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PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF SMART PEOPLE BANDUNG CITY TO REALIZE BANDUNG SMART CITY

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the perception of the people of Bandung City about Smart People to realize a sustainable Bandung Smart City, by developing 4 Dimensions, namely Education, ICT, Openness, and Creativity. From these 4 dimensions, it is reflected by 8 Smart People indicators which are assessed based on public perception as beneficiaries of policies to make a society a Smart Citizen. Smart People measurement begins by identifying the potential possessed by the city of Bandung, and analyzing what indicators play a big role and need to be improved in each dimension. Then it implies Government policies as a bridge between the community and the Government in making decisions. This study uses the Mixed Method. The data was processed by Structural Equation Modeling, testing based on the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) theory. To support this quantitative data, the researcher conducted interviews with stakeholders directly involved in the development of Smart People in the city of Bandung. The relevance of this research is very much in accordance with the Faculty Research Road Map referring to Sustainable Development. The results of this study explain that the Information Communication Technology dimension reflects Smart People which has the highest loading standard of 0.94. The Community Openness Indicator is the one that has the lowest loading standard of 0.59, and it is hoped that this indicator will increase its role in representing Smart People in the city of Bandung.

Keywords: *Smart People, Mixed Methods, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Indikator Reflektif.*

1. INTRODUCTION

On July 11, 2020, is World Population Day, where the world's population has reached 7.8 billion people. On August 10, 2023, the world's population has reached 8.053 billion. It is estimated that in 2030 it will grow to 8.5 billion people, and in 2050 it will reach 9.7 billion people. This drastic growth is partly driven by the increase in the number of people up to reproductive age, but also due to the increasing level of community fertility, urbanization, and migration that have an impact on future generations (Worldometers.info, 2022).

Deakin & Allwinkle (2007), expressed his opinion on the beginning of the creation of the Smart City concept. In 1990, the world could be easily connected to each other thanks to the internet. Through the internet, social interaction can be done easily even though there are limitations in distance and time. This triggers the acceleration of the development of information and communication technology (Information and Communication Technology) which is expected to continue to expand its function from time to time. Smart City began to be born in 1990, when the use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) was growing rapidly. The Smart City concept first appeared and was developed in European countries, continuing to enter Asia, including Indonesia. These cities then compete to continue to optimize the Smart City concept in order to solve urban problems and improve the quality of life of their people (Quality of Life).

The city of Bandung has a population of more than 2.5 million people (Central Statistics Agency of Bandung City, 2020) and the population density reaches almost 15 thousand people per square kilometer. For the population in mid-2022, it has reached 2,530,000 people, with a population density of 16,608.57 people per square km, of course, making the city of Bandung need to continue to make efforts to be quick to respond in solving problems that arise in order to create a safe and comfortable urban environment for all residents of the city of Bandung.

Table 1. Population and Population Growth Rate in the City of Bandung, 2012 – 2022

Year	Population	Population Growth Rate per Year (%)
2012	2.444.617	0,64
2013	2.458.503	0,57
2014	2.470,802	0,50
2015	2.481.469	0,43
2016	2.490,622	0,37
2017	2.497.938	0,29
2018	2.503.708	0,23
2019	2.507.888	0,17
2020	2.510.103	0,09
2021	2.527.854	0,71
2022	2.530.000	0,08

Source : BPS, Bandung City

From the data in Table 1.1, it can be explained that since 2012 the population of the city of Bandung has increased from 2,444,617 residents to 2,530,000 in 2022, even though the population growth of the city of Bandung decreased from 2012 by 0.64% to 0.08% in 2022, it is very necessary to manage well to make the city of Bandung a comfortable, safe and smart city in every dimension of its life making its people smart.

Problem Formulation

The Problem Formulation is:

1. What potential does the people of Bandung have?

2. What is the perception of the community as a beneficiary in improving Smart People in the city of Bandung?

3. What are the government policies and government programs in increasing the potential of the people of Bandung to achieve a smart society ?

Research Objectives

To answer the formulation of this problem, this study has the following objectives:

1. To identify the potentials possessed by the residents of the city of Bandung.

2. For Identify Perception community as recipient benefit in improving Smart People in the city of Bandung.

3. Identify Government policies and government programs in increasing the potential of the Bandung City Community to achieve a Smart society ?

Research Limitations

The limitations of this research are obtained because there are several reasons, namely the following:

1. This study uses 8 selected indicators from 4 dimensions combined from Griffinger (2007), Cohen (2012), Bandung City Master Plan, and Bandung City Roadmap. However, many other indicators were not included in this study due to the limited ability of research support facilities.

