KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI DAN INFORMATIKA UHAMKA
NOMOR 1401/D/PK/2024

TENTANG

PENUGASAN DOSEN PENANGGUNG JAWAB MATA KULIAH
PADA SEMESTER GASAL TAHUN AKADEMIK 2024/2025

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

DEKAN FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI DAN INFORMATIKA UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PROF. DR. HAMKA,

Menimbang :

a. Bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan mutu pendidikan akademik pada Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA semester gasal tahun akademik 2024/2025 .
b. Bahwa dalam upaya mewujudkan tujuan pendidikan di lingkungan Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika UHAMKA, perlu adanya dosen penanggung jawab matakuliah yang memenuhi persyaratan akademik sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.
c. Bahwa untuk tercapainya sebagaimana dimaksud pada konsideran a dan b di atas, dipandang perlu menugaskan dosen penanggung jawab mata kuliah pada semester gasal tahun akademik 2024/2025 sesuai terlampir dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika UHAMKA.

Mengingat :

1. Undang – Undang RI Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tanggal 8 Juli 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional.
2. Undang – Undang RI Nomor 12 tahun 2012 tanggal 10 Agustus 2012, tentang pendidikan tinggi.
3. Peraturan pemerintah RI Nomor 4 tahun 2014 tanggal 30 Januari 2014, tentang pengelolaan dan penyelenggaraan perguruan tinggi.
4. Peraturan Mentri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tanggal 28 Januari 2020, tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi.
5. Keputusan Dirjen Dikti Depdikbud RI. Nomor 138/DIKTI/Kep/1997. Tanggal 31 Mei 1997, tentang perubahan bentuk Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (IKIP) Muhammadiyah Jakarta menjadi Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA.
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor Muhammadiyah Nomor 391/A.01.02/2021. Tanggal 13 Ramadhan 1443 H / 25 April 2021 M, tentang pengangkatan Dekan Fakultas Teknik Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA.
7. Pedoman Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah nomor 02/PEND/1.0/B/2012. Tanggal 16 April 2012, tentang Perguruan Tinggi Muhammadiyah .
8. Statuta Univeritas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA tahun 2013.
9. Keputusan Badan Pelaksana Harian Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA. Nomor 001/A.01/1997. Tanggal 30 Agustus 1997, tentang pelimpahan wewenang pengangkatan dan pemberian wewenang Dosen Tetap dan Tenaga Administratif Tetap Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA.

10. Keputusan Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA. Nomor 828/A.01.02/2022. Tanggal 30 Shafar 1444 H/26 September 2022, tentang penetapan nama Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA.
11. Buku Panduan Akademik Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR HAMKA Tahun Akademik 2024/2025.

Memperhatikan :

1. Kalender Akademik Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA. Tahun Akademik 2024/2025 .
2. Hasil rapat pimpinan Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA tanggal 15 Agustus 2024.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan

Pertama : Menugaskan dosen penanggung jawab mata kuliah pada semester gasal tahun akademik 2024/2025 di lingkungan Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA (terlampir).

Kedua : Kepada dosen yang bersangkutan diwajibkan melaksanakan tugas-tugas dosen mengajar sesuai mata kuliah yang diberikan pada semester gasal tahun akademik 2024/2025 di lingkungan Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika UHAMKA.

Ketiga : Kepada dosen yang bersangkutan berhak menerima honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan dan ketentuan yang berlaku di UHAMKA.

Keempat : Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya sebagai amanah dan ibadah kepada Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala.

Kelima : Apabila ada kesalahan dan atau kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diperbaiki sebagimana mestinya.

Keenam : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan sampai dengan berakhirnya semester gasal tahun akademik 2024/2025 .

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
Pada tanggal, 11 September 2024 M.
8 Rabiul Awal 1446 H.

Dekan,

Dr. Dan Mugisidi, ST., M.Si.

Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yth.
1. Rektor (sebagai laporan);
2. Wakil Dekan I, II, III & IV FTII;
3. Para Ketua Program Studi FTII;

Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA.

LAMPIRAN SK DEKAN FAKULTAS TEKN. INDUSTRI & INFORMATIKA (FTII)
NOMOR : 1401/D/PK/2024
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Prodi	Kode MK	Nama Matakuliah	SKS	Kelas	Jml Siswa
Teknik Informatika	P1768	Publikasi 2	3	7P	3
Teknik Mesin	M-839	Metod. Pen. & Tata Tul. Ilmiah	2	5F	6
	M-839	Metod. Pen. & Tata Tul. Ilmiah	2	5A	40
	M-839	Metod. Pen. & Tata Tul. Ilmiah	2	5B	16
	M-850	Mekanika Fluida 1	2	3A	27
	M-850	Mekanika Fluida 1	2	3B	24
	S-631	Seminar	1	7A	39
	S-631	Seminar	1	7F	19
			Jumlah :	15	

Jakarta, 11 September 2024
Dekan

Dr. Dan Mugisidi, ST., M.Si.

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PROF.DR.HAMKA

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1. Elsa Apriani, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA, Indonesia.
2. Nunik Pratiwi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA, Indonesia.

