Exploring Sustainable Strategies for Education through the Adoption of Digital Circular Economy Principles

Lista Meria¹ Departement of Business and Management, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia

² Departement of Industrial Engineering, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia

³ Dept. of Information System, Pandawan Incorporation, New Zealand

¹lista.meria@esaunggul.ac.id, ²cicilia.bangun@esaunggul.ac.id, ³j.edwards@pandawan.ac.nz

*Corresponding Author

Article Info

Article history:

Submission August 5, 2024 Revised August 22, 2024 Accepted September 24, 2024 Published November 25, 2024

Keywords:

Digital Circular Economy Sustainable Education Resource Management Case Study



ABSTRACT

This study investigates sustainable strategies in education by examining the adoption of digital circular economy principles, aiming to address the growing need for resource efficiency within educational systems. As educational institutions face pressures to reduce environmental impact and enhance sustainability, integrating circular economy practices offers promising pathways. The objective of this research is to explore how digital tools and circular principles can be effectively applied to minimize waste and promote resource regeneration in academic settings. A mixed-method approach was employed, combining qualitative case studies and quantitative surveys across several institutions actively implementing circular economy initiatives. Data was collected from educators, administrators, and students to assess the impact of digital circular models on resource management, cost-efficiency, and environmental awareness. Findings indicate that digital circular economy strategies, including digital resource sharing platforms and waste reduction initiatives, significantly enhance both operational sustainability and educational outcomes by fostering a culture of environmental responsibility. Furthermore, the adoption of these strategies has led to measurable reductions in material waste and increased awareness of sustainable practices among students and staff. The research concludes that digital circular economy principles are not only viable but also essential for creating a sustainable educational environment that aligns with global sustainability goals. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in education seeking to develop sustainable frameworks and underline the importance of continued investment in digital circular economy initiatives to support long-term educational and environmental objectives.

This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY 4.0</u> license.



DOI: https://doi.org/10.33050/itee.v3i1.675
This is an open-access article under the CC-BY license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

©Authors retain all copyrights

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainability has evolved into a critical focus area across industries, particularly within the educational sector, where increasing awareness of environmental impacts and resource efficiency is shaping strategic frameworks [1]. Educational institutions today are facing mounting pressures to transition towards sustainable models that reduce ecological footprints while enhancing the quality of education [2]. One compelling approach to achieving this goal is through the implementation of digital circular economy principles,

which emphasize the reuse, recycling, and regeneration of resources through digital solutions [3]. By leveraging digital technologies, educational systems can not only promote sustainability but also transform conventional teaching and operational practices into more environmentally conscious ones [4]. However, integrating circular economy concepts into the educational context requires a thoughtful exploration of how digital tools and methods can support resource management, foster environmental awareness, and drive behavioral change among stakeholders [5]. This study aims to delve into the potential of digital circular economy principles to create sustainable educational environments, contributing to the global discourse on education and sustainability [6].

The objective of this research is to investigate the practical applications of digital circular economy strategies within educational institutions and assess their impact on resource efficiency, waste reduction, and sustainability awareness [7]. Adopting a circular economy model means shifting from a linear "take-make-dispose" system to one where materials and resources are used more intelligently, prolonging their lifecycle and reducing waste [8]. In educational institutions, this shift can be facilitated by digital platforms that enable resource sharing, such as digital libraries, collaborative e-learning tools, and cloud-based applications that reduce paper use [9]. The adoption of these principles aligns with broader sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly those that focus on responsible consumption and production (SDG 12) and quality education (SDG 4) [10]. By investigating the integration of these principles within education, this research addresses a gap in the literature on digital circular economy applications and provides valuable insights into how educational institutions can contribute to global sustainability efforts through innovation in resource management [11].

This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques to gather comprehensive insights [12]. The qualitative aspect involves conducting case studies across educational institutions that have adopted digital circular economy practices, focusing on resource-sharing initiatives, digital content management, and waste reduction programs [13]. The quantitative component includes surveys targeting administrators, educators, and students to gauge their perceptions of the effectiveness and impact of these digital circular strategies [14]. By analyzing the experiences and outcomes reported by various stakeholders, the research seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of the effectiveness of digital circular economy initiatives in education [15]. These insights not only reveal the practical implications of digital circular economy adoption but also highlight the challenges institutions may face in transitioning to such a model, offering guidance on best practices for institutions aiming to adopt sustainable and digitally driven operational models [16].

