Smart Community Construction and Management Driven by the Integration of Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence

Zihan Zhang[1], Zhiyu Liao[1], Lianxin Hu[2], Zefeng Wang[2,*], Hongchang Zhou[3]
[1]School of Information Engineering, Huzhou University, Huzhou, China
[2]Graduate Supervisor of the School of Information Engineering, Huzhou University, Huzhou, China
[3]Graduate Supervisor of the School of Medicine, Huzhou University, Huzhou, China
[*]Corresponding author

Abstract: The integration of community digitization and artificial intelligence (AI) is indeed a profound and intimate connection. This relationship is similar to the macro-level integration of urban digitization and AI, but the combination at the community level is more nuanced and directly affects the daily lives of every resident. In simple terms, community digitization utilizes advanced digital technologies to optimize various community services and management processes, aiming to enhance management efficiency and further improve residents' quality of life and living environment. This integration is not limited to the technical level, but also manifests in the deep penetration and transformation of all aspects of community life. This article delves into the application of AI technology in multiple aspects of the community, including energy distribution, garbage sorting and recycling, monitoring of residents' health, and community security. By exploring the potential of applying AI to these four aspects in communities, it discusses the relationships among them and proposes a new construction plan for AI-managed communities. Additionally, it thoroughly examines the significant challenges faced by AI-managed communities and their future development directions.

Keywords: Digitization; Artificial Intelligence; Community Management; Smart Community

1. Introduction

In the report of the 2022 congress, the conference made new arrangements and put forward new requirements for the construction of Digital China. The "Overall Layout Plan for the Construction of Digital China" issued in February of this year pointed out that building a digital China is an important engine for promoting Chinese-style modernization in the digital era, and proposed that "by 2035, the level of digital development will rank among the top in the world, and significant achievements will be made in the construction of digital China." Under this guiding principle, the pilot construction of future communities in Zhejiang Province will be a new type of urban functional unit with a sense of belonging, comfort, and futurism created through digital technology and centered on the service needs of the entire life chain of the community.

In 2023, various large language models represented by chatGPT were successively released, and the progress of AI has changed people's lives with astonishing speed and depth. Phenomena such as self-driving cars, smart homes, and automatic customer service are becoming increasingly common. Now, humanity has moved to a new frontier - communities managed by AI. Introducing AI into community management and urban planning can achieve more efficient resource allocation and improve the quality of life for residents. Female students at the Siti Aisha Marang dormitory of the Islamic College improved their entrepreneurial qualities such as self-confidence, innovation, leadership, and teamwork by participating in the production of processed livestock products in the AI community. [1] This is a disruptive innovation, not only a technological breakthrough but also a progress in social management.

AI-managed communities are innovative ideas that meet current needs. AI can achieve energy distribution, garbage sorting and recycling, real-time monitoring of residents' physical health, and ensuring community safety in communities. This not only makes community

management more convenient but also makes urban planning clearer. However, whether it is feasible to delegate community management to AI and what the possible impacts will be are still issues worthy of further exploration.

2. AI Hosting Community

The concept of AI-managed communities is based on the use of AI technology for community management and urban planning. This envisaged community includes the use of AI for energy management, waste sorting and recycling, monitoring residents' health through AI, and ensuring community safety through AI. This may not only improve community supervision and service efficiency, but also achieve better resource allocation and quality of life.

2.1 AI Energy Management

Leveraging AI technology to predict and manage community energy demand can maximize the utilization of green energy and reduce waste. This aligns with the goal of digital energy management and green environmental protection in the "Digital China" vision. AI collects energy usage data from various devices and infrastructure through sensors integrated into them, including power consumption, gas usage, and even the power generation efficiency of solar panels. Such data collection does not directly lead to energy management optimization, but relies on the powerful data analysis and prediction capabilities of AI to achieve it.

Firstly, through in-depth analysis of the collected energy usage data, AI can discover patterns and rules of community energy demand. For example, the electricity demand in the community peaks during the morning and evening rush hours, while it drops significantly at night. Another example is that the use of air conditioning significantly increases electricity consumption in summer. With these in-depth insights, more refined energy supply plans can be made, such as adjusting the operation mode of power stations to adapt to fluctuations in demand.