Jurnal Pendidikan dan Teknologi Indonesia (JPTI) adalah jurnal nasional, terdaftar di BRIN dengan P-ISSN 2775-4227 dan e-ISSN 2775-4219, serta terakreditasi SINTA 3 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 177/E/KPT/2024.

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Judul	**Analisis Sentimen *Game Show Clash of Champions* Ruangguru dengan Algoritma KNN dan SVM**
Penulis	1. Elsa Apriani, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA, Indonesia. 2. Nunik Pratiwi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA, Indonesia.

Berdasarkan hasil review, artikel tersebut dinyatakan **DITERIMA** untuk dipublikasikan pada **Jurnal Pendidikan dan Teknologi Indonesia (JPTI)** Volume 5 Nomor 1, Januari 2025.

Demikian surat pemberitahuan ini, kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas partisipasi dan kerja sama yang baik.

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Peran Pendidikan dalam Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahaan: Studi Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA

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Jurnal Kemuhammadiyahan dan Integrasi Ilmu

PERAN PENDIDIKAN DALAM GERAKAN KEMUHAMMADIYAHAAN: Studi Kasus Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas peran pendidikan dalam Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di kalangan Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA. Dalam era modern yang dipenuhi kemajuan teknologi dan informasi, penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya menjaga keseimbangan antara ilmu pengetahuan dan nilai-nilai keagamaan. Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, sebagai inisiatif keagamaan di universitas tersebut, memiliki tugas besar dalam membentuk karakter dan keimanan melalui pendidikan. Latar belakang penelitian ini timbul dari kesadaran akan potensi pengabaian nilai-nilai agama dalam sorotan teknologi. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis peran pendidikan dalam Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, khususnya pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika, serta memberikan sumbangan pemikiran terkait perencanaan pendidikan keagamaan di institusi Islam. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus. Populasi penelitian mencakup Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika, dengan sampel dipilih secara purposif. Instrumen penelitian melibatkan wawancara, observasi partisipatif, dan analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memahami Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, dengan tingkat keterlibatan yang bervariasi dalam kegiatan gerakan. Mayoritas menyatakan pentingnya peran pendidikan dalam mendukung Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, dengan indikasi keselarasan antara kurikulum pendidikan dan nilai-nilai gerakan. Penelitian ini memiliki implikasi untuk meningkatkan integrasi nilai-nilai Kemuhammadiyahan dalam kurikulum dan kegiatan akademis, dengan rekomendasi sebagai langkah perbaikan. Kesimpulannya, Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika di Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA memiliki pemahaman yang baik tentang Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, dan peran pendidikan dianggap krusial dalam mendukung gerakan tersebut.

***Kata kunci**: Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan, Pendidikan Keagamaan, Integrasi Nilai AIK*

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PENDAHULUAN

Ketika kita melangkah ke dalam era modern yang dipenuhi oleh kemajuan teknologi dan informasi, peran pendidikan menjadi kunci penting dalam menjaga keselarasan antara ilmu pengetahuan dan nilai-nilai keagamaan (Dede Setiawan, M. Alwi AF, Fahmi Muhamad Aziz, Abdul Fajar, 2023). Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan, sebagai suatu gerakan keagamaan yang tumbuh dan berkembang di Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA, mengemban tugas besar untuk membentuk karakter dan keimanan melalui pendidikan (L. et al., 2022 Suardin et al., 2022). Penelitian ini mengambil fokus pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika, sebagai kelompok yang memainkan peran sentral dalam memadukan keilmuan teknologi dengan ajaran agama.

Latar belakang penelitian ini muncul dari kesadaran akan pentingnya menjaga keseimbangan antara pesatnya kemajuan teknologi dengan kebutuhan akan pembentukan karakter keagamaan di lingkungan perguruan tinggi Islam (Rivauzi et al., 2021). Terkadang, dalam sorotan terang teknologi, nilai-nilai agama dapat terpinggirkan (Choli, 2020). Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini diarahkan untuk memahami sejauh mana para mahasiswa FTII di UHAMKA mampu menyatukan keilmuan teknologi dengan nilai-nilai keagamaan.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis peran pendidikan dalam Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahaan, khususnya pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika, dengan mengeksplorasi sejauh mana mereka mampu mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai keagamaan dalam aktivitas akademis dan praktik teknologi. Penelitian ini juga diarahkan untuk memberikan sumbangan pemikiran yang signifikan terkait perencanaan pendidikan keagamaan di institusi pendidikan Islam.

METODE PENELITIAN

Pada tahap metode penelitian, penelitian ini akan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus sebagai jenis penelitian utama (Adlini et al., 2022 Fadli, 2021). Pendekatan kualitatif dipilih untuk memungkinkan pemahaman mendalam tentang pengalaman, pandangan, dan sikap Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika terkait peran pendidikan dalam Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan. Studi kasus memberikan ruang untuk menggali konteks dan kompleksitas dari kasus yang diinvestigasi (usanto, 2020).

- Populasi dan Sampel:

Populasi penelitian ini mencakup para mahasiswa yang terdaftar di Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika di lingkungan UHAMKA. Sampel penelitian akan dipilih secara purposif dengan mempertimbangkan variasi dalam hal tingkat studi, jenis kelamin, dan latar belakang akademis untuk memastikan representasi yang lebih luas.

