BAJANG INSTITUTE

P-ISSN 2798-3463
E-ISSN 2798-4079

IJSS

International Journal of Social Science

Vol.2 No.1 June 2022

https://bajangjournal.com/index.php/IJSS

P-ISSN 2798-3463
E-ISSN 2798-4079

BAJANG INSTITUTE

International Journal of Social Science

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022

P-ISSN 2798-3463
E-ISSN 2798-4079

BAJANG INSTITUTE

International Journal of Social Science
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1065-1074
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2301

THE EFFECT OF AUDIT QUALITY, FIRM SIZE, AND EARNINGS GROWTH ON EARNINGS QUALITY AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL ENTERPRISES IN THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

By
Hardy Sorialam[1], Carmel Meiden[2], Yosef Dema[3]
[1,2,3]Business and Informatics Institute of Kwik Kian Gie
Email: [1]carmel.meiden@kwikkiangie.ac.id

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 03, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

Keywords:
Audit
total asset
earnings
earnings quality
earning management
cash flow
audit firm
audit tenure
audit opinion
firm size

ABSTRACT
The goal of this research is to see how audit quality, business size, and earnings growth affect earnings quality. The sample for this study is established through purposive sampling, and it consists of 25 state-owned enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, including financial statement data for the 2016-2020 financial years. Hypotheses are developed using agency theory and signal theory methodologies. The significance of the audit quality variable was 9.6%, the business size variable was 20.8 percent, and the profit growth variable was 0.1 percent, according to the findings of the t-statistical test with a significance level of 5%. According to the findings, audit quality and business size have no impact on earnings quality, while earnings growth has a considerable negative impact.

Corresponding Author:
Carmel Meiden
Business and Informatics Institute of Kwik Kian Gie
Yos Sudarso St. Kav. 85 No. 87, Jakarta 14530, Indonesia
Email: carmel.meiden@kwikkiangie.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Article 12 letter b of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and Article 7 letter c of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2017 concerning Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) states that BUMN and BUMD aim to obtain profit. Furthermore, Article 74 paragraph (2) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2003 concerning BUMN and Article 115 paragraph (1) of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2017 concerning BUMD states that the privatization of BUMN and BUMD is carried out with the aim of improving performance and added value to the company and increasing public participation in share ownership in BUMN and BUMD in the form of a company company.

BUMN and BUMD, like other Indonesian businesses, have set a profit objective with the implementation of these restrictions. Furthermore, the demands of BUMN and BUMD to avoid burdening state and regional finances are becoming more forceful. BUMN and BUMD are intended to be able to secure their own funding rather than relying on the APBN/D (State/Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget). On this premise, it is critical for BUMN and BUMD to increase the quality of their earnings so that they can attract community investors.

Earnings Quality, which is the study's dependent variable, is one piece of information that investors use to make judgments. Management policies influence the income information presented by management through financial statements, which means that management handles information that can be directed toward specific aims (Scott, 2015). Furthermore, earnings quality is a metric used to determine how well the information reported in the financial statements accurately reflects the company's current status. For example, the Enron bankruptcy occurred because many things in the company's management were not transparently disclosed, particularly regarding the company's unhealthy financial condition, where Enron, as a public company, should be honest and transparent to the public, particularly its shareholders, in making financial reports.

Due to accounting and financial difficulties that indirectly affect public accountants, audit quality has once again captured the public's attention. There have been examples of Jiwasraya (involving Pricewaterhouse Coopers), SNP Finance (Deloitte), Indosat Ooredoo (Ernst & Young), Baker Hughes (KPMG), Garuda Indonesia (BDO), and others in Indonesia. Audit quality has been used as a proxy for a variety of variables in past research, including audit firm size, audit tenure, audit industry specialization, restatement, litigation, accruals, audit opinion, and so on (Hu, 2015). Audit quality is used as an independent variable in this study, with audit opinion proxies, audit firm size, and audit tenure being used.

Aryengki (2016) and Safitri&Afriyenti (2020) state that company size has no effect on earnings quality. Zatirah, Sifah&Erdawati (2020) state that company size has an influence on earnings quality. In addition to these differences of opinion, the varying sizes of BUMN and BUMD in the perspective of total assets owned encourage researchers to use company size as an independent variable in this study.

Many studies have been conducted regarding the effect of earnings growth on earnings quality, among others, by Kurniawan &Aisah (2020) which states that profit growth has a significant effect on earnings quality. In addition, earning a profit has become one of the performance indicators of BUMN and BUMD in Indonesia. On this basis, profit growth is used as the third independent variable in this study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agency Theory

The definition of agency theory, according to Jensen &Meckling (1976), is a contract, interaction, or convention between one or more people (principals) and other people (agents) in which the principal delegates decision-making authority to the agent in order for the agent to perform several services for the principal. The shareholders have given management authority to make choices in the company's management. Agency Theory, according to Eisenhardt (1989), is founded on a number of assumptions that can be grouped into three categories: human nature, organization, and information. Human nature is said to emphasize that everyone is born greedy (self-interest), rationally constrained (bounded rationality), and prefers to avoid danger (risk averse).

Agency theory, according to Scott (2015), is a branch of game theory that investigates the framework of contracts that incentivize rational agents to act in line with the principal's objectives. An agency relationship exists when one party (principal) hires another party (agent) to perform services, and the principal delegated decision-making authority to the agent. In practice, though, disputes do arise from time to time since each partner has different interests. Agents frequently operate in their own best interests at the expense of the principal's. This is the source of conflict, which is referred to as agency conflict.

Signalling Theory

Starting with George Akerlof's work in the 1970 essay "The Market for Lemons," which coined the phrase "asymmetric information." By looking at the used automobile market, Akerlof (1970) investigated the topic of knowledge asymmetry in product quality between consumers and sellers. Akerlof (1970) found that if a consumer had no information about product specs and merely had a general concept of the product, he could buy both high-quality and low-quality products at the same price. Adverse selection is a condition in which one of the parties to a business transaction, the seller, has more information than the other party, the buyer (Scott, 2015).Akerlof (1970) argues that adverse selection can be reduced if the seller conveys the product by providing a signal in the form of information about the quality of the product.

Brigham & Houston (2018) commented on signaling theory as a company's effort to provide a signal to investors about the management's perspective on the company. According to Hartono (2017), signaling theory emphasizes how important the information issued by the company is on the investment decisions of parties outside the company. Information is an important element for investors and businesspeople because information essentially presents information, notes or descriptions for past, current and future conditions for the survival of a company and how the securities market will be. Complete, relevant, accurate and timely information is needed by investors in the capital market as an analytical tool for making investment decisions.

Earnings Quality

According to Wahlen, Baginski& Bradshaw (2016) earnings quality is earnings that can be used to make an accurate assessment of current performance and can be used as a basis for predicting future performance. In addition, quality earnings are earnings that are presented based on a balance sheet that allows an accurate assessment of key risks such as liquidity, financial flexibility and solvency.

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1065-1074
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2301

According to Scott (2015) earnings quality is a criterion considered in measuring how far the information presented in the financial statements can describe the actual condition of the company. The information in the financial statements must be used to predict the company's performance in the next period. The relationship between the information presented in the current financial statements with the company's performance in the future shows the quality of earnings presented in the financial statements. Earnings quality refers to the relevance of earnings in measuring the level of company performance (Subramanyam, 2014).

According to Kepramareni, Pradnyawati&Swadewi (2021) earnings quality is an assessment of the extent to which a company's profits can be obtained repeatedly and can be controlled. Earnings quality recognizes the fact that the economic impact of the transactions that occur will vary between companies as a function of the basic character of the business and is variously defined as the rate of profit indicating whether the underlying economic impact is better at forecasting cash flows or is predictable. Karim (2019) said that the quality of earnings as measured by the relationship with cash flows from operating activities can describe the actual condition of the company.

Audit Quality

Arens et al. (2014) describes audit quality as the accuracy of assurance in finding material errors in the presentation of financial statements. The detection aspect reflects the auditor's ability and the report specifically reflects the ethics or integrity of the auditor, in particular. This reflects that independence.

According to the previous description, audit quality is the result of independent and procedural audit work in which the auditor finds and reports serious misstatements in the client's accounting system under specific circumstances. The following definition splits audit quality into two parts: (1) A misrepresentation may be discovered by the auditor. The auditor's capacity to discover misstatements reflects his or her competence to determine what intermediate steps are required. (2) Appropriate response to inaccuracies. This relates to the auditor's obligations to be objective, skeptical, and independent.

Firm Size

According to Brigham and Houston (2018), a company's size can be classified in a variety of ways, including the magnitude of its revenue, total assets, and total equity. A scale that can be seen from a company's or organization's total assets that arranges diverse resources owned with the goal of being able to generate goods or services for sale is known as company size.

According to Hartono (2017), the size of a firm may be determined by looking at the total assets of the company, which is then estimated using the logarithmic value of the total assets. According to some viewpoints, the usage of total assets is justified since total assets indicate the company's resources that can be managed to fulfill organizational objectives. As a result, the higher the company's assets, the better the company's potential to realize its objectives.

Earnings Growth

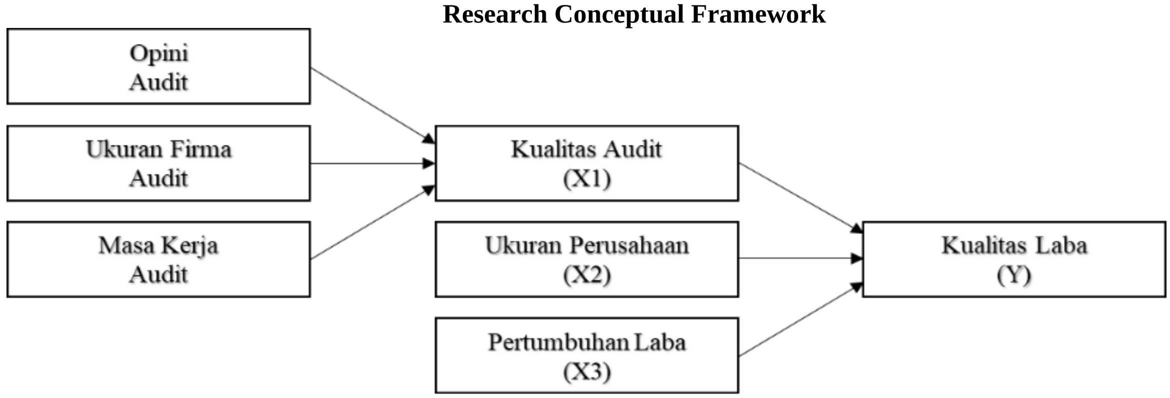
Profit, or net income, is a measure of a company's profitability, according to Subramanyam (2014). Earnings indicate the period's returns to equity investors, whereas items in the financial statements show how profits were achieved. The difference between income and expenses is known as net profit (Warren, Reeve &Duchac, 2018). The ability of a corporation to raise net profit from year to year is measured by profit growth (Ayem, Wahyuni&Suyanto, 2017). Profitable businesses can improve the relationship between their size and their profit margins. A big number of assets in a prosperous company will boost profitability opportunities and affect the quality of good earnings. Net income can be calculated by subtracting income from expenses (Sujarweni, 2017). Revenue is the growth or reduction in a company's total assets or liabilities as a result of the sale of goods or services within a given accounting period. Expenses are costs incurred to earn money over a period of time.

Thinking Framework

The justification for research is the framework of thinking, which combines theory with facts, observations, and a literature study (Unaradjan, 2019). This research looked at the impact of audit quality, business size, and earnings growth on earnings quality. The findings of the examination of audit opinion, audit firm size, and audit tenure are scored to determine audit quality. The natural logarithm of total assets is used to determine the size of a company. The difference between the current year's comprehensive income and the prior year's comprehensive income is used to calculate earnings growth.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:-
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Figure1
Research Conceptual Framework



The Effect of Audit Quality on Earnings Quality

Previously, Suwito et al. (2021), Robik et al. (2021), Wijaya (2020), Sumiadji et al. (2019), and Indriani&Kusumaputra (2016) discovered that audit quality has an impact on earnings quality. Meanwhile, Puteri &Saraswati (2021) and Widodo &Fanani (2020) show that audit quality has little bearing on earnings quality.

Financial statement users, particularly shareholders, frequently base their decisions on information from the auditor's report. This means that the auditor's function in offering an opinion on a company's financial statements is critical, and the auditor must be able to conduct high-quality audits that demonstrate accuracy in detecting major errors in financial statement presentation. The auditor's ability to detect is reflected in the detection aspect (Arens et al., 2014). The initial hypothesis for this investigation is formulated as follows based on this explanation: **H1: Audit quality has a positive effect on earnings quality.**

The Effect of Firm Size on Earnings Quality

Many earlier researches have looked at the impact of firm size on earnings quality. Company size has an impact on earnings quality, according to Zatira et al. (2020), Anam&Afrohah (2020), Wijaya (2020), Liu &Skratt (2018), and Arisonda (2018). Firm size had no effect on earnings quality in other research by Safitri&Afriyenti (2020), Hakim &Naelufar (2020), Helina&Permanasari (2017), and Aryengki (2016).

According to Hartono (2017), the size of a corporation may be determined by looking at the size of the company's total assets. The use of total assets is based on the idea that total assets represent the company's resources that may be managed to meet organizational objectives. As a result, the higher the company's assets, the better the company's potential to realize its objectives. This is something that investors should think about when making judgments. The second hypothesis is phrased as follows: **H2: Firm size has a positive effect on earnings quality.**

The Effect of Profit Growth on Earnings Quality

Profit, or net income, is a measure of a company's profitability, according to Subramanyam (2014). Earnings indicate the period's returns to equity investors, whereas items in the financial statements show how profits were achieved. A big number of assets in a prosperous organization will boost profitability opportunities and effect good earnings quality (Ayem et al., 2017). Earnings growth has a beneficial effect on earnings quality, according to previous studies by Arif (2020), Harsono (2019), and Arisonda (2018). Furthermore, profit growth has little effect on earnings quality, according to Broad et al. (2021), Indrawan et al. (2020), and Hakim &Naelufar (2020). Earnings growth has a negative and significant effect on earnings quality, according to Anam&Afrohah (2020). The authors formulate the third hypothesis of their study as follows: **H3: Earnings growth has a negative effect on earnings quality.**

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The correlational method with a quantitative approach is utilized in this study to quantify the effect of two or more variables using statistical methods (Creswell, 2016). Three independent variables and one dependent variable are used in this study. Purposive sampling, or the technique of determining the sample using particular factors, is used to determine the sample (Sugiyono, 2019). The data from published financial reports was used in this investigation. On financial statement data from the chosen sample, data is collected using documentation procedures. The IDX's official website provided statistics for the 2019-2020 fiscal year, whereas the official websites of each BUMN/BUMD provided data for the 2016-2018 fiscal year.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1065-1074
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref **DOI:** https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2301

The documented data were then analyzed using multiple linear regression method. Multiple linear regressions are a regression model that involves more than one independent variable. Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the direction and how much influence the independent variable had on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

Dependent Variable

The link between accounting earnings and cash flows is one of the aspects of earnings quality. The earning quality ratio depicts the link between cash flow and net income, with a greater ratio indicating higher earnings quality since more operating profit is recognized in cash rather than accruals. As a result, high-quality earnings can be converted into cash (Darsono&Ashari, 2010). The following is the model used to determine earnings quality:

$$EQ = \frac{CFO}{EBIT}$$

Where:
EQ = earnings quality
CFO = Operational Cash Flow
EBIT = *earning before income and taxes*

Independent Variable 1: Audit Quality

The audit quality is the first independent variable in this study. Audit quality, according to Hu (2015), is determined by factor scores derived from proxies derived from a variety of variables, such as audit firm size, audit tenure, audit industry specialization, restatement, litigation, accruals, audit opinion, and so on. Audit quality was calculated as an independent variable in this study utilizing factor analysis using audit opinion proxies, audit firm size, and audit tenure.

The score for audit opinion is used as in the study by Putra et al. (2021). Using the measurements used in the research of Sumiadji et al. (2019) and Puteri&Saraswati (2021), the size of the audit firm is measured using a dummy variable of 1 if the company is audited by a big 4 public accounting firm and vice versa using a dummy variable of 0 if the company is not audited by a big 4 public accounting firm. Audit tenure (period) indicates the number of consecutive years audited by the same audit firm, as used in the study by Sumiadji et al. (2019).

Table 1
Score of Factors to measure Audit Quality

Factor	**Audit Opinion**		**Audit Firm Size**		**Audit Tenure**	
Measurement	Score		Dummy Variable		Score	
	Unqualified	5	PAF Big 4	1	1 year	5
	Unqualified with Explanatory Language	4			2 consecutive years	4
	Qualified	3	PAF Non Big 4	0	3 consecutive years	3
	Adverse	2			4 consecutive years	2
	Disclaimer	1			5 consecutive years	1
Sources	Putra et al. (2021)		Sumiadji et al. (2019); Puteri&Saraswati (2021)		Sumiadji et al. (2019)	

Independent Variable 2: Firm Size

The second independent variable is firm size. Hartono (2017) argues that the size to determine the size of a company can be measured by looking at the size of the company's total assets which is then calculated using the natural logarithm value of the total assets. The size of the company in this study was calculated using the following formula:

$$UP = Ln(TA)$$

Where:
UP = Firm Size
Ln = Natural Logarithm
TA = Total Company Asset

Independent Variable 3: Earnings Growth

The ability of a corporation to raise net income from year to year is measured by earnings growth (Ayem et al., 2017). Profitable businesses can improve the relationship between their size and their profit margins. A big number of assets in a prosperous company will boost profitability opportunities and affect the quality of good earnings. The profit growth model utilized in this study is the same as that used by earlier researchers, such as Arif (2020), Harsono (2019), and Arisonda (2018), and is as follows:

$$PL = \frac{CI^t - CI^{t-1}}{CI^{t-1}}$$

Where:
PL = Earnings Growth
CI^t = *Comperehensive Income*in the current financial year
CI^{t-1} = *Comperehensive Income*in the previous financial year

Analysis Technique

The data analysis method used in this research is descriptive analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression, correlation test & determination test and hypothesis testing. Processing of statistical tests for this study was carried out with the IBM SPSS Statistics version 26 application tool.

Multiple Linear Regression Model

Multiple linear regressions are a regression model that involves more than one independent variable. Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the direction and how much influence the independent variable had on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The regression equation model developed by the author in this study is:

EQ = a + β1AQ + β2UP + β3PL + ε
Where:
EQ = *Earnings Quality*
a = Constant
β1, β2, β3 = Regression Coefficients
AQ = *Audit Quality*
UP = Firm Size
PL = Earnings Growth
ε = error

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description

Based on the results of documentation from the official website of the Ministry of SOEs of the Republic of Indonesia and the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), 125 data were obtained from 25 companies (consisting of 21 BUMN and 4 BUMD) that were sampled in this study.

4.1. Result

Descriptive Analysis Results

The results of the descriptive analysis of the dependent and independent variables used in this study can be seen in table 2.

Table 2
Descriptive Analysis Results

		Audit Quality	Firm Size	Earnings Growth	Earnings Quality
N	Valid	125	125	125	125
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		9.1360	3.4478	-0.0050	1.0125
Std. Error of Mean		0.1230	0.0051	0.0043	0.0047
	Mean	9.3821	3.4580	0.0035	1.0218

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1065-1074
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2301

		Audit Quality	Firm Size	Earnings Growth	Earnings Quality
	Distribution +				
	Mean Distribution -	0.08899	3.4376	-0.0136	1.0031
Median		9,0000	3.4529	0.0016	1.0087
Mode		10.0000	3.3053	-0.1786	0.8341
Std. Deviation		1.3757	0.0569	0.0477	0.0523
Variance		1.8926	0.0032	0.0023	0.0027

Source: SPSS Processed Data by Researcher, 2022

N represents the amount of data. The table shows that N is 125 data for each variable without missing data. It means that all data can be used for research.

Result of Confirmatory Factor Analysis

The confirmatory factor analysis was carried out in two steps. Because the KMO score was 0.4810 in the first stage, it did not match the criterion because it was less than 0.5. The Audit Opinion MSA score is 0.4370, the Audit Firm Size MSA score is 0.4870, and the Audit Term MSA score is 0.4850. The MSA scores were all less than 0.5, indicating that none of them satisfied the criterion. Furthermore, because the Audit Opinion has the lowest MSA score of 0.4370, it is provided at the following analytical stage.

In the second step, the study is limited to two variables: the size of the audit firm and the length of time the firm has been in business. It fits the criterion since the KMO value is 0.5000 and the probability value is 0.0490. Both components have an MSA score of 0.5000 and a communal value of 0.5880, thus they both match the criterion. The eigenvalues score for Audit Firm Size is 1.1760, and the eigenvalues score for Audit Working Period is 0.8240. The Audit Period is excluded from the study because the eigenvalues score is larger than one. Following that, the loading factor for Audit Firm Size is 0.767, which is more than 0.4 and thus meets the criterion.

Based on the results of each stage of the confirmatory factor analysis mentioned above, to measure the audit quality variable, a score from the size of the audit firm is used.

Result of Normality Test

The results of the normality test on the residual value of the research variables are 0.078 so that it is greater than 0.050 and the data can be concluded to be normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The correlation coefficient between the three independent variables is entirely smaller than 0.80, according to the Pearson test results. The VIF scores for the factors of Audit Quality, Firm Size, and Profit Growth are 1.717, 1.704, and 1.013, respectively, according to the VIF test results. As a result, the VIF score for the three variables is less than 10, and the criteria are met.

Based on the findings of the Pearson test and the VIF test, it can be stated that the independent variables employed in this study are not multicollinear.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The absolute number of the residual value of the research regression model was employed as the dependent variable in the Glejser test process to test heteroscedasticity. The significant value of all independent variables is larger than 0.05, according to the results. These findings show that the regression model utilized in this investigation has no heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Regression Model Equation

Based on the results of the calculation of the regression coefficient using IBM Statistics Version 26, it is known that the constant in the regression model is 1.451 and the coefficient for Audit Quality is 0.0200, Company Size is -0.1310 and Profit Growth is -0.3170. Based on the model developed in this study, the following regression model equation was obtained:

$$EQ = 1{,}451 + 0{,}02AQ - 0{,}131UP – 0{,}317PL$$

The equation shows that the higher the audit quality, the higher the earnings quality, or indicates a positive relationship. On the other hand, the larger the firm size and earnings growth, the lower the earnings quality, or indicates a negative relationship.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:-
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Correlation Test Results (R) and Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The ability of audit quality to explain earnings quality is 65 percent (R=0.65), the ability of company size to explain earnings quality is 43 percent (R=0.43), and the ability of earnings growth to explain earnings quality is 27.8 percent (R=0.278), according to the correlation coefficient test (R). The determinant coefficient is 0.099, indicating that audit quality, firm size, and earnings growth may all explain 9.9% of earnings quality, with the remaining 90.1 percent explained by other independent variables not considered in this study.

Model Feasibility Test Results (Statistical Test F)

The F test results reveal that the estimated F is 4.426, which is more than the F table's value of 2.6795 and hence meets the criterion. F has a significance value of 0.005, which means it is less than 0.05 and hence meets the criterion. As a result, it can be concluded that the model utilized is suitable for study and has a combined impact on earnings quality.

