism in Indonesia will be the second-largest foreign exchange earner, namely 15 billion US dollars, below crude palm oil (CPO) which reaches 17 billion US dollars. Next year, industry and government officials believe tourism will be the first largest foreign exchange earner.

Infrastructure development, especially airports, will encourage many foreign tourists to visit tourist destinations in Indonesia. Moreover, in all parts of Indonesia, many have various festivals and local wisdom that attract tourists (Jaelani, 2016). We have a destination and culture, with the airports in new places will grow tourism in that place (Jaelani, 2017). Infrastructure development has also encouraged businesses to open halal tourism packages to attract more and more Muslim tourists, especially the Middle East. Industry players must be able to take advantage of this momentum to prepare various supporting facilities for tourists. One of the most important things<sup>52</sup> is the development of smart cities in Indonesia to sustain the halal tourism industry.

In the Global Islamic Economy Report (Thomson Reuters, 2019), it was mentioned that global Muslim spending in all lifestyle sectors was the US \$ 2.1 trillion in 2017, while the Islamic financial sector had total assets of US \$ 2.4 trillion. Food and beverages led Muslim spending by the US \$ 1.3 trillion, followed by clothing and apparel at the US \$ 270 billion, media and entertainment at the US \$ 209 billion, travel at the US \$ 177 billion, and spending on medicines and cosmetics at the US \$ 87 billion and the US \$ 61 billion respectively.

Islamic economics has shown that it is in tune with the latest developments in technology and investment. The company has adopted blockchain technology for payments, to confirm halal compliance, or track food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical products from manufacturing facilities to retailers. In Islamic finance, blockchain and automation expand access to financial services. Smart technology is incorporated into clothing, such as smart headscarves, into a GPS system that shows the nearest prayer room. Likewise, investments occur in artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR) and the internet of things (IoT), showing readiness to meet the needs of Muslims in the 21st century.

This article will explain the role of smart cities that utilize information technology<sup>14</sup> in the development of halal tourism in Indonesia. The goals include a smart city based on smart public services<sup>61</sup> for the development of the halal tourism industry to increase sources of economic income, especially the people in the tourist places visited. From

the conceptualization of the city dimension and government policies in developing sustainable cities, this article can provide an integral perspective between building a city and the halal tourism industry in Indonesia.

## 2. Literature Review

Research on smart cities and tourism is mostly done by researchers, but there are still few publications on the development of smart cities that are integrated with the halal tourism industry. Smart cities by exploring the unique challenges of contemporary urban problems and technology that vendors must solve. The gap is recognized between technologies that are widely referenced for city managers to optimize scheduled operations and reflect the ability of spontaneity in finding solutions to problems related to the reflexivity of the entire system (Glasmeier and Nebiolo, 2016).

Ramos et al. (2020) conducted:

(...) a study of the role of ICT as a way to enhance and add value to the experience, through the involvement of tourists and residents, taking into account the search conducted by tourists about tourist destinations, before and during the trip, through the dissemination of its authenticity, the value -the value and heritage of the destination by other tourists, residents and official travel destination management organizations. This research is able to explore the role played by ICTs to improve the competitiveness of objectives, in order to meet the needs of tourists, taking into account the quality of life of its inhabitants. ICTs can be used by tourists to find information about destinations, make reservations, and share their experiences on social networks.

There are currently many technologies that are changing all types of ecosystems professionally throughout the world. New internet-based technologies and business models are able to produce an evolution in the tourism sector towards digital tourism, which uses innovation and interconnection of products and services (Saura et al, 2020). This research is able to identify key technologies and business models that change the tourism sector into a new digital ecosystem so that trends that will affect the future of digital tourism can be identified.

The rapid growth of ICTs has resulted in the development of innovative tools that can expand opportunities for marketers and tourist destinations. This ICT-based tool expands tourism products and tourism experiences into the realm of virtual tourism (VT). Because tourism products are intangible and cannot be tested by tourists before buying, VT makes it possible to experience through virtual reality (VR) (Ankomah and Larson, 2019). IT and social media applications throughout the industry, including airlines, travel intermediaries, accommodation, food services, destinations, events and entertainment (Benckendorff et al, 2019). This IT application caters to information needs in tourist travel, even considering how tourists use technology for decision making before, during and after their trip.

Meanwhile, the patterns of urbanization that have arisen throughout the world showing various scenarios on various continents, which require a variety of approaches, policies, and strategies (Kumar and Dahiya, 2017). The remarkable democratization of ICTs throughout the world leads to discussions about sustainable smart cities, conserving resources, and resilience, and developing smart city economies that are appropriate for various cities, countries, and continents. It may be that each

city in a particular country and continent may have different challenges to the economic development of smart cities.

The rapid development of discussions<sup>3</sup> about world cities goes hand in hand with real relational changes in urban and economic geography (Tranos and Gillespie, 2011). For Castells (1996, p. 35) states that:

Global cities "are not places but processes. A process in which the centers of production and consumption are connected in a global network. "This process leads to the concentration of economic activity at the selected global node."

Castells also identifies three reasons, among others, for a concentration that is constantly and continuously growing, namely:

(1) most world cities are "value-based, value-producing complexes". The main elements of advanced service production, namely highly skilled labor and suppliers, can be found at these locations;

(2) the cities are connected in a production and management network. Such network flexibility enables sophisticated service producers to get access to workers and suppliers when necessary and in the quantities needed, using the concept of being on time, avoiding expensive internalization of the above production inputs;

(3) this flexible production model is facilitated by the concentration of production and management networks in certain core cities and the global network of these core cities and their interior areas. This network depends on infrastructure networks such as telecommunications and air transportation (Castells, 1996, pp. 36-37).