2. Other indicators that are not included in the research, are expected to be continued in the next research by other researchers who are more accommodating and have a wider scope of research, because they involve more variables in the research, with different topics and discussions

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Smart City

Smart City is an urban development concept that focuses on cities that have good governance or services and are technology-based. The word smart city or Smart City has various meanings quoted from various sources, including the following:

1. Nijkamp et al, (2011) said smart cities run by investing in human resources, infrastructure of traditional and modern communication systems and social capital that can support quality life and sustainable economy through wise management of natural resources supported by participatory governance.

2. Smart City Forum (ITB and ITS), Smart City is a city that can manage all resources effectively and efficiently in solving various challenges, using innovative, integrated and sustainable solutions.

3. Kourit & Njikamp (2012), Smart City is the result of a combination of several aspects, namely human resources, infrastructure capital, social capital, and entrepreneurial capital. Examples include an educated workforce, high-tech communication facilities, open community networks, and creative business activities.

4. Cohen Boyd (2013), argues that Smart City is a broad and integrated approach concept in improving the operation of a city by using ICT smartly and efficiently in using various resources,

improving services and quality of life, generating cost and energy savings, and reducing environmental footprint to support innovation and an environmentally friendly economy.

5. Griffinger (2010), in Lee, J. H. (2014), said Smart City is a city with human and social capital investment, with traditional transportation and infrastructure

modern communication as well as sustainable economic development and high quality of life, with prudent natural resource management through participatory governance.

6. Ahmad Nurman (2013), smart cities are generally based on 3 things, first the human factor, a city with creative people in work, a knowledge network, and an environment that is free from crime. The second factor is technology, a city based on communication and information technology. Finally, the institutional factor, the city community (government, business circles and residents) who understand information technology and make decisions based on information technology.

Griffinger Findings

Griffinger (2007) mentioned the dimension of Smart People in the Smart City concept which is the basis of the implementation of Smart City which is then used in calculating the Smart City index of 70 (seventy) cities in Europe. The implementation of Smart People and its indicators can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Dimensions and Indicators According to Griffinger

Dimension	Indicator
Smart People	*Level of Qualification Affinity to life Long Learning Social and Electric Plurality* *Flexibility* *Creativity* *Cosmopolitanism/ Open-mindedness* *Participation in Public Life*

Source**:** Griffinger et al., 2007

Boyd Cohen's findings

According to Cohen Boyd (2013), who uses a broad, integrated approach in improving the operational efficiency of a city, improving the quality of life of its residents, and growing the economy of its region.

Cohen further defines Smart City by weighting environmental aspects into Smart Cities that use ICT smartly and efficiently in using various resources, resulting in cost and energy savings, improving services and quality of life, and reducing environmental footprint, all of which support innovation and an environmentally friendly economy.

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Table 3. Dimensions and Indicators According to Boyd Cohen

DIMENTION	*WORKING AREA*	*INDICATOR*
Smart People	*Inclusion*	*Internet-connected households*
		Smartphone penetration
		Civic engagement
	Education	*Secondary education*
		University graduates
	Creativity	*Foreign-born immigrants*
		Urban living lab
		Creative industry jobs

Source**:** Cohen, Boyd, 2020

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Time and Place of Research

Quantitative research was conducted through a questionnaire distributed with the help of Google Form sent via WhatsApp to selected respondents (purposive sampling) who live in the city of Bandung, or who often visit the city of Bandung. This research started from May 29, 2020 to June 11, 2020.

Research Methods

The research method used in this dissertation is the Mixed Method, with a Sequential Transformative Model, which combines quantitative data with qualitative data.

Mixed Methods Research

The emergence of this mixed method initially only seeks to combine quantitative data with qualitative data. Creswell (2017) gives a definition of Mixed Methods Research as: "is an approach to inquiry that combines or associated both qualitative quantitative forms of research". In this study, a sequential mixed method strategy is used, using Sequential Explanatory Design. This design is characterized by data collection and quantitative data analysis, and is followed by qualitative data collection and analysis that strengthens the results of quantitative research.