Then, AI can predict future energy demand by learning from historical energy usage data. For example, AI can predict that the demand for electricity in the community will increase tomorrow due to hot weather. Such predictive capabilities can facilitate energy supply planning and adjustments in advance, reducing energy supply and demand imbalances.

Finally, AI can also optimize the use of green energy. For example, AI can predict tomorrow's solar power generation by analyzing solar panel power generation data and weather forecasts. When it is predicted that the solar power generation will be high tomorrow, the power grid can be adjusted in advance to let more power come from solar energy.

A community in Silicon Valley, USA, has begun to experiment with AI for energy management. Through AI's prediction and analysis, the community has achieved maximum utilization and minimized waste of energy, greatly improving the energy efficiency of the community. Bloom Energy is providing services for a microgrid in Silicon Valley, and Stem is providing AI-based energy storage for the community's selected aggregators. AI is used to optimize energy grids and manage energy flows between households, businesses, energy storage batteries, and renewable energy sources. Ai Dash in Silicon Valley uses high-resolution satellite images and AI to help utilities and energy customers transform operations.

The application of AI in community energy management can achieve more refined energy supply planning through data analysis and prediction, optimize the use of green energy, and maximize the utilization of green energy, thereby reducing energy waste. As shown in Figure 1, the difference between traditional power grids and smart grids.

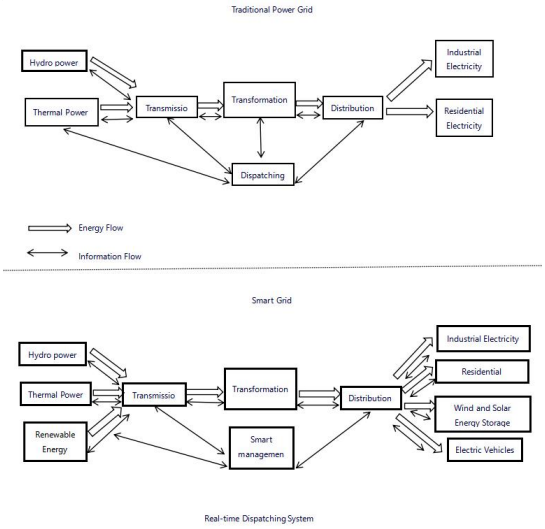

Figure 1. Innovation Comparison between Smart Grid and Traditional Grid

In the Palandian area of Bantam District, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, groundwater is used to irrigate farmland. [2] The community can also use AI to accurately analyze the location of groundwater in the community and use it to irrigate green spaces, reducing energy waste. Although AI has shown great potential in energy management, there are also some problems and hidden dangers that need to be carefully addressed. [3-6]

Firstly, there are data privacy and security issues: in AI-managed energy management systems, a large amount of personal and organizational energy usage data is collected and analyzed. This raises issues of data privacy and security. If not properly managed and protected, this data may be misused or abused.

Secondly, there are issues of system stability and reliability: if an AI system malfunctions or makes errors, it may lead to interruptions or instability in energy supply. This is unacceptable for communities that rely on stable energy supply. At the same time, excessive reliance on technology, such as AI technology, may lead people to lose direct control over energy systems. In some extreme cases, such as natural disasters or technical failures, people need to directly intervene in the energy system. If there is an overreliance on AI, it may not be able to effectively respond to these situations.

Finally, the transparency and fairness of AI decision-making: The decision-making process of AI systems is often opaque, which may raise some fairness issues. For example, AI may prioritize ensuring energy supply to certain regions or certain groups of people, while ignoring other regions or groups. More frighteningly, if some extreme events occur and there is a serious shortage of power, will AI first supply power to humans or to itself to maintain the operation of the system? These are all issues that will be faced in the future.

Therefore, when using AI for energy management, it is necessary to pay attention to these issues and potential risks and take appropriate measures to address them. For example, strengthening data protection, improving the stability and reliability of AI systems, reducing excessive dependence on AI, clarifying the regulations and policies of AI in energy management, and improving the transparency and fairness of AI decision-making.