Another study related to smart city and tourism was conducted by Pierdicca et al. (2019).<sup>23</sup> The value of the project lies in the ICT system, being able to convey information at different scales, providing users with updated content. However, at the same time, the administration can continue to monitor its performance, can conclude useful information about the needs, habits, and preferences of tourists.<sup>12</sup> The main contribution of this research lies in the creation of a single cloud-based architecture for the management of various multi-media content, to be exploited on various platforms, the management system design of unique content used by several small cities in the same region, preferences, and needs of monitoring users by collecting data user-generated, and meaningful statistical analysis of tourists, tested and verified in real scenarios with real users.

Meanwhile, another perspective<sup>24</sup> on the application of the blockchain in the tourism sector.<sup>3</sup> Blockchain is one of the latest network-based technologies, which will have a significant impact on most industries, including tourism (Nam et al, 2019). Although blockchain technology is in the early development stages, tools such as cryptocurrency, smart contracts, and decentralized applications have begun to influence tourism transactions.<sup>24</sup> This study analyzes the main characteristics of blockchain technology in relation to the smart city and smart tourism framework, as well as making proposals on how technology will develop and affect the industry.<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Content Analysis as a Methodology

This study focuses on: 1) developing concepts and dimensions of smart city and ICT implementation for public services that are friendly and fast through reviewing reports, policies, and articles about smart cities; 2) analyze<sup>14</sup> the development of the halal



tourism industry in Indonesia in reports from relevant ministries, halal tourism providers, and tourism indicators at official institutions, such as Thomson Reuters (Salaam Gateway, Zawiya) and GMTI (Global Muslim Travel Index) in 2019; and 3) evaluating the extent of the development of smart cities that are correlated with tourism policies in Indonesia.

The content analysis method is based on written or visual material, including web pages, articles, magazines, newspapers, reports and official documents (Jenkins, 1999). The content analysis model follows the five stages to conduct content analysis, namely: 1) the aims and objectives of the study are determined, and the coding scheme is made by taking into account the main reference sources above, which include policies, publications, and reports. In this section, the authors examine all sources, compare and discuss them in the form of data triangulation; 2) the latest content is compiled from the official web pages of institutions, associations, and organizations, as well as the publication of the latest articles on the smart city and halal tourism industry 3) the content is analyzed based on the frequency, intensity, and allocation of space for the dimensions of the smart city and halal tourism industry from all reference sources previously collected; 4) the preliminary results are compared; and when differences arise, aspects that produce different perspectives will be examined until consensus or agreement is reached; and 5) the results are refined and the findings are concluded. The results of the author's review must be consistent which indicate sufficient reliability (Davis and Cosenza, 1993).