- Instrumen Penelitian:

Instrumen penelitian utama akan berupa panduan wawancara semi-struktural untuk mendapatkan pandangan dan pengalaman Mahasiswa terkait peran pendidikan dalam Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan. Selain itu, observasi partisipatif dan analisis dokumen juga akan digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data tambahan.

- Prosedur Penelitian:

Penelitian ini akan dimulai dengan persiapan awal, termasuk pengembangan panduan wawancara dan penjadwalan observasi partisipatif. Tahap selanjutnya melibatkan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dengan Mahasiswa, observasi kegiatan

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akademis, dan analisis dokumen terkait Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan.

- Teknik Analisis:

Data kualitatif yang terkumpul akan dianalisis melalui pendekatan content analysis untuk mengidentifikasi pola-pola tematik yang muncul dari wawancara, observasi, dan dokumen (Hasanah, 2017). Analisis ini akan membantu dalam merinci peran pendidikan dalam Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan dan menyajikan temuan secara sistematis.

- Keabsahan dan Keandalan:

Keabsahan data akan dijamin melalui triangulasi data, yaitu membandingkan temuan dari berbagai sumber dan metode. Keandalan penelitian akan ditingkatkan dengan keterlibatan peneliti dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data secara konsisten, serta melibatkan orang lain dalam validasi temuan.

Dengan metode penelitian ini, diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran komprehensif tentang peran pendidikan dalam Gerkar Kemuhammadiyahaan, khususnya pada para mahasiswa FTII di lingkungan UHAMKA.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

A. Pemahaman tentang Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan:

Pada hasil ini, sebagian besar responden menyatakan memiliki pemahaman tentang Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan telah berhasil dikenali dan dipahami oleh para mahasiswa FTII di lingkungan UHAMKA. Sebanyak 56,3% memahami dan 43,8% tidak memahami dari 80 koreponden yang mengikuti survey.

B. Keterlibatan dalam kegiatan atau program Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan:

Pada keterlibatan gerakan kemuhammadiyahan 32,5% terlibat, 37,5% jarang terlibat, dan terkadang terlibat 23,8% dan 7,2 % sering terlibat dari 80 koreponding, hampir 76 % sudah terlibat. Sebagian besar responden menunjukkan tingkat keterlibatan yang beragam dalam kegiatan atau program Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di kampus. Hal ini mengindikasikan adanya partisipasi yang aktif dari Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Industri dan Informatika dalam mendukung Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan.

C. Persepsi terhadap peran pendidikan dalam mendukung Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan:

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Pada 80 korenponden sekitar 62% mayoritas responden menyatakan bahwa peran pendidikan dianggap penting hingga sangat penting dalam mendukung Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di kampus. Hal ini menggambarkan bahwa Mahasiswa memandang pendidikan sebagai faktor kunci dalam memperkuat dan melestarikan nilai-nilai Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan.

D. Pengaruh pendidikan di Fakultas Teknologi dan Informatika terhadap pemahaman dan praktik Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan:

Mayoritas responden 52% mengindikasikan bahwa pendidikan yang diberikan di FTII, UHAMKA mendukung pemahaman dan praktik Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan yang mereka ikuti. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya keselarasan antara kurikulum pendidikan dan nilai-nilai Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan.

F. Pengikutan mata kuliah atau program yang membahas nilai-nilai Kemuhammadiyahan:

Sebagian besar responden 76,3% telah mengikuti mata kuliah atau program yang secara khusus membahas nilai-nilai dan prinsip-prinsip Kemuhammadiyahan, menandakan adanya upaya dalam mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai tersebut ke dalam kurikulum akademis.

G. Pengaruh mata kuliah atau program terhadap pemahaman terhadap Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan:

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden sebnayak 90% menyatakan bahwa mata kuliah atau program yang diikuti telah meningkatkan pemahaman mereka terhadap Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan. Ini mencerminkan efektivitas mata kuliah atau program tersebut dalam mendukung pemahaman Mahasiswa terkait Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan.

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SIMPULAN

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Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, para mahasiswa FTII di lingkungan UHAMKA memiliki pemahaman yang baik tentang Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan. Keterlibatan aktif dalam kegiatan atau program Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan juga terlihat signifikan. Persepsi mereka terhadap peran pendidikan dalam mendukung Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan sangat positif, dengan mayoritas menganggapnya penting. Pendidikan di Fakultas Teknologi dan Informatika dinilai mendukung pemahaman dan praktik Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan. Pengikutan mata kuliah atau program yang membahas nilai-nilai Kemuhammadiyahan juga umum, dan sebagian besar responden menyatakan bahwa ini telah meningkatkan pemahaman mereka terhadap Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan.

Implikasi dan Rekomendasi:

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pentingnya peran pendidikan dalam mendukung dan memperkuat Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di lingkungan akademis. Rekomendasi untuk meningkatkan integrasi nilai-nilai Kemuhammadiyahan dalam kurikulum dan kegiatan akademis di Fakultas Teknologi dan Informatika dapat diambil sebagai langkah-langkah perbaikan untuk lebih mendalamkan pemahaman dan praktik Mahasiswa terhadap Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan

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Kontribusi dari FTII telah memberikan dorongan yang signifikan dalam menjalankan penelitian ini, memungkinkan kami untuk menggali lebih dalam dan memberikan wawasan yang berharga terkait peran pendidikan dalam Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di kalangan mahasiswa FTII, UHAMKA. Semoga hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi positif dan bermanfaat bagi pengembangan pendidikan dan Gerakan Kemuhammadiyahan di lingkungan akademis.