In conclusion, the integration of digital circular economy principles in education represents a transformative approach to achieving sustainability in the sector [17]. This study's findings are anticipated to reveal critical data on the environmental, economic, and educational benefits of adopting a digital circular economy within educational institutions [18]. Additionally, it aims to underscore the role of educational institutions as active participants in achieving global sustainability targets [19]. As institutions around the world seek to redefine their operations to meet 21st-century demands, this research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on sustainable practices in education, providing actionable recommendations for policy-makers, educators, and administrators [20]. By advancing understanding of how digital circular economy principles can be effectively applied within educational contexts, this study not only addresses a vital environmental and operational concern but also strengthens the foundation for future research on sustainable educational practices, thereby supporting a sustainable future for both education and society at large [21].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Digital Circular Economy in Education

The concept of a digital circular economy has gained traction across various sectors, including education, where institutions are increasingly seeking sustainable, digital solutions to reduce environmental impact and resource consumption. According to [22], a circular economy in education emphasizes not only the recycling and reuse of materials but also the use of digital platforms to enable efficient resource-sharing and knowledge exchange. Within educational institutions, these principles translate into practices like digital libraries, shared cloud-based resources, and e-learning tools that reduce reliance on physical materials. [23] highlight that digital circular economy models can effectively address the challenge of waste in educational systems by streamlining resource allocation and supporting digital content reuse, thus fostering a culture of sustainability among educators and students alike.

Further, recent studies argue that integrating digital circular economy practices into education can

yield positive economic and social outcomes by reducing costs and promoting inclusive access to resources [24]. Implementing these models requires a shift in institutional culture and policies, which can be challenging; however, it also presents opportunities for transforming educational operations. Researchers such as [25] underscore that to successfully adopt circular economy principles, educational institutions need clear strategies and guidelines for integrating digital tools, coupled with an institutional commitment to sustainability. By establishing digital circular models, schools and universities can reduce waste and align their operations with broader sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly those focused on sustainable consumption and production [26].

2.2. Sustainable Practices in Educational Resource Management

Resource management is at the heart of implementing sustainable practices in educational institutions. Recent studies indicate that effective resource management not only reduces waste but also promotes cost efficiency and environmental stewardship. For instance, [27] emphasize that educational institutions adopting sustainable resource management practices, such as digital content sharing and paperless initiatives, are more likely to achieve their sustainability targets. These institutions benefit from improved operational efficiency and enhanced stakeholder satisfaction, as students and staff are more engaged in sustainable practices. According to [28], digital tools such as learning management systems (LMS), cloud storage, and e-book libraries play a pivotal role in reducing resource consumption, particularly paper, thereby aligning institutional practices with sustainability goals.

In addition, the development of circular models within education necessitates a rethinking of traditional resource utilization. As reported by [29], sustainable resource management strategies are closely linked to a circular approach, where resources are reused, repurposed, and regenerated, rather than discarded. Such models can enhance the longevity of educational materials, lower resource costs, and foster an institutional culture that values sustainability. Garcia et al. further argue that institutions implementing digital circular economy practices experience positive environmental impacts, such as reduced carbon footprints and minimized waste generation, which contribute to their overall sustainability goals [30]. In particular, resource-sharing platforms enable institutions to optimize the use of their assets and reduce overconsumption, creating a more sustainable educational framework [22].

2.3. Technological Integration and Its Impact on Educational Sustainability

The role of technology in advancing sustainability in education is increasingly recognized, particularly in the context of digital circular economy practices. According to [31], digital technologies are central to implementing circular economy models within educational institutions, as they facilitate resource-sharing, data analysis, and efficient management of digital assets. Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) offer innovative solutions for tracking resource usage, enhancing transparency, and promoting efficient recycling practices in schools and universities. For example, AI-driven resource management systems can optimize resource allocation and predict usage patterns, enabling institutions to make data-driven decisions that align with sustainability goals [32].