Individual Parameter Significance Test Results (Test Statistics t)

The audit quality variable has a t-value of 1.6760 with a significance of 0.0960 or 9.6 percent, which is more than 0.05 and rejects H1. H2 is rejected because the company size variable has a t value of -1.2660 with a significance of 0.2080 or 20.8 percent, which is more than 0.05. H3 is acceptable since the profit growth variable has a t value of -3.310 and a significance of 0.0010 or 0.1 percent, which is less than 0.05.

4.2. Discussions

The t-test results show that H3 is acceptable; indicating that profit growth has a negative and signifincant impact on earnings quality. The findings of this study back with prior research by Anam and Afrohah (2020), who found that earnings growth has a negative and significant impact on earnings quality. Futhermore, the findings of this study contradict recent research by Arif (2020), Harsono (2019), and Arisonda (2018), which found a favorable relationship between earnings growth and earnings quality. Furthermore, profit growth has little effect on earnings quality, according to Broad et al. (2021), Indrawan et al. (2020), and Hakim and Naelufar (2020). In this study, earnings quality is calculated using earnings quality, which shows that the greater the growth of comprehensive income, the smaller the operating profit realized in cash, resulting in higher accruals, whereas the smaller the growth of comprehensive income, the greater the operating profit realized in cash, resulting in smaller accruals.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It can be inferred as follows based on the results and analysis offered in the previous section:

a. Earnings quality of BUMN and BUMD listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is unaffected by audit quality.
b. The earnings quality of BUMN and BUMD, both listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, is unaffected by the firm size.
c. Earnings growth has a negative and considerable impact on the earnings quality of BUMN and BUMD listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The following are some of the suggestions made:

a. The firm's management is expected to improve the company's earnings quality so that favorable information about the company's performance will encourage investors to make investment decisions for the company. Management must improve the company's entire quality rather than focusing solely on profit, including service quality, debt quality, and other factors that might boost investor trust.
b. When evaluating earnings quality as a basis for investing decisions, investors should consider more than one criterion. The findings of this study show that audit quality, business size, and profits growth all have an impact on earnings quality, but investors must also examine other factors, such as external financial statements, when making investment decisions.
c. It is hoped that future researchers would be able to use a more diverse sample of organizations in future studies on earnings quality, as well as increase the factors and proxies for the variables used in the study.

REFERENCES

[1] Akerlof, G. A. (1970). The Market for "Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and The Market Mechanism. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics Vol. 82 No. 3*, 488-500.
[2] Anam, H., & Afrohah. (2020). The Effect Of Profit Growth, Firm Size, And Liquidity Of Earnings Quality. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Manajemen Vol. 14 No. 2*.
[3] Arens, A. A., Elder, R. J., Beasley, M. S., & Hogan, C. E. (2020). *Auditing and Assurance Services, 17th Edition.* New York: Pearson.
[4] Arif, M. F. (2020). Effect Of Growth in Income and Investment Opportunity Set Against The Quality of Income (Study of Service Sector Companies Listed on The IDX in 2018). *JUMBO Vol. 4 No.2*, 66-73.
[5] Arikunto, S. (2016). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[6] Arisonda, R. (2018). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Likuiditas, Pertumbuhan Laba, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Invesment Opportunity Set (IOS) Terhadap Kualitas Laba Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di BEI. *ADVANCE VOL.5 No.2*.

[7] Aryengki, R. (2016). Pengaruh Komite Audit, Kualitas Audit, Likuiditas dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kualitas Laba pada Perusahaan Industry dan Chemical yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia 2011-2014. *JOM FEKON Vol. 3 No. 1*.

[8] Ayem, S., Wahyuni, T., & Suyanto, S. (2017). Pengaruh Quick Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio, Inventory Turnover Dan Net Profit Margin Terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011-2015. *Akuntansi Dewantara Vol. 1 No. 2*, 117-126.

[9] Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2018). *Essentials of Financial Management Edisi 14.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

[10] Creswell, J. W. (2016). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran Edisi 4.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

[11] Dantes, N. (2013). *Metode Penelitian.* Jogjakarta: ANDI.

[12] Darsono, & Ashari. (2010). *Pedoman Praktis Memahami Laporan Keuangan.* Yogyakarta: ANDI.

[13] Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). Agency Theory: An Assessment and Review. *The Academy of Management Review*, 57-74.

[14] Ghozali, I. (2016). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariete Dengan Program IBM SPSS 23. Edisi 8.* Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

[15] Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25.* Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

[16] Hakim, M. Z., & Naelufar, Y. (2020). Analysis Of Profit Growth, Profitability, Capital Structure, Liquidity And Company Size Of Profit Quality. *Jurnal Akademi Akuntansi Vol. 3 No. 1*, 12-35.

[17] Harsono, S. (2019). Pengaruh Pertumbuhat Laba dan Struktur Modal Terhadap Kualitas Laba pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2013-2017. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Humaniora Vol. IX*, 17-30.

[18] Hartono, J. (2017). *Teori Portofolio Dan Analisis Investasi Edisi 11.* Jogjakarta: BPFE.

[19] Helina, & Permanasari, M. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Laba Pada Perusahaan Publik Manufaktur. *JURNAL BISNIS DAN AKUNTANSI Vol. 19, No. 1a*, 325-334.

[20] Hu, D. (2015). Audit quality and measurement: Towards a comprehensive understanding. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal 19(1)*, 209-222.

[21] Indrawan, I., Pramono, C., & Nasution, A. R. (2020). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Likuiditas, Pertumbuhan Laba, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kualitas Laba Pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Konferensi Nasional Ekonomi Manajemen dan Akuntansi (KNEMA).* Jakarta: https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/KNEMA/.

[22] Indriani, R., & Kusumaputra, A. D. (2016). Kualitas Laba: Implikasi dari Pengaruh Tenure Terhadap Kualitas Audit. *Journal Of Economic Management & Business - Vol. 17, No. 1*, 61-76.

[23] Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs and Ownership Structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 305-360.

[24] Karim, N. K. (2019). Kualitas Laba dan Pengukurannya pada Perusahaan Jasa Pendukung Industri Pariwisata. *Jurnal Aplikasi Akuntansi 4(1)*, 1-14.

[25] Kepramareni, P., Pradnyawati, S. O., & Swandewi, N. N. (2021). Kualitas Laba Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Berpengaruh (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Tahun 2017-2019). *Wacana Ekonomi (Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis dan Akuntansi) Volume 20 Nomor 2*, 170-178.

[26] Kurniawan, E., & Aisah, S. N. (2020). Pengaruh Set Kesempatan Investasi, Konservatisme dan Pertumbuhan Laba Terhadap Kualitas Laba Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Vol. 2 No. 1*.

[27] Liu, S., & Skeratt, L. (2018). Earnings quality across different reporting regimes: Listed, large private, medium-sized, small and micro companies in the UK. *Journal of Applied Accounting Research Vol. 19 Issue: 1*, 2-19.

[28] Luas, C. O., Kawulur, A. F., & Tanor, L. A. (2021). Pengaruh Likuiditas, Struktur Modal, Pertumbuhan Laba Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Kualitas Laba Perusahaan Manufaktur Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Bei) Periode 2017-2019. *Jurnal Akuntansi Manado Vol. 2 No. 2*, 155-167.

[29] Puteri, A. A., & Saraswati, E. (2021). Pengaruh Struktur Corporate Governance Dan Kualitas Audit Terhadap Kualitas Laba. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB Universitas Brawijaya Vol. 9 No. 2*.

[30] Putra, Y. S., Asmeri, R., & Meriyani. (2021). Pengaruh Kualitas Audit, Opini Audit Tahun Sebelumnya Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Pareso Jurnal, Vol. 3, No. 1*, 189-206.

[31] Robik, K., Naruli, A., & Kusuma, M. (2021). Moderasi Kualitas Audit dalam Pengaruh Manajemen Laba Terhadap Kualitas Laba Komperehensif. *Jurnal Cendekia Akuntansi Volume 2 Nomor 2*, 27-46.

[32] Safitri, R., & Afriyenti, M. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas, Dan Konservatisme Akuntansi Terhadap Kualitas Laba (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2015-2019). *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi Vol. 2 No. 4*.

[33] Scott, W. R. (2015). *Financial Accounting Theory (7th Edition).* London: Pearson.

[34] Subramanyam, K. (2014). *Financial Statement Analysis Eleventh Edition.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

[35] Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D Edisi Kedua.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

[36] Sujarweni, W. W. (2017). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan: Teori, Aplikasi dan Hasil Penelitian.* Solo: Pustaka Baru.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:-
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

[37] Sumiadji, Chandrarin, G., & Subiyantoro, E. (2019). Effect of Audit Quality on Earnings Quality: Evidence From Indonesia Stock Exchange. *International Journal of Financial Research Vol. 10 No. 1*.

[38] Suwito, C. S., Handajani, L., & Surasni, N. K. (2021). Kualitas Audit Memediasi Pengaruh Independensi Auditor dan Komite Audit terhadap Kualitas Laba. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Vol. 31 No. 7*, 1867-1880.

[39] Unaradjan, D. D. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Jakarta: Unika Atma Jaya.

[40] Wahlen, J. M., Baginski, S. P., & Bradshaw, M. T. (2016). *Financial Reporting, Financial Statement Analysis, and Valuation. 8th Edition.* Mason, Ohio: Cengage Learning.

[41] Warren, C., Reeve, J. M., & Duchac, J. (2018). *Accounting 27th Edition.* New York: Cengage Learning.

[42] Widodo, A., & Fanani, Z. (2020). Military Background, Political Connection, Audit Quality and Earning Quality. *Jurnal Akuntansi Volume XXIV No. 01*, 84-99.

[43] Wijaya, C. F. (2020). Pengaruh Likuiditas, Struktur Modal, Ukuran Perusahaan, Prospek Pertumbuhan, Kualitas Audit Terhadap Kualitas Laba Perusahaan Batu Bara. *JEMAP: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi, dan Perpajakan Vol. 3 No. 2*, 206-226.

[44] Zatira, D., Sifah, H. N., & Erdawati, L. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Struktur Modal, Likuiditas, dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Kualitas Laba Pada Perusahaan Food and Beverage yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2013-2019. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Ekonomi Manajemen dan Akuntansi (KNEMA)*.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1075-1080
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2302

THE INFLUENCE OF PRODUCT QUALITY AND PRICE ON THE PURCHASE DECISION OF YAMAHA MOTORCYCLES AT PT. JAYA MANDIRI GEMA SEJATI CIBINONG BRANCH - BOGOR

By
Baliyah Munadjat[1], Putri Nilam Kencana[2], Ading Sunarto[3]
[1,2,3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Pamulang University, South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia, 15417
Email: [1]dosen02162@unpam.ac.id, [2]dosen01877@unpam.ac.id, [3]dosen02153@unpam.ac.id

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 04, 2022
Revised April 24, 2022
Accepted May 28, 2022

Keywords:
Yamaha Motorcycles
Product quality
Price and purchasing decisions

ABSTRACT
This study aims to determine how big the influence of product quality and price on purchasing decisions for Yamaha motorcycles at PT. Jaya mandiri Gema sejati Cibinong Branch – Bogor. This research method uses the associative method, with 98 respondents as respondents. Data collection techniques to determine the effect of product quality and price on purchasing decisions using the services of Mr. Head Barbershop in September, October and November 2018. Instrument testing uses validity and reliability tests, data analysis with classical assumption test, multiple linear regression test, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing (t test and f test). The results of the study show that: Ho1 Partially, the product quality and price variables on purchasing decisions are equal to (9,767 > 1,660), so Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted. Ho2 value of t count > t table (2.592 > 1985), so it can be concluded that H1 is accepted which means it has a significant (positive) effect on the level of purchasing decisions on Yamaha motorcycles at PT. JayamandiriGemasejati. Ho3 partially, the price variable on purchasing decisions is (193.60 > 2.70), so Ho3 is rejected and Ha is accepted and the value of t count > t table (.000b < 0.1), which means the independent variable (X1 and X2) so that it can be concluded that jointly it has a significant effect on the variable (Y). The value of the coefficient of determination obtained R square value of 0.800 or 80%, which means that the influence of product quality and price on purchasing decisions is 80% and the remaining 20% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.

Corresponding Author:
Baliyah Munadjat
Faculty of Economics and Business, Pamulang University,
Surya Kencana St, No.1 Pamulang
South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia, 15417,
Email: dosen02153@unpam.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Consumers today are very critical in choosing a product, the decision to buy a product is strongly influenced by the assessment of the quality of the product. The demand for an increasingly quality product makes companies engaged in various business fields vying to improve the quality of their products in order to maintain the brand image of the products they have. "Product quality is the ability of a product to perform its functions, this includes overall durability, reliability, accuracy, ease of operation, and product repair, as well as other product attributes." Kotler & Armstrong (2012:283). "Quality is the totality of characteristics and characteristics of a product or service that affect its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs." Kotler and Keller (2012:49).

Companies here need to think and look for ways or strategies so that the product becomes the main choice of consumers among similar products on the market. Often consumers will look for information about the product to be purchased. The search for this information can be sourced from advertisements made by producers or by the opinions of people around them which can influence their decision to buy. "Consumer purchasing decisions are

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1075-1080
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

actions taken by consumers to buy a product and in the decision-making process that determines the activity" Tjiptono (2015: 20). "The purchasing decision process can be broadly divided into three main stages, namely pre-purchase, consumption, and evaluation." (Tjiptono 2015:53). The pre-purchase stage includes all consumer activities that occur before the purchase and use of the product. This stage includes the process of identifying needs, seeking information, and evaluating alternatives. The consumption stage is the stage of the consumer decision process where consumers buy and use products or services. While the post-purchase evaluation stage is the stage of the consumer-making process when the consumer determines whether he has made the right purchase decision.

Quality products at competitive prices are the main key in winning the competition, which in the end will be able to provide a higher satisfaction value to customers. Factors that also influence consumer purchasing decisions are price, price is a sensitive factor for consumers because consumers always make various considerations when making purchasing decisions. Consumers will usually compare the prices offered by other similar products before the consumer decides to buy the product. Price is one of the determinants of the success of a company because the price determines how much profit the company will get from selling its products in the form of goods or services. From a marketing point of view, price is a monetary unit or other measure (including other goods and services) needed to obtain ownership rights or use of an item or service. “Prices should reflect the value consumers are willing to pay rather than simply reflecting the costs of making a product or providing a service. This means that the price is the amount of money needed or exchanged for consumers to get or have an item that has benefits and uses. (Kotler and Keller, 2012:410).

Yamaha Motorcycles have good engine performance. Many Yamaha users claim that the power produced by Yamaha motorcycles has more advantages over competing products. Another advantage of Yamaha products is the use of the latest technology embedded in Yamaha Motorcycle products, including diasil cylinders and forged pistons. All Yamaha motorcycles already use YMJET-FI technology. Almost all Yamaha motorcycle products are equipped with a charming appearance and design, body and paint colors that look more attractive. In terms of security, Yamaha relies on the Smart Lock System, this technology can be relied upon to restrain the vehicle when it has to stop on an uphill road. In addition, this feature can also be used as a motorcycle holder when parked in a bumpy area.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is the associative method. According to Sugiyono (2012:11), "Associative research is research that aims to determine the effect or relationship between two or more variables." And also with quantitative research, namely research by obtaining data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is numbered. (Sugiyono, 2012:14). The use of this method is used in accordance with the aims and objectives of the researcher, namely to find out how much influence product quality and price have on purchasing decisions in the company.The place of research in this research is PT. JayamandiriGemasejati whose address is at Jl. Raya Jakarta-Bogor No. 13, Pabuaran, Cibinong, Bogor, West Java with a total sample of 100 buyers.

The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire or questionnaire made by the researcher himself. To collect information and data needed in research, the researchers used several data collection techniques, namely: primary data and secondary data. Instrument testing is done by testing the validity and reliability test. Then for the data analysis technique used, namely the classical assumption test, multiple linear regression test, the coefficient of determination test and hypothesis testing.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The coefficient of determination (KD) is used to determine the extent of the relationship between the independent variables, namely product quality (X1) and price (X2) on the dependent variable, namely purchasing decisions (Y). The value of R square is the value of the influence of the variable (X) on (Y). The greater the value obtained, the greater the influence of the variables (X1 and X2) on (Y). The results obtained are as follows:

Table 1. The Result of Simultaneous Determination Coefficient of Product Quality (X_1) and Price (X_2) Against Purchasing Decisions (Y)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.894[a]	.800	.796	1.665

a. Predictors: (Constant), Price (X2), Product Quality (X1)

b. Dependent Variable: Purchasing Decisions (Y)

Source: Data processed, 2022

Based on table 1, the R Square value is 0.800 or 80.0%, this shows that the product quality (X1) and price

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1075-1080
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2302

(X2) variables affect the purchasing decision by 80.0% and 20% is influenced by other variables outside of the research.

Partial test (t test) is used to determine whether there is a significant (significant) relationship or effect between the independent variable (X1) and (X2) partially on the dependent variable (Y). The results of the partial hypothesis test (t test) in this study obtained the following results:

Table 2 t test results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.818	2.243	.810	.420
	Product Quality (X1)	.569	.058	9.767	.000
	Price (X2)	.479	.076	6.346	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Purchasing Decisions (Y)

Source: Data processed, 2022

In this study, a significance criterion of 10% (0.1) was used by comparing t count with t table as follows:

T table = tα.df (Level Alpha x Degree of Freedom)

α= 10% real rate or (0,1)

df= (n-2), obtained (100-2) = 98 then ttable = 1.660

So, based on this, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Ho1 = Product quality (X1) partially influences purchasing decisions (Y). This can be seen from the value of t arithmetic is greater than t table (9,767 > 1.660) so that Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted.
2. Ho2 = Price (X2) partially influences the purchase decision. This can be seen from the value of t count > t table (6,346 > 1,660) so that Ho2 is rejected and Ha2 is accepted.

Simultaneous test (F test) was conducted to test how significant the influence of variables X1 and X2 together (simultaneously) on variable Y. As for the results of the F test, the following results were obtained:

Table 3. F Test Results (Simultaneous)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1073.575	2	536.787	193.609	.000[b]
	Residual	268.935	97	2.773		
	Total	1342.510	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Purchasing Decision (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Price (X2), Product Quality (X1)

Source: Data processed, 2022

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 193.60 and the significance value (sig.) is 000b, which means it is smaller than 0.1, so it can be concluded that:

1. Ho3 = Product quality and price simultaneously affect purchasing decisions. This can be seen from the calculated F value that is greater than F table (193.60 > 2.70) so that Ho3 is rejected and Ha is accepted.
2. The significance value (sig.) shows the value of .000b is smaller than 0.1, which means that the independent variables (X1 and X2) together have a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y)

The discussion is carried out with the aim of discussing the condition of the object of research based on the findings in the field regarding a phenomenon by describing a number of variables relating to the problem under study. The results obtained by the author are as follows:

1. Effect of product quality on purchasing decisions at PT JayamandiriGemasejati Cibinong-Bogor Branch. The regression coefficient value of product quality (X1) is 0.569, indicating that each additional one point of the product quality variable will increase purchasing decisions by 0.569.The correlation value of product quality is 0.846, which means that the relationship between product quality and purchasing decisions has a very strong relationship.Product quality (X1) partially affects purchasing decisions (Y). This can be seen from the value of t count is greater than t table (9,767 > 1.660).
2. The Influence of Price on Purchase Decisions at PT JayamandiriGemasejati Cibinong-Bogor BranchPrice regression coefficient (X2) 0.497 means that everythe addition of one point of the price variable increases the purchasing decision by 0.497 times.The price correlation value is 0.776, which means that the relationship between price and purchasing decisions has a strong relationship.The results of the partial test (t test) Price (X2) partially affect the purchase decision (Y). This can be seen from the value of t arithmetic is

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1075-1080
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

greater than t table (6.346 > 1.660) which means X2 has an effect on Y.

3. Effect of product quality and price on purchasing decisions at PT JayamandiriGemasejati Cibinong-Bogor BranchRegression resultsY = 1.818 + 0.569 X1 + 0.479 X2
   a) The constant value of 1.818 means that if the product quality (X1) and price (X2) variables are fixed (no change) or equal to zero (0) then the value of the consistency of purchasing decisions (Y) is at 1.818.
   b) The regression coefficient value of product quality (X1) is 0.569, indicating that each additional point of the product quality variable will increase purchasing decisions by 0.569.
   c) The regression coefficient of X2 (Price) is 0.479, which means that each additional one point of the price variable will increase the purchasing decision by 0.479.

If there is a one point increase in product quality and price together, the purchase decision will increase by 1,818 times

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions in the previous chapters, and from the results of the analysis and discussion of the influence of product quality and price on purchasing decision, as follows:

1. Product quality (X1) partially influences purchasing decisions (Y). This can be seen from the value of t arithmetic is greater than t table (9,767 > 1.660) so that Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted.
2. Price (X2) partially affects the purchasing decision. This can be seen from the value of t count > t table (6,346 > 1,660) so that Ho2 is rejected and Ha2 is accepted.
3. Product quality and price simultaneously have the same effect on purchasing decisions. This can be seen from the calculated F value which is greater than F table (193.60 > 2.70) so that Ho3 is rejected and Ha3 is accepted.
4. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination, the R Square value of 0.800 or 80.0% shows that the product quality (X1) and price (X2) variables affect the purchasing decision by 80.0% and 20% is influenced by these variables. others outside of this study.

RECOMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the questionnaire distribution, it was found that the results of the questionnaire were two respondents who stated that they did not agree (TS) with the feature statement. Yamaha motorcycles have a body shape that is comfortable to ride. Five respondents stated that they did not agree (TS) that Yamaha motorcycles were not disturbed. And the statement Yamaha Motorcycles can be used well. Yamaha motorcycles have no problems. Yamaha motorcycles do not get damaged quickly. Yamaha motorcycles are superior and quality products. Yamaha motorcycles are easy to repair if they are damaged. So, based on these results, it is expected that product quality adjustments can improve purchasing decisions.

Based on the results of the questionnaire distribution, the questionnaire results obtained with an average value of B, namely. I think the price of a Yamaha motorcycle is in line with my income. In my opinion, the price of Yamaha motorcycles is more affordable than other motorcycles. In my opinion, Yamaha motorcycles are exclusive because they are suitable for the price. I think that by using a Yamaha motorcycle I feel very confident and comfortable. I think the price of a Yamaha motorcycle is in accordance with my abilities. So, based on these results, it is expected that price adjustments can improve purchasing decisions.

The results of the purchase decision questionnaire with affective (emotional) indicators are obtained, namely, Yamaha motorcycles have various and attractive color variants. I bought a Yamaha motorcycle because of its more efficient fuel consumption. Yamaha motorcycles reflect its young users. On average, if you get a B value, it is hoped that this indicator will be improved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank all parties who have assisted in this research, especially to all staff and management of PT. JayamandiriGemasejati Cibinong Branch Bogor.