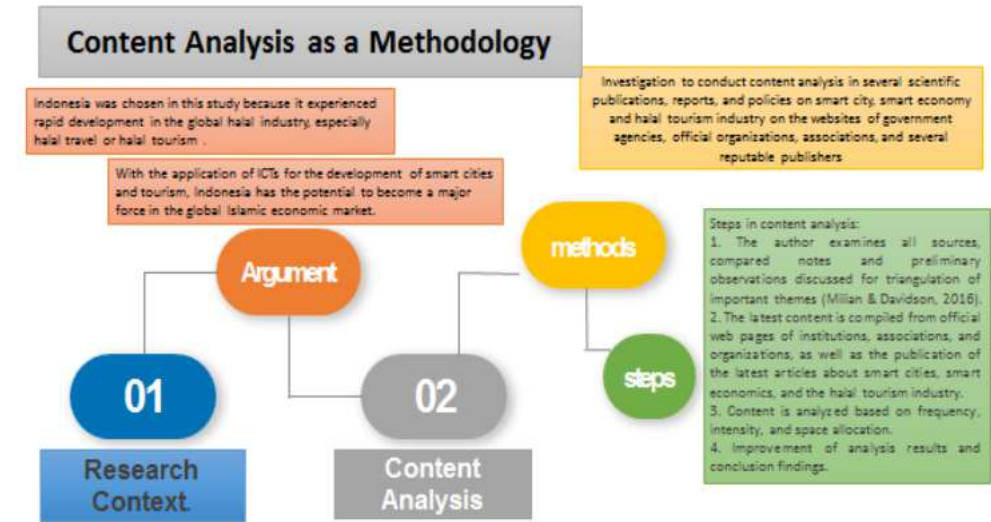


Figure 1: Content Analysis  
Source: personal data

#### 4. Smart City System

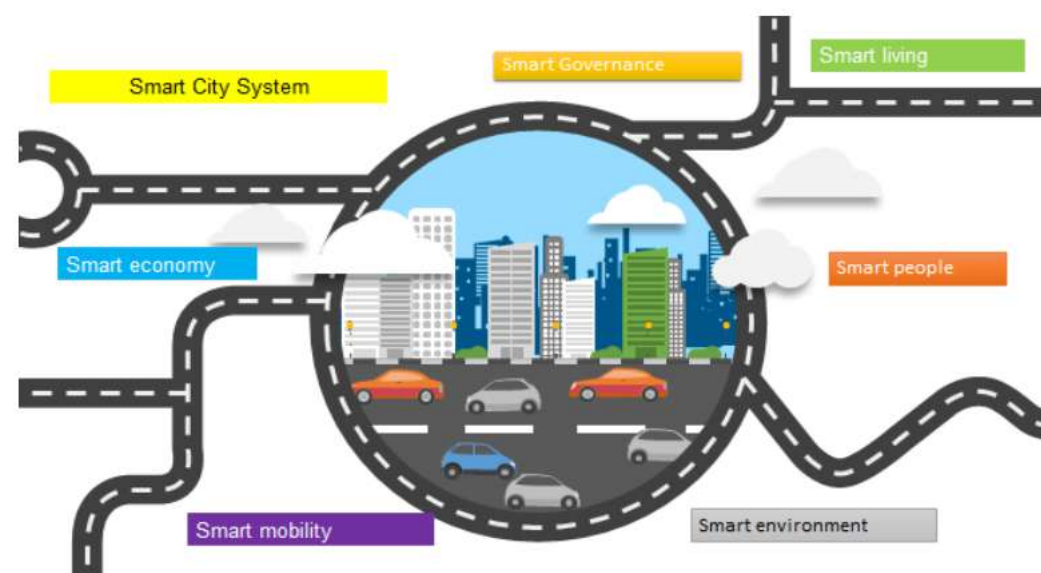
<sup>8</sup>Cities are centers of economic activity and growth drivers. They produce wealth and prosperity. However, they are also complex challenges for the government because along with the benefits negative things arise such as uncontrolled development, traffic congestion, waste management, complicated access to resources, and crime. And while demand for services in the city is straightforward, tax revenues to fund them tend to lag behind (Gracia and García, 2018).<sup>7</sup> At the same time, globalization means that cities on the opposite side of the planet are finally competing for the most creative and smartest capital, resources and minds. In meeting this challenge, some cities are experimenting with new approaches to urban planning, design, finance, construction, governance, operations, and services, sometimes under the banner of a large smart city.

The word "smart" implies a<sup>48</sup> kind of urban-based technological innovation and positive change through ICT, analogous to cities 'cable', 'digital', 'information', or 'smart', as some opinions in different places, precisely identical to this term (Hollands, 2008), the efficient production of urban services (Comstock, 2012; Campbell, 2012). A study of smart cities as learning cities or links their knowledge<sup>47</sup> to creative cities (Florida, 2010), while Paquet (2001) reviews smart communities, and more recently, Bates and Friday (2017) describe the sharing of data in cities city. As for Beatley and Newman (2013) and Joss et al. (2013) suggested an increase in discussions about green cities or smart green cities.

The smart city system that is connected with safety or security aspects includes<sup>30</sup> smart transport, smart energy, smart technology, smart living, smart environment, smart citizens and education, smart economy, smart government, and safe city (Lacinak and Ristvej, 2017).<sup>7</sup> Smart cities are cities that develop in ways that meet future needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, so one of the eternal themes in this discussion is sustainability (Gracia & García, 2018). It can be said that urban planners and managers always try to deal with problems responsibly, to adapt to the future. But the wide-scale and surprising complexity of the problem means that a new, innovative and integrated approach is needed. Cities must now strive to be smarter, to improve their management and systems to ensure they become more sustainable, which means that smart and sustainable cities invest wisely in human and social capital, have citizens who participate in urban planning, and have traditional and modern infrastructure that supports economic growth and high quality of life for its inhabitants.

For more details can be seen of the smart cities system below:





**Figure 2.** Smart City System  
**Source:** personal data

To complement the knowledge of smart cities related to smart economies, the characteristics of smart economies include: competitiveness, knowledge-based economy, reactivity and innovation, the formation of innovation clusters, innovation through networks, IoT (Internet of Things), economic sharing, mutual cooperation between companies, research institutions, and citizens, entrepreneurship, job creation, social responsibility, green economy, the triple helix model in which government, business, and academia have a changing role, and the use of ICTs (Kumar and Dahiya, 2017).

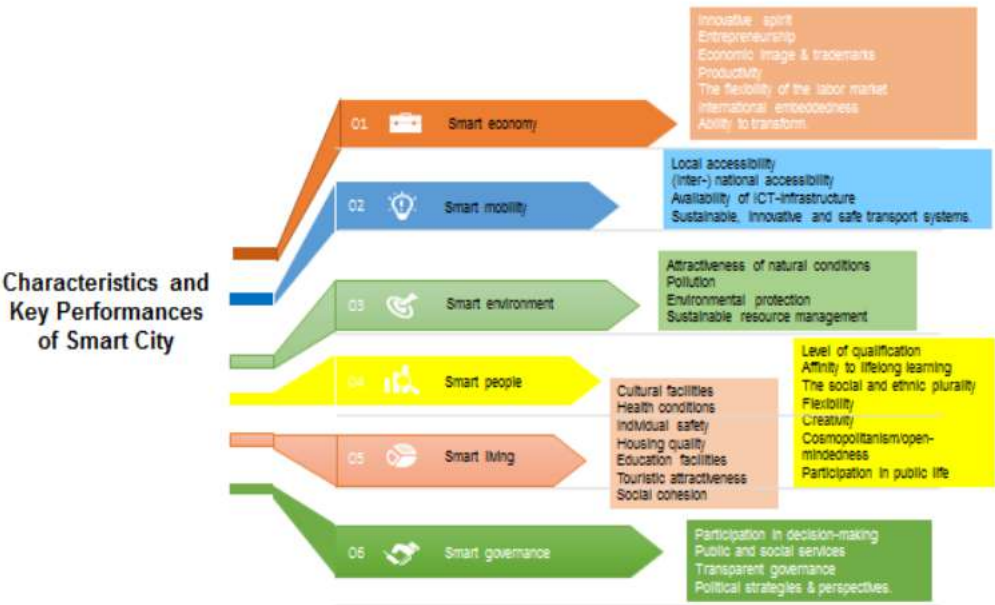
#### 5. Smart City Performance Indicators and e-Tourism

In today's digital network society, the economic division has emerged as a new economic or business model, which goes hand in hand with smart cities. Cities are already a natural economic division, with spatial constraints and population density from consumption that supports urban life which involves access to shared resources over asset ownership. This natural feature of the city is important for development in the economic division of smart cities (Sundararajan, 2016). The smart city in terms of economic division can be formulated from an insight into the nature of economic sharing, namely: first, economic division allows individuals and groups to make money from underutilized assets.