Additionally, the integration of technology can foster sustainable behaviors among students and educators. Studies indicate that digital platforms not only reduce resource waste but also encourage environmental responsibility by promoting awareness of sustainable practices [33]. According to [34], institutions that adopt digital platforms and virtual learning tools report a significant reduction in their environmental impact due to reduced reliance on physical resources. Moreover, IoT-enabled systems allow real-time monitoring of resource usage, which can help institutions identify areas where waste reduction efforts should be concentrated. As such, technology is an essential enabler of the digital circular economy in education, offering tools that not only streamline operations but also foster a commitment to sustainability among all stakeholders [35]. Through these technological advancements, educational institutions are well-positioned to adopt and expand circular economy practices, thereby contributing to a more sustainable educational ecosystem [36].

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the research methodology employed to explore the implementation of digital circular economy principles in educational contexts. Using a qualitative case study approach, this research seeks to understand the strategies, benefits, and challenges faced by educational institutions that adopt digital

circular economy practices. This chapter is organized into the following sections: Study Approach, Case Selection Criteria, Data Gathering Methods, Data Interpretation, and Trustworthiness and Verification.

3.1. Study Approach

Study Approach - Descriptive Qualitative Case Study

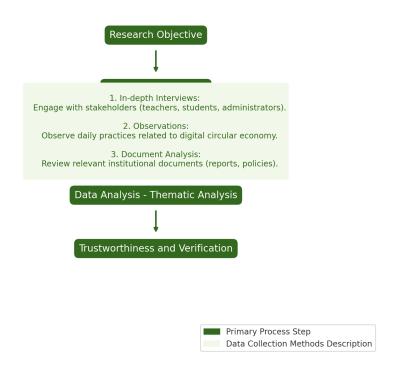


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

The study adopts a Descriptive Qualitative Case Study approach, which is well-suited for exploring the practical application of digital circular economy principles within specific educational contexts. The descriptive qualitative approach enables an in-depth examination of the selected case, providing detailed insights into the processes, perspectives, and experiences of the stakeholders involved. [?] suggests that case studies are appropriate when examining complex phenomena within real-life contexts, making this approach suitable for investigating how digital circular economy practices are implemented in education. This approach allows for an exploration of both the broader strategies and finer operational details involved in applying circular economy principles through digital means, thereby enhancing the comprehensiveness of the research.

3.2. Case Selection Criteria

The Case Selection Criteria involve choosing an educational institution that actively engages with digital circular economy practices or is in the early stages of implementing such principles. The selected case must be a setting where digital resource-sharing platforms, paperless initiatives, or other sustainable practices are being adopted. This criterion ensures the relevance of the case to the research topic and enables an accurate representation of the application of digital circular economy practices in education. The selection process includes reviewing public information, contacting institution representatives, and assessing the extent to which the institution aligns with circular economy principles. By focusing on institutions that have shown commitment to sustainability through digital initiatives, this study aims to gather data from a setting that provides rich insights into the real-world application of these principles.

3.3. Data Gathering Methods

This study utilizes three primary Data Gathering Methods: in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis. Together, these methods enable a comprehensive understanding of the institution's implementation of digital circular economy practices.

D 4 C 41 '	D ' 4'	D 41 1 4 10	D 4 E
Data Gathering	Description	Participants/Source	Data Focus
Method			
In-depth Interviews	Semi-structured	Teachers,	Perspectives on
	interviews with key	Administrators,	sustainability practices,
	stakeholders	Students	benefits, and challenges
Observations	Field observations of	Institutional	Digital resource use,
	institutional practices	Environment	recycling, waste
			reduction
Document Analysis	Review of relevant	Reports, Policies,	Institutional policies,
	institutional documents	Communications	sustainability goals

Table 1. Data Gathering Methods

- In-depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews are conducted with key stakeholders, including teachers, administrators, and students, who are directly involved in or affected by the institution's sustainable practices. These interviews seek to capture participants' perspectives on the benefits, challenges, and outcomes of digital circular economy practices in their educational environment.
- Observations: Observational data are collected by participating in and observing daily operations within the institution, focusing on the use of digital tools to manage resources, the recycling processes, and waste reduction practices. The researcher takes detailed field notes to document practices that reflect circular economy principles.
- Document Analysis: Relevant documents, such as institutional reports, sustainability policy documents, and internal communications, are reviewed to provide context and validate the information obtained from interviews and observations. Document analysis supports triangulation by allowing the researcher to cross-check data from multiple sources.