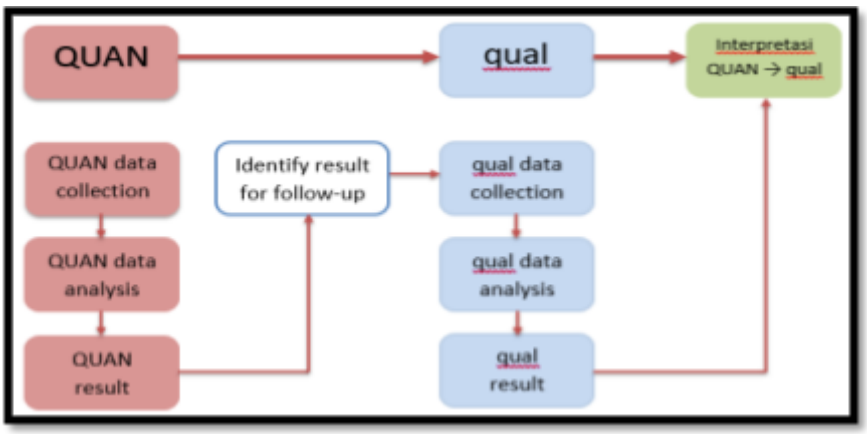

Figure 1: Sequential Explanatory Design

Source: Creswell, 2017

Analysis Methods

Structural Equation Modeling, abbreviated as SEM is the second generation of Multivariate analysis techniques (Bagozzi and Fornell, 1982) that allow researchers to test the relationships between complex variables to obtain a complete picture of the overall model, SEM can be tested together (Bollen, 1989), using Model Measurement: the relationship (loading value) between the indicator and the construct (latent variable).

The software used in this study is LISREL (Linear Structural Relationships), which is the only most widely used SEM program (popular/state-of-the-art) and published in various scientific journals in various disciplines (Ghozali, 2014).

From the above definition, it can be concluded that SEM has characteristics that are an analytical technique to confirm rather than explain. That is, a researcher is more likely to use SEM to determine whether a particular model is valid or not than to use it to find whether a particular model is suitable or not, although SEM analysis often includes the elements used to explain. The function of SEM is to use confirmatory factor analysis to reduce measurement errors by having many indicators in one latent variable. (Jonathan Sarwono, 2008).

Reflective Indicators

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This indicator has the following characteristics: the direction of the causal relationship from the latent variable to the indicator, the indicators are expected to correlate with each other (the instrument must have consistency reliability), eliminating one indicator, will not change the meaning and meaning of the variable being measured, and measurement error (error) at the indicator level.

Data Processing Methods and Development of Research Measurement Indicators

The following figure distinguishes between Reflective indicators and Formative indicators in relation to latent variables. Automatically, the measurement model in LISREL assumes that the manifest variable is a reflective indicator of the latent variable (Ghozali, 2014).

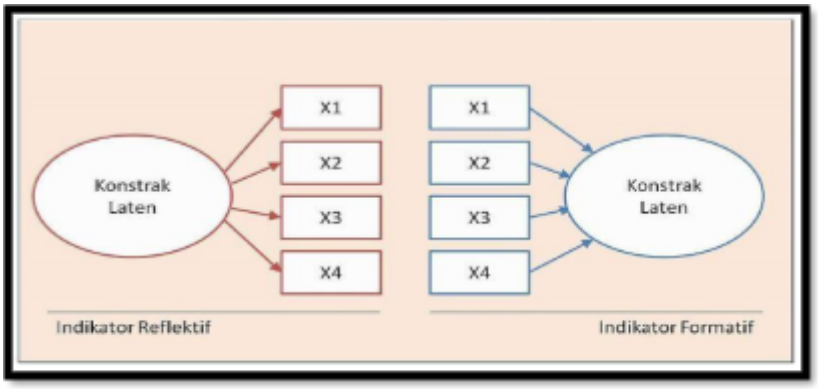

Figure 2. Reflective Indicator Models and Formative Indicators
Source: Wahyu Widhiarso, 2011

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

Structural Equation Modeling, abbreviated as SEM, is the second generation of Multivariate analysis techniques (Bagozzi and Fornell, 1982) that allows researchers to test the relationships between complex variables to obtain a comprehensive picture of the overall model. Unlike ordinary multivariate analysis (multiple regression, factor analysis), SEM can test together (Bollen, 1989): Structural Model: the relationship between idependent and dependent constructs.

Model Measurement: the relationship (loading value) between the indicator and the construct (latent variable).

The software used in this study is LISREL (Linear Structural Relationships), which is the only most widely used SEM program (popular/state-of-the-art) and published in various scientific journals in various disciplines (Ghozali, 2014).