Two different economic sharing models are operating: 1) an asset hub where one company owns goods or assets and sells access to users on a temporary basis (hourly or daily), and 2) peer-to-peer networks with various potential suppliers connected with various potential users in using the online platform (Gori et al, 2015). While the asset hub has evolved from a traditional business model, peer-to-peer networking is a new business model. These new and new business models provide useful perspectives and examples to promote and develop smart economies in smart cities.



Smart cities focus on developing cities led by business. A smart city aims to attract a new business called a smart economy. The latter is one of the characteristics of smart city but is not limited to an innovative spirit, entrepreneurship, economic image, and trademark (Tranos and Gertner, 2012). Urban development literature describes an entrepreneurial city that can be seen to have a relationship with the concept of smart city with its emphasis on entrepreneurial and innovative strategies to maintain or enhance the city's economic competitiveness (Jessop and Sum, 2000). The key is that the strategy is "real and reflexive" and is actively developed and actively pursued by entrepreneurs. Thus, smart cities are cities that perform well with 6 characteristics. These characteristics are built on a combination of volunteerism and independent, conscious and self-aware citizen activities (Lazaroiu and Roscia, 2012).



**Figure 3.**Characteristics and Key Performances of Smart City  
**Source:** personal data

If it is linked between the smart city and smart tourism, it can be analyzed from UNWTO (2009) report on the concept of smart tourism in smart cities. Smart tourism as a clean, green, ethical and quality industry at all levels of the service chain. Smart tourism technology consists of three main components, namely cloud services, internet of things, and information communication technology including mobile communication technology and artificial intelligence. This is an integrated application and technological innovation, mainly used in positioning, guiding, touring, and booking. Smart tourism has become a key point in the development of tourism informatization and major issues in theoretical studies in all regions of China. Smart tourism consists of three levels, namely capabilities, attributes, and applications. This framework empathically outlines the four core technologies of smart tourism that differ from

traditional tourism information systems and offers their value to four application objects, including tourists, residents, government, and companies (Zhang et al, 2012). Then, the four core information technologies of smarter tourism include the internet of things, mobile communication, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence technology. The value of smart tourism is based on a number of stakeholders who have elaborated. The concept of eTourism which reflects the digitalization of all processes and value chains in the tourism and hospitality business. At the tactical level, this includes eCommerce and the application of ICT to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of tourism organizations. At the strategic level, eTourism revolutionizes all business processes, the entire value chain, and the strategic relationships of organizations with their stakeholders (Buhalis, 2003).

eTourism determines the competitiveness of organizations by utilizing the intranet to reorganize internal processes, extranets to develop transactions with trusted partners, and the internet to interact with all stakeholders. The concept of eTourism covers all business functions, including strategy, planning, and management for all industry sectors, as well as company leaders, intermediaries and public sector organizations. The strategic dimension is gradually emerging in the literature, with the application of information and communication technology to reengineer business processes, with eCommerce gradually becoming part of the core business and mutually reinforcing all other channels.

#### 6. Technology Megatrends in the Development of Halal Tourism in Indonesia

The concept of the smart city represents the environment with technology embedded in the city. This technology will synergize with the social components of the city to improve the quality of life of citizens, and also improve the efficiency of city services, such as optimizing energy use and better traffic monitoring. ICTs support cities in overcoming their social challenges (Vicini et al, 2012). The development of smart cities also facilitates unlimited access to value-added services for both residents and tourists as city visitors, such as access to real-time information on the public transport network. Furthermore, smart cities have enabled interconnectivity among city stakeholders through the internet of things which allows cities to dynamically engage with their stakeholders.





**Figure 4.**Smart City's Economic Sector for Development of Tourism Industry  
**Source:** Modified from Kumar and Dahiya (2017)

<sup>2</sup> Knowledge plays an important role in the innovation process and epistemological assumptions about knowledge influence the perception of the innovation process. The shift from understanding knowledge as ownership to knowledge as a practice is proposed to include tourists and other stakeholders in the innovation process of tourism companies (For Hoarau, 2016). Opening up to various stakeholders is important for tourism companies, especially when they meet, share and create together in practice. <sup>2</sup> Tourism innovators strategically use this knowledge and disseminate it through organizations. Reflexivity is influenced by existing knowledge and values so that the innovation process reflects what is important for tourism innovators.

Utilization of information technology in the tourism sector is increasing in providing intelligent services for clairvoyants. For example, halal travel develops <sup>17</sup> cultural, historical, religious and beach tourism offerings. Muslim-friendly beach resorts are proving very popular, while governments in the Middle East and the Far East are expanding services and facilities as the number of Muslims traveling abroad increases. Muslim-friendly mainstream travel services, from timeshare vacation apartments in Dubai to various applications and websites that cater to Muslim tourists. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, it is necessary to digitize halal travel that is scheduled to encourage a more developed halal tourism sector, supported by machine learning and adjusting travel recommendations as an analysis of halal travel service panel data. The Muslim population spent on travel is the <sup>4</sup> US \$ 177 billion in 2017 and is expected to reach the US \$ 274 billion in 2023.