REFERENCES

[1] Ading, S. (2020). Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan, Motivasi, Serta Disiplin Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan (study di PT Mitsui Leasing Capital Indonesia Abdul Muis–Jakarta Pusat). KREATIF: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Manajemen Universitas Pamulang, 8(1), 18-38
[2] Kotler, Philip & Armstrong, Gary, 2012. Prinsip-Prinsip Pemasaran Edisi 13 Jilid 1.Jakarta: Erlangga
[3] Sugiyono.(2012). *Metode Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung : Alfabeta,CV

[4] Sunarto, A. (2020). Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia dengan Berbasis Inovasi Untuk Menghadapi Revolusi Industri 4.0. Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi), 4(2), 397-407.
[5] Sunarto, A. (2020). Kinerja Karyawan Berbasis Kepemimpinan Dan Motivasi Pada PT. Duta Jaya Putra Persada Mining. JENIUS (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia), 3(3), 246-257.
[6] Sunarto, A., Tanjung, A. W., & Ellesia, N. (2020). Teacher Performance Based on The Visionary Leadership Style of School, Competency and Work Discipline (Study at Muhammadiyah Setiabudi Pamulang College). Journal of Research in Business, Economics, and Education, 2(5), 1046-1052.
[7] Sunarto, A. (2019). Analisis Kinerja Karyawan Pada PT. Bank Mandiri Cluster Cilegon I. SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF REFLECTION: Economic, Accounting, Management and Business, 2(3), 241-250.
[8] Sunarto, A. (2021). PENGARUH KOMUNIKASI DAN GAYA KEPEMIMPINAN TERHADAP KINERJA PEGAWAI PADA PT. VISIONET DATA INTERNASIONAL CABANG KARAWACI. Jurnal Semarak, 4(2), 105-118.
[9] Sunarto, A. (2021). KINERJA PEGAWAI BERBASIS DISIPLIN DAN LINGKUNGAN KERJA (Studi Pada Kantor Kecamatan Pondok Aren Kota Tangerang Selatan). Jurnal Visionida, 7(1), 1-13.
[10] Sunarto, A. (2020). KINERJA PEGAWAI BERBASIS KEPEMIMPINAN DAN LINGKUNGAN KERJA PADA PT VICTORY CHINGLUH INDONESIA DIVISI QUALITY. KREATIF: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Manajemen Universitas Pamulang, 8(2), 92-101.
[11] Sunarto, A., & Maulana, D. (2021). The Effect of Discipline and Physical Work Environment on Employee Productivity At PT. Liebra Permana Gunung Putri Bogor. Kontigensi: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, 9(2), 318-335.
[12] Sunarto, A., Tanjung, A. W., & Ellesia, N. (2021, January). The influence of visionary leadership style, competency and working discipline on teacher performance: A study at Muhammadiyah Setiabudi Pamulang College. In The 1st International Conference on Research in Social Scienc

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1075-1080
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2303

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY NORTH TORAJA'S HIDDEN GEM IN LEMBANG NONONGAN

By
Liliana Dewi[1], Adli Rizky Muharam[2]
[1,2]National University, Indonesia
Email: [1]Liliana.dewi@civitas.unas.ac.id

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 03, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

Keywords:
Rural tourism
Cultural tourism
Lembang Nonongan
North Toraja Regency
South Sulawesi Province

ABSTRACT

Indonesia's Government, through Tourism Ministry, tried hard to recover Indonesia's tourism in the Covid-19 pandemic. One of the strategies is to develop rural tourism in Indonesia. As part of Toraja, South Sulawesi province, Lembang Nonongan village is an embryo of rural tourism categories that can create. This research aims to know Lembang Nonongan village potencies to develop as a tourism destination, how local government and local communities develop Lembang Nonongan village tourism and the obstacles. Qualitative method is this research approach with literature study, documentation and interview to Local Government, Lembang Nonongan village tourism Leader, Leader of Sadar Wisata Lembang Nonongan, and Leader of Lembang Nonongan's public figure and SWOT analysis. The result Lembang Nonongan has natural and cultural potency to develop, the local Government and communities cooperate to enhance, and the obstacles needed to train and educate about tourism, marketing management, and tourism package.

Corresponding Author:
Liliana Dewi,
Department of Tourism,
Faculty of Economy and Business
National University,
Sawo manila street, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12520, Indonesia.
Email: Liliana.dewi@civitas.unas.ac.id

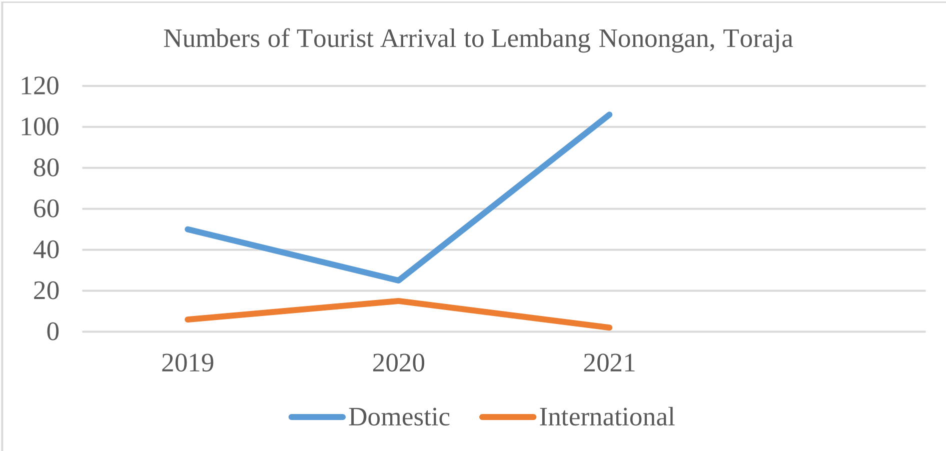
1. INTRODUCTION

As an icon of tourism in South Sulawesi, province Indonesia, Toraja can develop. The Tongkonan traditional funeral ceremony, cultural artefacts, cultural heritage, and natural landscape are the main tourist attractions (Junaid, Widjadja, & Hanafi, 2017). Toraja has become the leading tourism destination in Indonesia, "Londa". Hanging grave located in caves is the visiting agenda by many tourists. Unfortunately, the Covid-19 pandemic makes this entire agenda change. The pandemic made tourism business sectors decline to 70, 57% tourist arrival in September 2020 due to the implementation of lockdown (Kusumawardhani, Anita, & Simanihuruk, 2021).

Travel pattern, CHSE protocol, and development of rural tourism implemented as strategies in New Normal era to recover and enhance economy (Kemenparekraf, Kemenparekraf, 2021). Rural Tourism Indonesia Award (ADWI) through Jadesta, an Indonesia rural tourism association, was held to appreciate and support local communities to grow the local economy (Kemenparekraf J. , 2021).

The Lembang Nonongan, one of the rural administrative areas in North Toraja, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, is Toraja's iconic tourism in Indonesia. This village has potential tourism to develop. The possible development can be seen in graphic 1. tourist arrivals to Lembang Nonongan village, which numbers of domestic tourists rise to 101 numbers in 2021. Meanwhile, the international tourist drops down to 1 tourist in 2021 because of the lockdown policy from other countries to Indonesia.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)



Source: Lembang Nonogan Rural Tourism Official, 2022

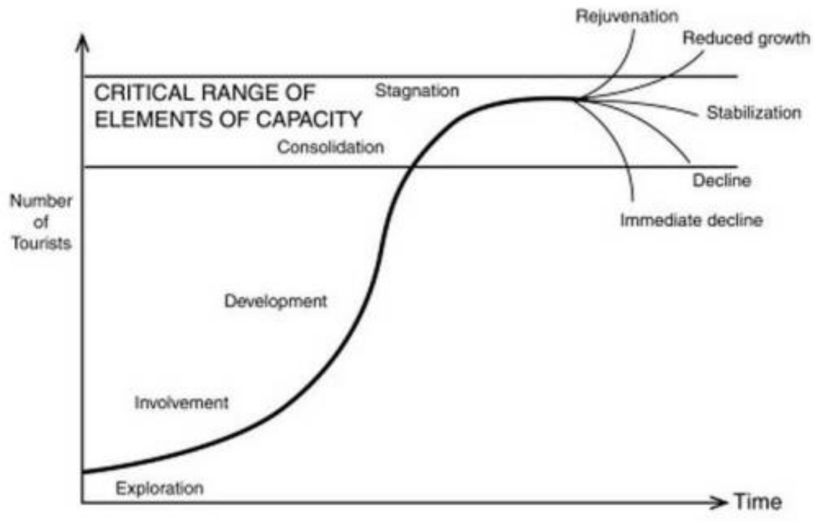
The increasing number of domestic tourists gives hope to Lembang Nonongan communities to grow the village. As an embryo of rural tourism (Kemenparekraf, 2021) in North Toraja Regency, tourism potency in Lembang Nonongan needs to develop and skill and knowledge of communities about tourism how to manage, promote, and cooperate between local Government and communities.

It is essential to manage and develop by analyzing the potential contained in tourism villages to provide optimal benefits for the welfare of the local community. This study aims: 1) to identify the tourism potency 2) to develop strategy of rural tourism in Lembang Nonongan village. 3) What are the obstacles to evolve rural tourism?

Development Strategy Tourism Potency

Tourism destination development is an activity caaried out to advance the destination for the better. According to Pitana (2005:56) in (Hardjati & Rusdiana, 2019), it is an activity to enhance an area that is considered necessary to be repaired in such a way by maintaining what is already good or making something new. Therefore, development activities require cooperation from various parties to improve an area's accessibility, amenities, attractions and ancillary. The approach in the tourism development process certainly needs to be taken into account in developing a tourism destination. The purpose of establishing the tourism destination is for what so that an appropriate approach can minimize the conflicts presented in the process in the field. The development process also needs to look at the existing potentials of the area to be developed. The phases of the development of tourist destinations, according to Butler (1980) in (Prastika & Sunarta, 2018), have seven stages; namely, exploration, which is characterized by a tourist area that has just been discovered and visited still in limited numbers, limited tourism facilities and interaction between tourists and the community is still high; furthermore, an involvement which is characterized by the number of tourist visits has increased, Local communities began to provide tourism facilities, the interaction between tourists and the community is still high in the promotion carried out, and there is a change in the social pattern of the community. Furthermore, the development is characterized by the presence of investment from outside that entered, promotions carried out are increasingly intensive, existing facilities are replaced with facilities that are following standards, artificial accretion begins to be developed and the entry of foreign workers in support of tourism industry activities, then consolidation is characterized by the number of tourists who rise but not significant, promotions are increasingly often carried out, tourist facilities are built and repaired to raise standards. Stagnation is characterized by tourist visits remain at the highest number but the nature remains, tourists who come are only tourists who have visited before. The decline (decline) is characterized by tourist facilities switching functions and tourists begin to become saturated with existing accretions. And lastly, rejuvenation is characterized by innovations to develop tourist products, explore and utilize SDA and untapped culture.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2303



Pic. 1. Destination Life cycle Source: Butler, 1980

These phases will help facilitate the formulation of the strategy used because the thinking will be right with the intended target at the appropriate level. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy made a playbook on Tourism Villages in which there are stages of the development of tourist villages, namely pioneering tourist villages, developing tourist villages, advanced tourist villages, independent tourist villages. This stage of tourism village development can help analysis in the process of developing the potential of the tourist village (Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019)

The Role of Government and Community

The role is the behaviour expected of someone who has social status. In this case, social status is one person's position in a group. As in this case, the role of the Government in the development of tourist villages is needed according to Soekanto (1990: 243) in (Bima, 2017) in contribution (role) is the dynamic aspect of position (status). One of the roles is to conduct an assistance; mentoring serves to direct the group's process and organization as a guide, liaison, and mover. Mentoring consists of social workers and groups that are accompanied or utilized. The purpose of mentoring is to be able to make the community independent. The role of mentoring is done to understand the potentials that exist around, take into account opportunities or opportunities, and overcome various problems in the community. In planning a tourism area, community involvement is needed, especially local communities related to identifying a problem, seeing the potential for development, analysis of tourism areas and vision of future environmental problems and the development of alternatives, facilities and so on according to (Sunaryo 2013) in (Pujiningrum Palimbunga, 2018) community involvement in the planning stage will be able to facilitate the future planning process involving community as a form of collaboration between the community, the Government and managers in establishing a tourism area. This plays an important role in supporting the establishment of a tourism area where the community is involved and becomes a driver in the world of tourism as a form of community empowerment that will improve the community's economy. According to Anuar & Sood (2017) in (Rusyidi & Fedryansah, 2019) there are several cases in local communities in the area of tourism destinations only as spectators and at the same time they are also affected socially, economically and environmentally negatively due to the development of tourism in their area.

Rural Tourism

In the process of developing tourist villages according to (Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019) the principle of development in tourist village products is the authenticity of the attractions offered is the original attraction of Lembang Nonongan tourist village that occurs in the community itself, traditions carried out by the community and become part of the daily life of the community. Community involvement also needs to be actively involved in activities in tourist villages both in planning and management in tourist village areas. In addition, there are also four types of references to tourist villages, namely tourist villages based on the uniqueness of natural resources, namely tourist villages that make natural conditions as part of the main attractions such as mountains, valleys, beaches, lake rivers and various kinds of unique landscapes that make the main attraction of the tourist village area. Furthermore, there is also a tourist village based on local culture, namely tourist villages that

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

make the unique traditions and values of people's daily lives that are used as the main attraction such as activities, livelihoods, religious and other forms of activities. Next is the creative tourism village where this tourist village makes the uniqueness of activities in the creative economy rather than household industrial activities, local communities, both in the form of crafts and special arts activities, become the main attraction. Furthermore, a combination-based tourist village is a tourist village that combines one of more tourist attractions both cultural, natural and creative economy. In the development process, tourist villages are divided into four categories, namely the startup category, the developing category, the advanced category, and the independent category. In determining this category, the classification in tourist villages no later than two years by the village device that handles the tourism section together with which deals with government empowerment and community empowerment itself. The following are the provisions of tourist villages based on their classification: a) Rintisan Tourism Village, defined 1) Still in the form of potential that can be developed into a tourist destination area; 2) Development in tourist facilities and infrastructure is still limited; 3) There is no or even few tourists who visit; 4) People do not yet have an awareness of the potential that exists; 5) There is still a need for assistance from relevant parties both Government and private; 6) Utilizing village funds for the development of tourist village areas; 7) The management of tourist villages is still local. b) Tourism Villages Develop definition: 1) It has begun to be known in crowded areas and began to be visited by the public and visitors from outside the area; 2) There is the development of facilities and infrastructure and facilities in the tourist village area; 3) Has begun the creation of jobs and economic activities for the people of tourist villages c) Advanced Tourism Village explained 1) People in the tourist village area are fully aware of the potential of tourism; 2) Tourist village has become a famous destination and is visited by many tourists including foreign tourists; 3) Facilities and infrastructure and tourism facilities are adequate; 4) People already have the ability to manage tourism business through Pokdarwis; 5) The community already can utilize village funds for the development process of tourist villages; 6) A tourist village management system that has an impact on improving the economy of the community in the tourist village area d) Self-Tourism Village explained 1) The community has started to provide innovation in the development of tourism potential that becomes an independent entrepreneurial unit; 2) It has become a tourist destination that is known both archipelago and foreign and has applied the concept of internationally recognized promotion; 3) Infrastructure facilities have followed international standards at least ASEAN level; 4) The management of tourist villages has been done collaboratively between sectors and penthaelix has been going well; 5) Village funds become an essential part in the development of innovation in the diversification of tourist products in tourist villages; 6) The village has been able to utilize digitalization as a form of self promotion.

The Obstacles in Tourism Development

According to Adisasmita (2013:2) in (Masitah, 2019) mentioned in the implementation of development in rural areas facing obstacles are not easy in terms of geographical aspects, typology, demographics of facilities and infrastructure. Weaknesses in capital and information about the market, the capabilities possessed by human resources are lacking, the creation of proactive community participation, capabilities, rural institutional capabilities that are still weak and other operational and functional weaknesses. Therefore, tourism development in rural areas requires cooperation for both physical and non-physical development so that the rural area can develop independently and adequately in the future. These obstacles are not easy to overcome but the importance of collaboration from various parties to advance the rural area. According to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia in (Asmara, 2020) the obstacles faced in the development of tourism include the following: 1) Packaging of tourism attractions; 2) Limited product diversification; 3) Weak management of tourism; 4) The quality of tourism services that have not been good; 5) Disparity in tourism area development; 6) Achievement, promotion and communication that is not optimal; 7) Human resources and incompetent communication; 8) The emergence of conflicts and social; 9) unrest and a situation of heated political conditions.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods. The analysis uses SWOT as a tool analysis. The population of this research is the Local Government, the tourist village organization Lembang Nonongan, and community leaders. The sample to be taken ini this study is 1) Government: the Head of the cultural and tourism of North Toraja Regency, Head of the destination department of culture and tourism of North Toraja regency; 2) Tour manager: the Chairman of Lembang Nonongan tourist village group, Chairman of Lembang Nonongan tourism awareness group, 3) community: Lembang Nonongan village leaders. In sthis study, interview, observation and documentation studies are used as techniques and data collection.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Tourism Potency

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2303

The Lembang Nonongan's tourism potencies are pretty significant with local wisdom owned and continuously maintained to attract tourism. As an agricultural community, the Lembang Nonongan tourist village still retains the activities of their ancestors that are carried out in decline. Two things stand out in the tourist village of the Lembang Nonongan, namely how the human relationship with the natural environment as a source of life and the second is how human relationship with others as social creatures. On that basis, the potential is developed towards tourism with agreed by community leaders village governments based on existing provisions and mechanisms. The potencies are: a) the relics of Aura Dewa Gunung Sopai in the Social Life System are "Tongkonan Kasera" (Nine tongkonan with its function) namely: 1) Tongkonan Araun (Tongkonan Kaindoran), acting as " Mother'" is given the task of organizing and accompanying people's lives well including giving advice in the ordinary life as a customary order; 2) Tongkonan Pampang Lambe' (Tongkonan Kabarasan) plays a role in handling cases or disputes between citizens; 3) Tongkonan Kararak (Meuang Tungga') determines the value of sanctions in the form of material / money against the existence of customary regulations carried out by citizens; 4) Tongkonan Tondok (Horn of Tata') plays a role in defending territory if there are enemies or people from outside who will damage the existing customary order; 5) Tongkonan Pemanukan (Bunga' Lalan) serves to determine the schedule of the growing season; 6) Tongkonan Tanete Londong Tua (Katominaan) serves to perform traditional rituals; 7) Tongkonan Buntu (Anak Patulak) plays a role to review and analyze whether a customary rule or social policy is worth doing or not; 8) Tongkonan Ballang Malemongan (Tokeran Gandang) serves to inform all citizens about the existence of community activities that are grateful or sorrowful with the sound of the drum of the gods; 9) Tongkonan Kalando (Pesangle Bulaan) plays a role in paying attention to social welfare for all citizens. The role of Tongkonan in indigenous Government is as follows: 1) Tongkonan Nonongon, commonly referred to as Kabusungan Tongkonan in indigenous Government, plays a role in certifying all policies and regulations that citizens must obey; 2) Tongkonan Borong is given authority in running the wheels of customary Government; 3) Tongkonan Palempang is given the role of regulating the customary liturgical order and establishing customary rules in human relations with its creator and establishing sanctions against customary violations. The potential of Lembang Nonongan village of 3A (attractions, amenities, and accessibility) and community involvement: 1) Attractions are cultural and natural attractions where these attractions can be developed with various innovations that exist without reducing the value of the attraction displayed.

Pic 2. Traditional ceremony Rambu Solo
Source: Documentation

2) Accessibility in tourism destination certainly needs to have good accessibility to make it easier for tourists to visit the area, such as road, repairs, bridges, and so on. 3) Ammenity in the tourist village destination is needed to complement existing tourism facilities in the region such as souvenir sales and houses of worship. 4) Community involvement is undoubtedly very necessary, especially tourism activities in Lembang Nonongan tourist village, which refers to community empowerment in the Lembang Nonongan tourist village. 5) Three types of tour package in Lembang Nonongan village: package A for 15 people, package B for 20 people, and package C for 30 people. 2) Accessibility in tourism destination certainly needs to have good accessibility to make it easier for tourists to visit the area, such as road, repairs, bridges, and so on. 3) Ammenity in the tourist village destination is needed to complement existing tourism facilities in the region such as souvenir sales and houses of worship. 4) Community involvement is undoubtedly very necessary, especially tourism activities in Lembang Nonongan tourist village, which refers to community empowerment in the Lembang Nonongan tourist village. 5) Three types of tour package in Lembang Nonongan village: package A for 15 people, package B for 20 people, and package C for 30 people
6) Promotion activities vary from pamphlets, promotion carried out by local Government, website promotion, Instagram social media, Lembang Nonongan Instagram, word of mouth, internter pages. 7) Implemetation of

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

planning Lembang Nonongan village. According to the Chairman of the tourist village in Lembang Nonongan mention **"The planning did exist first the name of social preparation so we have to prepare the social community about what is tourism based on their potential to run out that we just entered collecting a in the planning period of the needs in the field of tourism, commonly called the assessment, then the potentials that have the strategy. Then how this potential is developed is directed towards tourism. Tourism developed there is communityrun tourism. So it's based on society. The local Government then assistance from the district only facilitates assistance, but what we hope is that the strategy is to let the community manage human resources and SDA for tourism purposes."** 8) Facilities and infrastructure development. Based on interview with the Head of tourism destination development of North Toraja regency explained **"So far I see quite maximal in the sense that we do arrangements in the tourist village and surrounding areas based on the ability of both the budget of Local Revenue and National revenue so we maximize the budget allocation allocated to the tourist village and surrounding areas, it has been well-run although it still needs to be revamped in various aspects of the improvement of existing infrastructure facilities and human resources but indeed the process will be like that not necessarily change, It must definitely process because Nonongan is only one of the many tourist villages and there are all must need support from the government"**

The role of Government and tourism organizations in order to improve the quality of human resources in Lembang Nonongan village. Accroding to the Head of the cultural and tourism office of North Toraja regency **"…if we from the service have done some training for training. This training is not just for focus for lembang nonongan tourist village only. but all the managers of 12 tourist village managers in North Toraja we also do the construction of human resources improvement. Then from the province has several times done coaching both together and specifically for the tourist village of Lembang Nonongan". The Chairman of Tourism village added "The training was coordinated by the North Toraja tourism office involving several tourism industry organizations and professional industries there from PHRI which leads to excellent service then how in reception then how room service and housekeeping. Then more packages are accompanied by ASITA and HPI. Then the development of governance by DMO. Then in North Toraja, there is also a tourism governance forum (FTKP), namely well it all collaborates to see the needs of the community and they provide in accordance with the profession of each tourism organization."**. Therefore, it is very profitable that all who work and collaborate to improve the quality of human resources in the tourist village of Lembang Nonongan. In addition, the following training is needed on the ground where the impact of the training is felt among the community.

The Problem in the Development of Lembang Nonongan village. The development is growing slowly because of a lack of tourism knowledge and service quality.