2.2 AI Garbage Classification and Recycling

Using AI technology to carry out accurate garbage classification, improve recycling efficiency, and reduce environmental burden is in line with the garbage classification policy promoted by the Chinese government in recent years.

In the AI hosting community, AI can provide great help for garbage classification. Firstly, smart cameras and sensors can be installed at garbage disposal points to collect images and physical characteristics of garbage. Then, through trained AI algorithms, garbage can be automatically classified. This process can be divided into three steps: garbage identification, garbage classification, and garbage recycling. The specific process is shown in Figure 2.

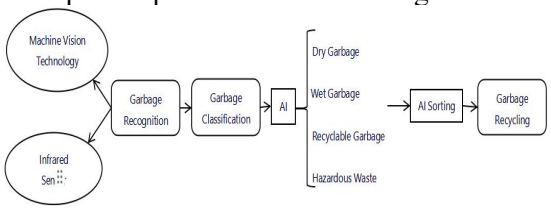

Figure 2. AI Garbage Classification and Recycling Flowchart

Waste identification: AI can identify the shape, color, texture and other characteristics of waste through machine vision technology. For example, AI can determine whether a bottle is a plastic bottle by identifying its shape and label. In addition, AI can also obtain more information about waste, such as material and content, through infrared and other types of sensors.

Waste sorting: Once the waste is identified, AI can sort it according to predetermined rules. These rules can be based on the material, shape, color, weight, and other characteristics of the waste. For example, AI can classify plastic bottles as recyclable waste and food scraps as wet waste. Waste sorting: After the waste is sorted, AI can guide automated equipment, such as robotic arms, to sort the waste by category. For example, AI can instruct the robotic arm to place plastic bottles into the recyclable waste bin and food scraps into the wet waste bin.

Waste recycling: Through precise classification by AI, waste can be more effectively recycled and processed. For example, recyclable waste can be sent to recycling plants, wet waste can be used for

composting, and hazardous waste can be sent to specialized treatment facilities.

Although AI technology may require a certain investment in the early stages, in the long run, it can greatly improve the efficiency of garbage classification and recycling, thereby reducing overall costs. [7-9] In addition, AI's accurate classification can also reduce the mismanagement of garbage and reduce the impact on the environment. Therefore, the application of AI in community garbage classification is not only economical and environmentally friendly, but also an important direction for future community management. It can also improve the resilience and adaptability of the entire city and enhance residents' public awareness. Just like the technical guidance of Lepo-Lepo Village in Barug a District, Kendari City, Indonesia, using chicken manure to produce organic compost, which manages and utilizes chicken manure waste as organic compost, has brought economic benefits; [10] Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, using rice bran waste to produce products with Bugis-Makassar tribal characteristics, has increased the income and welfare of community residents. [11] In the community, residents can learn from the above experience and utilize AI to categorize waste and recycle biodegradable material as organic fertilizer. This approach allows the community to promote environmental sustainability while enhancing economic performance.

The application of AI in garbage classification can bring significant benefits, but it can also cause a series of problems and challenges. [12]

A key issue is data privacy. Because garbage itself may reflect personal life details, including consumption habits, dietary preferences, and even some medical information, if these data are not properly handled and protected during collection and processing, it may lead to privacy leakage. Secondly, although the recognition ability of AI technology is constantly improving, there is still a certain possibility of misjudgment. Once the AI system makes a wrong identification or misclassification, it may not only lead to improper garbage disposal and affect the environmental protection effect, but also have a negative impact on the trust of community residents. At the same time, it should also be noted that AI systems and mechanical equipment need regular maintenance and updates. Once there is a technical failure, it may have a serious impact on the operation of the entire garbage classification and recycling system.

On the other hand, one cannot overlook the issue of potential over-reliance on technology among individuals. The act of garbage classification requires the active participation of community residents and vigilance against over-reliance on AI. For example, in Kagel Village, Dalma District, Kuningan Regency, Indonesia, although it has beautiful natural scenery and rich cultural heritage, it also faces problems such as garbage management and environmental protection. In order to solve these problems, local tourism awareness groups and residents work together to improve local residents' awareness of garbage classification and utilization, reduce the impact of garbage on the environment, increase their income sources, and promote the sustainable development of the village. [13] Without the active cooperation of residents, it is believed that Kagel Village still has no way to solve the problem so far. Over-reliance on AI will weaken local residents' environmental awareness and action, hinder the sustainable development of the village.