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THE INCORPORATION OF SMART SYSTEMS OR IOT INTO THE SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

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Abstract — Applications *Internet of Things* (IoT) *Smart City* around the world. This technology enables remote management, monitoring and control of devices, while generating new insights and immediately applicable information from real-time big data streams. Key characteristics of Savvy Cities incorporate profound integration of data innovation and comprehensive utilization of data assets. As an critical component in urban advancement, a Shrewd City ought to envelop shrewdly innovation, shrewdly industry, brilliantly administrations, cleverly administration and shrewdly life. *The Internet of Things (IoT) plays a crucial role in deploying sensor systems such as RFID, IR, GPS, and laser scanners. These systems are integrated and connected to the internet using specific protocols to enable data exchange and communication, facilitating intelligent identification, location tracking, monitoring, and management. Supported by IoT technology, a Smart City must possess three key characteristics: instrumentation, interconnectivity, and intelligence.* Only by combining these smart features at an advanced stage of IoT application development can a Smart City be realized. The integration of Smart City concepts and IoT presents numerous scientific and engineering challenges, demanding innovative research contributions from academia and industry. To build efficient, scalable, and reliable IoT-based Smart Cities, there is an urgent need for new protocols, architectures, and services to address these complexities. This extraordinary issue points to bring together researchers, teachers, analysts, engineers, and directors who are turning to the foremost progressed innovations and concepts to essentially make strides the field of Savvy Cities based on IoT.

I. INTRODUCTION

The applications of the Internet of Things (IoT) in Smart Cities around the world. The IoT is a technology that enables the remote monitoring, management, and control of devices, as well as the generation of new insights and actionable information from large streams of data in real-time. Smart Cities are urban areas that have a high level of information technology integration and the implementation of comprehensive information resources. Shrewd Cities are characterized by the integration of keen innovation, shrewd industry, shrewd administrations, keen administration, and shrewd living. One of the key components of Smart Cities is the incorporation of IoT, which involves the installation of sensor systems such as IR, GPS, RFID, and laser scanners, and the connection of these devices to the internet through special protocols for information exchange and communication. The goal of this special issue is to bring together experts from academia and industry who are working on the development of scalable, reliable, and efficient Smart Cities based on IoT. We invite papers that address the scientific and engineering challenges of Smart City development, as well as the development of new protocols, architectures, and services for IoT-based Smart Cities.

II. EASE OF USE

In smart cities, Internet of Things (IoT) technology is used to remotely monitor, control, and manage equipment, as well as mine huge amounts of real-time data for new insights and useful information. They are striking for their comprehensive utilize of data assets and tall level of data innovation integration. Smart cities rely on sensor systems (such as RFID, IR, GPS, and laser scanners) that are linked to the internet via specific protocols for information sharing and communication. Smart cities make use of intelligent technology, intelligent industries, intelligent services, intelligent management, and intelligent lifestyle. These cities require instrumentation, connection, and intelligence to function at a high degree of IoT development. Keen city improvement based on IoT presents extreme building and logical challenges that require scholarly and corporate ponder ventures, such as the improvement of effective, adaptable, and reliable frameworks Modern conventions, strategies, and administrations are fundamental to address these concerns. With the rise of smart cities based on IoT, this special issue aims to bring together experts in the field to discuss and improve the application of cutting-edge technologies and concepts.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Internet-based technology is used in "smart cities" to remotely control and maintain equipment as well as to derive novel insights from massive volumes of real-time data. They

enhance productivity, scalability, and dependability by utilizing a variety of cutting-edge technologies, such as sensor systems and specific communication protocols. IoT-based smart city development poses a number of difficulties that necessitate research and development work from both academia and business. These initiatives seek to enhance the application of cutting-edge concepts and technology in the development of smart cities.

III. METHODE

Describing and explaining the features and capabilities of smart cities and internet of things (IoT) technology, including the technologies used in their development (such as sensor systems and specialized communication protocols), as well as the challenges and opportunities for developing efficient, scalable, and reliable systems.

Discussing the difficulties and possibilities that cities face in the twenty-first century, notably the need for cities to become more sustainable and to incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. This includes outlining the interconnection of the ideas of smart cities and sustainable cities, as well as the significance of upgrading infrastructure and embracing circular economy principles to improve city quality of life.

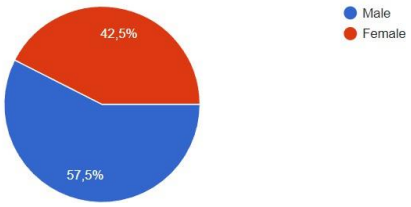
Conducting research and analysis to better understand the relationship between smart cities and sustainable cities, as well as the role that smart cities can play in creating a more sustainable future. This entails using databases and other research tools to answer particular research questions and collect evidence to back up assertions.