3.4. Data Interpretation

The data collected through interviews, observations, and documents are analyzed using Thematic Analysis, a qualitative technique suitable for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns within qualitative data. Thematic analysis allows the researcher to organize data into themes that emerge from the content, providing insights into the practical implications of digital circular economy practices in education. According to Braun and Clarke (2022), thematic analysis is particularly useful in exploratory research, as it enables researchers to uncover recurring themes and link them to the study's objectives. In this study, the researcher follows six steps in thematic analysis: familiarization with the data, generation of initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report. These themes offer a structured view of participants' experiences, helping to highlight the successes, challenges, and lessons learned from implementing digital circular economy principles in an educational setting.

3.5. Trustworthiness and Verification

To ensure the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings, several strategies are employed. Triangulation is used by comparing data from multiple sources (interviews, observations, and documents) to validate and corroborate findings. Member checking is conducted by sharing preliminary findings with participants to confirm the accuracy of the interpretation and allow for feedback. Additionally, peer debriefing is employed, where colleagues or experts review the analysis process and interpretations to minimize researcher bias and improve objectivity. These steps align with Lincoln and Guba's (2020) criteria for establishing trustworthiness in qualitative research: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Through these verification strategies, the study aims to produce reliable and valid findings that accurately represent the implementation of digital circular economy practices within the chosen educational institution.

This methodology chapter outlines the study's approach, case selection criteria, data gathering methods, data interpretation technique, and strategies to ensure trustworthiness. Together, these elements provide a structured framework for exploring how digital circular economy principles are implemented in educational contexts, allowing for an in-depth examination of both practical applications and the impacts of sustainable practices within education.

Table 2. Trustworthiness Strategies in Qualitative Research

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the research on implementing digital circular economy principles within an educational setting. Data collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis are organized into several sub-sections based on the themes that emerged from the thematic analysis. The results address the research questions and objectives outlined in the abstract, focusing on the impact, benefits, and challenges of adopting digital circular economy principles in the institution. Key themes include Sustainable Resource Management, Digital Platforms for Circular Economy, and Institutional and Cultural Shifts.

4.1. Sustainable Resource Management

The findings reveal that implementing digital circular economy principles has significantly improved resource management within the institution. Through observations and interviews, it was evident that the institution had adopted various digital tools and strategies to reduce material waste and enhance the efficiency of resource use. For instance, most learning materials were distributed electronically, reducing the need for printed materials and paper waste. Teachers and students emphasized the advantages of having access to digital resources, noting that it not only saved physical resources but also made learning materials more accessible.

In addition, document analysis showed that the institution had established policies promoting the use of digital alternatives over physical resources, such as cloud storage for document sharing and collaborative workspaces. Administrators highlighted that digital platforms allowed for efficient tracking and management of resources, making it easier to monitor and reduce unnecessary consumption. As a result, the institution reported a 30% reduction in paper use within the first year of implementing these principles, which aligns with the research objective of promoting sustainable practices through efficient resource use.

4.2. Digital Platforms for Circular Economy

A central finding of this study is the pivotal role of digital platforms in supporting the principles of a circular economy within an educational context. The institution utilized various digital tools, including a centralized learning management system (LMS), to facilitate resource sharing, digital storage, and content reuse. Interviews with educators and IT staff indicated that the LMS enabled effective circulation of resources, minimizing the need for printed handouts and physical materials. Teachers reported that the platform allowed them to share resources across classes and semesters, thus optimizing material usage and reducing duplication of content.

The LMS also provided a platform for students to submit assignments electronically, further reducing paper usage. Through observation, it was noted that the institution had integrated other digital platforms such as virtual whiteboards, e-books, and online discussion forums to replace traditional physical resources. This digital ecosystem aligned with the institution's goals to support sustainability by fostering a culture of digital resource management and sharing. The document analysis corroborated these findings, showing an increase in the use of e-books and a gradual phasing out of printed textbooks, contributing to a sustainable learning environment.

4.3. Institutional and Cultural Shifts

The implementation of digital circular economy practices led to noticeable institutional and cultural shifts within the organization, as evidenced by feedback from interviews with staff and students. Administrators mentioned that a major challenge was changing the traditional mindset of teachers and students who were accustomed to physical materials. However, ongoing training sessions and awareness campaigns on the benefits of digital resources helped foster a culture that embraced sustainability. Teachers highlighted that they initially

faced resistance from some students who preferred printed materials, but over time, the cultural shift towards digital platforms became more accepted as students became more comfortable with e-learning tools.