The Strategy Development Tourism Potential of Lembang Nonongan Village

The development of potential in tourist village areas requires a process in which it is also necessary to harmonize the relationship between the community, tourism village managers and the Government in seeing the potential they have. Lembang Nonongan tourist village, formed in 2017, is a new tourist village.

According to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia has, four criteria for tourist villages, namely startup tourism villages, developing tourist villages, advanced tourist villages and independent tourist villages. At the same time, the tourist village of Lembang Nonongan is still in the stage of the pioneering tourist village. As a tourist village that is still in the pioneering stage, of course, Lembang Nonongan tourist village has a variety of tourism potential that can still be developed into tourist attractions, in addition, the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure is still limited and has not been done massively.

There are already tourists who visit, public awareness has also not developed properly because there is no public awareness of its potential. There is still the need for assistance from the Government and private sector and village funds used for tourism development carried out by local managers of Lembang Nonongan tourist villages.

Butler's theory about tourist village development, Lembang Nonongan village is in stage two, involvement stage characterized by an increasing number of tourist visits, and local communities began to provide tourist facilities. The interaction of local communities and tourists is still high.

There are promotions made and social changes in the community. In the involvement stage, the promotion used by the Head of Lembang Nonongan Government through website, social media and Local Government campaign program. Community participation began to look like the provision f homestays, toilets, road signs, road repairs. In this stage, also still need to improve the management of how the leader promote the destination.

Lembang Nonongan tourist village plans through social preparation where the community is prepared to enter a new round, namely the presence of tourism activities. This social preparation is intended so that the community understands what tourism is and how the impact resulting from these activities. After the community

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2303

understands the tourism process next is to enter the potential planning of the tourist village. This is good enough that the community is directly involved in the planning activities.

Another potential to promote are dance, toraja community life, special food, traditional houses. Sopai mountains that become natural tourist attractions and the history owned by the tourist village of Lembang Nonongan itself. This potential is still being explored to lift the people's lives.

The potential of the diverse Lembang Nonongan tourist village is beneficial in developing the region and utilizing the community's existing potential. Managers must also innovate about what is presented to tourists, such as tour packages, souvenirs, etc. Extracting this potential needs assistance and understanding the community that the usual thing for the community can be a special thing for tourists who come.

The Participation of Government and Society

The Government also plays a role in developing Lembang Nonongan tourist village. The Government as a facilitator needs to help the development of tourist villages. The Government as a facilitator needs to support the development of tourist villages both in infrastructure and human resource development so that in its implementation, infrastructure is adequate and human resources must also adequate. In this case, the need for regular assistance to accelerate the progress of the development of the community itself. Awareness of tourism also needs to be encouraged by the Government so that the public is aware of tourism and has a sende of pride in the area, which results in the community still maintaining local wisdom.

The government efforts through the Regional Road Grant program, the central Government, are helpful in tourism activities for tracking lines, the manufacture of thousand stairs, good budget management and road for activities, souvenir sales centre, parking lots, and implementation hygiene toilet. While communities promote Lembang Nonongan village as a tourism destination through their social media word of mouth. The rapid adaptation of community tourism activities in the area is characterized by the community cooperating with the Government, which voluntary serves as homestay for tourists. In addition, when tourists come, they will coordinate between local guides, managers, and the Government in welcoming tourists. This becomes an added value to the readiness and role of the community in Lembang Nonongan village.

The obstacles to develop Lembang Nonongan village

The most common to develop is the budget problem for community creativity and promotional activities, lack of sanitary and hygiene of the availability toilet, souvenir centre, and the quality of human resources.

Matrix SWOT Analysis

Strength Opportunity

It can be used to attract local investors to invest in the tourist village area of Lembang Nonongan, which can be helpful in the communities. In addition, the village infrastructure that is ready for the presence of tourists becomes an added value for investors to invest in this area.

Strength Threat

In this case, local potential can be threatened because the location of the tourist village is not far from the city so acculturation cultures will happen. The need for knowledge about tourism to the community will change and add value as the pride of their culture's community.

Weakness Opportunity

The community needs to be proactive in developing Lembang Nonongan village despite a lack of internal budget.

Weakness Threat

The need for consistent assistance in this village to provide an understanding of tourism and the positive and negative impacts generated so that the community can sort out what needs to be taken and what needs to be sorted out.

4. CONCLUSION

Lembang Nonongan village have a variety of potential in natural, cultural and historical attraction in the tourist village area that can be used as to develop The readiness of a tourist village in terms of infrastructure becomes an added value for the tourist village. It is much easier to develop into a better tourism area than the tourist village in the North Toraja regency. Various efforts were made from the government, community and tourism organizations to collaborate to build Lembang Nonongan village for the better, such as road infrastructure, the availability of sanity and hygiene, street light, sign seen. To the Government's collaboration and related organizations in providing training to the community in tourist villages to improve the quality of human resources. The Problem in Lembang Nonongan is the community's lack of motivation and creativity to develop tourism destinations.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1081-1088
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Big gratitude and appreciation for Nasional Unviersity who helped and supported authors.

REFERENCES

[1] Asmara, S. (2020). Tinjauan Kritis Kendala dan Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Indonesia. Strategi Dunia Usaha Menyikapi Status Indonesia Sebagai Negara Maju: Pra Dan Pasca Covid-19, 140–151. Retrieved from http://digilib.unimed.ac.id/id/eprint/4056 5

[2] Atmoko, T. P. H. (2021). Strategi Pengembangan Potensi Desa Wisata Brajan Kabupaten Sleman. Media Wisata, 12(2). https://doi.org/10.36276/mws.v12i2.209

[3] Bima. (2017). Peran Dinas Pariwisata Dan Kebudayaan Dalam Pengembangan Daerah Wisata Pantai Bandengan Di Kabupaten Jepara.

[4] Gunawijaya, J., & Pratiwi, A. (2016). Destination Development for Rural Tourism Area in Wanayasa, Puwakarta, West Java, Indonesia. E-Journal of Tourism, 3(2), 88–95. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v3i2.24003

[5] Hardjati, S., & Rusdiana, E. (2019). Pengembangan Destinasi Wisata Mangrove Wonorejo Di Kecamatan Rungkut Kota Surabaya. Public Administration Journal of Research, 1(1), 74–85. https://doi.org/10.33005/paj.v1i1.10

[6] Hermawan, H. (2017). Pengembangan Destinasi Wisata Pada Tingkat Tapak Lahan Dengan Pendekatan Analisis Swot. Pariwisata, IV(2), 64–74. Retrieved from http://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php /jp

[7] Hotasina Silaen, C. Y. (2017). Community Involvement on Caldera Toba Geopark Development Case Study: Pusuk Buhit Area, Samosir Regency. E-Journal of Tourism, 4(2), 110. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v4i2.36404

[8] Hulu, M., Baiquni, M., Fandeli, C., & Wirasanti, N. (2019). Community Participation on Tourism Development in Parangtritis Tourism Area, Bantul Regency. E-Journal of Tourism, 6(2), 225. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v6i2.46717

[9] Junaid, I., Widjadja, H. R., & Hanafi, H. (2017). Family Foundation, Is It An Innovative Strategy? The Case of Cultural Heritage Tourism in Toraja, Indonesia. E-Journal of Tourism, 4(1), 19–27. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v4i1.30165

[10] Masitah, I. (2019). Pengembangan Desa Wisata oleh Pemerintah Desa Babakan, Kecamatan Pangandaran, Kabupaten Pangandaran. Dinamika : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara, 53(9), 1689– 1699. Retrieved from https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/dina mika/article/view/2806

[11] Prastika, Y., & Sunarta, I. N. (2018). Studi Perkembangan Pariwisata Dan Pengaruhnya Pada Lingkungan Fisik Di Pantai Balangan, Desa Ungasan, Jimbaran. Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata, 6(1), 110. https://doi.org/10.24843/jdepar.2018.v06. i01.p16

[12] Pujiningrum Palimbunga, I. (2018). Keterlibatan Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Desa Wisata Tabalansu, Papua. Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA), 05, 193. https://doi.org/10.24843/jumpa.2018.v05. i01.p10

[13] Rusyidi, B., & Fedryansah, M. (2019). Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat. Focus : Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial, 1(3), 155. https://doi.org/10.24198/focus.v1i3.2049 0

[14] Sitepu, E. S. (2019). Improving Tourism Destination Management Through Sustainable Tourism Development Model A Case Study on TSR. E-Journal of Tourism, 6(2), 252. https://doi.org/10.24922/eot.v6i2.45746

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2304

EFFECTIVENESS FARMER CARD PROGRAM IN OKU REGENCY SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

By
Mokhamad Fauzian[1], Fifian Permata Sari[2], Yetty Oktarina[3]
[1]Postgraduate Management of Agricultural Economics, Baturaja University
[2,3]Faculty of Agribusiness Planning and Development, Lecturer of Baturaja University
Email: [1]mokhamadfauzian@gmail.com, [2]fifianpermatasari@gmail.com, [3]y3tty07@yahoo.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 03, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

eywords:
Farm Card
Effectiveness
Subsidized Fertilizer

ABSTRACT
The government issued a national program policy of farmer cards aimed at minimizing problems in the procurement, distribution and supervision of subsidized fertilizers at the farmer level. The implementation of the national card program is considered not optimal at the farmer level, so that the implementation of this study aims to find out the level of effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. Data analysis is carried out using Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR) analysis with descriptive quantitative methods. The results of the Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR) analysis based on the farmer card that has been printed show the effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency of South Sumatra Province is at the Below Expection level.

Corresponding Author:
Fifian Permata Sari,
Department of Agricultural Economics
Baturaja University,
Ki Ratu Penghulu 02301, Karang Sari Baturaja OKU Regency
Email: fifianpermatasari@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The popular economy is an economic system based on the economic power of the people. Because the populist economy is an economic activity or business activity carried out by most people who independently manage economic resources that are able to be cultivated and that can be mastered, they expect to meet the basic needs of the family and not interfere with the interests of the surrounding community (Hasmawati, F. 2018).

Permentan number 01 (2020) states about the Allocation and Highest Retail Price of Subsidized Fertilizers in the Agricultural Sector for the Fiscal Year 2020 government policy in distributing and supervising subsidized fertilizer at the farmer level by presenting the Farmer Card Program, which is expected that the farm card can minimize problems in the supervision, procurement and distribution of subsidized fertilizer. Farmer cards for farmers can be used as savings for farmers, subsidized fertilizer redeemers, cash withdrawal transactions, daily shopping, interbank transfers and bill payments. To get a farmer's card, farmers are required to be registered as a member of the farmer group or as a farmer in a farmer group. The type and amount of subsidized fertilizer obtained by farmers through the farmer card program is based on agricultural commodities, the area of land cultivated and the type of fertilizer to be used. The amount of subsidized fertilizer needed is planned through a definitive plan of group needs (RDKK) by the agricultural extension of the built village together with farmers.

The measure factor of the effectiveness of the Farmer card program can be measured from the achievement of comprehensive goals, the availability of facilities and infrastructure of the farmer card program, the success of targets, educational supervision and control systems. Inhibiting factors of the farmer card program can pay attention to environmental conditions and resources (Latifah.2019). Azida (2017) stated that the aspect of the retailer's kiosk, the bank aspect, the farmer aspect and the government aspect are factors that can affect the success of the farmer card program at the farmer level. Meanwhile, according to Poziah (2020) the inhibition factors of the farmer card program are influenced, among others, human resources which in this case farmers, environmental conditions and the ability

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

of implementing agents. Chanda (2019) stated that in India, farmer cards are used to facilitate access to banks to get agricultural credit to support productivity. Chatterjee (2019) stated that in India the existence of farm cards leads to an increase in agricultural production in the form of investments or savings farmers in banks. Therefore, research related to the farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province, needs to be carried out. This is to help government policies in providing a real picture in the field of factors and solutions that can be done in anticipating the policy barriers of the farmer card program at the farmer level. This paper aims to measure the level of effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Sinar Peninjauan District of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, and can be a library for related research.

2. STUDY LITERATURE

2.1. Conception of the Farmer's Card Program

The Ministry of Agriculture through the Central Agency for Agricultural Extension issued a policy in the preparation and dissemination of agricultural extension information through online systems or internet networks. This is so that agricultural information needed by agricultural stakeholders, can be directly accessed to obtain agricultural data according to their needs, which in the end this system is expected to be able to improve the performance of agricultural extensionists efficiently and effectively. The Agricultural Extension Information System (SIMLUHTAN) is intended to build the integrity of agricultural extension, agricultural extension power data and state-of-the-art farmer institutional and agricultural business data through the Ministry of Agriculture website. e-RDKK or electronic Group Needs Defenitif Plan is a system of data collection of farmers' needs in meeting farmers' needs for subsidized fertilizers, RDKK based on the web base based on the KTP Population Master Number, the area of land cultivated and agricultural commodities cultivated by farmers. e-RDKK is integrated with the SIMLUHTAN system for farmer data, so farmers who will receive subsidized fertilizer must be recorded in the SIMLUHTAN system. E-RDKK data itself contains on behalf of active farmers, NIK Farmer Population, place and date of birth, birth mother's name, the area of land cultivated, and the amount of subsidized fertilizer needs (Directorate General of Infrastructure and Facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture.2021)

Farmer's Card can be issued through benah farmer group at the village level where the membership of the farmer group is recorded based on the farmer's population NIK, place and date of birth, birth mother's name, the area of land cultivated and commodities that are cultivated and commodities that are cultivated and then completed with the amount of subsidized fertilizer needs by farmers in one year, then the agricultural extension theyped all poktan that had been benah group which then uploaded poktan membership into the SIMLUHTAN system and handed over the needs of substitute fertilizer within one year to the e-RDKK admin to be uploaded into the system. Furthermore, multilevel verification of data uploaded in the system from the sub-district level to the central level (Directorate General of Infrastructure and Facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture.2021)

2.2. Conception of Strategy and Effectiveness

Strategy is a very important factor before the implementation of a program in order to achieve goals properly. Rahim (2017) stated that strategy management is a management process to realize the vision and mission of the organization, maintaining the organization's relationship with the environment, especially the interests of strategy selection, stakeholders, Strategy implementation and strategy control to ensure that the organization's mission and objectives can be achieved properly, so that strategy management is defined as an art or science that implements, formulates and evaluates decisions between functions (crassfunctional) that enable the organization to achieve its goals. The Great Dictionary of Indonesian (2005) states that strategy is a careful plan regarding activities to achieve specific goals.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Place and Time of Research

This research will be carried out at the sinar peninjauan district site of Ogan Komering Ulu district. Location determination is done deliberately (Purposive) which is based on the consideration that researchers want to know the effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency and based on data from the Ogan Komering Ulu Agricultural Office, farmers recorded in the eRDKK system until 2021 are the most in Sinar Peninjaun District of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. The study will be conducted in February 2022.

3.2. Research Methods

Research on The Effectiveness analysis of the National Farmer Card Program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency of South Sumatra Province using interview and survey methods. Hardani (2020) stated interview methods

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2304

are collection process used informants by providing a number of questions for research purposes. Surveys are scientific research methods used to obtain existing data and seek factual information (Suryadi. 2019).

3.3. Data Collection Methods

Latifah (2019) stated that the measure of the level of effectiveness of the national farmer card program can be measured from the availability of facilities and infrastructure of the farmer card program. The data collection method in this study uses literature study methods, where the objects used in this study are farmer card reports that have been printed in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province during the period 2018 to 2021.

3.4. Data Processing and Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis used is using the percentage scale of the farmer card that has been printed, which is compared to the Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR) ratio where the ACR Ratio is used to measure the level of ability of something by dividing the total distribution by the total collection (Bahri.2020).

$$S = \frac{Sa}{Ss} \times 100\%$$

Information:
S = Printed Farmer Card Index (%)
Sa = Number of Printed Farmer Cards
Ss = Number of Farmer Cards That Should Be Printed

ACR research consists of several categories, with the following scales:

1. *Highly Effective* (if ACR ≥ 90 percent)
2. *Effective* (if ACR reach 70-89 percent)
3. *Fairly Effective* (if ACR reach 50-69 percent)
4. *Below Expection* (if ACR reach 20-49 percent)
5. *Ineffective* (if ACR < 20 percent)

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. General State of the Region (Research Site)

Ogan Komering Ulu Regency is regency located in South Sumatra Province with the district capital being Baturaja city. Geographically Oan Komering Ulu regency is located between 103°25′ to 104°50′ West Longitude and 3°40′ to 4°55′ South Latitude. To the north border ogan ilir regency, South side of beer border with Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan Regency, west bordering Muara Enim Regency, east bordering Ogan Komering Ulu Timur Regency. Ogan Komering Ulu Regency consists of thirteen sub-districts, namely West Baturaja District, East Baturaja District, Sosoh Buay Rayap District, Pengandonan District, Review District, Semidang Aji District, Ulu Ogan District, Lubuk Batang District, Lengkiti District, Lubuk Raja District, Sinar Peninjauan District, Muara Jaya District, Kedaton Peninjauan Raya District. The administrative area of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency can be seen in figure 1 below.

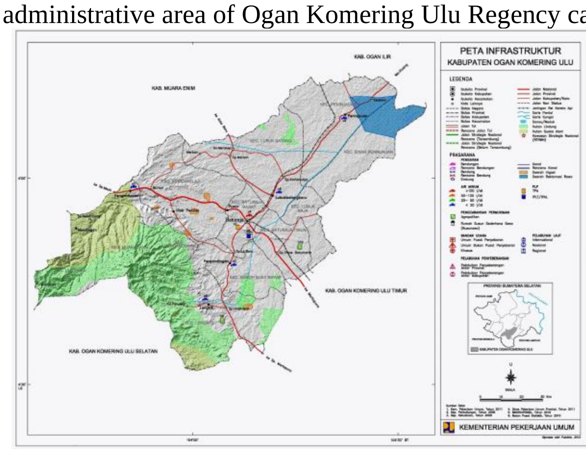


Figure 1. Administrative area of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

Characteristics of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency can be seen in table 1 below

Table 1. Characteristics of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

No	Aspects of Data Physics	Sinar Peninjauan
1.	Topography	Flat to wavy
2.	Height of the place dpl.	10 – 180 m
3.	Soil type	

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

	a. Podzolik	≥ 80 %
	b. Aluvial	≤ 20 %
4.	soil pH	4 – 6,5
5.	Climate	
	a. Lowest temperature	28 ^{0}C
	b. Highest temperature	32 ^{0}C
	c. Moisture	60 – 80 %
	d. Dry Month	April – September
	e. Wet Month	October – March
	f . Rainfall per year	2.000 – 2.500 mm

Source: OKU District Agricultural Service Program in 2020

Table 1 shows the characteristics of Ogan Komering Regency has a flat topography i wavy, with a height of 10-180 meters above sea level, humidity level 60-80%, with annual rainfall of 2,000 - 2,500 mm.

The area of OKU regency based on the district capital, the number of villages / villages and the distance to the regency capital can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2. The area of OKU regency is based on the district capital and the number of villages

No.	District	Broad (Km^2)	Sum Villages/ Neighborhoods	District Capital
1	Batu Raja Barat	117,40	7 Village, 5 Neighborhoods	Tanjung Agung
2	Baturaja Timur	109,96	4 village, 9 Neighborhoods	Kemalaraja
3	Sosoh Buay Rayap	375,00	11 village	Penyandingan
4	Pengandonan	249,00	12 village	Pengandonan
5	Peninjauan	618,68	16 village	Peninjauan
6	Semidang Aji	714,00	21 village	Uak Pandan
7	Ulu Ogan	600,00	7 village	Mendingin
8	Lubuk Batang	747,00	15 village	Lubuk Batang Baru
9	Lengkiti	481,06	22 village	Tanjung Lengkayap
10	Lubuk Raja	68,71	7 village	Batumarta I
11	Sinar Peninjauan	85,32	6 village	Karya Mukti
12	Muara Jaya	334,93	7 village	Muara Saeh
13	Kedaton Peninjauan Raya	296,00	8 village	Kedaton
	Kabupaten OKU	4.797,06	143 Village, 14 Neighborhoods	

Source: OKU District Agricultural Service Program in 2020

4.2. Quantity of Farmers Recorded in eRDKK System in 2021

Quantity of farmers recorded in vulnerable eRDKK systems in 2020-2021 can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3. The Quantity of farmers recorded in the eRDKK system is vulnerable in 2020-2021

District	The Quantity of farmers recorded	
	Th. 2020	Th. 2021
Sinar Peninjauan	3.938	4.802
Muara Jaya	533	590
Sosoh Buay Rayap	1.453	1.763
Lubuk Raja	3.064	3.522
Pengandonan	1.157	1.253
Peninjauan	1.837	2.311
Kedaton Peninjauan Raya	613	1.227
Lubuk Batang	528	777
Lengkiti	2.487	2.700
Baturaja Barat	417	432
Baturaja Timur	865	980
Semidang Aji	1.411	1.401
Ulu Ogan	308	503
Total	18.611	22.261

Source : Kementan eRDKK System 2021

Table 3 above shows the number of farmers registered in the eRDKK system in 2021 for West Baturaja District of 432 people, East Baturaja District of 980 people, Sosoh Buay Rayap District of 1763 people,

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2304

Pengandonan District of 1253 people, Review District of 2311 people, Semidang Aji District of 1401 people, Ulu Ogan District as many as 503 people, Lubuk Batang District a total of 777 people, Lengkiti District a total of 2700 people, Lubuk Raja District a total of 3522 people, Sinar Peninjauan District a total of 4802 people, Muara Jaya District a total of 590 people, Kedaton District Review Raya a number of 1227.

4.3. Quantity of Printed Farmer Cards

The Quantity of farmer cards printed in Sinar Peninjauan District in each village for the period 2018 to 2021, can be seen in table 4 below.

Table 4. The Quantity of farmer cards printed in Sinar Peninjauan District

Village	farmer cards printed
Marga Bhakti	741
Karya Mukti	492
Karya Jaya	410
Sri Mulya	64
Marga Mulya	287
Tanjung Makmur	271
Total	2.265

Source : BPP Data by Mukti in 2021

Table 4 above shows the quantity of farmer cards printed in Kec. Sinar Peninjauan for village Marga Bhakti 741, Karya Mukti farmer cards printed are a number of 492, village Karya Jaya farmer cards printed are a number of 410, village Sri Mulya farmer cards printed are a number of 64, village Marga Mulya farmers cards printed are a number of 287, Tanjung Makmur village printed farmer cards are a number of 271.

4.4. Analysis of Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR)

Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR) Analysis of the Effectiveness of the National Farmer Card Program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency of South Sumatra Province can be seen in table 5 below:

Tabel 5. *Analysis Rasio Allocation to Collection Ratio* (ACR)

Village	Number of Farmers	Printed Farmer Card	Printed Farmer Card Index	Ratio of ACR
Marga Bhakti	1,371	741	54.05	*Fairly Effective*
Karya Mukti	1,017	492	48.38	*Below Expection*
Karya Jaya	694	410	59.08	*Fairly Effective*
Sri Mulya	483	64	13.25	*Ineffective*
Marga Mulya	464	287	61.85	*Fairly Effective*
Tanjung Makmur	806	271	33.62	*Below Expection*
		Average	45.04	*Below Expection*

Table 5 above shows the ACR analysis for Village Marga Bhakti at the Fairly Effective level, for Karya Mukti village at the Below Expection level, for Karya Jaya village at the Fairly Effective level, for Sri Mulya village at ineffective level, for Marga Mulya village at Fairly Effective level, for Tanjung Makmur village at Below Expection level. Overall, the ACR analysis of the national farmer card program in Sinar Peninjauan subdistrict is at the Below Expection level.