Overall, these methodologies entail employing a mix of descriptive, explanatory, and analytical approaches to comprehend the current status and future potential of smart cities and sustainable principles, as well as the obstacles and possibilities that exist in their development and implementation.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Gender

87 jawaban

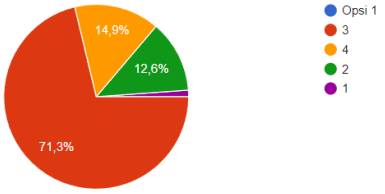


Instruction :
Choose Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in the question according to your opinion.

- 1 is Not Good
- 2 is Less Good
- 3 is Good
- 4 is Very Good

1. What do you think about the suitability of the service requirements with type of service

87 jawaban



2. What is your understanding of the ease of service procedures in the unit IT

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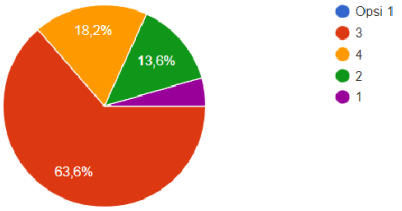
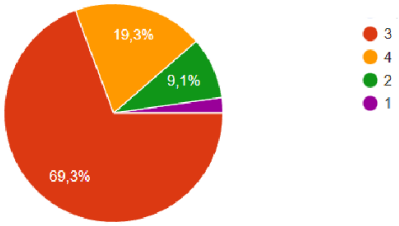


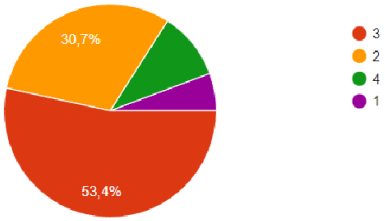
3. What do you think about the speed of delivery service

88 jawaban



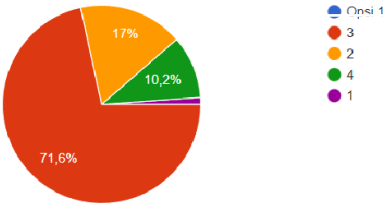
4. What is your opinion about the fairness of fees/tariffs in services

88 jawaban



5. What do you think about the suitability of service products between listed in the service standards with the results provided

88 jawaban



6. What is your opinion about the competence/ability of officers in service

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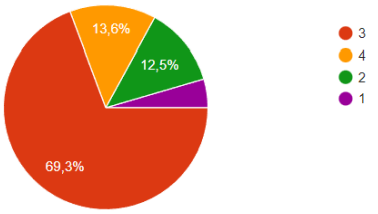
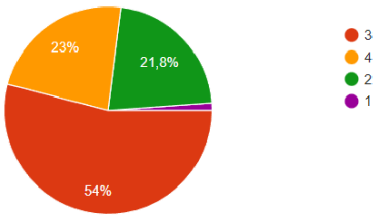


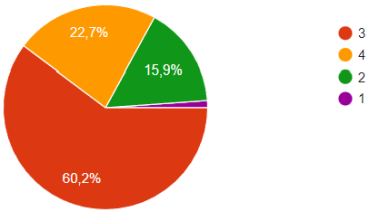
7. What do you think about the behavior of officers in related services politeness and friendliness

87 jawaban



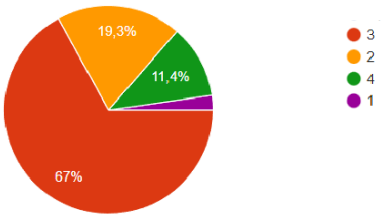
8. What is your opinion about the quality of IT facilities and infrastructure

88 jawaban



9. What do you think about the handling of user complaints service

88 jawaban



A. *Finding*

A survey was conducted among 41.9% females and 58.1% males between the ages of 16-22, who are mainly students and teachers, about the incorporation of smart systems or the internet of things (IoT) into the smart city development concept. The overview found that these people frequently encounter and specifically advantage from the maintainability and progression of keen frameworks innovation in supporting the improvement of keen cities. They have experienced firsthand the use of smart systems in public facilities, such as Internet Connection Services, Registration & Payment Application Services such as e-money, RFID, Smart Car, and e-customer, Learning Application services as well as in public transportation. The respondents generally felt that these facilities make their daily activities more efficient and convenient.

According to the survey, 85.9% of the respondents were satisfied with the services provided, 81.6% found the facilities and procedures easy to understand, 88.5% felt that the service was fast, 63.2% felt that the prices were fair in relation to the facilities provided, 81.6% felt that everything was presented accurately, and 82.8% of service users felt that every officer was competent in their duties, in addition to 77% feeling that the officers were polite and friendly. Furthermore, 82.9% of the community was very satisfied with the technology-based infrastructure services provided and felt that they greatly improved efficiency and convenience in their activities. They were particularly satisfied with the security, comfort, ease, efficiency, and effectiveness of all the facilities and services provided by various smart system sectors aimed at supporting the developments of smart cities.