When <sup>4</sup> technology trends are mapped by sector, the three most significant developments that can be linked to lifestyles in halal tourism include: 1) the visibility of



supply chains for products in the halal tourism sector<sup>11</sup> is being enhanced by broad application of the blockchain, allowing clear verification and accountability; 2) finance becomes more nimble and destroyed when consumers and businesses try to trade immediately, encouraging the rise of alternative currencies. Financial institutions have also become more efficient, automating substantial functions, including in the tourism sector; and 3) digital immersion substantially increases human recreation, including the way humans experience and determine travel plans, and media, from games to content, and paves the way for new types of advertising, including in the development of halal tourism. Megatrend technology in this lifestyle can be seen from the achievements of the development of the Islamic economy in six sectors in Indonesia: Islamic finance, halal food, halal travel or tour, modest fashion, halal media and recreation, and halal pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

The Global Islamic Economy Indicators (GIEI) is a composite weighted index to show the current conditions of Islamic economic indicators in each predetermined Islamic economic pillar. The indicator is not a ranking of the current size and growth of each market, but rather evaluating the quality of the overall Islamic economic ecosystem, including social considerations that have their respective relative sizes. The weighted index ranking of Islamic finance and halal food is given their relative size for other sectors (Thomson Rheuter, 2019).

Meanwhile, Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) report 2019 informs that there are more than 158 million Muslim visitors who are expected to come globally by 2020 in Indonesia. The high-growth tourism industry in Indonesia and the world's largest Muslim population can be a boon for Indonesia to become the best halal and family-friendly tourism destination. In 2019, Indonesia's ranking in the halal travel sector ranked first.

In developing the halal tourism industry in Indonesia, several policies can be taken in the form of: 1) the Indonesian Ministry of tourism needs to draw up a road map and halal tourism guidelines that refer to the best standards of world tourism that include destinations, marketing, industry, and institutions; 2) to develop national tourism service standards for halal tourism certification for tourism products and actors. Certification can be used as a halal guarantee for tourism products produced by entrepreneurs covering four business fields, namely culinary, hotel, travel agency, and spa; 3) developing 10 priority halal tourism destinations consisting of ten halal tourism destinations, namely Aceh, Riau and Riau Islands, West Sumatra, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, South Sulawesi, and Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara); 4) develop the results of Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI) report 2019 as an indicator of performance for the Ministry of Tourism and determine the ranking of halal family-friendly tourist destinations in Indonesia; 5) the main strategic areas in IMTI 2019 are access, communication, environment, and services. This report from IMTI can be used to map the development of halal tourism in various destinations in Indonesia and also to give awards to destinations that are committed to developing halal tourism destinations; and 5) develop STD as an integrated platform that has several touchpoints that can be accessed through various user devices that support the creation and facilitation of the tourism experience in real-time and increase the effectiveness of management of tourism resources in all destinations.

## 7. Conclusion

Smart city provide new opportunities through the use of ICTs in the development of the halal tourism industry. A smart city can provide a rapid increase in services for the public in accessing information about STD through Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT), and End User Internet Service System. In the development of the halal tourism industry, the smart economy in the smart city offers a new perspective on halal tourism which is growing and potential in the global market. The potential of halal tourism and the achievement of economic improvement through this sector in Indonesia by measuring the GIEI shows that smart economy involves an open, transparent and diverse economy that adds value to smart cities. These characteristics include a variety of employment opportunities with labor market flexibility, the diversification that promotes entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as more productivity through local, regional and global interconnections implemented in the development of the halal tourism industry.

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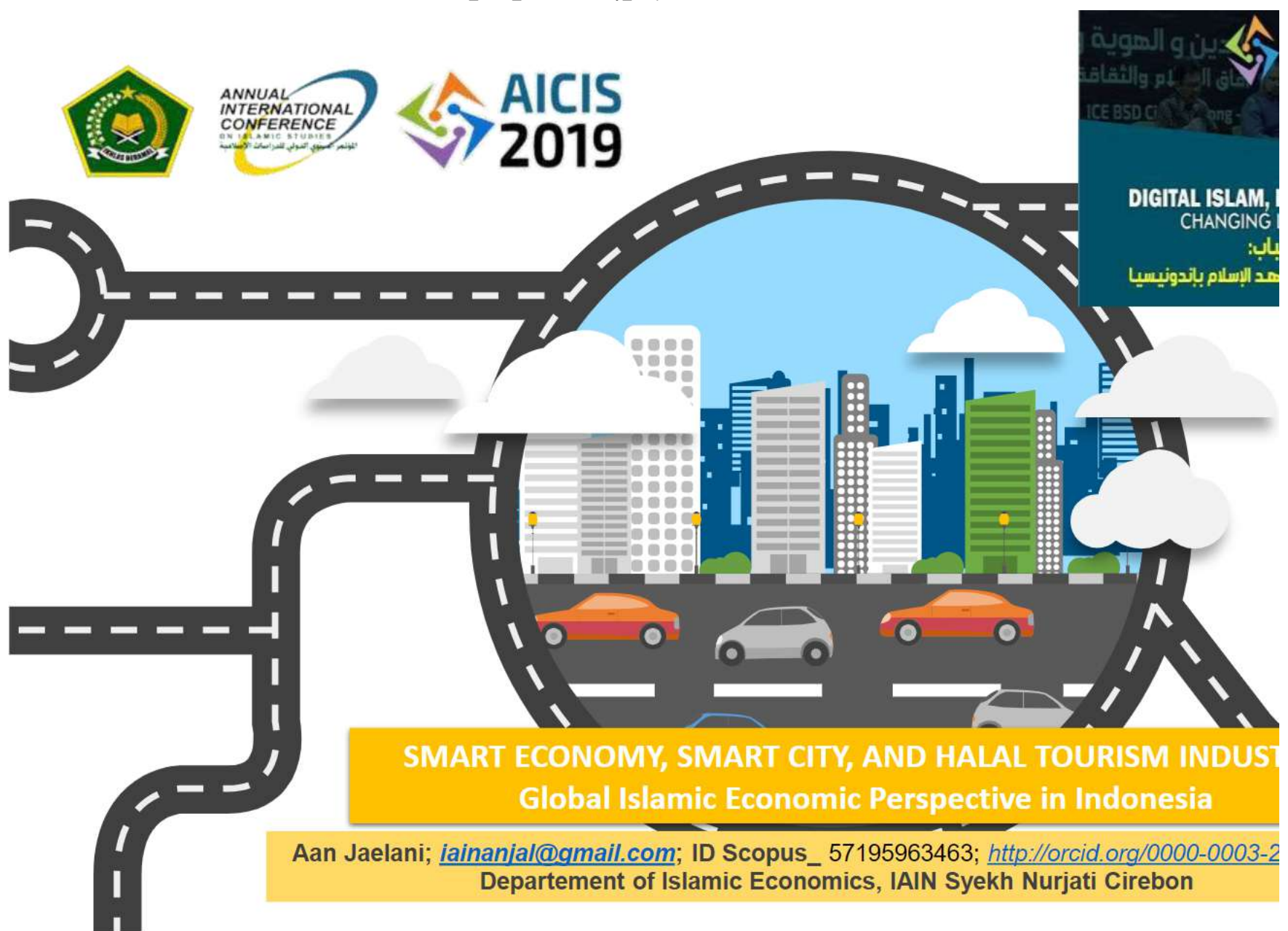
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SMART ECONOMY, SMART CITY, AND HALAL TOURISM INDU