4.5. Effectiveness Strategy of the National Farmer Card Program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency of South Sumatra Province.

Strategies that can be implemented in the effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency of South Sumatra Province, among others, by communicating to Bank BNI about the number of printed farmer cards that are still 45.04 percent of the data contained in the eRDKK system of the ministry of agriculture, in addition, it is necessary to increase socialization about the purpose and benefits of the national farmer card program for farmers, namely farmer cards as a means of redeeming subsidized fertilizer, can be used to save and the allocation of fertilizer is guaranteed for farmers without any misappropriation of fertilizer. The government provides stimulus to farmers in the form of government assistance through farmer cards so that it is expected that farmers are accustomed to using farmer cards given the lack of understanding of farmers towards technology so that this can be as a motivation for farmers in understanding technology which in this case the mechanism of redemption of subsidized fertilizers using farmer cards.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been carried out using allocation to collection ratio (ACR) analysis, the effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province is at the Below Expection level.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1089-1094
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Based on the results of the research conducted, it is recommended to apply alternative strategies obtained from the author's research to improve the effectiveness of the national farmer card program in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province.

REFERENCES

[1] Azida I. 2017. Strategi Optimalisasi Penggunaan Kartu Tani Di Village Kali Salak dan Village Sido Mulyo Kecamatan Limpung Kabupaten Batang. htpp://lib.unnes.ac.id/29731/.

[2] Bahfein S. 2020. Luas Baku Tanah Sawah Nasional 7,46 Juta Hektar. https://properti.kompas.com/read/2020/02/04/135141121/luas-baku-tanah-sawah-nasional-746-juta-hektar.

[3] Bahri E.S dan Sabik Khumaini. 2020. Analisis Efektivitas Penyaluran Zakat pada Badan Amil Zakat Nasional. http://jurnal.umt.ac.id/index.php/jieb.

[4] Bervillage. 2019. Pengertian Ekonomi Village Dari Berbagai Versi. https://www.bervillage.com/pengertian-ekonomi-village-dari-berbagai-versi/.

[5] Chakim Lutfil, Amzul Rifin, dan Bunasor Sanim. 2019. Pengaruh Implementasi Kartu Tani Terhadap Efeektivitas Penyaluran Pupuk Bersubsidi. Jurnal Pangan, nomor 1376-1-10-20191212.

[6] Chanda A. 2019. Evaluating the Kisan Credit Card Scheme: Some Results for Bihar and India: Evidence from an Indian Policy Reform. Journal of Economic Analysis & Practice. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0976747919872353.

[7] Chatterjee S. 2019. The Curious Case of Farmer Credit Cards: Evidence from an Indian Policy Reform. The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy. https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/bejeap-2018-0048/html.

[8] Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2005. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta. Balai Pustaka.

[9] Direktorat Jendral Prasarana dan Sarana Kementerian Pertanian. 2021. Pengelolaan Pupuk Bersubsidi Tahun Anggaran 2021. Jakarta. Direktorat Jendral Prasarana dan Sarana Kementerian Pertanian

[10] Gunawan, Endro dan Sahat Pasaribu. 2020. Persepsi Petani dan Permasalahan Program KartuTani Mendukung Distribusi Pupuk Bersubsidi. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan. Vol 28(2), 131-11. https://doi.org/10.14203/JEP.28.2.2020.131-144.

[11] Hardani. 2020. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif. Yogyakarta. Pustaka Ilmu.

[12] Hasmawati F. 2018. Ekonomi Kerakyatan Berbasis Ekonomi Lokal. Journal Pengembangan Masyarakat,V(5), 54-65

[13] Husnain. 2020. Rekomendasi Pupuk N, P dan K Spesifik Lokasi Untuk Tanaman Padi, Jagung dan Kedelai pada Lahan Sawah (Per Kecamatan). Jakarta. Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian.

[14] Kumar A. 2010 July-December. Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector in India: Status,Performance and Determinants. Agricultural Economics Research Review, Volume 23. Hal. 253-264. http://ssrn.com/abstract=2026313.

[15] Kumar D. 2014. Agriculture Credit Reform And Financial Inclusion In India. International Journal of Business Quantitative Economics and Applied Management Research, Vol 1 No 2349-5677. Halaman 70-84.

[16] Latifah M.A.,Dyah H. 2019. Analisis Efektivitas Program Kartu Tani Di Kecamatan Banjarnegara Kabupaten Banjarnegara. http://ejournal3.undip.ac.id. Di akses 10 November 2021.

[17] Munajat, Yunita Sari, Fifian Peermata Sari. 2021. Buku Panduan Penulisa Tesis Untuk Perguruan Tinggi. Dalam Awaludin (editor). Depok. Rajawali Pers.

[18] Nagaraju B. 2014. Financial Inclusion and Need for Agricultural Development: an Analysis. Global Journal For Research Analysis, Volume 3. No.2277 – 8160. Hal. 29-30

[19] Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No. 01, tahun 2020 tentang Alokasi dan Harga Eceran Tertinggi Pupuk Bersubsidi Sektor Pertanian Tahun Anggaran 2020. Jakarta. Direktorat Jendral Sarana & Prasarana Kementerian Pertanian.

[20] Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia No. 16. 2013. Pedoman Sistem Manajemen Informasi Penyuluhan Pertanian Di Lingkungan Kementerian Pertanian. Jakarta. Kementerian Pertanian

[21] Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia No. 28. 2020. Komponen Harga Pokok Penjualan . Jakarta. Kementerian Pertanian.

[22] Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia No. 49. 2020. Alokasi dan Harga Eceran Tertinggi Pupuk Bersubsidi Sektor Pertanian Tahun Anggaran 2021 . Kementerian Pertanian, Jakarta.

[23] Poziah A.W.S. 2020. Kebijakan Sosial : Studi Pada Program Kartu Tani Di Village Bumi Jawa. http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id.

[24] Purwaningsih Y. 2017. Ekonomi Pertanian. Surakarta. UNS Press.

[25] Ryan S.J., Siwi G., Tutik D. 2019. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Petani dengan Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Kartu Tani di Kabupaten Semarang. Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development Research, 5(2). http://journal.umy.ac.id.

[26] Suhardjo A.J. 2008. Geografi Pevillagean Sebuah Antologi. Yogyakarta. AS Media.

[27] Sulaiman A. 2021 . Teknologi Pertanian. https://ashofsulaiman77. wordpress.com/teknologi-pertanian/.

[28] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 tahun 2014 tentang Village. 2014. https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdih/document/uu/UU_2014_6.pdf.

[29] Vega C.G. 2015. "Financial inclusion of smallholder farmers: state- of-the-art and challenges". Makalah disajikan dalam Konferensi Microfinance Best Practice Award Improving Financial Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers di Itali pada tanggal 15-16 Oktober 2015.

[30] Zulaiha,A.R., Nurmalina, Sanim. 2017. Kinerja Subsidi Pupuk di Indonesia. Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen dan Bisnis. Vol.4 No.2, Mei 2018:271-283.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2305

THE STRATEGY TO INCREASE ROBUSTA COFFEE PRODUCTION AT OGANKOMERING ULU REGENCY OF SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

By
Ely Brand[1], Fifian Permata Sari[2], Yetty Oktarina[3]
[1]Postgraduate of Agricultural Economic, Baturaja University
[2,3]Department of Agricultural Economic, Lecturer of Baturaja University
Email: [1]elyprajabrand@gmail.com, [2]fifianpermatasari@gmail.com, [3]y3tty07@yahoo.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 03, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

Keywords:
Increasing strategy
Production
Robusta coffee

ABSTRACT
This study examines the strategy to increase robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. This study aims to analyze the strategy of increasing robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. The study was located OganKomering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. The time of the research is December 2021. The research method used is the survey method. Research respondents were 84 coffee farmers in OganKomering Ulu Regency, 10 agricultural extension workers, 10 coffee traders and 3 people from the Department of Agriculture. Data analysis used descriptive analysis techniques (describe and explain the development of robusta coffee production in the research area, SWOT analysis (Stength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats). The results of this study found that First, the majority of coffee farmers are in productive age so that they can be motivated to increase production. coffee by growing coffee intensively Second, taking advantage of the still high demand for coffee to motivate farmers to increase production in OganKomering Ulu Regency Third, the obstacle to increasing coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency is that there is enough land available for coffee plants, but the effort Farming is not done well, including maintenance, plant rejuvenation, lack of capital and the lack of guidance from agricultural extension workers, especially the sub-sector, even though the local government is very supportive.
.

Corresponding Author:
Fifian Permata Sari
Department of Agricultural Economic
Baturaja University,
Ki Ratu Penghulu 02301 Baturaja OKU Regency South Sumatra Province
Email: fifianpermatasari@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Coffee is one of the plantation commodities that has an important role in economic activities in Indonesia. Coffee is also one of Indonesia's export commodities which is quite important as a foreign exchange earner in addition to oil and gas. In addition to increasingly open export opportunities, the domestic coffee market is still quite large. Indonesia is one of the world's coffee producing countries, currently Indonesia is in the fourth rank of the world's coffee exporting countries after Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia. Of the total production produced, about 67 percent of coffee is for export, while the remaining 33 percent is for domestic needs (AEKI, 2020). South Sumatra Province is still the center of Robusta coffee production, followed by Lampung, Bengkulu, East Java and Jambi. Robusta coffee production of Indonesia in 2020 can be seen in Figure 1 below:

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

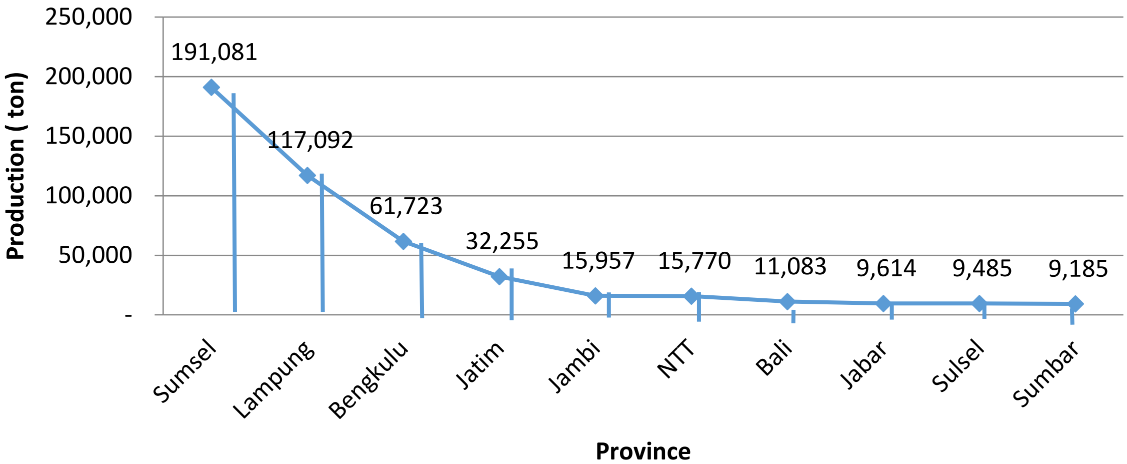


Figure 1. The production of robusta coffee in Indonesia, 2020

In 2020 South Sumatra Province was ranked first by producing robusta coffee production of 191,081 tons, Lampung province second at 117,092 tons, then Bengkulu province producing 61,723 tons, East Java Province 32,225 tons, Jambi Province 15,957 tons, and the Province of East Java. East Nusa Tenggara produces a production of 15,770 tons. Then followed by Bali Province which produced 11,083 tons of production, West Java Province ranked eighth with a production of 9,614 tons, South Sulawesi Province was ranked ninth at 9,485 tons, and West Sumatra Province was ranked tenth for robusta coffee production with a total production of 9,185 tons. (Directorate General of Plantations, 2021).

OganKomering Ulu (OKU) Regency is one of the coffee-producing areas in South Sumatra Province since ancient times, this is because coffee is a plantation commodity that can support the community's economy in addition to rubber and forest products (gum damar). OganKomering Ulu Regency when viewed from the agricultural development sector has a wealth of potential natural resources and is supported by a strategic location for plantation development. The area of people's plantations in the OganKomering Ulu district is 97,148 hectares spread over 13 sub-districts, for coffee an area of 2,943 hectares with a production of 15,802 tons. From the data mentioned, it can be concluded that the coffee plant is one of the mainstay commodities of plantations in OganKomering Ulu Regency which is one of the sources of Regional Original Income (PAD) of OganKomering Ulu Regency (OKU Agriculture Office, 2021).

Coffee plants are a source of income for farmers in OganKomering Ulu Regency. Although the land area and natural geography for coffee plantations in this area are supportive, coffee production in this area is still relatively low. The average coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency is around 938 kg/ha/year (BPS OganKomering Ulu, 2021). In OganKomering Ulu District, the sub-district with the highest average production is Lengkiti District, then Semidang Aji District, followed by other sub-districts. The average amount of coffee production in Lengkiti District is 1,843 kg/Ha and the average coffee production in Semidang Aji District is 1,078 kg/Ha. The average production of these two sub-districts has exceeded the average production rate of OganKomering Ulu Regency, which is 938 kg/ha. However, this figure is still below the national average production rate of 3,000 kg/ha. (Dirjenbun, 2019).

To catch up with the national average production figure, a strategy to increase coffee production in this area is needed. With sufficient land supply and production that tends to increase, if coffee farming in this area is managed properly, the potential for increasing average production is expected to increase even higher. This is certainly related to the background, so it is interesting to study further regarding the strategy to increase coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency. Based on the background and problems that have been stated previously, it is interesting to study further on the strategy to increase robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency. If it is seen from the phenomenon that the average production of robusta coffee in OganKomering Ulu Regency is still low, the formulation of the research problem is what strategies can be done as an effort to increase robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency. The research objective is to identify a strategy to increase robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2305

This research was conducted in OganKomering Ulu Regency. The location determination was determined intentionally considering that OKU Regency is currently the Regency that produces the highest Robusta coffee production compared to other Regencies. The research was carried out in December 2021 until it was completed. The method used in this research is a survey method. According to Sugiono (2017), the survey method is a method used to find the effect of certain treatments. The survey method is used to obtain data from certain natural (not artificial) places, but researchers carry out treatments in data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, tests, interviews, structured and so on (the treatment is not like in the experiment). The sampling method used in this research is the area sampling method (Cluster sampling), which is through two stages. The first stage is to determine the sample area, from 21 villages that have robusta coffee plants selected the most as many as 3 villages. The second stage is random sampling, namely samples drawn randomly from the population (Sugiono, 2017). The number of samples used were 63 respondents from farmers from 630 populations in 3 villages, 10 respondents from Agricultural Extension Officers, 9 respondents from collectors, 3 respondents from stakeholders related to the research, consisting of 1 respondent from the Head of the Plantation Section in charge of coffee commodity crops, 1 respondent from the Head of the Field. Plantation and 1 respondent from the Head of the Department of Agriculture.

The data collected includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data will be obtained directly from the sample through direct observation and interviews using questionnaires as a data collection tool. Secondary data is obtained from institutions or agencies with related research including: geographical conditions of the area, population, area, education level, land area, productivity and data related to this research. The data obtained were then completed and tabulated for later analysis in accordance with the research objectives.

To answer the problem formulation, using SWOT matrix analysis. Where the SWOT matrix is a combination of IFAS factors and EFAS factors to form a strategy. The IFAS factors and EFAS factors are related to the development of robusta coffee farming business. The next step after obtaining an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in Robusta coffee farming in Lengkiti District, OganKomering Ulu Regency, is as follows:

1. Determining the IFAS and EFAS Faktor Factors
2. Calculating the scoring weights of IFAS and EFAS
3.Analysis Stage

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In determining the strategy for increasing robusta coffee production, the internal strategy factor matrix (IFAS) and the external strategic factor matrix (EFAS) are used. The following table presents the internal strategy factors consisting of strength and weakness factors and internal strategy factors consisting of opportunity factors and threat factors. These factors are listed in table 1 below

Tabel1. IFAS Factor (Internal Factor Analysis Strategy)

Strenght	Weakness
1. Availability of superior seeds	1. Farmers' motivation is still low
2. Land availability	2. Rejuvenation of coffee plants
3. Farming experience	3. Some of the coffee plants are old
4. Age of productive farmers	4. Plant maintenance is still low
5. Supporting facilities and infrastructure	5. Farmers lack capital

EFAS Factor (Eksternal Factor Analysis Strategy)

Opportunities	Threats
1. Supporting agro-climatic and geomorphological conditions	1. Limitations of extension workers, especially the plantation sub-sector
2. Coffee demand is still high	2. Expensive prices for fertilizers and agricultural machinery
3. The local government that provides endorsement	3. Many competitors from other regions
4. Local, Domestic and International markets are still wide open	4. Pests of plant diseases

The results of the calculation of the IFAS and EFAS

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Factor weightsCalculation of weighting, rating and score can be obtained from the results of the respondent's questionnaire analysis, where each strength factor and weakness factor in the IFAS matrix table is given a score (rating x weight).

a. Internal Environment

Internal environmental analysis is used to determine how much strength and weakness can be obtained from the strategy to increase robusta coffee production. This strategy aims to increase robusta coffee production, so that the focus in increasing production is the strategic factors of strengths and weaknesses in it. Internal factors are identified as things that can affect the increase in robusta coffee production.

Table 2. SWOT analysis of the factors of strength and weakness (IFAS) of robusta coffee production

IFAS	Point	Rate	Score
Strenght (S)			
1. Availability of superior seeds	3,2	0,11	0,34
2. Land availability	3,1	0,10	0,33
3. Farming experience	2,9	0,10	0,28
4. Age of productive farmers	3,2	0,11	0,35
5. Supporting facilities and infrastructure	2,0	0,07	0,14
Amount			1,44
Weakness (W)			
1. Farmers' motivation is still low	3,3	0,11	0,36
2. Rejuvenation of coffee plants	2,6	0,09	0,23
3. Some of the coffee plants are old	3,0	0,10	0,31
4. Plant maintenance is still low	3,3	0,11	0,37
5. Farmers lack capital	3,0	0,10	0,31
Amount		1,00	1,59

Table 2 shows the highest score for internal factors is strength, namely the productive age of farmers, which is 0.35 and the highest score for weakness is plant maintenance, which is 0.37. A high score indicates a strength that occurs frequently. The strength that will be used is focused on the high score among the other strength factors. The total score for the strength factor is 1.44 and the total score for the weakness factor is 1.59. The highest weakness factors should be prioritized to minimize weaknesses and improve them.

b. External environment

External factors are things that cannot be controlled by robusta coffee farmers which consist of opportunities and threats in increasing robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency. External parties are the Regional Government, the Agriculture Service of OganKomering Ulu Regency, and competitors. External factors identified in the form of supportive agro-climatic and geomorphological conditions, high demand for coffee, local governments that provide support, local, domestic and international markets are still wide open and other external factors that provide opportunities and threats for increasing robusta coffee production. The external party is the local government, in this case the Department of Agriculture. The results of the analysis of the external environment of the opportunity and threat factors for increasing robusta coffee production are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. SWOT Analysis of internal and external environment

EFAS	Point	Rate	Score
Supporting agro-climatic and geomorphological conditions	3,5	0,13	0,47
2. Coffee demand is still high	3,3	0,13	0,41
3. The local government that provides endorsement	3,2	0,12	0,38
4. Local, Domestic and International markets are still wide open	3,2	0,12	0,40

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref **DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2305**

Amount	1,67		
Threat (T)			
1. Limitations of extension workers, especially the plantation sub-sector	3,3	0,13	0,42
2. Expensive prices for fertilizers and agricultural machinery	3,3	0,12	0,40
3. Many competitors from other regions	3,2	0,12	0,38
4. Pests of plant diseases	3,2	0,12	0,38
Amount		1,00	1,59

After obtaining the results of the calculation of the scoring weights and being included in the SWOT matrix diagram, it turns out that the strategy for increasing robusta coffee production is in Quadrant IV, as shown in Figure 2 below:

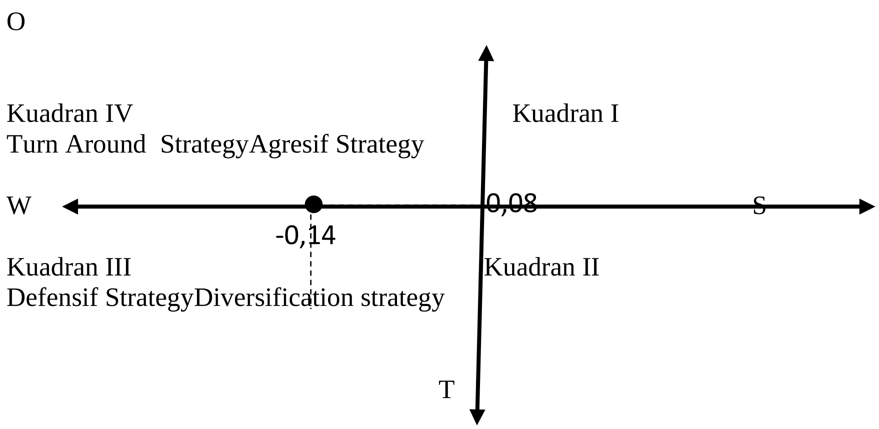


Figure 2. SWOT diagram

The results of the study in the form of a strategy to increase robusta coffee production in OganKomering Ulu Regency are shown in Figure 3 in the form of the following SWOT matrix:

IFAS / **EFAS**	**Strenght**	**Weakness**
	1. Availability of superior seeds 2. Land availability 3. Farming experience 4. Age of productive farmers 5. Supporting facilities and infrastructure	1. Farmers' motivation is still low 2. Rejuvenation of coffee plants 3. Some of the coffee plants are old 4. Plant maintenance is still low 5. Farmers lack capital
Opportunities 1. KondisiAgroklimat dan Geomorfologi yang mendukung 2. Permintaan kopi yang masihtinggi	**S-O Strategies** 1. Availability of local superior seeds and agro-climatic and geomorphological conditions that support an increase in coffee production (S1,O1)	**W-O Strategies** 1. Take advantage of the still high demand for coffee to motivate farmers to increase production (W1,O2) 2. Increase cooperation with capital institutions (Government Support) for

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

3. Pemerintahdaerah yang memberikandukungan 4. Pasar lokal, Domestik dan Internasionalmasihterbukaluas	2. Availability of land and high demand for coffee opens up opportunities to increase coffee production (S2,O2) 3. Support for facilities and infrastructure and local government is expected to increase coffee production (S5,O3)	plant rejuvenation, plant maintenance and overcoming farmers' lack of capital (W2,W4,W5,O3)
Threats 1. Limitations of extension workers, especially the plantation sub-sector 2. Expensive prices for fertilizers and agricultural machinery 3. Many competitors from other regions 4. Pests of plant diseases	**S-T Strategies** 1. Strive for superior seeds that are resistant to plant pests so that production increases (S1,T4) 2. Utilizing farming experience to overcome the limitations of extension workers and plant pest control in increasing coffee production (S3,T1,T4).	**W-T Strategies** 1. The large number of competitors from other regions can motivate low-income farmers to increase coffee production (W1,T3). 2. The presence of plant disease pests can increase maintenance efforts intensively (W4, T4)

The result of the research shows that there are four possible strategic alternatives, namely Strategic SO (Strenghts-Opportunities), ST Strategy (Strengths-Threats), WO Strategy (Weaknesses-Opportunities) and WT Strategy (Weaknesses-Threats). The four possible strategies above are not used entirely in increasing robusta coffee production in the research area, but are adjusted to the known positions in the SWOT position matrix. In the research area, the right strategy used in this position is the Turn Around strategy. The Turn Around strategy is a strategy that focuses on the WO (Weaknesses-Opportinities) strategy, which is to minimize weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities. So that the appropriate strategies used in increasing Robusta coffee production in the research area are:
1. Take advantage of the still high demand for coffee to motivate farmers to increase production.(W1,O2)
2. Increasing cooperation with capital institutions (Government Support) for plant rejuvenation, plant maintenance and overcoming farmers' lack of capital (W2,W4,W5,O3).