2.3 AI Health Monitoring

Using AI to monitor and warn residents' health status in real time, provide personalized health management advice for residents, reduce disease risks, and improve quality of life. In AI-managed communities, the role of AI is not limited to the individual level, but also a systematic and holistic approach to health management. AI has four aspects in health monitoring, as shown in Table 1.

The application of AI in community health monitoring is undoubtedly of profound significance. On the one hand, through intelligent sensors installed in public facilities and spaces, AI can collect and analyze health-related data from the entire community. For example, air quality monitors can provide accurate air quality information for all residents, helping them prevent related health risks. Furthermore, AI can integrate various individual health data to form a big data of community health. [14,15]

Through the analysis and mining of these data, AI can predict the trend of disease occurrence in the community, warn of possible public

health risks in advance, and provide targeted interventions. For example, AI can predict the possible risk of heart disease in the future by analyzing the number and distribution of hypertension patients in the community, and make corresponding adjustments to health education and nutrition advice within the community.

Table 1. Application Areas, Technologies, and Functions of AI in Community Health Management

Application field	Main technology	Main function
Disease prevention and chronic disease management	Data collection, analysis, risk assessment	Provide personalized health advice
Telemedicine and intelligent diagnosis	Internet of Things, intelligent diagnosis and decision-making assistance	Providing timely medical services
Health education and promotion	Content generation and recommendation	Provide health knowledge and information
Care and love for the elderly	Smart wear, behavior analysis and monitoring	Realize remote care and emergency rescue

AI can also cooperate with various community services to provide more personalized health management solutions for residents. Taking medical services as an example, AI can recommend suitable medical resources for each resident based on their health data, and even make appointments for doctors to see patients, making residents' health management more convenient and efficient. The practice of living in a community-managed toilet (CMT) near a slum in New Delhi, India, is mainly to perceive the health status of women of childbearing age. It is used to understand WASH practices and their impact on women's physical and mental health.[16]

The application of AI hosting community in health monitoring is full of possibilities, but it also brings some challenges and hidden dangers.

Firstly, data privacy and security issues are the most obvious challenges. For example, adult clients of health service providers in Adelaide, South Australia, share their knowledge and experience of using psychotropic drugs.[17]If this information is leaked, the consequences will be unimaginable. In the process of collecting and analyzing health data, how to ensure that personal information is not leaked and how to prevent data from being used inappropriately is a major challenge. This requires establishing sound data protection policies and technical measures, and educating community residents to treat their health data correctly.

Secondly, technological dependence is also a potential problem. Although AI provides many conveniences, if community residents rely too heavily on these technologies, it may reduce their self-management abilities. [18-20] In addition, excessive dependence on AI may also lead to the paralysis of community operations when technology malfunctions.

Finally, the inability of regulations and policies to keep up with the pace of technological development is also a common problem. For the application of AI in health monitoring, many local regulations may not have corresponding provisions, which may cause compliance issues and even hinder the widespread application of AI.

2.4 AI Community Security

With the development of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) has gradually penetrated into all aspects of people's lives, including community security management. The application of AI can not only improve the efficiency of community security management, but also effectively prevent and reduce criminal behavior, and ensure the safety of life and property of community residents. For example, through AI technology, real-time monitoring and early warning of abnormal behavior in the community can be achieved, and possible criminal behavior can be detected and prevented in a timely manner. In addition, AI can also predict criminal behavior. By analyzing historical data, it can predict possible future crime hotspots, so as to deploy police forces in advance and prevent problems before they occur. The implementation of AI community security management is completely feasible. In the AI community, there are five mechanisms to ensure

community safety. The specific five mechanisms are shown in Figure 3.