Global Islamic Economic Perspective in Indonesia

 Abstract	 1. Introduction.	
 3. Definition of Smart City, Smart Economy, & Tourism Industry.	 4. Characteristics of Smart City & ICT Indicators for the Economic Sector	
 6. Smart Tourism Destinations and Development of Halal Tourism in Indonesia	 7. Conclusion	



# Abstract

**PURPOSE.** This article investigates smart cities as cities that try to make themselves smarter, more efficient, sustainable, fair, and livable who have urgency in developing the economic sector of intelligence. Both smart cities and smart economies are an important part of developing the halal tourism industry in Indonesia.

**METHODOL**  
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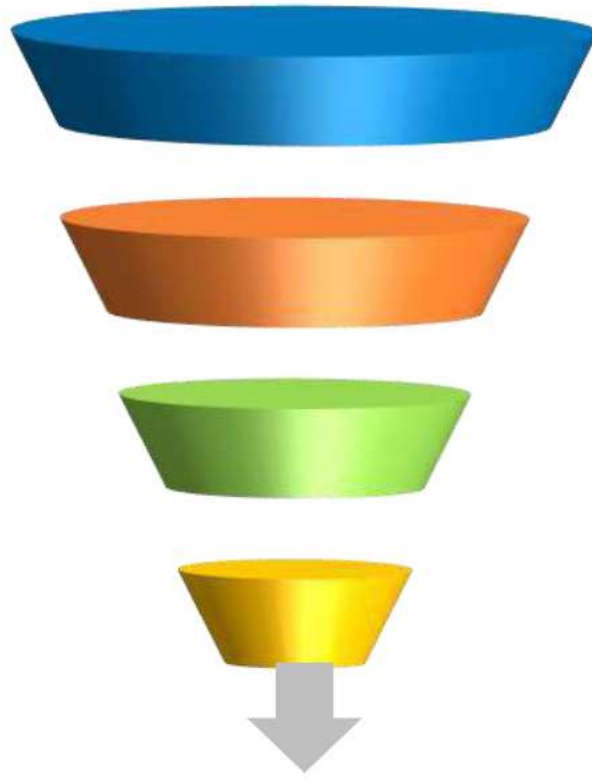
**FINDING.** The smart economy is related to economic competitiveness and involves innovation, entrepreneurship, economic image, efficiency and flexibility in the labor market, integration in local and international markets and the ability to change. The smart city is a sustainable, inclusive and prosperous city that promotes a human-centered approach based on three core components, namely the foundation of smart city, information and communication technology ,and smart institutions and laws.

**ORIGINALITY.**  
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**Keywords:**  
smart economy, smart city, halal tourism, halal industry, Global Islamic Economy Indicators

## Introduction



The smart city approach emerged<sup>44</sup> as a way to solve complex problems inherited in rapid urbanization. Because the problem of urbanization is as complex and difficult as a social, political and organizational problem, smart city innovation must reflect management, political and economic considerations. (Namp and Pardo 2011)

In 2017, a program "Movement Towards 100 Smart Cities" was launched by the Kementerian Komunikasi and Informasi, Kementerian PUPR, Bappenas, and Kantor Staf Presiden. This movement aims to guide cities in formulating the "Smart City" strategy so they can further maximize the use of technology to improve urban management and accelerate the potential that exists in each region.

Smart cities are an important part of industrial development. Smart cities certainly create a smart economy through various industries, including the halal tourism industry in Indonesia. The tourism industry, people's economy, and both aspects require a smart city.

This article investigates smart cities as cities that try to become<sup>28</sup> more efficient, sustainable, fair, and livable who have urbanization in the economic sector of intelligence. Both smart cities and smart cities are an important part of developing the halal tourism industry in Indonesia.