Robusta Coffee Production Improvement Strategy.

Alternative strategies that can be taken are: SO Strategy: (1) Availability of local superior seeds and agro-climatic and geomorphological conditions that support an increase in coffee production (S1,O1) ; (2) Availability of land and high demand for coffee opens up opportunities to increase coffee production (S2,O2); and (3) Support for facilities and infrastructure and local government is expected to increase coffee production (S5,O3). ST strategy: (1) Strive for superior seeds that are resistant to plant pests so that production increases (S1,T4); (2) Utilizing farming experience to overcome the limitations of extension workers and plant pest control in increasing coffee production (S3,T1,T4). The strategy produced in this study is in line with the research of Manurung, P., Ginting, M., & Fauzia, L. (2016) which states that increasing land availability is intended to balance high coffee demand so as to increase Arabica coffee production. The same thing was stated by Saragif, J. F (2019) which stated that the strategy to increase robusta coffee productivity in Sigodang Barat Village, Panei District, Simalungun Regency, North Sumatra Province was carried out by utilizing the experience of farmers and the ease of farming management in responding to the lack of available counseling and training. WO Strategy: (1) Utilizing the still high demand for coffee to motivate farmers to increase production (W1,O2) ; (2) Increasing cooperation with capital institutions (Government Support) for plant rejuvenation, plant maintenance and overcoming farmers' lack of capital (W2,W4,W5,O3). WT strategy: (1) The number of competitors from other regions can motivate low-income farmers to increase coffee production (W1,T3) ; (2) The presence of plant pests and diseases can increase maintenance effortsintensively (W4, T4).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on this research, it can be concluded as follows: The right strategy used to increase robusta coffee production in the research area is the Turn Around strategy which focuses on the WO (Weaknesses-Opportinities) strategy, which is to take advantage of existing opportunities to minimize weaknesses. So that the appropriate strategies used in increasing robusta coffee production in OKU Regency are:

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2305

a. Take advantage of the still high demand for coffee to motivate farmers to increase production.
b. Increase cooperation with capital institutions and there is government support in this case the Department of Agriculture and Plantation with plant rejuvenation activities, plant maintenance and overcoming farmers' lack of capital.

It is recommended for robusta coffee farmers to carry out intensive maintenance on coffee plants through the provision of fertilizers and control of coffee plant pests and diseases. It is hoped that the OKU Regional Government will pay more attention to and facilitate supporting activities in the form of providing farmers' initial funds and create a special program to support the development of robusta coffee production and always play an active role in increasing robusta coffee production.

REFERENCES

[1] AEKI (AsosiasiEksportir Kopi Indonesia). 2020. Industri Kopi Indonesia. http://www.aeki-aice.org/page/industri-kopi/id. Diakses pada 7 Oktober 2020.
[2] Ariyanti, W., Suryantini, A., dan Jamhari. (2018). Usaha Tani Kopi Robusta di KabupatenTenggamus.
[3] Aziz, S., Isyanto, A. Y., &Puspitasari, A. (2020). PenguatanKapasitasPetani Kopi DalamPenangananPasca Panen Kopi Robusta Di DesaSagalaherangKecamatanPawananganKabupatenCiamis. AbdimasGaluh, 2(2), 152. https://doi.org/10.25157/ag.v2i2.4053 100
[4] Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa. (2019). KamusBesar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta. Balai Pustaka.
[5] Badan Pusat StatistikProvinsi Sumatera Selatan. (2021). Statistik Perkebunan. BPS Sumatera Selatan.
[6] Badan Pusat StatistikKabupatenOganKomering Ulu. (2021). Statistik Perkebunan. BPS OganKomering Ulu.
[7] Budiharjono (2020). Strategi PeningkatanProduksi Kopi Robusta di DesaPentingsariKecamatanCangkringan Kabupaten Sleman, Jogjakarta. JurnalAgroinfoGaluh, Vol 7 No.2.
[8] Danuji, S., & Sari, D. N. R. (2019). KelestarianSumberDayaLahan di KabupatenJemberdalamMendukung KetahananPangan Nasional. Prosiding Seminar Nasional SIMBIOSIS, IV(2017), 30–39. http://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/simbiosis/article/view/1326/1098
[9] DirektoratJenderal Perkebunan. (2021). Statistik Perkebunan Unggulan Nasional. Jakarta.SekretariatJenderal Perkebunan Nasional.
[10] Dinas PertanianKabupatenOganKomering Ulu. (2021). Data Komoditi Perkebunan. Bidang Perkebunan Dinas PertanianKabupatenOgankomering Ulu.
[11] Duguma, H., &Chewaka, M. (2019). Review on Coffee (Coffea arabica L.) Wet Processing more Focus in Ethiopia. Acta Scientific Agriculture, 3(11), 11– 15. https://doi.org/10.31080/asag.2019.03.0676 101
[12] Ega Ash Yokawati, Y., &Wachjar, A. (2019). PengelolaanPanen dan Pascapanen Kopi Arabika (Coffea arabica L.) di KebunKalisatJampit, Bondowoso, Jawa Timur. BuletinAgrohorti, 7(3), 343–350. https://doi.org/10.29244/agrob.v7i3.30471
[13] Hadi, Hudoro, H.B., Novariyanthy, M., Tanjung, I.I., Mutowil, Soedjana, M.I., dan Mulyono, I. (2014). Pedoman Teknis Budidaya Kopi yang Baik. Jakarta. 61 hal.
[14] Kotler, Philip and Kevin Lane Keller. (2011). ManajemenPemasaran, Edisi 13 Jilid 1 dan 2, AlihBahasa : Bob Sabran Jakarta. Erlangga.
[15] Laksmi, M. N. C., Sumantra, I. K., dan Maba, W. (2020). Robusta Coffee Agropolitan Development Strategy in Pupuan Tabanan District. http://journal.trunojoyo.ac.id/mediatrend.
[16] MudrajadKuncoro. (2015). Strategi BagaimanaMeraihKeunggulanKompetitif. Jakarta. Erlangga.
[17] Murad, M., Sukmawaty, S., Sabani, R., Ansar, A., & Kurniawan, H. (2020). IntroduksiTtgPascaPanendan Pengolahan Kopi Pada IndustriRumahTangga Guna Meningkatkan Nilai Tambah Di KecamatanTanjung Kabupaten Lombok Utara. JurnalIlmiah Abdi Mas TPB Unram, 2(1), 28– 35. https://doi.org/10.29303/amtpb.v2i1.38
[18] Nimran, Umar. (1997). PerilakuOrganisasi. EdisiRevisi. Surabaya: Citra Media.
[19] PemerintahKabupatenOganKomering Ulu. (2020). OganKomering Ulu dalam Angka. PemkabOganKomering Ulu.
[20] Prastowo, B., Karmawati, E., Rubijo, Siswanto, Indrawanto, C., dan Munarso, S.J. (2010). Budidaya dan Pasca Panen Kopi. Bogor. 70 hal.
[21] Rangkuti, F. (2013). Analisis SWOT: Teknik MembedahKasusBisnis. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
[22] RusmawatiDj., Y. (2017). Penerapan Strategi Segmentasi Pasar dan Positioning ProdukDenganPendekatan Analisis Swot UntukPeningkatanPenjualan pada Ud. Surya Gemilang Motor di Surabaya. Surabaya.
[23] Saragih, JR (2020). Strategi PeningkatanProduktifitas Kopi Robusta di DesaSigodangKabupatenSimalungun Sumatera Utara, JurnalAgroland Vol 27 No 2 (108-117).
[24] Soemarjono. E,.Hartadi, R., dan Kusmiati, A. (2013), StrategiPengembangan Kopi Robusta Rakyat di Kabupaten Bondowoso.
[25] Subandi, M. (2011). BudidayaTanaman Perkebunan. Bandung. GunungDjati Press

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1095-1102
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

[26] Sugiyono, (2001). StatistikParametrisuntukPenelitian. Bandung: CV ALFABETA
[27] Summase, I., Tenriawaru, A.N., Viantika, N.M., Amrullah, A., Arsyad, M., Amirudin, A., Hamdan, A.B., dan Arhim, M. (2020). Development strategy of coffee agribusiness.
[28] Suwarto. (2014). Top 15 Tanaman Perkebunan. Jakarta. PenebarSwadaya.
[29] Syakir, M., E. Karmawati, N. Bermawie, B. PRastowo, D. Soetopo, D.S. effendi, E. Hadipoentyanti, Siswanto, Rr. Sri Hartati dan M. Yusron. (2011). InovasiTeknologi Perkebunan Indonesia. hlm 43-47.
[30] Syaputra, M.R. (2019). Strategi Pengembangan Kopi Robusta di Kab. Merangin.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2306

AN ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC WRITING ACQUISITION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN INDONESIAN CLASSES

By
I Nyoman Suwandi
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
Email: nyomansuwandi11@gmail.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 03, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

Keywords:
Analysis,
Academic,
Writing, Acquisition,
Students

ABSTRACT
Academic writing is arguably the most important skill in academic contexts and also the most difficult skill for most students to master. Consequently, extra learning efforts are necessary to be carried out by the students to ensure that their acquisition up to the present academic requirement. This study was conducted to find out the acquisition of students' academic writing skills. Study was conducted in Indonesian classes consisting of 30 students as the sample of the study which were selected by random sampling technique. Valid and reliable research instruments in the form of essay test was administered to the sample to collect the required data. This study found that university students of Indonesian classes have sufficient acquisition in academic writing. Therefore, this study implies that academic writing of the students should continually be improved to ensure that the students have higher acquisition in academic writing.

Corresponding Author:
I Nyoman Suwandi
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar.
Jalan Kamboja 11 A Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia
Email: nyomansuwandi11@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Writing skills are important for every human being as the basic capital to achieve success in life. The writing skills of someone need to be improved continually. This is due to the fact that writing skills belong to a process of growth required a lot of practice and writing itself is an activity of a process. Writing is not only related to the use of grammar and punctuation but is a process that can develop the ability to think dynamically (Mantra et al., 2020). Writing is not just handwriting or writing techniques, but writing can mean telling what is already known and more than that writing can help understand what is already known (Abedianpour & Omidvari, 2018).

Writing skill is recognized as the most difficult skill among the four language skills that every student must have. The four skills include listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills and writing skills (Karim, 2018). Writing is a productive skill by using writing. Writing can be said to be the most complicated language skill among other types of language skills. This is because writing is not just copying words and sentences, but also developing and expressing thoughts in an orderly writing structure.

Writing skills can increase self-confidence and help foster creativity. However, in reality students' language skills are not as expected. It is known that there are still many students' mistakes in language, especially in terms of writing essays. These errors can be seen in the use of spelling, diction, effective sentences, and paragraph development (Mantra et al., 2021). On the other hand, the low value of composing is influenced by various factors, such as students, educators, learning media, teaching methods and learning approaches, which are chosen by the language educators.

Writing is expressing something by using written language. Saying something is meant to convey, proclaim, tell, describe, explain, convince, explain, and so on to the reader in order to understand what happened in an event or activity (Widiastuti, 2018). Furthermore, it is said that in communication there are four elements, namely writing is (1) a form of self-expression; (2) something that is generally conveyed to the reader; (3) rules and behaviour; and (4)

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

writing is a way of learning. As a form of self-expression, writing aims to communicate, convey an idea across time and space. That is, writing can be done anytime, and anywhere according to the circumstances contained in the author (Widiastuti et al., 2021).

Writing is a complex discovery process and allows one to learn to manage time. Writing is a reflection in a person who grows through a process. Someone who can write well, of course, has gone through various continuous exercises. With continuous practice coupled with a person's passion for writing will have implications for the results of his writing (Mantra et al., 2020). Writing is writing graphic symbols that describe a language that is understood by someone so that other people can read the graphic symbols if they understand the language and graphics. Writing is a complex ability that requires a number of knowledge and skills(Saddler et al., 2018).

Writing activities require a careful and integrated ability in organizing writing (Sun & Feng, 2009). Furthermore, creative understanding means having inventiveness and creative ability. In order to create a creative generation in the sense of being able to produce something for the benefit of themselves and others, educators need to create diverse learning activities so that they meet various levels of student abilities. Moreover, students should really active in enhancing their writing skills (Cahyani et al., 2018).

The learning carried out has not optimized students to be active in writing and often do writing activities. This means how writing activities become a culture for students. However, learning still prioritizes mastery of theoretical writing rules. Learning to write which emphasizes more on this theory causes students to be bored and not interested in writing (Toba et al., 2019). In addition, writing activities do not emphasize the real thing, namely training students to express or express ideas creatively through writing.

Writing activities are more emphasized whether or not students' writing is neat. In addition, the topics that students will write about are not based on what students experience but are limited by the topics or themes given by the educators. This results in students having difficulty expressing their ideas or being less challenged with the given topic. Writing is communication (Widiastuti et al., 2020). Furthermore, it is said that in communication there are four elements, namely writing is (1) a form of self-expression; (2) something that is generally conveyed to the reader; (3) rules and behaviour; and (4) writing is a way of learning. As a form of self-expression, writing aims to communicate, convey an idea across time and space. That is, writing can be done anytime, and anywhere according to the circumstances contained in the author.

Writing is a complex discovery process and allows one to learn to manage time. Writing is a reflection in a person who grows through a process. Someone who can write well, of course, has gone through various continuous exercises. With continuous practice coupled with a person's passion for writing will have implications for the results of his writing. Writing is writing graphic symbols that describe a language that is understood by someone so that other people can read the graphic symbols if they understand the language and graphics (Mantra, 2017).

Writing activities require a careful and integrated ability in organizing writing. Next is creative understanding. In order to create a creative generation in the sense of being able to produce something for the benefit of themselves and others, language educators need to create diverse learning activities so that they meet various levels of student abilities (Adas & Bakir, 2013). Improving creative writing skills is relatively growing within a person and is the most profound and unique experience for a person. To generate this creative power, a conducive atmosphere is needed that describes the possibility of the growth of this power.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be described that writing is a means of self-disclosure through writing. Writing is not just a motor activity but also involves one's mentality. Writing is one of the media to communicate. Through writing, a person can convey meaning, ideas, thoughts and feelings through a series of written words. Writing is an ability that can be learned and needs to be practiced, because it is a skill that will become more skilled the more you practice it (Toba et al., 2019). Therefore, having writing a good writing ability is very important. Educators should know the existing students' writing ability in order to be able to develop students' writing skills. Both micro and micro writing skills should be improved to make students able to express themselves properly in the form of writing.

Several studies have been conducted previously related with writing acquisitions and writing skills (e.g.: Mehrdad et al., 2016; Widiastuti, 2018; Joanna Pawliczak, 2015). However, most of those studies investigated general writing skills. The previous studies were not focused on studying the academic writing acquisition which are highly important for both students and university lecturers. Therefore, this study is intended to analyse students' writing ability to figure out the current ability of the students.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The selection and use of an appropriate research design depend on the nature of the variables under investigation. The present study simply investigates the students' writing skills. This study made use of an ex post facto research design with descriptive analysis. There were 30 students from Indonesian classes were determined as

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2306

the samples of the study by means of quota random sampling technique with lottery system. The data required for this study were collected by using language lecturer made essay test to measure students' writing skills. The test items were constructed by acknowledging the specification of valid and reliable test to ensure that the data were appropriately collected through test administration to the selected sample. To ensure the reliability and valkidity of the research instruments, the research instruments were validated by test experts and then revisions were made accordingly. The valid and reliable research instruments were used to collect the required data for study. The data of this study were in the form of raw showed the achievement of samples in writing skills. Therefore, to figure out the extent on writing skills of the students, the process of data analysis was taken using mean score formula and norm reference measure with standard five. On the completion of data analysis, the results of findings were presented descriptively and argumentatively to establish valid and reliable findings.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected in this study were in the form of scored resulted by the essay test as the research instrument. The main aim of this present study was to measure the students' ability in writing skills. The data obtained were analyzed using appropriate formula to measure the extent of the students' writing ability. The mean was obtained from counting up all the scores and then they were divided by the number of individuals. This is better known as the mean or average figure. In statistics, it is more often called the arithmetic mean and it is symbolized by "M" The formula for getting the mean score. The standard deviation is another way of showing the spread of scored. It measures the degree to which the group of scores deviation from the mean. In other words, it shows how all the scores are spread out and this gives a fuller description of test scores and the range that simply describes the gap between the highest and lowest marks and ignores the information provided by all the remaining scores.

The computation of the mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) of the scores showed the students' writing ability resulted the mean (M) was 23.90 and the standard deviation (SD) was 4.69. Based on the computation above, the data which were analysed by using norm-reference of five standard values the converted scores of ≥ 30.93 (excellent acquisition of writing skills), ≥ 26.24 (good acquisition of writing skill), ≥ 21.56 (sufficient acquisition of writing skills), ≥ 16.87 (insufficient acquisition of writing skills), ≤ 16.87 (poor acquisition of writing skills). The raw scores obtained by the subjects under investigation of the students can be seen the following table.

No	Raw Score	Standard Score	Total Subjects	Percentages
1.	32 – 31	≥ 30.93 (A/Excellent)	5	16.67 %
2.	30 – 27	≥ 26.24 (B/Good)	3	10.00 %
3.	26 – 22	≥ 21.56 (C/Sufficient)	15	50.00 %
4.	21 – 17	≥ 16.87 (D/Insufficient)	5	16.67 %
5.	16 – 15	≤ 16.87 (E/Poor)	2	6.67 %
			30	100 %

Table 1. Acquisition of Students' Academic writing skills

Based on the table that the results of data analysis by using norm reference measurement of five standard values clearly show that:

1. There were 5 subjects or 16.67 % out of 30 students under investigation showed excellent acquisition of academic writing skills.
2. There were 3 subjects or 10.00 % out of 30 students under investigation showed good acquisition of writing skills
3. There were 15 subjects or 50.00 % out of 30 students under investigation showed sufficient acquisition of academic writing skills
4. There were 5 subjects or 16.67 % out of 30 students under investigation showed insufficient acquisition of academic writing skills
5. There were 2 subjects or 6.67 % out of 30 students under investigation showed poor acquisition of academic writing skills

In a broad sense, the research findings showed that the students' writing skills could be considered as sufficient. This is because the number of students who achieved sufficient acquisition in writing skills by using language lecture made essay test which is regarded as a valuably high valid and reliable test. The results of data analysis by using of norm-reference measure of five standard values showed that: (1) there were 5 subjects or 16.67

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

% out of 30 students under investigation showed excellent acquisition of academic writing skills, (2) there were 3 subjects or 10.00 % out of 30 students under investigation showed good acquisition of academic writing skills, (3) there were 15 subjects or 50.00 % out of 30 students under investigation showed sufficient acquisition of academic writing skills, (4) there were 5 subjects or 16.67 % out of 30 students under investigation showed insufficient acquisition of writing skills, and (5) there were 2 subjects or 6.67 % out of 30 students under investigation showed poor acquisition of academic writing skills. This means that the degrees of the acquisition of academic writing skills by using language lecturer made essay test objective test were sufficient.

Based on the data above, it can be discussed that students' writing level was still in sufficient level. Ideally at university level students should have an excellent level of academic writing skills because writing skills are needed by the students to express ideas and write them down in academic writing. As an inseparable part of academic life, writing scientific papers has the aim of solving certain problems, achieving specific goals, adding knowledge, increasing knowledge and concepts of knowledge about certain problems, and fostering the ability to write and think scientifically for the authors. In addition to having the purpose of scientific work, it also has a function, namely as an educational, research, and functional function. Seeing the importance of scientific writing, the author of scientific papers must really understand the contents of scientific papers and arrange his work properly, and can be scientifically justified. Writing academic texts is an academic activity that aims to produce academic writing (Schillings et al., 2018). Academic writings studied at the tertiary level in Indonesian language courses are writing ideas in the form of research proposals, paper forms, book summaries, reviews, articles, and reports written logically and systematically in the form of reports.

For everyone who is in an academic environment writing skills are a demand. In writing activities, writers are required to be active and productive, because at the time of writing the writer must be active and creative in formulating ideas or ideas systematically so that the writing is understood by the reader. A writer can be said to be productive if the author is able to produce writings based on his own thoughts with a logical system so as to be able to create written works that can be accepted by readers (Syahrin et al., 2019). At the tertiary level, the ability to write demands that must be met by every student is the ability to write an academic paper. Substantial demands attached to a student make him have to understand writing techniques and procedures for a written work. The quality of an academic paper that is made is largely determined by the student's understanding of the two demands. Student-made essays many found wrong. This error show that college student not yet understand and have not applied the required standards that applies to a work academic writing, both technically and substantive.

At the university level, academic writing skills are very necessary because by writing students can express ideas and write them down in academic writing. With the academic writing ability possessed by students, one's imagination power can be sharper, language mastery increases, and increase self-confidence because they are able to work. In making scientific papers, students are required to comply with the rules that have been made. For example, from the systematics of writing a paper, it must be gradual from the introduction to the list of references. Not only the systematics, in writing the paper it is also necessary to pay attention to the language used to be precise and appropriate. Right means not wrong in arranging sentences so as to produce effective sentences. Appropriate means not using slang, so in writing it is only allowed to use standard language.

Writing academic texts is an academic activity that aims to produce academic writing. Scientific writing is an inseparable part. This is in line with the fact that at every academic step, scientific papers are always present as the main task for academics to show their scientific data. Through scientific writing, an academician will measure his knowledge, skills and abilities in applying his insights, as well as the ability to apply their knowledge (Syahrin et al., 2019). Scientific writing is a written work that contains the presentation of a scientific discussion. Scientific writing is done by a researcher or writer. The purpose of writing is to tell something systematically and logically to the readers (Widiastuti, 2018).

