

SUMMARY

BAYU KOEN ANGGORO. Knowledge Management Model Based on Analysis Information Systems Interoperability Maturity (Case Study: Five Universities in Kopertis III Jakarta). Supervised by MUSA HUBEIS and ILLAH SAILAH.

The most valuable organization asset is the knowledge of its employees gained from individual experiences and working groups which can add value to the sustainability of the organization. To remain competitive, higher education (HE) as a knowledge producer explicitly needs to manage its intellectual resources and capabilities. The management can not work if it does not have technological resources that can meet the needs of the campus community and stakeholders. This research tries to see further the use of information system (IS) of knowledge management (KM) of privat university in Kopertis III Jakarta at maturity level of data, software, communication, and physical IS interoperability.

The method used was quantitative descriptive with data processing technique using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and Microsoft Excel spreadsheet program. The sampling technique of subject and object using non probability sampling method with certain criteria. Five sample privat universities have a standing permit in the area of Kopertis III Jakarta and the number of respondents each university was six respondents consisting of three elements of leadership and three IS architects. In-depth interview technique, questionnaire filling, and observation were conducted to obtain valid and current data. Analytical tools used were quantitative descriptive, Information System Interoperability Maturity Model (ISIMM), Biplot, Importance Performance Analysis (IPA), and Six Sigma used DMAIC method.

Based on the results and discussion of the average level of university ISIM in Kopertis III Jakarta was at level 3 (Collaborative) indicates the relationship between data was wider to facilitate IS, logical data model was divided and used in the process of data exchange and no separation/Impacts on the easy exchanging of information in the context of MP so as to derive conclusions (1) leadership factors have a level of collaboration and have great confidence from the campus community with an average of 96% to be the main focus in the development of KM university was also very instrumental in its sustainability; (2) the most effective and efficient knowledge management model was based on information systems that achieve high interoperability level; (3) the importance of mapping a more comprehensive ISIMM can help solve problems and make the IS interoperability roadmap at the planning, creation, implementation and evaluation stage; (4) strategies for improving interoperability of IS can be done from various methods by measuring the level of priority and level of diversity interoperability IS attributes, measure the importance and superiority of IS, and mapping the main issues of IS KM to design solutions based on Sigma base line.

Implementation of MP-based strategies for ISIM analysis recommended to improve interoperability level of IS KM universities, among others, strengthening leadership roles, fostering a digital knowledge-sharing culture with optimization of IS interoperability attributes (ease of access), developing ISIM-based roadmaps (planning), defining completion targets Main issues (improvements), and improve the quality of IS-based level of importance.

Keywords: knowledge management, maturity level, interoperability, information systems, private universities



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