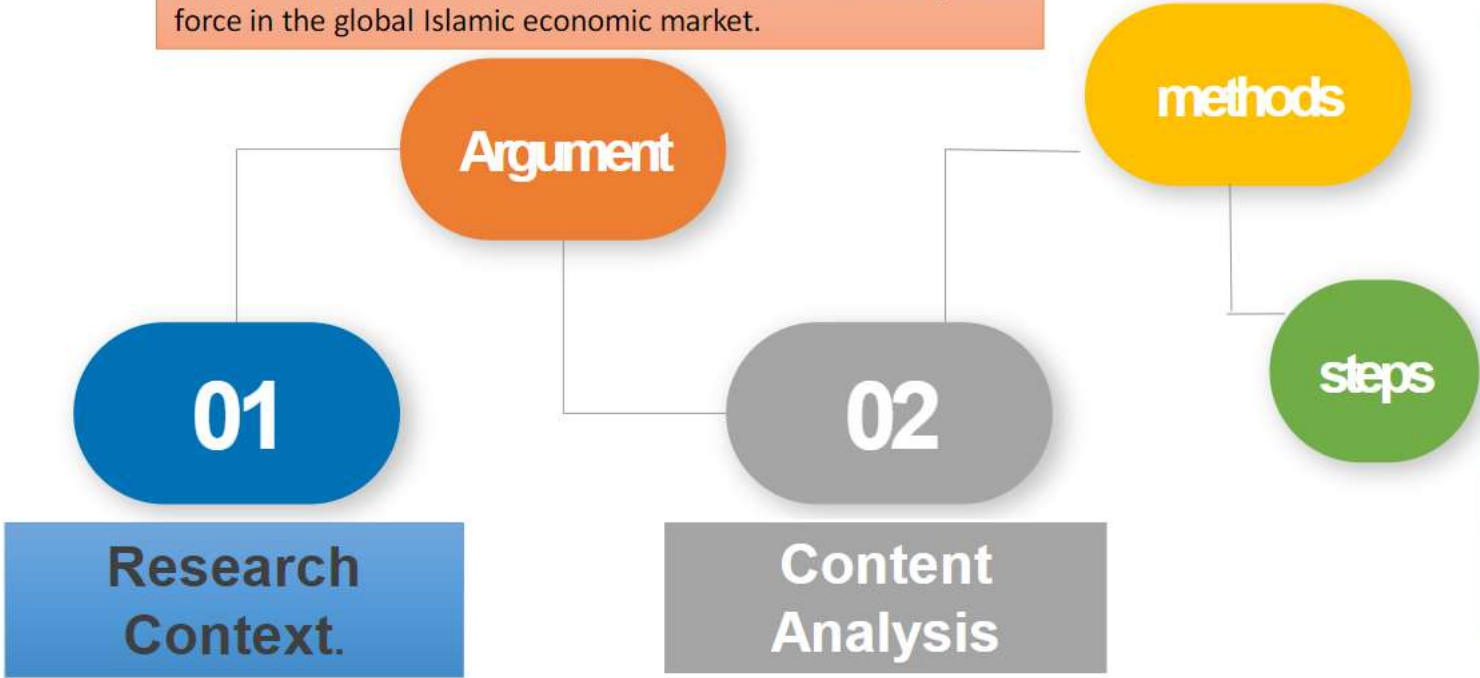


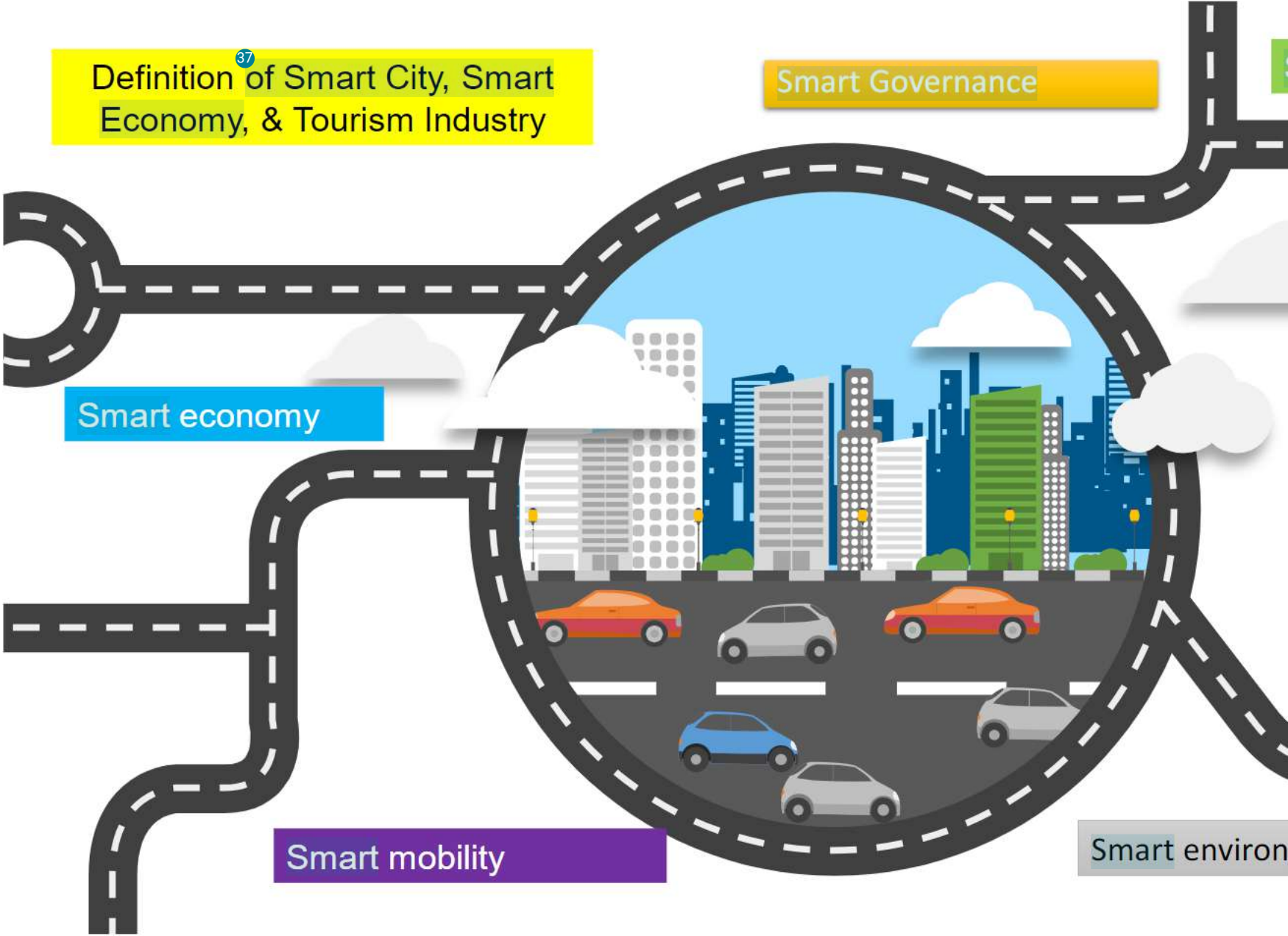
# Content Analysis as a Methodology

Indonesia was chosen in this study because it experienced rapid development in the global halal industry, especially halal travel or halal tourism .

With the application of ICTs for the development of smart cities and tourism, Indonesia has the potential to become a major force in the global Islamic economic market.