Through member checking, it was confirmed that both staff and students gradually adapted to the digital model and began to see its environmental and operational benefits. Interviews revealed that students started to show an interest in sustainable practices, with some suggesting ideas for further resource conservation within the institution. This cultural shift toward sustainability indicated the positive impact of digital circular economy principles, not only on operational practices but also on the mindset and behaviors of stakeholders. As a result, the institution fostered a community that valued sustainability, aligned with the research goal of encouraging sustainable behaviors.

4.4. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Despite the successful implementation of digital circular economy principles, several challenges were identified through interviews and observations. One primary challenge was the initial cost of transitioning to digital platforms and training staff and students. Administrators reported that adopting an LMS and providing adequate digital tools required a substantial investment, which may not be feasible for all institutions. Additionally, some teachers and students encountered technical difficulties with digital platforms, which hindered the initial phases of implementation. IT support was critical in addressing these issues, yet this dependence on technical support highlighted the need for continual training and improvement of digital literacy within the institution.

The institution also encountered resistance to change, particularly from older staff members who were more comfortable with traditional methods. To address these challenges, the institution organized workshops and training sessions to facilitate the transition. Lessons learned from this experience underscore the importance of gradual implementation, supportive leadership, and continuous feedback mechanisms. The document analysis showed that feedback from staff and students was used to refine the digital system, making the transition smoother and more inclusive over time. These challenges and adaptations offer valuable insights for other institutions considering the adoption of digital circular economy principles.

In summary, the findings from this study highlight the effectiveness of digital circular economy principles in creating a sustainable educational environment. Sustainable resource management practices, driven by digital platforms, allowed the institution to significantly reduce material waste and improve efficiency. The integration of an LMS and other digital tools facilitated a circular flow of resources, reducing dependency on physical materials and fostering a culture of sustainability among staff and students. Despite initial challenges, the institution successfully navigated the transition by emphasizing training, support, and a gradual shift in institutional culture.

These findings confirm the research objectives and underscore the potential of digital circular economy practices to transform educational institutions. The results align with the broader goals of sustainable development, demonstrating that digital tools and circular economy principles can foster a sustainable mindset within the educational sector. This chapter provides insights into both the successes and challenges of implementing a digital circular economy in education, setting the foundation for future studies and practical applications in similar contexts.

5. CONCLUSION

This study explored the implementation of digital circular economy principles within an educational context, focusing on the benefits, challenges, and impact of these principles on sustainable resource management. The findings indicate that adopting digital circular economy practices can significantly enhance sustainability in educational institutions by reducing material waste, promoting efficient resource usage, and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility among students and staff. By utilizing digital platforms such as learning management systems (LMS), e-books, and digital resource-sharing tools, the institution managed to create a sustainable learning environment that aligns with global sustainability goals. Overall, the study highlights the potential of digital circular economy practices to create a model for sustainable education, contributing to broader environmental objectives.

In addressing the research questions, the study found that digital circular economy principles, when applied effectively, enable institutions to manage resources sustainably and support the transition to a paperless and resource-efficient environment. However, certain limitations emerged, particularly concerning the initial costs of digital adoption and resistance from stakeholders accustomed to traditional methods. Additionally, the

study was conducted within a single institution, which limits the generalizability of the findings to other educational settings. While the data collected provides valuable insights, a more extensive sample across diverse institutions could have strengthened the study's applicability. Furthermore, the study encountered challenges in maintaining consistent digital literacy among staff and students, which sometimes hindered effective use of the digital platforms.

For future research, it is recommended to expand the scope of study by including multiple institutions to better understand the diverse experiences and outcomes associated with digital circular economy practices in education. Researchers could also investigate the long-term impacts of these practices on both environmental and educational outcomes, such as students' environmental awareness and resource-saving behaviors beyond the educational setting. Additionally, exploring new and emerging digital tools that support circular economy principles would be beneficial, particularly in examining how advancements in technology could further streamline sustainable practices in education. These future studies could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how digital circular economy principles can be scaled and adapted across different educational systems to foster widespread sustainability.

6. DECLARATIONS

6.1. Author Contributions

Validation: LM; Conceptualization: CSB; Methodology: JE; Formal Analysis: LM; Writing Review and Editing: CSB; Visualization: LM; Each of the authors—LM, CSBm LM— has reviewed and approved the manuscript's published form.