Scientific papers are usually written to find answers about something by proving the truth. work theme Scientific writing are things that are new (actual) and have never been written by others. Although a theme that has been written by someone else aims to develop from the previous theme, it is called follow-up research. Scientific essays include, among others: papers, reports, theses, theses, and dissertations. Semi-scientific essays, namely: articles and opinions. Scientific essays have standard rules and special requirements that must be complied with regarding the method and use of language, while non-scientific essays are not bound to standard essays, and semi-scientific essays are in between.

4. CONCLUSION

Academic writing taught in Indonesian language classes is writing ideas in the form of research proposals, paper forms, book summaries, reviews, articles and reports written logically and systematically in the form of reports. In the activity of writing academic texts, there are three stages of writing scientific papers in universities,

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2306

namely the first stage of pre-writing, the second stage of writing, and the third stage of revising. The activity of writing academic texts is clearly important and is an activity that is beneficial both for writers and for the development of science. Seeing the importance of writing academic texts or scientific writings, the writer of scientific papers must really understand the content of scientific papers and arrange their works well and can be scientifically justified. At the university level, writing skills are needed in order to be able to express ideas and write them down in academic writing. This study implies that university lecturers should continually improve students' academic writing skills. Moreover, various strategies should be employed by university lecturers to ensure that students were active in learning academic writing skills.

REFERENCES

[1] Abedianpour, S., & Omidvari, A. (2018). Brainstorming strategy and writing performance: effects and attitudes. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, *9*(5), 1084–1094. https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0905.24

[2] Adas, D., & Bakir, A. (2013). Writing Difficulties and New Solutions : Blended Learning as an Approach to Improve Writing Abilities PhD in teaching English Language Methods , AL-Quds Open University ,. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, *3*(9), 254–266.

[3] Cahyani, I. A. M., Mantra, I. B. N., & Wirastuti, I. G. A. P. (2018). Employing Picture Description to Assess the Students' Descriptive Paragraph Writing. *Soshum : Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, *8*(1), 86. https://doi.org/10.31940/soshum.v8i1.797

[4] Joanna Pawliczak. (2015). Creative Writing as a Best Way to Improve Writing Skills of Students. *Sino-US English Teaching*, *12*(5), 347–352. https://doi.org/10.17265/1539-8072/2015.05.004

[5] Karim, R. A. (2018). Technology-Assisted Mind Mapping Technique in Writing Classrooms: An Innovative Approach. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, *8*(4). https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v8-i4/4146

[6] Mantra, I. B. N. (2017). Promoting the students ' writing skill through folktales based learning activities. *International Seminar on Language, Education, and Culture*, *October 2017*, 78–82.

[7] Mantra, I. B. N., Arsana, A. A. P., Indrawati, I. G. A. P. T., & Laksmi, A. A. R. (2021). Exploring Efl Students' Descriptive Paragraph Writing Ability Through Critical Assessment Process. *International Journal of Linguistics and Discourse Analytics (Ijolida)*, *2*(2), 51–57. https://doi.org/10.52232/ijolida.v2i2.35

[8] Mantra, I. B. N., Widiastuti, I. A. M. S., Suwandi, I. N., & Laksmi, A. A. R. (2020). Procedural Demonstration as a Practical Learning Contrivance to Ameliorate Students' Writing Skill. *International Journal of Linguistics and Discourse Analytics (IJOLIDA)*, *2*(1), 71–78. https://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/article/view/31%0Ahttps://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/article/view/31/28%0Ahttps://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/index

[9] Mehrdad, A. G., Alavi, S. M., & Khatib, M. (2016). The Effect of Collaborative Writing Practice on Efl Learners' Writing Accuracy, Complexity and Fluency. *Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods*, *6*(1), 285.

[10] Saddler, B., Ellis-Robinson, T., & Asaro-Saddler, K. (2018). Using sentence combining instruction to enhance the writing skills of children with learning disabilities. *Learning Disabilities: A Contemporary Journal*, *16*(2), 191–202.

[11] Schillings, M., Roebertsen, H., Savelberg, H., & Dolmans, D. (2018). A review of educational dialogue strategies to improve academic writing skills. *Active Learning in Higher Education*. https://doi.org/10.1177/1469787418810663

[12] Sun, C., & Feng, G. (2009). Process Approach to Teaching Writing Applied in Different Teaching Models. *English Language Teaching*, *2*(1), 150–155. https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v2n1p150

[13] Syahrin, A., Dawud, Suwignyo, H., & Priyatni, E. T. (2019). Creative thinking patterns in student's scientific works. *Eurasian Journal of Educational Research*, *2019*(81), 21–36. https://doi.org/10.14689/ejer.2019.81.2

[14] Toba, R., Noor, W. N., & Sanu, L. O. (2019). The Current Issues of Indonesian EFL Students' Writing Skills: Ability, Problem, and Reason in Writing Comparison and Contrast Essay. *Dinamika Ilmu*, *19*(1), 57–73. https://doi.org/10.21093/di.v19i1.1506

[15] Widiastuti, I. A. M. S. (2018). EFL students' writing interactions through weblog and self-assessment. *International Journal of Humanities, Literature & Arts*, *1*, 38–45. https://doi.org/10.31295/ijhla.v1n1.32

[16] Widiastuti, I. A. M. S., Astawa, I. N. D., Mantra, I. B. N., & Susanti, P. H. (2021). The Roles of English in the Development of Tourism and Economy in Indonesia. *SOSHUM : Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, *11*(3), 305–313. https://doi.org/10.31940/soshum.v11i3.305-313

[17] Widiastuti, I. A. M. S., Mantra, I. B. N., & Murtini, N. M. W. (2020). An Analysis of Text Writing Acquisition by Pre-Service Teachers. *International Journal of Linguistics and Discourse Analytics (IJOLIDA)*, *1*(2), 25–31. https://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/article/view/17%0Ahttps://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/article/view/17/12%0Ahttps://ijolida.denpasarinstitute.com/index.php/ijolida/index

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1103-1108
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2307

COFFEE FARMERS SATISFACTION ANALYSIS OF THE SEROKA JOINT MARKETING GROUP IN TIGADIHAJI DISTRICT, SOUTH OKU REGENCY

By
Masnadi[1], Fifian Permata Sari[2], Rini Efrianti[3]
[1]Postgraduate of Agricultural Economic, Baturaja University
[2,3]Department of Agricultural Economic, Lecturer of Baturaja University
Email: [1]masnadi02@gmail.com, [2]fifianpermatasari@gmail.com, [3]riniallianz@gmail.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 13, 2022
Revised April 23, 2022
Accepted May 27, 2022

Keywords:
Satisfaction analysis
Coffee farmer
Joint marketing

ABSTRACT
This study aims to determine the level of satisfaction of robusta coffee farmers (Coffea robusta) in the joint marketing group (KPB Seroka) in TigaDihaji District, South OKU Regency. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method which will describe the condition of farmers. when conducting research by analyzing the income and satisfaction of robusta coffee farmers. The sample was taken by means of purposive sampling by means of direct interviews with members of the joint marketing group (KPB) which was seen in the marketing activities of robusta coffee as many as 77 heads of families of robusta coffee farmers (coffearobusta) at the research location. This research takes place from December 2021 to January 2022 and is located in TigaDihaji District, South OKU Regency. The data collected was analyzed to determine the satisfaction of farmers at KPB Seroka. The results showed that the level of satisfaction of KPB member farmers were quite satisfied with the services of the joint marketing group management.

Corresponding Author:
Fifian Permata Sari
Department of Agricultural Economic
Baturaja University,
Ki Ratu Penghulu 02301 Baturaja OKU Regency South Sumatra Province
Email: fifianpermatasari@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is part of a very fertile planet earth, good soil, abundant rain and beautiful sun as an agricultural country with a tropical climate, several plantation crops that grow enliven the agricultural commodity market, one of which is coffee, whose presence is highly considered in local and international markets. , where this commodity is considered to be able to increase state income and become a source of livelihood for millions of people, both individually and in companies who benefit from the coffee business upstream and downstream. Coffee plants are plants originating from Africa and South Asia, including the rubiaceae family with a height of up to 5 meters. The coffee plant has a leaf length of 5-10 cm and a leaf width of 5 cm with white coffee flowers and oval-shaped coffee cherries with yellow-black green color. Coffee beans are ready to be picked when they are 7 to 9 months old (Haryanto 2019).

Coffee is one of the sub-sectors in agriculture which is mostly grown in Indonesia and is one of the plantation products which is an important export commodity. Although it is said to be the 4th largest coffee exporter, in fact in Indonesia there are still several problems related to the low productivity of coffee. The largest coffee-producing countries in the world are, Brazil with a total production of 2.62 million tons a year, Vietnam with a total production of 1.65 million tons a year, Colombia with a total production of 810 thousand tons a year, Indonesia with a total production of 660 thousand tons a year and Ethiopia with a total production of 384 thousand tons a year.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Indonesian coffee has the right to be taken into account because it is ranked fourth in the world. In Indonesia, South Sumatra Province is the province that ranks first, followed by Lampung, North Sumatra and Aceh with total production in 2020 of 199,324tons, South Sumatra110,291 tons, Lampung 72,922 tons, and Aceh 71,735 tons. South OKU Regency is ranked eight of any others regency ini South Sumatera with the coffee production 49, 458 tons in 2020.

Table 1. Coffee production of South Sumatera Province

		Coffee production (thousand ton)		
	Regency	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	15812.00	15812.00	20709.00
2	Ogan Komering Ilir	347.00	335.00	331.00
3	Muara Enim	25623.00	26038.00	26309.00
4	Lahat	21601.00	18625.00	21600.00
5	Musi Rawas	2585.00	2539.00	2629.00
6	Musi Banyuasin	5.00	2.00	-
7	Banyuasin	724.00	724.00	724.00
8	Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan	48523.00	49180.00	49458.00
9	Ogan Komering Ulu Timur	2098.00	2042.00	2042.00
10	Ogan Ilir	-	-	-
11	Empat Lawang	44841.00	53592.00	53592.00
12	Pali	-	-	-
13	Musi Rawas Utara	180.00	184.00	184.00
14	Palembang	-	-	-
15	Prabumulih	-	-	-
16	Pagar Alam	21459.00	11500.00	12782.00
17	Lubuk Linggau	368.00	721.00	721.00
18	Sumatera Selatan	184166.00	181294.00	191081.00

Source: Plantation Office of South Sumatra Province (2021)

South OKU Regency was ranked first after EmpatLawang Regency. This makes coffee commodity a priority commodity that must be continuously developed in South OKU Regency, especially related to coffee quality standards. The length of the coffee distribution channel and the coffee trading chain at the local level will affect the selling value obtained by coffee farmers. The better the quality standards owned, the higher the price that can be achieved by coffee farmers. This makes coffee farmers continue to strive to develop agribusiness which can be pursued by a pattern of cooperation (partnership) between agribusiness actors and farmers. It is hoped that with the partnership, coffee farmers will be more focused on cultivation issues and their understanding of good coffee quality standards, so that the income received by farmers will be higher.

Currently, in South OKU Regency, there is already a partnership pattern with KBP Seroka where its existence is not only assisting farmers in cultivation, but also in processing coffee in accordance with world coffee quality standards. The existence of KBP Seroka as a partner for coffee farmers in South OKU Regency is expected to improve coffee quality standards so as to increase the income of South OKU coffee farmers. All efforts continue to be made to develop coffee farming considering that coffee commodity is a farm that is the main farming business in South OKU Regency. In this regard, it is interesting to study further on the analysis of coffee farmers' satisfaction with the KBP Seroka partnership in South OKU Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in South OKU Regency, in TigaDihaji District. The location determination was determined intentionally considering that South OKU Regency is currently the Regency that produces the highest coffee production compared to other Regencies. The research was carried out in December 2021 until it was completed. The method used in this research is case study method. According to Mulyana (2018), the case study

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2307

method is a method that describes a thorough explanation of aspects of an individual, a group, an organization so that in this research the researcher must process as much data as possible about the subject under study (Mulyana, 2018).

The sampling method used in this study is the simple random sampling method. Random sampling is a type of probability sampling where everyone in the entire target population has an equal chance of being selected. The sample is chosen at random which is intended to be an unbiased representation of the total population. With a population of 350 coffee farmers who are members of a partnership with KPB SEROKA with a land area homogeneity indicator of 1 Ha using the Slovin formula :

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{350}{1 + 350x10\%}$$

$$n = 77$$

Processing of data using descriptive qualitative analysis using a linkert table calculated the level of farmer satisfaction with the partnership sought by the coffee farmer's satisfaction equation with the KPB SEROKA Producer Cooperative. The analytical tool used in this research is the IPA (Importance Performance Analysis) method. This method is an application technique to measure the attributes of the level of importance (importance) and the level of performance (performance).

The level of importance is how important a service attribute is assessed by coffee farmers. The level of performance is used to assess how much performance attributes have been felt by coffee farmers. The determination of the attributes that are assessed in this study is based on the provisions regarding the rights and obligations contained in the partnership contract, preliminary interviews with the company, and literature study, each statement attribute is given a scale of 1 to 4. The four levels of importance and performance are given weights, which can be seen in table 2 below:

Table2. Level of interest and performance

Score	Level of interest	Level of performance
1	Very unimportant	Very satisfying
2	Not important	Not satisfying
3	Important	Satisfying
4	Very important	Very satisfying

To find out an attribute is said to be important or not important by the respondent, a scale range is needed (Martilah, 2007). The formula to find out the scale range of importance and level of performance is:

$$\text{Score of total area} = \frac{level\ of\ importance\ x\ number\ of\ responses}{100} \text{ x score}$$

Class division based on the level of importance and performance level of the partnership attributes as follows:

32-55 : Very unimportant / Very dissatisfied
56-79 : Not important/not satisfied
80-104 : Important/Satisfied
104 and above : Very important/very satisfied

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Comparison of the assessment of the level of importance and performance results in a calculation of the level of conformity between the level of importance and the level of performance. This level of conformity indicates the level of satisfaction with the performance of the product or service produced. The formula for the level of suitability of the respondents used is:

$$Tki = \frac{Xi}{Yi} x100\%$$

Information:

TKI : respondent's level of conformity
Xi : partnership attribute performance appraisal score
Yi : score of importance assessment on each attribute of partnership implementation

By criteria:

Tki< 100% : attribute performance has not met farmer satisfaction
Tki> 100% : attribute performance has met farmer satisfaction

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results showed that there were five criteria for farmer satisfaction from the results of the partnership with KPB Seroka. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Income Satisfaction Level in One Year

Satisfaction level	Score (xi)	Frequency (fi)	Amount (fi.xi)
Very dissatisfied	1	4	4
Less satisfied	2	22	44
Quitesatisfied	3	33	99
Satisfied	4	11	44
Very satisfied	5	7	35
	Mean		2,93
	Satisfaction level		Quitesatisfied

Table 3 shows that the level of farmer satisfaction with coffee income in one year is quite satisfied, this is because income is inversely proportional to expenditure. Expenditure is greater than farmer's income in one year. This is what causes farmers to be smarter in managing coffee fields with an intercropping system. Example: in the respondent's area, farmers choose to plant agricultural crops in one coffee field to increase the cost of the income.

Table 3. Satisfaction Level of Partnering with Joint Marketing Group

Satisfaction Level of Partnering	Score (xi)	Frequency (fi)	Amount (fi.xi)
Very dissatisfied	1	0	0
Less satisfied	2	5	44
Quitesatisfied	3	25	99
Satisfied	4	46	44
Very satisfied	5	1	35
	Mean		2,88
		Satisfaction levelQuitesatisfied	

Table 4 below shows that the level of satisfaction of farmers in partnering with the joint marketing group in the classification is quite satisfied. This is because KPB helps farmers a lot in terms of capital management, coffee marketing, hospitality and price information in accordance with coffee quality standards.

Table 4. Level of Importance and Usefulness of Partnering with Joint Marketing Groups

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2307

Tingkat Kepuasan Reponden	Score (xi)	Frequency(fi)	Amount (fi.xi)
Very dissatisfied	1	1	1
Less satisfied	2	3	6
Quitesatisfied	3	3	9
Satisfied	4	57	228
Very satisfied	5	13	65
	Mean		4,06
	Satisfaction level		satisfied

In table 5, the level of importance and usefulness of partnering with CDE in the classification is satisfied. Between farmers and KPB mutually benefit each other, satisfaction with coffee prices and coffee quality is maintained in accordance with KPB's interests, this can be seen from the number of respondents at a satisfaction level of 57 respondents answered satisfied.

Table 5. Service Satisfaction Level of Joint Marketing Group Performance

Satisfaction Level of Partnering	Score (xi)	Frequency (fi)	Amount (fi.xi)
Very dissatisfied	1	1	1
Less satisfied	2	3	6
Quitesatisfied	3	3	9
Satisfied	4	57	228
Very satisfied	5	13	65
	Mean		2,88
	Satisfaction level		Satisfied

In table 6, the level of service satisfaction of the marketing group's performance together shows the classification of the level of satisfied satisfaction. KPB's services to farmers have been satisfactory, all information is open about the basic price of coffee, coffee quality, and the amount of market demand. KPB's performance is very interactive or picks up the ball, so farmers no longer deposit independently to KPB's warehouse.

Table 6. Satisfaction with Expenditures in One Year

Satisfaction Level of Partnering	Score (xi)	Frequency (fi)	Amount (fi.xi)
Very dissatisfied	1	5	5
Less satisfied	2	10	20
Quitesatisfied	3	20	60
Satisfied	4	25	100
Very satisfied	5	17	85
	Mean		3,50
Satisfaction level		Satisfied	

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1109-1114
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Table 6 shows the level of farmer satisfaction with the expenditure of coffee farmers' needs in one year, this is because farmers feel that all coffee plant needs to support coffee needs, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, agricultural tools are met in one year.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis above show that the level of income satisfaction for coffee farmers in Tigadihaji District, South OKU Regency is quite satisfied, while the level of satisfaction with expenditure for one year is felt to be satisfied. The classification of the level of satisfaction of respondents with the partnership pattern, the level of importance and use of KPB and the work services of KPB is felt to be satisfied

From the results of the study, it is suggested to the Government that it is expected to continue to provide production input facilities and supervise the production cost subsidy policy for coffee farmers in Kuripan and Sukabumi Villages, Tigadihaji District, South OKU Regency. It is hoped that coffee farmers in Kuripan and Sukabumi Villages, Tigadihaji District, South OKU Regency will optimize the use of labor and the cost of quality and efficient pesticides as recommended, in order to maximize the workforce to obtain more effective Robusta coffee production and farm income.

REFERENCES

[1] AnggiFatmawati. (2017). Analisispendapatan dan polakemitraanpetaniGaharu Di Kecamatan Buay Madang Kabupaten OKU Timur. Tesis S-2. Universitas Sriwijaya. Palembang. TidakPublikasikan.
[2] Ahmad Zakaria. 2017. Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Tani Kopi Arabika (Kasus Pada Petani Kopi Di Desa SuntenjayaKecamatanLembangKabupaten Bandung Barat, ProvinsiJawa Barat). ITB Vol.16 No. 3
[3] Badan Pusat Statistik, (2020). TabelProduksiTanaman Kopi *http:///sumsel.bps.go.id.html*
[4] Badan Pusat Statistik, (2020). Tabel Luas tanaman kopi OKU Selatan. *https://okuselatankab.bps.go.id/indicator/54/65/1/luas-tanaman-kopi-kabupaten-oku-selatan.ht*ml
[5] Cravens&David, (1998).PemasaranStrategisJilid3,Edisike-4.Jakarta. Erlangga.
[6] Daniel, Moehar. 2004. Pengantar Ekonomi Pertanian. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Pustaka
[7] Faishol, Mi. (2015). Pengaruh Harga Beli Tebu, KualitasLayanan Dan Reputasi Perusahaan Terhadap Keputusan PetaniUntukMenjual Tebu Di Pabrik Gula Rendeng Kudus. JurnalSainsPemasaran Indonesia. 17(2): 184-202.
[8] Gilarso,T.,(2004). PengantarIlmu Ekonomi Makro. EdisiRevisi. Yogyakarta:Kanisius.
[9] Ginting, Sepri (2019) AnalisisPendapatanUsahatani Kopi Arabika Dan Faktor – Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya. FakultasPertanian Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan
[10] Holtiktura.(2021).Negara Penghasil Durian *https://hortikultura.sariagri.id/56036/5-negara-penghasil-kopi-terbesar-di-dunia-indonesia-nomor-berapa*
[11] Hafsah, Muhammad jafar. 1999. Kemitraanusahakonsepsi dan stategi. Pustaka sinarharapan. Jakarta
[12] Hutabarat, B. 2006. AnalisisSalingPengaruh Harga Kopi Indonesia dan Dunia. JurnalAgroEkonomi 24(1):95-113. Pusat AnalisisSosial Ekonomi dan KebijakanPertanian.BadanLitbangPertanian.DepartemenPertanian
[13] International Coffee Organization. (2016). Monthly Coffee Market Report. 13 September 2019, DapatDiakses Online Di Http://Www.Ico.Org.
[14] Mardikanto (2019). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalamPerspektifKebijakan Publik. Bandung: Alfabeta.
[15] Mawardi, S. 2008. Panduan Budidaya dan Pengolahan Kopi ArabikaGayo. Banda Aceh
[16] Moleong, Lj. (2018). MetodologiPenelitianKualitatif. Bandung: Pt RemajaRosdakarya Offset.
[17] Purnaya,IGustiKetut.,2016.EkonomidanBisnis.Yogyakarta:CV.AndiOffset(PenerbitAndi).
[18] Raharjo, Tri. 2018. PenguatanKelembagaanKoperasiProdusen Kopi Java PreangerDalamUpaya Meningkatkan Kinerja Bisnis Dan PendapatanPetani Kopi. Dharmakarya: JurnalAplikasiIpteksuntuk Masyarakat Vol. 7, No. 4, Desember 2018: 228 - 233 Issn 1410 - 5675
[19] Soetriono.(2017). DayaSaingAgribisnis Kopi Robusta: SebuahPerspektifEkonomi.Malang: Intimedia.
[20] Soekartawi.1993. Resiko dan ketidakpastianDalamAgribisnis. Teori dan aplikasi Raja GrafindoPersada. Jakarta.
[21] Soekartawi. 2002. AnalisisUsahatani. Jakarta : UI Press.
[22] Soekartawi. 2005. Prinsip Dasar Ekonomi PertanianTeori Dan Aplikasi. PT GrafindoPersada: Jakarta
[23] Sukirno, Sadono. 2002. Pengantar Teori Mikroekonomi. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta
[24] Sumantri, Mukyani.2004. Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup (Life Skills). Jurnal Inovasi Kurikulum. Jakarta.
[25] Suratiyah, K. 2009. Ilmu Usahatani Edisi 3. Penebar Swadaya. Jakarta.
[26] Syusantie S Sairdama 2013, AnalisisPendapatanPetani Kopi Arabika (Coffea Arabica) Dan Margin Pemasaran di DistrikKamuKabupatenDogiyai

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2308

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MBKM POLICY ON RESEARCH OF LECTURERS AND STUDENTS OF ABDURRAB UNIVERSITY

By
Siti Juariah[1] , Luluk Elvitaria[2] , Rosa Devitria[3] , Yulia Febrianita[4] , Sukri[5]
[1,2,3,4,5]Abdurrab University, Indonesia
Email: [1]sitijuariah@univrab.ac.id

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 11, 2022
Revised April 20, 2022
Accepted May 24, 2022

Keywords:
MBKM
research of Lecturer and students
implementation

ABSTRACT (10 PT)
Abdurrab University as one of the universities involved in the implementation of independent learning on an independent campus which progressively opens up opportunities for all study programs to implement this program. Some of them have been implemented by changing the curriculum that is relevant to MBKM learning, while some of them have substituted this research to find out the impact of implementing MBKM on the research activities of lecturers and students. The method used is a survey technique by measuring by distributing an open-ended questionnaire to respondents, namely lecturers and students at Abdurrab University. This research is part of a series of research that needs to be carried out regularly, considering the equality of implementation in each study program, faculty and university will be different every year. This research is expected to be a reference and evaluative guideline which can then be described in the form of policy recommendations. The results of the study stated that the implementation of MBKM had a significant impact on the research activities of lecturers and students.
.