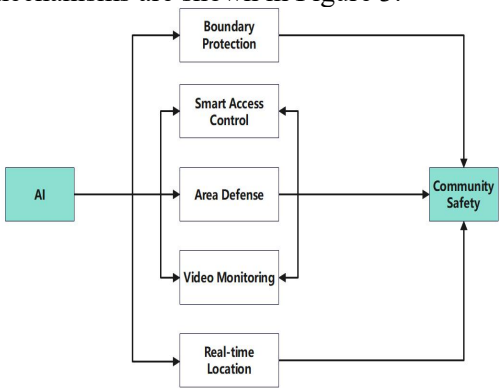

Figure 3. AI-Ensured Community Safety Structure Diagram

At present, there are many advanced AI technologies that can be applied to community security management, such as face recognition technology, behavior analysis technology, big data analysis technology, etc. These technologies can achieve real-time monitoring in the community, detect and handle abnormal behaviors in a timely manner. At the same time, through AI technology, it is also possible to quickly process and analyze a large amount of security management data, thereby improving the efficiency and accuracy of community security management. AI community security management is of great significance for ensuring the safety of life and property of community residents. Through AI technology, it is possible to achieve real-time monitoring and early warning in the community, detect and prevent possible criminal behavior in a timely manner, and effectively protect the life and property safety of community residents. In addition, AI community security management can also improve the efficiency of community security management, reduce the work pressure of police force, and improve the effectiveness of community security management.

At the same time, AI technology can also predict criminal behavior by analyzing historical data and predicting possible future crime hotspots, so as to deploy police forces in advance and prevent problems before they occur. In addition, AI technology can also conduct big data analysis, through in-depth analysis of a large amount of public security management data, to discover patterns and rules of community security issues, so as to develop more effective public security management strategies. For example, people can analyze crime data in the community to find out areas or time periods with high crime rates, and then take more targeted public security management measures for these problem areas or time periods.

However, AI community security management also faces some challenges. Firstly, data privacy and security issues are an important challenge. In AI community security management, a large amount of personal and organizational security management data is collected and analyzed. If not properly managed and protected, these data may be stolen or abused. Secondly, the stability and reliability of AI systems is also an important challenge. If AI systems fail or make mistakes, it may lead to interruptions or instability in security management. In addition, the transparency and fairness of AI decision-making is also an important challenge. The decision-making process of AI systems is often opaque, which may raise some fairness issues. For example, AI may prioritize ensuring the security of certain areas or certain groups of people, while ignoring other areas or groups. Despite these challenges, through continuous technological innovation and policy adjustments, these challenges can be overcome, and AI community security management can be widely applied to create a safer and more harmonious living environment for community residents.

3. Feasibility Study of AI Hosting Community

3.1 The Future of AI Hosting Community

The application of AI can bring community management to a new stage. Whether in energy management, garbage classification and recycling, health monitoring, or community safety, AI plays a huge role in providing refined and intelligent services. Its specific performance is shown in Figure 4.

In terms of energy management, AI can collect and analyze data on residents' energy use, manage various energy applications in the community, predict energy demand in the community, maximize the use of green energy, and reduce energy waste. In terms of garbage classification and recycling, AI can accurately identify and classify garbage, improve recycling efficiency, reduce the burden on the

community, and protect the community environment. In terms of health monitoring, AI can integrate various individual health data to form a community's health big data, so as to predict the trend of disease occurrence in the community and provide personalized health management solutions. In terms of community safety, applying AI to community security management can not only effectively prevent and reduce criminal behavior, but also ensure the safety of life and property of community residents.

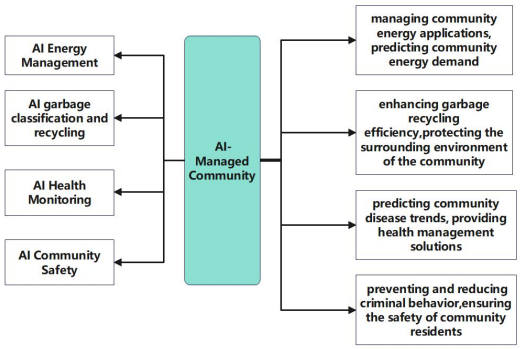

Figure 4. Overview and Trends of AI-Managed Communities

From the above four aspects, it can be concluded that in the AI hosting community, energy management and garbage classification and recycling, health monitoring and community safety are inextricably linked.