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) has developed and has a function similar to multiple regression, although it seems that SEM is a more powerful analytical technique because it considers interaction modeling, nonlinearity, correlated 2 independents, measurement errors, and correlated error terms), multiple latent independents, each of which is measured using multiple indicators, and one or two latent dependent variables that are also measured by multiple indicators. Thus according to this definition, SEM can be used other more powerful alternatives compared to using multiple regression, path analysis, factor analysis, time analysis series, and covariated analysis.

Research Population and Sample

Population is the whole of the measurement of the likelihood in a study related to the whole unit to draw a conclusion (Purnomo, 2010). The population in this study is the overall object both including abiotic and biotic objects in the research area. As for the meaning of the previous sentence, in this study the focus of the existing observations is not only on humans related to the research area, but also on activities in the research area and supporting infrastructure.

The sample is the entire measurement collected in a case study that is part of the population (Purnomo, 2010). This sample is then also called respondents. The respondents in this study are communities determined through purposive sampling analysis techniques with data collection methods in the form of questionnaires and interviews as well as activities and infrastructure conditions determined through observation of the research area. This purposive sampling analysis technique aims to determine respondents based on the level of interest and influence.

Table 4. Research Dimensions and Indicators

DIMENSION	SUB DIMENSIONS	INDICATOR
SMART PEOPLE	Education	1. Community Education Level Standards
	Communication Information Technology (ICT)	2. Standards for people's ability to operate computers (ICT)
		3. Conditions of internet use and community service applications
		4. Use of the Internet and applications by OPDs
		5. Conditions of online community services
	Openness	6. Open Minded

	Creativity	7. Community participation in development
		8. Types and conditions of existing activities

Source: Processed by the Author, 2020

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Research Areas

The city of Bandung is located in the middle of West Java Province, with an area of 167.29 km2. This area calculation is based on the Bandung Level II Regional Municipality Regional Regulation. The city of Bandung was chosen as the capital of the province because the city of Bandung is strategic, surrounded by mountains often called Bandung Basi or is a basin, with an altitude of ±791 meters above sea level. The Eastern, Southern, and Northern Bandung City areas are directly adjacent to Bandung Regency, while the Western part is directly adjacent to West Bandung Regency and Cimahi City. The city of Bandung is flowed by two main rivers, namely the Cikapundung River and the Citarum River and its tributaries.

The Potential of the City of Bandung as a Research Area for Smart People

The potential of the city of Bandung for Smart People in this study is education (standard of community education level), Information and Communication Technology (standard of community ability in operating computers, conditions of internet use and community service applications, use of the internet and applications by OPDs and Staff, conditions of online community services), Open Minded, community creativity (the role of the community in development and the types and conditions of activities in the community).

Community education standards such as junior high schools, high schools, vocational schools, and universities, both public and private, in the city of Bandung are as follows: 289 units of junior high schools, 290 units of high schools/vocational schools, and 172 units of universities/colleges/academies (http://bandungkota.bps.go.id). The measurement of ICT use can be seen from the standard of people's ability to operate computers and the internet in their lives to make it easier for every community activity to be efficient and effective.

Online community services, such as online gojek, licensing services, passports, driver's licenses, birth certificates, E-Learning and other online services are available in the city of Bandung, with the aim of serving the community better and smarter. Likewise, OPDs and government staff who have been fostered by Diskominfo in operating every application made by Diskominfo in carrying out their work for better services for the people of Bandung City. Online community services, such as online gojek, licensing services, passports, driver's licenses, birth certificates, E-Learning and other online services are available in the city of Bandung, with the aim of serving the community better and smarter (Interview with the Head of the Bandung City Communication and Informatics Office).

Smart People have been felt by the people of Bandung City and people are willing to accept new things and implement them in their environment (Open Minded). Likewise, community leaders such as Lurah, RW, and RT must be willing to dialogue with their communities. Community participation in development will increase the number of development cadres and invite the community to be active in activities.

The types and conditions of existing community activities such as Posyandu activities, PKK, youth organizations, sports activities, environmental cleanliness, K3, elderly activities, and others are increasingly active in improving services to the community.