B. *Discussion*

Based on the information provided above, it appears that a survey was conducted among people aged 16 to 22, primarily students and teachers, to learn about their experiences and perceptions of the incorporation of smart systems or the internet of things (IoT) into the concept of smart city development. The awareness of educators and the students in utilizing IoT as a media in the teaching learning process, influenced the creativity of the scholars (Wijirahayu, Priyatmoko & Hadianti, 2019). The majority of respondents reported encountering and experiencing the benefits of smart systems in supporting the development of smart cities, such as through the use of Internet connection services, registration and payment applications such as e-money, RFID, smart cars, and e-customers, as well as public transportation. For scholars, Learning Application Services in various platforms had a vital role admits pandemic Covid-19 to develop students literacy. (Wijirahayu & Larasati, 2022). It also supported the scholars, especially in Tertiary Education to have better reading motivation and decrease their writing anxiety during hybrid learning (Wijirahayu & Kamilah, 2021). Overall, respondents were generally happy with the services offered, with 85.9% expressing satisfaction with the service and 81.6% considering the facilities and processes simple to comprehend, 88.5% thought the service was quick, and 63.2% said the fees charged were reasonable for the services offered. Furthermore, 81.6% thought the information supplied was compatible with the services provided, and 82.8% thought the personnel were competent in their responsibilities, while 77% thought the staff were nice and kind. Furthermore, the majority of respondents (82.9%) were happy with the security, comfort, convenience, and efficiency of the infrastructure-based technological services supplied, and thought that these services contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of their everyday operations.

V. Conclusion

Finally, the development of smart cities and the adoption of sustainable principles are critical in tackling the difficulties and possibilities that cities face in the twenty-first century. Smart cities, which utilize modern technology

and data analytics to improve urban living, are considered as a critical step toward making cities more sustainable and habitable. However, developing smart cities and implementing sustainable principles present several obstacles that need study and analysis to better comprehend their interconnectedness and practical implementations. The need to construct efficient, scalable, and reliable systems employing diverse technologies and components, as well as handle the scientific and engineering hurdles of creating smart cities based on internet of things (IoT) technology, are among these issues. Academic and business research and development activities are thus critical in tackling these difficulties and reaching the full potential of smart cities and sustainable principles in improving city quality of life.

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PROCEEDING BOOK

BRAWIJAYA INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE 2022

Link Full Paper: https://bisc.ub.ac.id/publication/bisc2022ver_0.pdf

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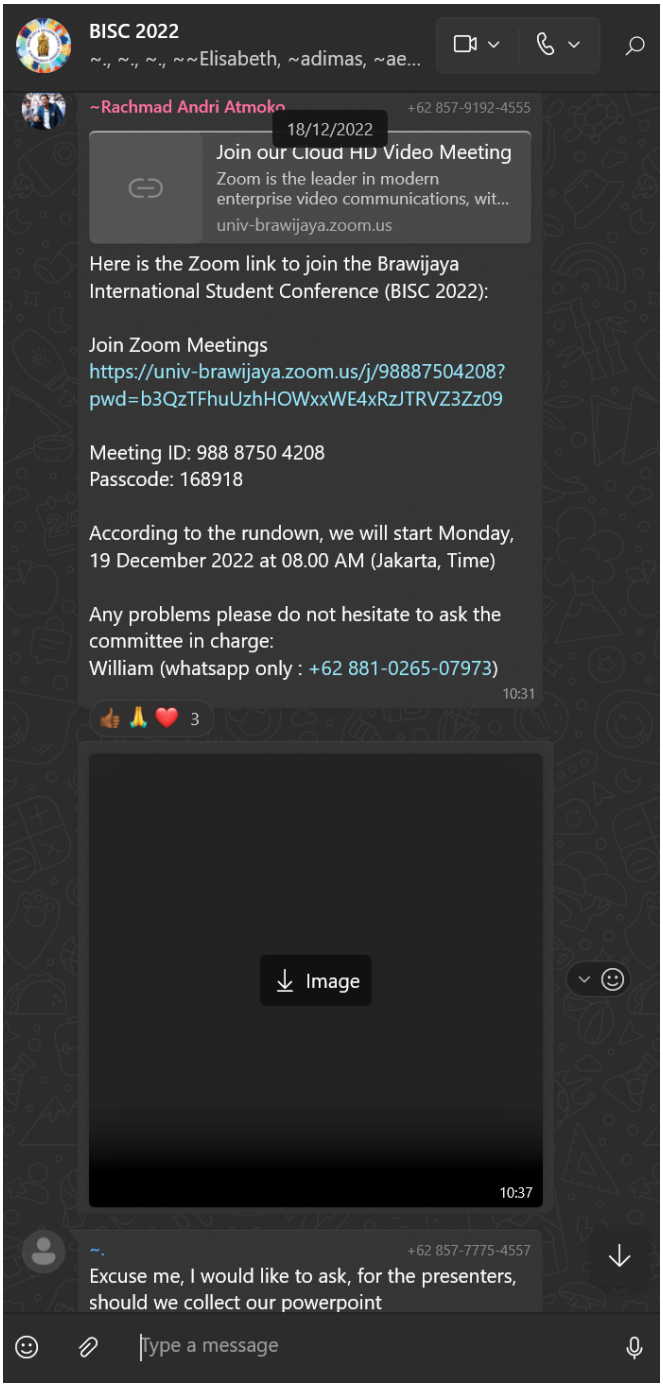