Investigation to conduct content analysis of publications, reports, and policies related to halal and halal tourism industry on the basis of agencies, official organizations, and reputable publishers. (Okumus & Okumus (2004), Horng

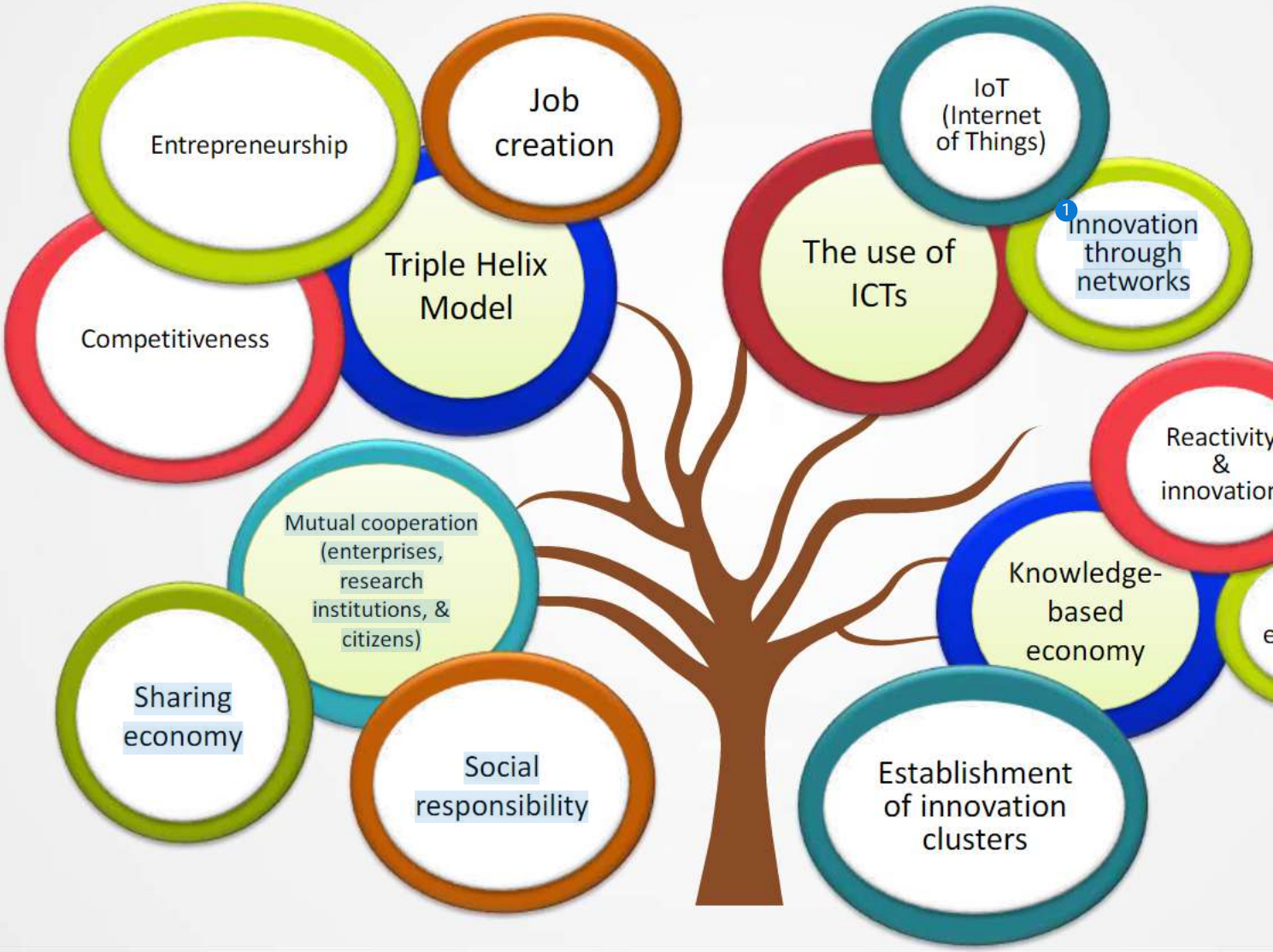








14 Characteristics of Smart Economy





# Smart City’s Economic Sector for Development of Tourism In

Kumar, T. V., & Dahiya, B. (2017). Smart economy in smart cities. In *Smart Economy in Smart Cities* (pp. 3-76). Springer, Singapore.

