Module designation	Concept of Innovation System and Smart Cities
Semester(s) in which the module is taught	1 st Semester (first year of master program)
Person responsible for the module	Ridwan Sutriadi, ST., MT., Ph.D.
Language	Indonesian
Relation to curriculum	Specialisation Compulsory Course
Teaching methods	Lecture and discussion, case study, presentation
Workload (incl. contact hours, self- study hours)	 (Estimated) Total workload: around 9 hours per week x 16 weeks = 144 hours Face to face teaching: 2 hours per week = 2 x 16 = 32 hours
	 Self-study hours: 7 hours per week¹: 7 x 16 = 112 hours
Credit points	3 CU/ 5 ECTS
Required and recommended prerequisites for joining the module	-
Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	 Able to evaluate understanding of the definitions and characteristics of innovation systems and smart cities. Explain the concepts and theories underlying smart city planning, and create the use of technology in the context of urban planning.

PL5163 Concept of Innovation System and Smart Cities

Content Examination forms	This course explores the basics understanding about smart cities as a part of urban planning development along with its innovation development, that have an important role for development policy at the public domain level (smart city has a private side as part of a new form of modernization and capitalization). The lecture begins with an explanation of the new urbanism movement in response to environmental awareness after the industrial revolution, where the role of technology (before leading to ICT) evolves with the development of the urban and regional planning. The explanation continued with the trend of urban development in the digital era as a continuation of the ideal city development ever experimented in the form of EPCOT as the basis for thematic urban development. In this case, smart cities can serve as a tool for inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban development of existing urban development themes. In addition, smart city can not be separated from the development planning system and the urban and regional ecosystem. There are several smart city point of views, from beginning as a tool to facilitate the mechanism of community participation, to the symbol of advanced civilization in urban areas. Smart cities are also part of innovation in development planning. Therefore, smart city discussion should be understood also in the context of global urban development trends, shifting the focus of development, in spatial contexts, as well as in the context of urban hubs and local link systems. The initiation of smart city can begin by introducing the concept of communicative city as an early awareness to a smart city, trying to solve the city's problems like daily movement patterns. Smart cities can be seen also on the tendency of social media utilization not only for community participation but also for improving government services as well as efforts to implement sustainable development solve do call an evelopment of technology-based areas (teknopolis). However, in its development and adaptation to ind
Study and examination	Mid Exam: 30%
requirements	Final Paner/Evam: 30%
	Critical review and in class discussions: 40%
Peading list	1. Sutriadi, Ridwan, Perspektif Perencana tentang Smart City. Inovasi,
Reauling list	Kota Komunikatif dan Kota Berkeadilan, , Inside Bandung, 2015
	2. Sutriadi, Ridwan, 10 Langkah Mencerdaskan Kota, , ITB, 2017
	3. Sutriadi, Ridwan, Media Sosial dan Perencanaan Kota, , IIB, 2017 4. Sutriadi, Ridwan, Media Sosial dan Perencanaan Kota, ITB, 2018
	5. Sutriadi, Ridwan, Perencanaan Kota Abad 21 (forthcoming), , ITB,
	2018