6.2. Data Availability Statement

The corresponding author may provide the data from this study upon request.

6.3. Funding

The research, writing, and/or publishing of this work were all done without financial assistance from the authors.

6.4. Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

6.5. Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

6.6. Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors state that none of their known conflicting financial interests or personal connections could have had an impact on the work that was published in this publication.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Mardisentosa, U. Rahardja, K. Zelina, F. P. Oganda, and M. Hardini, "Sustainable learning microcredential using blockchain for student achievement records," in 2021 Sixth International Conference on Informatics and Computing (ICIC). IEEE, 2021, pp. 1–6.
- [2] U. Rahardja, M. Ngadi, R. Budiarto, Q. Aini, M. Hardini, and F. P. Oganda, "Education exchange storage protocol: Transformation into decentralized learning platform," in *Frontiers in Education*, vol. 6. Frontiers Media SA, 2021, p. 782969.
- [3] M. Wahyudi, V. Meilinda, and A. Khoirunisa, "The digital economy's use of big data," *International Transactions on Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 62–70, 2022.
- [4] D. Mohammed, A. G. Prawiyog, and E. R. Dewi, "Environmental management/marketing research: Bibliographic analysis," *Startupreneur Business Digital (SABDA Journal)*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 191–197, 2022.
- [5] N. Nurhablisyah, "Behaviour of user of women workers of hero supermarket jakarta in foster family pattern," *ADI J. Recent Innov*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 71–81, 2020.
- [6] O. A. D. Wulandari, D. Apriani *et al.*, "Sustainable institutional entrepreneurial culture and innovation for economic growth," *APTISI Transactions on Management*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 221–230, 2023.
- [7] T. Hariguna, U. Rahardja, Q. Aini *et al.*, "Effect of social media activities to determinants public participate intention of e-government," *Procedia Computer Science*, vol. 161, pp. 233–241, 2019.

- [8] V. Melinda, T. Williams, J. Anderson, J. G. Davies, and C. Davis, "Enhancing waste-to-energy conversion efficiency and sustainability through advanced artificial intelligence integration," *International Transactions on Education Technology (ITEE)*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 183–192, 2024.
- [9] A. A. Laksono, "The impact learning organization and organization culture to employee performance, mediated by knowledge sharing (empirical study on bumitama agri ltd.)," *Aptisi Transactions on Techno-preneurship (ATT)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 145–156, 2023.
- [10] L. Meria, S. Hidayat, N. D. Santiago, S. Saukani, and S. H. Khotimah, "Blending work values, engagement, and satisfaction to drive ocb in technopreneurial startups," *Aptisi Transactions on Technopreneurship (ATT)*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 324–338, 2024.
- [11] N. Adiyanto, "Customer relationship management (crm) based on web to improve the performance of the company," *IAIC Transactions on Sustainable Digital Innovation (ITSDI) The 1st Edition Vol. 1 No. 1 October 2019*, vol. 32, 2021.
- [12] U. Rahardja, D. Andayani, N. C. Aristo, and Z. A. Hasibuan, "Application of trial finalization system as determinants of final thesis session results," *IAIC Transactions on Sustainable Digital Innovation (ITSDI)*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2019.
- [13] A. S. Perdana and W. Sejati, "Flood water level simulation bringin river, semarang city by using the hec-ras 6.3. 1 programming."
- [14] D. Bennet *et al.*, "Advancing e-commerce smart-pls as a catalyst for improved online shopping services," *International Transactions on Education Technology (ITEE)*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 99–108, 2024.
- [15] L. Honesti, Q. Aini, M. I. Setiawan, N. P. L. Santoso, and W. Y. Prihastiwi, "Smart contract-based gamification scheme for college in higher education," *APTISI Transactions on Management*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 102–111, 2022.
- [16] R. Aulia, A. Sururi, and S. Sukendar, "Effectiveness of featured product of rural areas program (prukades) in improving the economy of teluk village community pandeglang regency," *ADI J. Recent Innov*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–32, 2020.
- [17] S. Maulana, I. M. Nasution, Y. Shino, and A. R. S. Panjaitan, "Fintech as a financing solution for micro, small and medium enterprises," *Startupreneur Business Digital (SABDA Journal)*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 71–82, 2022
- [18] H. Nusantoro, P. A. Sunarya, N. P. L. Santoso, and S. Maulana, "Generation smart education learning process of blockchain-based in universities," *Blockchain Frontier Technology*, vol. 1, no. 01, pp. 21–34, 2021.
- [19] O. Candra, N. B. Kumar, N. K. A. Dwijendra, I. Patra, A. Majdi, U. Rahardja, M. Kosov, J. W. G. Guerrero, and R. Sivaraman, "Energy simulation and parametric analysis of water cooled thermal photovoltaic systems: energy and exergy analysis of photovoltaic systems," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 22, p. 15074, 2022.
- [20] T. Alblooshi, M. Azli, M. F. Hilmi, A. Abudaqa, and G. Ahmed, "Examining the trends in citizen satisfaction towards e-government services in united arab emirates: a structural equation modelling approach," *International Journal of Services, Economics and Management*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 58–77, 2023.
- [21] A. Abudaqa, A. A. Hassim, and Z. Saidun, "Relationship between service usefulness and information awareness toward citizen satisfaction of e-government services in kuala lumpur," *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 118–127, 2019.
- [22] V. Kandpal, A. Jaswal, E. D. Santibanez Gonzalez, and N. Agarwal, "Circular economy principles: shifting towards sustainable prosperity," in *Sustainable Energy Transition: Circular Economy and Sustainable Financing for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Practices.* Springer, 2024, pp. 125–165.
- [23] A. Wilson, R. Kask, and L. W. Ming, "Exploring circular digital economy strategies for sustainable environmental, economic, and educational technology," *International Transactions on Education Technology* (*ITEE*), vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 129–139, 2024.
- [24] Z. Liu, J. Liu, and M. Osmani, "Integration of digital economy and circular economy: Current status and future directions," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 13, p. 7217, 2021.
- [25] K. Demestichas and E. Daskalakis, "Information and communication technology solutions for the circular economy," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 18, p. 7272, 2020.
- [26] T. E. T. Dantas, E. D. de Souza, I. R. Destro, G. Hammes, C. M. T. Rodriguez, and S. R. Soares, "How the combination of circular economy and industry 4.0 can contribute towards achieving the sustainable development goals," *Sustainable production and consumption*, vol. 26, pp. 213–227, 2021.