The connection between AI energy management and AI waste sorting and recycling is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

First, it is all about achieving the goal of green and low-carbon development. AI garbage classification can improve the recycling rate of garbage, reduce waste emissions and pollution, and promote the development of circular economy. AI energy management can improve energy efficiency and sustainability, reduce energy consumption and emissions, and help achieve the goal of carbon neutrality.

Secondly, they are all based on big data and machine learning technologies. AI garbage classification and AI energy management both require the collection and analysis of massive amounts of data, such as the type, quantity, location, and delivery time of garbage, as well as energy demand, supply, price, quality, etc. These data can be obtained through intelligent devices, sensors, the Internet of Things, and other methods, and processed and optimized through machine learning algorithms to achieve intelligent decision-making and control.

Thirdly, it involves the comprehensive application of multiple industries and fields. AI garbage classification and AI energy management are not single technologies or products, but involve the comprehensive application of multiple industries and fields, such as urban management, environmental protection, power systems, transportation, industrial manufacturing, etc. These industries and fields need to coordinate and cooperate, share data and resources, and form a smart ecosystem. As shown in Figure 5.

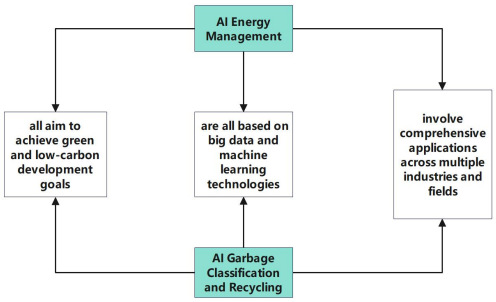

Figure 5. Diagram of the Connection between AI Energy Management and AI Garbage Classification and Recycling

The connection between AI health monitoring and AI community security has the following aspects:

First, it is all about protecting the life, health and safety of community residents, and it is necessary to use artificial intelligence technology and platforms to achieve intelligent management and services.

Secondly, a large amount of data needs to be collected and processed, such as the physical condition of community residents and the environmental conditions inside and outside the community. Intelligent devices and sensors are needed to collect data, intelligent analysis and recommendation are used to process data, and intelligent matching and reservation are used to provide services.

Thirdly, AI health monitoring and AI community security both require consideration of data security and privacy, such as personal information of community residents, surveillance footage within the community, etc. Encryption and authorization are needed to protect data, auditing and filtering are used to prevent data leakage, and standards and compliance are used to comply with laws and regulations. As shown in Figure 6.

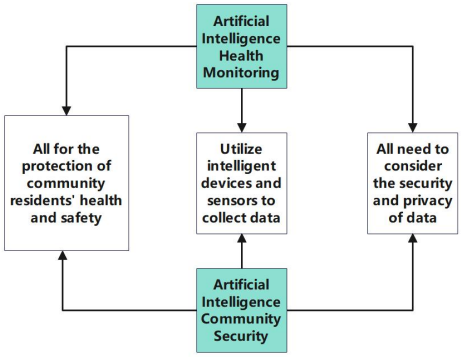

Figure 6. Diagram of AI Health Monitoring and AI Community Security Links.

In the AI hosting community, AI health monitoring and AI community security are important because they directly affect the life, health, and safety of community residents.

AI health monitoring can monitor the physical condition of community residents in real time through smart devices and sensors, detect abnormalities and risks in a timely manner, provide early warning and intervention, prevent the occurrence and deterioration of diseases, and ensure the health of community residents. AI community security can achieve community access control through smart cameras and face recognition, prevent strangers and suspicious individuals from entering, detect abnormalities and dangers inside and outside the community in a timely manner, provide alarm and disposal, prevent the occurrence and spread of crimes, and ensure the personal safety of community residents.

AI garbage classification and AI energy management are also valuable, but relatively speaking, they are more related to the environment and resources of the community, rather than directly threatening the life, health, and safety of community residents. AI garbage classification can improve the recycling rate of garbage in the community through intelligent identification and classification, reducing pollution and waste. AI energy management can improve the energy efficiency of the community through intelligent regulation and optimization, reducing costs and carbon emissions.

Therefore, in the implementation of the AI hosting community in the future, priority should be given to and resources should be invested in AI health monitoring and AI community security to protect the basic rights and interests of community residents.