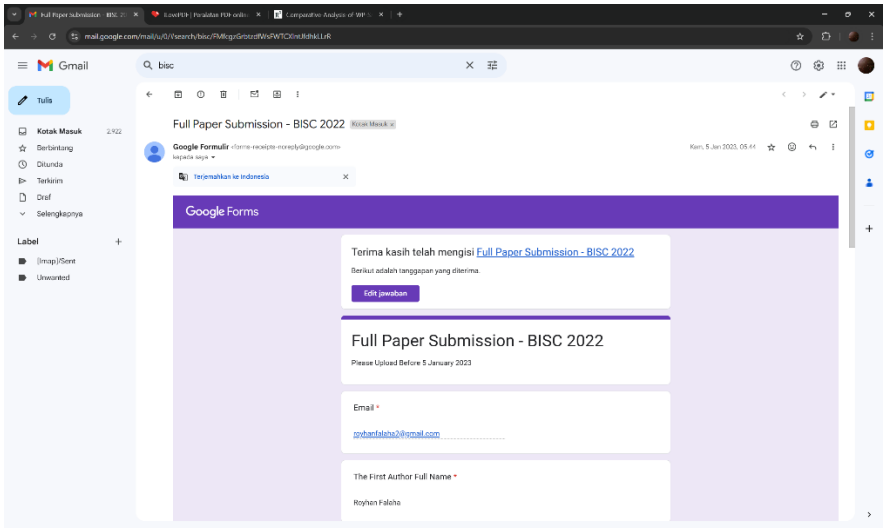

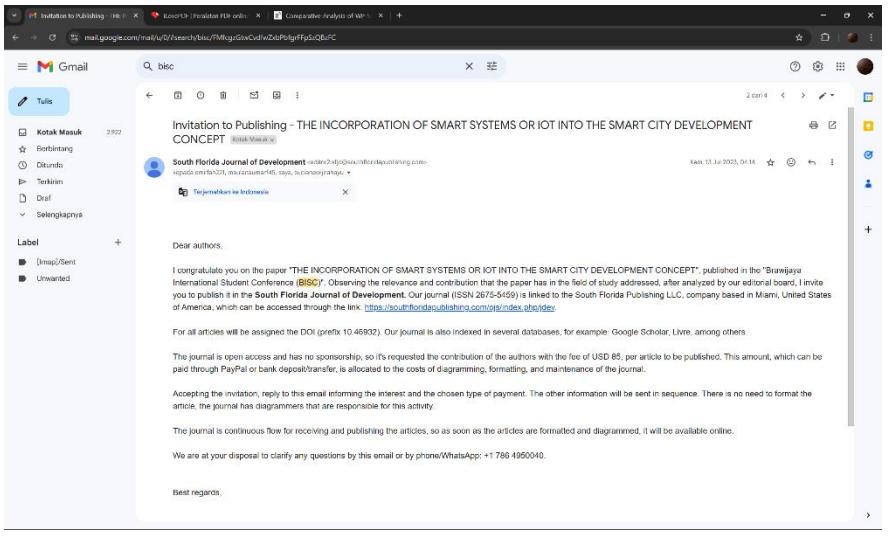

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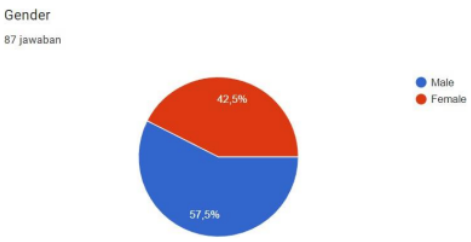
IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION



Instruction :
Choose Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in the question according to your opinion.

- 1 is Not Good
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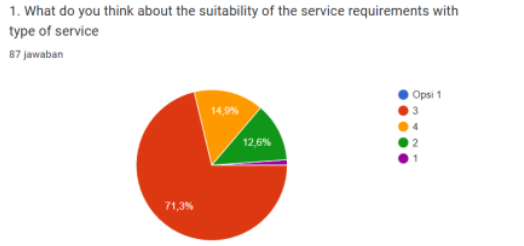