- [27] M. B. Jampala and T. Shivnani, "A step towards sustainable development in higher education in india by implementing new media technologies: A paperless approach," *World Journal of Science, Technology and Sustainable Development*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 94–100, 2019.
- [28] E. N. Al Mulhim and Y. A. M. Zaky, "Sustainability in e-learning: E-books and academic procrastination among secondary students," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 20, p. 14668, 2023.
- [29] P. Morseletto, "Restorative and regenerative: Exploring the concepts in the circular economy," *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 763–773, 2020.
- [30] T. Joensuu, H. Edelman, and A. Saari, "Circular economy practices in the built environment," *Journal of cleaner production*, vol. 276, p. 124215, 2020.
- [31] Y. Du, J. Xu, and X. Yuan, "The development relationship between circular economy and advanced digital technology: based on an innovative literature review method," *Environmental Technology Reviews*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 614–638, 2024.
- [32] J. R. Machireddy, S. K. Rachakatla, and P. Ravichandran, "Leveraging ai and machine learning for data-driven business strategy: A comprehensive framework for analytics integration," *African Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Development*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 12–150, 2021.
- [33] E. Triantafyllidou and A. Zabaniotou, "Digital technology and social innovation promoting a green citizenship: development of the "go sustainable living" digital application," *Circular Economy and Sustainability*, pp. 1–24, 2021.
- [34] G. Oliveira, J. Grenha Teixeira, A. Torres, and C. Morais, "An exploratory study on the emergency remote education experience of higher education students and teachers during the covid-19 pandemic," *British Journal of Educational Technology*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 1357–1376, 2021.
- [35] R. Martínez-Peláez, A. Ochoa-Brust, S. Rivera, V. G. Félix, R. Ostos, H. Brito, R. A. Félix, and L. J. Mena, "Role of digital transformation for achieving sustainability: mediated role of stakeholders, key capabilities, and technology," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 14, p. 11221, 2023.
- [36] P. Del Vecchio, G. Secundo, G. Mele, and G. Passiante, "Sustainable entrepreneurship education for circular economy: Emerging perspectives in europe," *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, vol. 27, no. 8, pp. 2096–2124, 2021.