As a form of commitment of the Bandung City Government to improve the quality of life of the elderly, the launching of the Bandung Community Movement for the Elderly (BCL), which was inaugurated by the Mayor of Bandung on July 16, 2017, took place at the City Hall. With the launch of the Elderly Week movement , by inaugurating the "Friends of the Elderly". The establishment of Friends of the Elderly, was ratified by the Mayor of Bandung on July 16, 2017. Friends of the Elderly are volunteers and teenagers of the City of Bandung who care and regularly visit and help the Elderly of the City of Bandung. The formation of Bandung City Friends of the Elderly, carried out through online recruitment, and the response of the people of Bandung City, especially the younger generation to become Friends of the Elderly, can be said to be extraordinary, it was recorded that LAUNCHING SUNDAY AND FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY as many as 2000 people registered as "Friends of the Elderly". The Friends of the Elderly have the task of accompanying the elderly in living their daily lives, especially on Elderly Sunday, visiting the elderly to tell stories about their lives.

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Figure 3. Bandung Elderly Park
Source: Analysis Results, 2020

Description of Respondent's Perception

In this study, the respondents' response to the research variables was through a descriptive analysis of each indicator. In this study, it is focused on the development of Bandung Smart City reviewed from Smart People,

Descriptive analysis was used to determine the characteristics of respondents' responses to the variables used in the study. The statistical measures used in the descriptive statistical analysis of this study are Mean and Standard Deviation (SD). The value categories for the research variables are shown in Table 5. as below.

Table 5. Range and Category Values

Grade score	Respondent's Response/Decision
1	Very disagreed/very bad
1,1 - 2	Disagree / Bad
2,1 - 3	Agree/ OK
3,1 - 4	Strongly Agreed/ Very Good

Source: Analysis Results, 2020

Smart People

The scale used to see the respondents' perception of Smart People is the Likert scale with a range of 1 - 4. Based on the results of the analysis of the respondents' response perception data to the Smart People variable using SPSS 25, the results were obtained through 8 statements as presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Respondents' Perception of *Smart People*

Code	Statement	1	2	3	4	Mean	SD

SP1	Community Education Level Standards (Secondary Schools and Higher Education), Affecting the Development of Bandung *Smart City*	0,5%	4.7%	47.8%	47%	3.41	0,608
SP2	The standard of people's ability to operate computers and the internet in their lives is at least 80%, affecting the development of Bandung *Smart City*.	0,3%	3.9%	52.2%	43.6%	3.39	0,577
SP3	The condition of internet use and community service applications reaches at least 80%, affecting the development of Bandung *Smart City*	0,3%	3.4%	54.1%	42.3%	3.38	0,567
SP4	The use of the Internet and applications by Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) and Staff has reached at least 90% of the available applications per day, affecting the development of Bandung *Smart City*	0,5%	3.1%	57.5%	38.8%	3.35	0,567
SP5	The condition of online community services (Online Ojek, licensing services, Passports, Driver's Licenses, Birth Certificates, E-Learning) reaches at least 90%, affecting the Development of Bandung *Smart City*	0,5%	3.1%	52.8%	43.6%	3.39	0,578
SP6	Open Minded has an effect on the development of Bandung *Smart City* when people are willing to accept new things and implement them in their environment.	0,3%	2.6%	50,7%	46.5%	3.43	0,561
SP7	Community participation in development has an effect on the development of Bandung *Smart City* when the number of development cadres increases and invites the community to be active in community activities.	0%	1%	57%	42%	3.41	0,513

SP8	The types and conditions of activities are increasingly varied and develop well (posyandu activities, youth organizations, PKK, sports activities, environmental cleanliness, elderly activities, and K3, and others), affecting the development of Bandung *Smart City*.	0,3%	5.2%	60,4%	34.1%	3.28	0,570
Smart People						3.38	0,412

Source: Analysis Results, 2020

381 Respondents
Information :

1. Strongly disagree (Score → 1)
2. Disagree (Score → 1.1 - 2)
3. Agree (Score → 2.1 - 3)
4. Strongly agree (Score → 3.1 - 4)

The table above shows that the average data of the Smart City variable in the Smart People dimension has an average score of 3.38, which is in the category of very good/strongly agree. This shows that in general, respondents perceive Smart City in the Smart People dimension very well/strongly agree. The perception of respondents in perceiving Smart City in the Smart People dimension is the highest SP1, namely the standard of education level which 47% stated that they strongly agree with an average of 3.41, and in the SP6 statement, namely: "Open Minded has an effect on the development of Bandung Smart City when people are willing to accept new things and implement them in their environment", with an average score of 3.43 or 46.5% of respondents voted 4 (strongly agreed). While the lowest average score perceived by respondents is in the SP8 statement, namely: "The types and conditions of activities are increasingly varied and well developed (posyandu activities, youth organizations, PKK, sports activities, environmental cleanliness, elderly activities, and K3, etc.), affecting the development of Bandung Smart City", with an average score of 3.28 or 34.1% choosing the number 4 (strongly agree).

First Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis

The first step that can be done in this approach is to respecify a CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) model. This CFA model is a measurement model that models the relationship between latent variables and observed indicators (observed/measured variables). The relationship is reflective, where the observed variables are a reflection of related variables.

This CFA model is used to measure its suitability to the data, The final results of the CFA are obtained through the overall fit test of the model, the analysis of the validity and reliability of the model. One way that can be done is with a trimming model, where the analysis of the validity of the measurement model is carried out by checking (a) whether the t-value of the standardizes loading factor (λ) of the observed variables in the model is < 1.96. Furthermore, (b) standardizes the loading factor (λ) of the variables observed in the model ≥ 0.70 or if we choose the suggestion

of Igbaria et al., (1997), and in Wijanto, 2008 ≥ 0.50, If there are variables that do not meet these two conditions will be eliminated from the model. The assessment process of the CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) model will be applied and explained in more detail as follows:

Smart People

The Smart People latent variable consists of 8 observed indicators, as seen in the figure below:

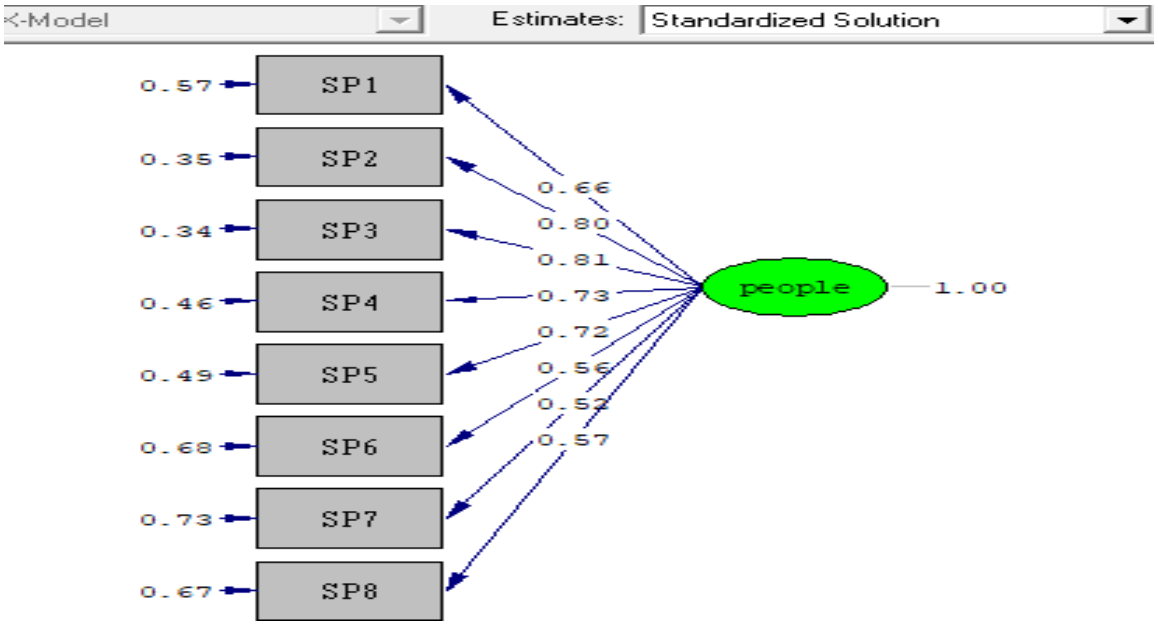

Figure 4. Smart People
Source : Processing Results with lisrel 9.80, 2020

Variables are said to have good validity for the construct or latent variable, if the Standardizes Loading Factor (SLF) ≥ 0.70 or ≥ 0.50, Based on the value of the Standardizes Loading Factor value of all indicators the value is above 0.50, This shows that all observed indicators SP1 – SP8 can be included in the next stage of model analysis.