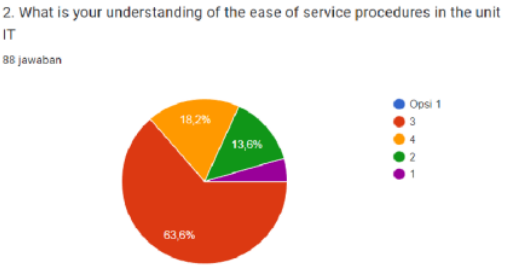

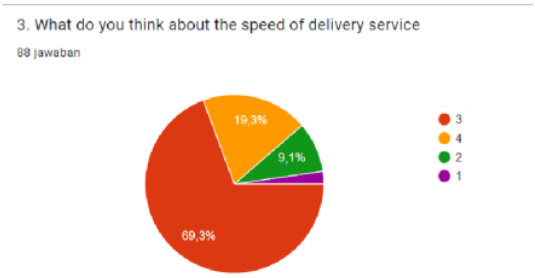

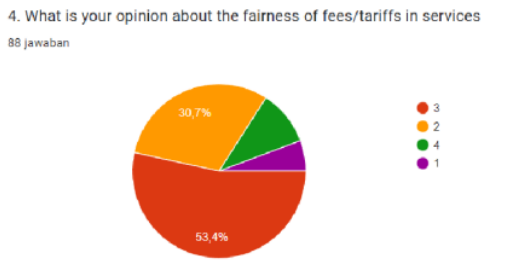

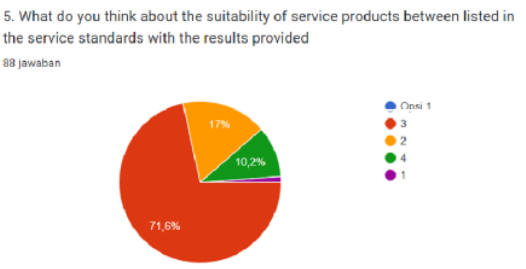

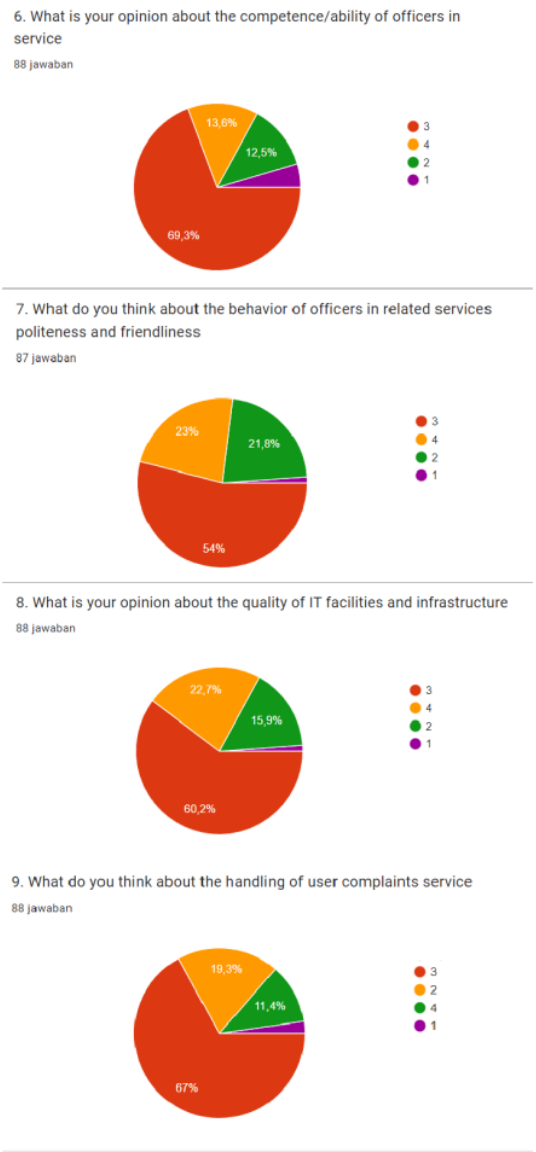

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Based on the information provided above, it appears that a survey was conducted among people aged 16 to 22, primarily students and teachers, to learn about their experiences and perceptions of the incorporation of smart systems or the internet of things (IoT) into the concept of smart city development. The awareness of educators and the students in utilizing IoT as a media in the teaching learning process, influenced the creativity of the scholars (Wijirahayu, Priyatmoko & Hadianti, 2019). The majority of respondents reported encountering and experiencing the benefits of smart systems in supporting the development of smart cities, such as through the use of Internet connection services, registration and payment applications such as e-money, RFID, smart cars, and e-customers, as well as public transportation. For scholars, Learning Application Services in various platforms had a vital role admits pandemic Covid-19 to develop students literacy. (Wijirahayu & Larasati, 2022). It also supported the scholars, especially in Tertiary Education to have better reading motivation and decrease their writing anxiety during hybrid learning (Wijirahayu & Kamilah, 2021). Overall, respondents were generally happy with the services offered, with 85.9% expressing satisfaction with the service and 81.6% considering the facilities and processes simple to comprehend, 88.5% thought the service was quick, and 63.2% said the fees charged were reasonable for the services offered. Furthermore, 81.6% thought the information supplied was compatible with the services provided, and 82.8% thought the personnel were competent in their responsibilities, while 77% thought the staff were nice and kind. Furthermore, the majority of respondents (82.9%) were happy with the security, comfort, convenience, and efficiency of the infrastructure-based technological services supplied, and thought that these services contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of their everyday operations.

V. Conclusion

Finally, the development of smart cities and the adoption of sustainable principles are critical in tackling the difficulties and possibilities that cities face in the twenty-first century. Smart cities, which utilize modern technology

and data analytics to improve urban living, are considered as a critical step toward making cities more sustainable and habitable. However, developing smart cities and implementing sustainable principles present several obstacles that need study and analysis to better comprehend their interconnectedness and practical implementations. The need to construct efficient, scalable, and reliable systems employing diverse technologies and components, as well as handle the scientific and engineering hurdles of creating smart cities based on internet of things (IoT) technology, are among these issues. Academic and business research and development activities are thus critical in tackling these difficulties and reaching the full potential of smart cities and sustainable principles in improving city quality of life.

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