3.2 Challenges of AI Hosting Community

The AI community hosting also faces some challenges and hidden dangers. Data privacy and security issues are an important consideration, and it is necessary to establish sound data protection policies and technical measures to ensure the security of residents' personal information. The problem of technological dependence and regulatory policies that cannot keep up with technological development also needs attention. It is necessary to prevent residents from relying too much on technology, and at the same time, it is necessary to formulate corresponding regulations and policies to keep pace with technological development. In addition, the transparency of AI decision-making is also a matter of concern. The decision-making process of AI is often a "black box", which may lead to residents' doubts about AI's decisions and affect their trust and acceptance.[21,22] To increase the trust and acceptance of AI among community residents, it is necessary to improve the transparency of AI decision-making. As shown in Figure 7.

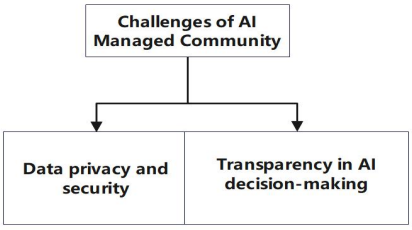

Figure 7. The Challenges and Hidden Dangers of AI Community Management.

The significant achievements made by China in modern information technologies such as the Internet of Things and big data have laid a solid foundation for the further development of smart communities and provided new ways to improve the quality of social governance services.[23]

The emergence of AI-managed communities marks a shift in community management and urban planning methods. By leveraging AI technology, it is possible to optimize resource allocation, enhance garbage classification and recycling, and even monitor residents' health, thereby improving quality of life. However, this innovation is not without challenges. The trust and acceptance of AI by community residents is a key factor in determining the success of this work. In addition, the feasibility and possible impact of handing over

community management to AI are ongoing topics of discussion. In the context of AI community security, ensuring the reliable, transparent, and fair operation of AI systems is crucial. Given that these systems will process a large amount of personal and organizational energy usage data, data privacy and security have also become important concerns.

The AI hosting community has great potential to change the urban landscape. However, to fully realize this potential, challenges must be faced head-on. Building trust in AI among community residents will be a key task, requiring efforts to demonstrate the reliability, transparency, and fairness of AI systems. In terms of data security in the AI community, strong measures must be taken to protect data privacy and ensure system stability, preparing for extreme situations that may require human intervention.

In the process of addressing these challenges, the ultimate goal of residents is to use AI as a tool to improve the quality of life in their communities, rather than replacing human roles in community management. Therefore, it is important to ensure that the design and implementation of AI systems are always people-oriented and respect the needs and rights of community residents. At the same time, it is also necessary to recognize that AI-managed communities are not a quick process, but require continuous learning, adjustment, and optimization.

In the era of artificial intelligence/machine learning AI/ML, researchers often have to start from scratch for many problems. First, they must speculate on the key features required for the problem, then develop tools or systems to collect necessary data, and finally extract the identified features from the obtained data. The community should establish and foster big data thinking, solidify the foundation for the construction of the "smart community" platform, facilitate the profound integration of big data security applications with community governance and service innovations, and offer robust organizational support for community governance and service advancements.[24] Therefore, these researchers often spend more time on designing and running experiments to collect data for developing learning models. Therefore, in order to realize the implementation of AI in the community, the community must be open to experimentation and error in order to continually refine the AI system and optimize its service to the community.

4.Conclusion

Creating a new pattern of community governance is a general trend and the key to achieving people's happiness and prosperity. Using AI technology for energy distribution, garbage classification and recycling, monitoring residents' health, and ensuring community safety can not only improve the quality and efficiency of the community, but also meet the diverse needs of residents. The technical difficulties, cost issues, security risks, legal norms, etc. of AI-managed communities are also challenges and problems that are currently faced. In the future construction of smart communities, AI has great potential for monitoring residents' health and ensuring community safety.

The success of AI-managed communities depends not only on technological advancements but also on the active participation and support of policy makers, community leaders, and residents. Only when all stakeholders are involved can the potential of AI-managed communities be truly realized, creating a smarter, more efficient, and inclusive future community.

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