Furthermore, the reliability of the measurement model will be seen through the calculation of Construct Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). A latent variable is said to be reliable if the CR ≥ 0.70 and the AVE ≥ 0.5. The results of the calculation of CR and AVE can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. *Smart People Reliability Test*

Construct	*Var*	*Std Loading*	*Error*	*Std Loading2*	*CR*	*AVE*

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Smart People	SP1	0,66	0,57	0,44	0,87	0,46
	SP2	0,8	0,35	0,64		
	SP3	0,81	0,34	0,66		
	SP4	0,73	0,46	0,53		
	SP5	0,72	0,49	0,52		
	SP6	0,56	0,68	0,31		
	SP7	0,52	0,73	0,27		
	SP8	0,57	0,67	0,32		

Source: Analysis Results, 2020

The CR value of the latent variable Smart People is greater than 0.70, which is 0.87, and the resulting AVE value is less than 0.50, which is 0.46. This illustrates that the latent variable Smart People is quite good in terms of reliability.

Second Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis

The latent variables of Smart People consist of 4 latent sub-dimensions, namely: Education, Information and Communication Technology, Openness, and Creativity. Overall, the latent variables of Smart People consist of 8 observed indicators, as seen in the figure below:

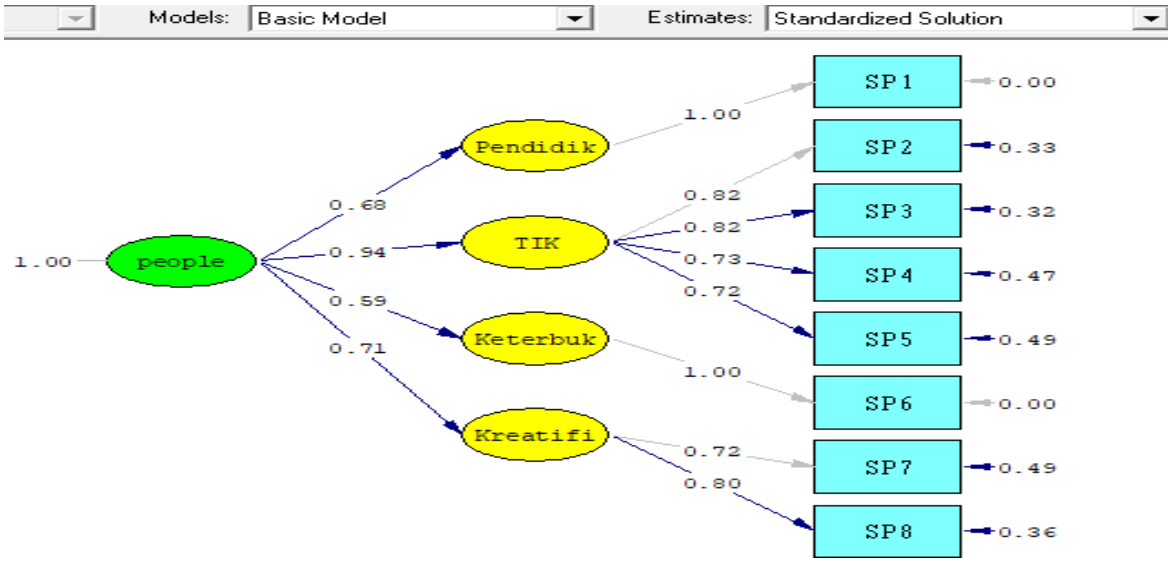

Figure 5. *Smart People Second Order CFA*
Source: Processing Results with LISREL 8.80

A variable is said to have good validity to the construct or latent variable, if

Standardizes Loading Factor (SLF) ≥ 0.70 or ≥ 0.50, Based on the value of the Standardizes Loading value

This shows that 4 latent sub-dimensions, namely: Education, Information and Communication Technology, Openness, and Creativity and all observed indicators SP1 – SP8 can be included in the analysis of the next stage of the model.

Furthermore, the reliability of the measurement model will be seen through the calculation of Construct Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). A latent variable is said to be reliable if the CR ≥ 0.70 and the AVE ≥ 0.5. The results of the calculation of CR and AVE can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Smart People Reality Test

Construct	*Var*	*Std Loading*	*Error*	*Std Loading2*	*CR*	*AVE*
Smart People	Education	0,68	0,53	0,46	0,83	0,55
	Information and Communication Technology	0,94	0,12	0,88		
	Openness	0,59	0,65	0,35		
	Creativity	0,71	0,5	0,50		

Source: Analysis Results, 2020

The CR value of the latent variable Smart People is greater than 0.70, which is 0.83, and the resulting AVE value is greater than 0.50, which is 0.55. This illustrates that the latent variables of Smart People and their 4 sub-dimensions have met the reliability requirements well.

Bandung City Government Policy Strategy to Accelerate Smart People Development

Based on the results obtained, it is known that the Smart People dimension is a significant dimensional reflection of the Smart City variable with a t-value of 9.16 (t-value > 1.96) which means that hypothesis 2 is accepted. The magnitude of the influence of Smart City on Smart People is 0.88.

This means that if you want a higher/more positive image of a Smart City, then you need a high/positive Smart People because Smart People is a reflection that strengthens the positive image of a Smart City, meaning that the more respondents feel that community participation in development has an effect on the Development of Bandung Smart City When the number of development cadres increases and invites the community to be active in community activities, and Open Minded can reflect on the development of Bandung Smart City when people are willing to accept new things and implement them in their environment, the sustainability of Smart City is easier to maintain.

The opinion of the Mayor, Mr. Oded, stated that the current priority that the Bandung City Government is working on regarding Smart City is to make its citizens become Smart Citizens in addition to integrating various existing applications, so that the government and the community go hand in hand in organizing the city. Through the smart city concept, the Bandung City Government invites the public to be involved in almost every policy taken by the government. The existence of complaint channels in various forums is a form of community involvement in various fields.

The opinion of the Head of the KOMINFO Office, Mr. Anton Sunarwibowo, stated that since the implementation of Smart City in the city of Bandung, it has provided improvements for the implementation of the development process and also improvements in the community. Changes after the implementation of Smart City in the city of Bandung have made the community's happiness index increase.

This can be done through the Writing Competition program to create smart city innovations in the city of Bandung, congregational prayers on time (united), congregational dawn prayers, maghrib recitation, recitation every Wednesday. Rebo Nyunda has been implemented at all levels of society, schools, government offices, and the private sector.

Community participation in services and complaint channels, ID contributions are a collection of Bandung City innovation proposals, and collaborating with all activities in the Bandung City Government to increase the network of collaboration and socialization effectively and efficiently with a Bandung Smart City branding. Community City events as volunteers, Walk to school, Bike to Work, and Day with the Elderly. To achieve all of this, in its implementation, it is necessary to increase the readiness of human resources, both within the Government and the community.

One of the developments in activities coordinated by DP3APM is related to the implementation of Posyandu activities by the Posyandu Development Operational Working Group which is located in tiers starting from the City Level to the Urban Village.

The position of DP3APM in the Posyandu Development Working Group as the Daily Secretariat where the Head of DP3APM acts as the Secretary of the Pokjanal chaired by the Regional Secretary.

The city of Bandung has become a basic social service through the "Multifunctional Posyandu" program. Related to PKK institutional facilitation where the institutional coordination is still within the scope of the DP3APM task force implemented by the Institutional Empowerment and Community Participation Division, especially in the development of the 10 PKK Main Programs.

Through the participatory planning process for village community development (P3MK) in the city of Bandung, it can give birth to sharing innovative activities that have received appreciation from the Central Government through forms of awards, including Bandung Child-Friendly City and Bandung Love for the Elderly. The Bandung City Government also provides Elderly magazines and information about the Elderly through UPT Radio Sonata, Gunem Catur Lansia (talk) from, by and for the elderly, delivery of message information from and about the elderly, through SMS Blast, analysis and publication of elderly data, and procurement of internet networks in the Elderly park.

To realize the disclosure of data and information about the Elderly, there are still obstacles that must be done by the Government from the Smart People dimension, especially the Elderly, which is the lack of communication and information for the Elderly.

Through the Participatory Planning Process for Village Community Development (P3MK) in the city of Bandung, it can give birth to sharing innovative activities that receive appreciation from the Central Government through forms of awards, including Bandung, a Child-Friendly City, and Bandung Love for the Elderly.

The PKK program, namely the implementation of institutional facilitation, is considered optimal through various facilitations ranging from the City, District, and Village levels. Related to PKK institutional facilitation where the institutional coordination is still within the scope of the DP3APM task force implemented by the Institutional Empowerment and Community Participation Division, especially in the development of the 10 PKK Main Programs.

4. CONCLUSION

1. The potential of Smart People owned by the people of Bandung City continues to grow.
2. Public perception as beneficiaries in improving Smart People in the city of Bandung is better.

3. There are many government policies and government programs in increasing the potential of the people of Bandung to achieve a smart society .

The follow-up plan of this study is to develop policies that have been implemented in the city of Bandung for other cities in Indonesia, especially the City Government's attention to the welfare of the elderly.

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