Corresponding Author:
Siti Juariah,
Abdurrab University, Indonesia
Email: sitijuariah@univrab.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

In essence, research is carried out to find something new related to science. Furthermore, Hadi (2015) states that in the context of tracing, testing, discovering, and solving a problem carried out in research, an appropriate step is needed in its implementation. The research implementation does not only focus on understanding the problems found, the objectives, methods, steps in analyzing, and drawing conclusions also requires a strong study in its application.

In addition, research is also functioned into the main aspects that aim to improve quality in higher education. This is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Tridharma of Higher Education which explains that among the steps in educating the nation's life and improving the quality and quality of education held at universities is to carry out research in accordance with the rules and methods of scientific application, carried out in a structured and systematic manner to obtain information, obtain data, and collect information relating to a comprehensive understanding and or testing of a branch of science and technology.

Among the government's policies in improving the quality and quality of learning through a program launched based on Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 is Merdeka Learning Campus Merdeka (MBKM). MBKM offers various steps in improving the quality of the resources of the academic community of a university by implementing 3 semesters of learning outside the study program they are occupying. The application of learning also has an impact on the quality and achievements in research as a form of the Tridharma of Higher Education.

Abdurrab University as one of the universities that supports the achievement and quality of research. Collaboration between lecturers and students is also a major concern in improving the quality of campuses and graduates. However, since the implementation of MBKM, no research has been conducted to see the impact of implementing research after the MBKM policy is implemented.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

This research is expected to be the initial foundation in seeing the impact and measuring achievements both in quality and quantity of research at Abdurrab University. It is also hoped that relevant and consistent research can be produced to measure the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of MBKM.
This study aims to determine the application of MBKM policy to research by lecturers and students at Abdurrab University

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses data collection techniques by conducting a study of library sources that support the research, namely in the form of MBKM books and books related to the policy of implementing the independent campus learning program.

This study uses descriptive analysis, using lecturer research data and student involvement in lecturer research in the period before the implementation of the MBKM (2018-2019) and during the implementation of the MBKM (2020-2021).

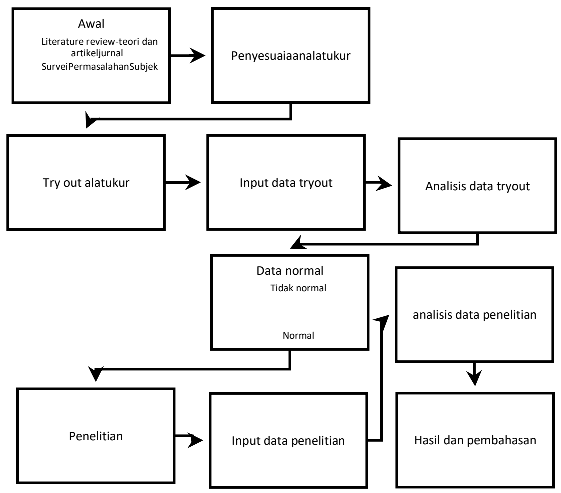


Figure 1. Research Flow

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The MKBM policy consists of eight programs, all of which must be implemented concurrently. There are eight main indicators set in the MBKM policy program including student exchanges, internships/work practices, teaching assistance in education units, building villages/real work courses, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, project studies and research/research. (Figure 1)

Based on the minister's decision, all of the eight existing IKUs must have a strong synergy to produce quality graduates who are competitive in the world of work. The MBKM policy also expects to have an impact or influence on the performance of lecturers, one of which is in the field of research.
To find out the impact or influence of MSME policies on lecturer research activities, the author has conducted a survey using a sampling technique

Figure 2. MBKM Program

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2308

4.1 The results of the analysis of lecturers' motivation produce community service related to the MBKM program

4.1.1 Student exchange

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 2 people (1.2%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to exchange students to produce research, while 102 people (60%) answered that MBKM program is enough to encourage lecturers to exchange students to produce research, then as many as 66 people (38.8%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers to exchange students to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (Exchange_student*pie chart).*

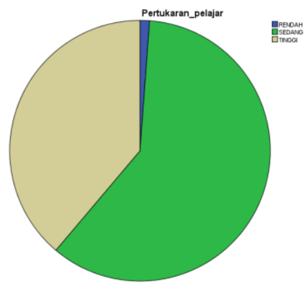


Figure 3. *Pie chart* Student_exchange

4.1.2. Internships/Practice work

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 3 people (1.8%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to do internships to produce research, while as many as 87 people (51.2%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage lecturers to do research internships, then as many as 80 people (47.1%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers to do research internships. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (apprentice *pie chart).*

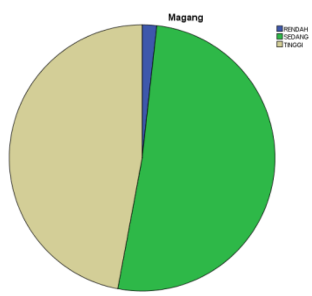


Figure 4 . Intern *pie chart*

4.1.3 Teaching Assistance in education units

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 2 people (1.2%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers for teaching assistants to produce research, while 101 people (59.4%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage lecturers for teaching assistants to produce research, then as many as 67 people (39.4%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for teaching assistants to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* teaching assistant).

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

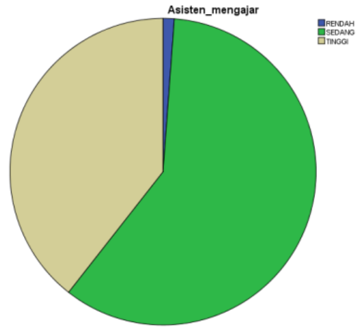


Figure 5. *Pie chart* teaching assistant

4.1.4 Building a thematic real work village/college

Based on the results of a survey that has been carried out regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 2 people (01.2%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to take real lectures to produce research, while as many as 98 people (57.6%) answered that the MBKM program was sufficient to encourage lecturers to take real lectures to produce research, then as many as 70 people (41.2%) answered that the MBKM program could provide encouragement for lecturers to take real lectures to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (real lecture *pie chart).*

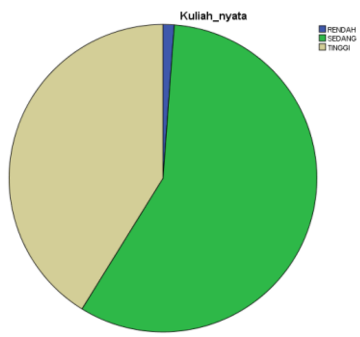


Figure 6. Real college *pie chart*

4.1.5 Humanitarian projects

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 1 person (0.6%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers for humanitarian projects to produce research, while 100 people (58.8%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage lecturers for humanitarian projects to produce research, then as many as 69 people (40.6%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers for humanitarian projects to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* of the humanitarian project).

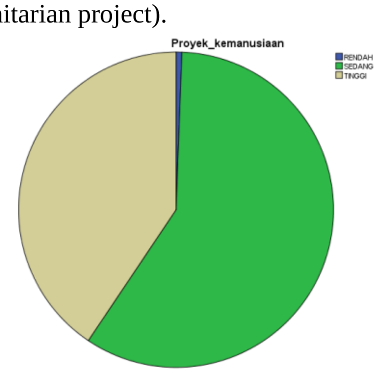


Figure 7. *Pie chart* of humanitarian projects.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2308

4.1.6 Entrepreneurial Activities

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 4 people (2.4%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to entrepreneurship to produce research, while as many as 101 people (59.4%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to provide encouragement to lecturers for entrepreneurship to produce research, then as many as 65 people (38.2%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers to entrepreneurship to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* entrepreneurship).

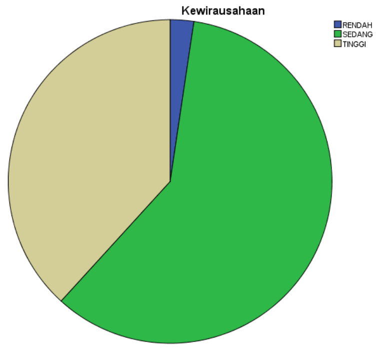


Figure 8. *Pie chart of* entrepreneurship

4.1.7 Independent study/project

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 1 person (0.6%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to study independently to produce research, while as many as 106 people (62.4%). answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage lecturers to study independently to produce research, then as many as 63 people (37.1%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers to study independently to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* according to the indicator (Independent study *pie chart).*

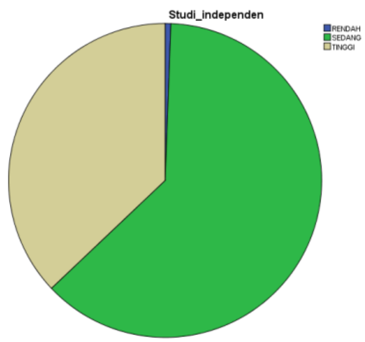


Figure 9. *Pie chart* independent study

4.1.8 Research

Based on the results of a survey that has been conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program towards lecturers at Abdurrab University, it was found that 2 people (1.2%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage lecturers to produce research, while 17 people (10%) answered that the MBKM program enough to give encouragement to lecturers to produce research, then as many as 151 people (88.8%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for lecturers to be able to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* Research_dosen).

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

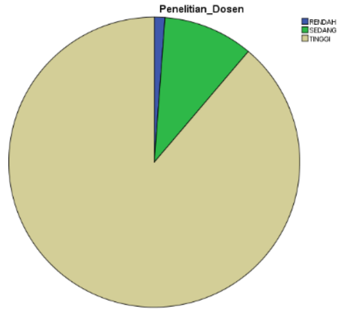


Figure 10 *Pie chart* Research_dosen

4.2 Results of Student Motivation Analysis Resulting in Community Service Related to the MBKM Program

4.2.1 Student exchange

Based on the results of a survey that has been conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 6 people (1.3%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to exchange students to produce research, while as many as 263 people (58.1%) answered that the MBKM program was sufficient to encourage students to exchange students to produce research, then as many as 184 people (40.6%) answered that the MBKM program could provide encouragement for students to exchange students to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (Student exchange *pie chart).*

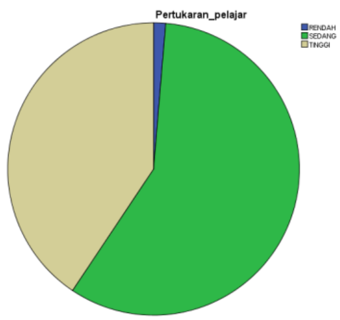


Figure 11. Student exchange *pie chart*

4.1.2. Internships/Practice work

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 5 people (1.1%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to do internships to produce research, while 237 people (52.3%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students to do research internships, then 211 people (46.6%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students to do research internships. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (apprentice *pie chart).*

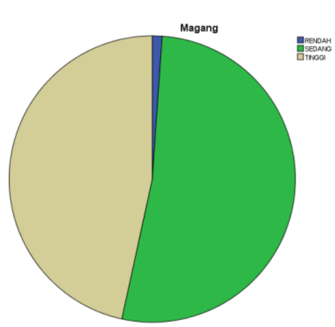


Figure 12. *Pie chart* apprentice

4.1.3 Teaching Assistance in education units

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2308

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 4 people (0.9%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to provide teaching assistance to produce research, while as many as 259 people (57.2%) answered that the MBKM program was sufficient to encourage students for teaching assistance to produce research, then as many as 190 people (41.9%) answered that the MBKM program could provide encouragement for students for teaching assistance to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (teaching assistance *pie chart).*

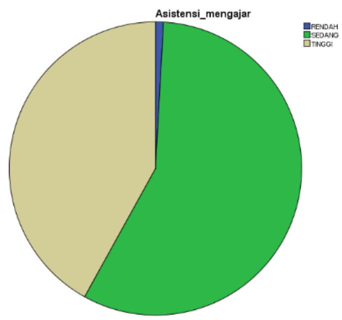


Figure 13. *Pie chart* of teaching assistance

4.1.4 Building a thematic real work village/college

Based on the results of a survey that has been conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 5 people (1.1%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to actually study to produce research, while as many as 260 people (57.4%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students to take real lectures to produce research, then 188 people (41.5%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students to take real lectures that can produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (real lecture *pie chart).*

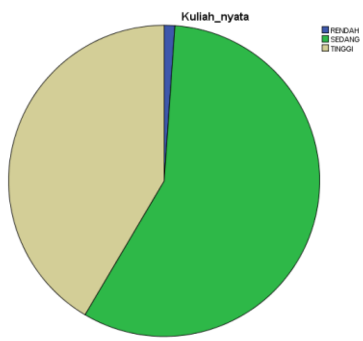


Figure 14. Real college *pie chart*

4.1.5 Humanitarian projects

Based on the results of a survey conducted on eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 5 people (1.1%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students for humanitarian projects to produce research, while as many as 262 people (57.8%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students for humanitarian projects to produce research, then as many as 186 people (41.1%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students for humanitarian projects to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* of the humanitarian project).

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

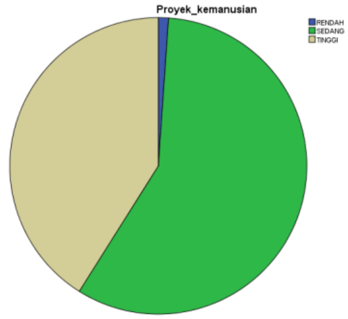


Figure 15. *Pie chart* of humanitarian projects

4.1.6 Entrepreneurial Activities

Based on the results of a survey that has been conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 10 people (2.2%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to entrepreneurship to produce research, while 265 people (58.5%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students to entrepreneurship to produce research, then as many as 178 people (39.3%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students to entrepreneurship to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (*Pie chart* entrepreneurship).

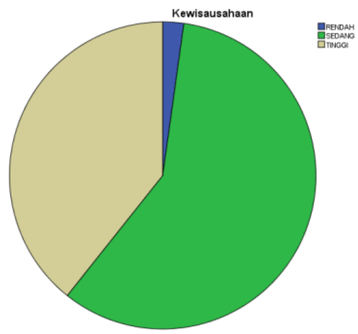


Figure 16. *Pie chart of* entrepreneurship

4.1.7 Independent study/project

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 5 people (1.1%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to study independently to produce research, while 268 people (59.2%) answered that the MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students to study independently to produce research, then as many as 180 people (39.7%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students to study independently to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* according to the indicator (*Pie chart* independent study).

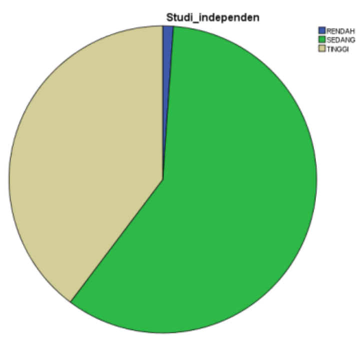


Figure 17. *Pie chart* independent study

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2308

....

4.1.8 Research

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding eight indicators of the MBKM program for students at Abdurrab University, it was found that 6 people (1.3%) answered that the MBKM program did not encourage students to produce research, while 47 people (10.4%) answered that The MBKM program is sufficient to encourage students to produce research, then as many as 400 people (88.3%) answered that the MBKM program can provide encouragement for students to be able to produce research. These results can be illustrated in the following *pie chart* : *Copy the pie chart* that corresponds to the indicator (Research_mahasiswa*pie chart).*

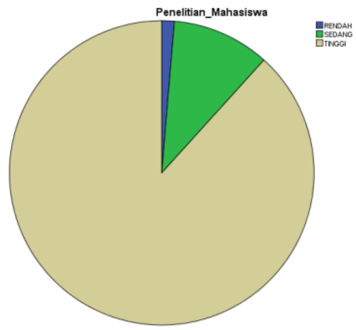


Figure 18. *Pie chart* Research_mahasiswa

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is obtained data that the impact of implementing MBKM on research activities of lecturers and students has significant benefits. In addition, MBKM implementation activities Can provide an overview and information to the public related to the impact of MBKM implementation on research activities of lecturers and students, Obtain policy recommendations from the study program level to the national level in the implementation of further research from this research activity can Accelerate the application and utilization of research results guided by the eight MBKM policy programs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology who has provided MBKM funding for 2021, Abdurrab University and parties involved in this research activity.

REFERENCES

[1] Afiyanti, Y. (2008). Focus Group Discussion as a Qualitative Research Data Collection Method. Indonesian Journal of Nursing, 12(1), 58–62. http://www.jki.ui.ac.id/index.php/jki/article/view/201
[2] Hadi, S. (2015). Research Methodology. Yogyakarta: Student Library
[3] Law No. 12 of 2002
[4] Nona, R. V., Banda, F. L., Leha, E., Supardi, P. N., Meke, K. D. P., &Suryani, L. (2022). The Perception of Flores University Lecturers on the Independent Learning Program at the Merdek Campus. Educational: Journal of Educational Sciences, 4(1), 771–780. https://doi.org/10.31004/EDUKATIF.V4I1.1976
[5] Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020
[6] Learning, D., Directorate, K., Education, J., Education, T. K., & Culture, D. (n.d.). Guide to the Curriculum Cooperation Assistance Program and the Implementation of Independent Learning-Independent Campuses.
[7] Saehana, S., Ali, M., Darsikin, D., Norgan, N., &Ratnaningtyas, D. I. (2021). Training on the Use of the Learning Management System (LMS) for Teachers as Teaching Assistance Partners for the MBKM Program for Physics Education Study Program, FKIP Tadulako University. High Ridge: Journal of Community Service, 3(4), 441–446. https://doi.org/10.20527/BTJPM.V3I4.4333
[8] Sulistiyani, E., Khamida, K., Soleha, U., Amalia, R., Hartatik, S., Putra, R. S., Budiarti, R. P., &Andini, A. (2022). Implementation of Merdeka Learning Campus Merdeka (MBKM) at the Faculty of Health and Non-Health. Educational: Journal of Educational Sciences, 4(1), 686–698. https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v4i1.1943
[9] View of the Impact of MBKM Policy on the Readiness of Human Resources and Facilities, Faculty of Law, Usahid Jakarta. (n.d.). Retrieved January 6, 2022, from https://jurnal.upgriplk.ac.id/index.php/morality/article/view/235/156
[10] View of Strengthening Understanding and Orientation of the Independent Campus Curriculum in Welcoming Independent Learning-Independent Campuses. (n.d.). Retrieved January 6, 2022, from https://mathdidactic.stkipbjm.ac.id/index.php/abdimas/article/view/1361/710

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1115-1124
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2309

DELONE AND MCLEAN ON THE SUCCESS OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN DISTANCE LEARNING

By
Adhi Susano[1], Khasanah[2]
[1]Department of Informatics Engineering, Indraprasta University PGRI, Jakarta, Indonesia
[2]Department of Informatics, Asia Cyber University, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: [1]adhi.susano@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 04, 2022
Revised April 21, 2022
Accepted May 28, 2022

Keywords:
Learning Management System
Delone and McLean
Quantitative
Distance Learning
E-Learning
Higher Education

ABSTRACT

This study aims to see how the level of success of a learning management system used by a private university that runs the learning process with distance learning, where the method used in this study is a quantitative method using the Delone and McLean approach. system quality has no effect on user intensity with an R square value of 2.6%, system quality affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 19.3%, information quality does not affect user intensity with an R square value of 0.1%, Information quality affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 28.6%, service quality does not affect user intensity with an R square value of 0.4%, service quality affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 49.8%. usage satisfaction has no effect on user intensity with an R square value of 0%, use satisfaction affects benefits with an R square value of 53.6%, use affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 16.9%, use affects benefits with an R square value of 20.6%. benefits affect use with an R square value of 20.6%, benefits affect use satisfaction with an R square value of 53.6%.

Corresponding Author:
Adhi Susano,
Department of Informatics Engineering,
Indraprasta University PGRI, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: adhi.susano@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of the COVID-19 phenomenon has forced the world of education to be able to adapt to increasing technological advances. The increasing covid 19 virus is one of the causes of the difficulty of the face-to-face learning process. Lecturers and students are the most important part in a learning that must be protected both physically and mentally. Keeping each other at a distance and not communicating with each other directly face to face is one of the ways that the 19 virus is infected, so the government implements a long-distance learning system. Where in the distance learning system there is still a relationship between lecturers and students so that learning continues even though it cannot be done face to face in the classroom. The use of the learning material system is one of the mainstays in the distance learning process that continues, where in the learning material system there are already learning materials prepared by the lecturer in accordance with the learning design that has been determined by the lecturer at the beginning of the lecture contract, there is a video explaining the material that has been prepared by the lecturer so that students still feel they get an explanation from the lecturer, in the learning management system there are also quizzes or tools available if students want to ask questions so that the interaction between lecturers and students continues even though the lecturers and students are in their respective places.

With regard to learning management systems in the world of learning, several experts have also studied many experts, including N. N. M. Kasim, F. Khalid in their research revealing that open source platforms are the choice for every institution, because they are useful for users in allowing the platform to be modified according to user needs. , and because of the low cost of getting better service, compared to commercial platforms which require a fee per user license, with additional subscription and maintenance fees to ensure the LMS is always up to date.(N. N. M. Kasim, 2016).

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Nor Azura Adzharuddin and Lee Hwei Ling in their research stated that Learning Management Systems (LMS) have been established in a number of universities around the world to help connect students and lecturers without traditional class boundaries. It is a digital software environment designed to manage user learning interventions as well as deliver learning content and resources to students. Since the LMS System has been implemented and has also required lecturers to apply it in the daily life of college, it is very important to identify feedback from students as LMS users. Previous research has shown various findings regarding the impact of using LMS in higher learning environments in universities around the world. Therefore, this paper will provide some insight into the LMS phenomenon (Adzharuddin & Ling, 2018). Research conducted by N H S Simanullang and J Rajagukguk stated that the Learning Management System (LMS) is an application software used to assist in the online learning process. Moodle is one of the most popular LMS applications and is perfect for online learning. Moodle has various features that can support student activities online (Gurtubay & Manan, 2020). Research conducted by Budiyono Saputro and Andriani Tri Susilowati that the results of the Implementation of Scientific-Based LMS in SPADA in the Field can show the characteristics of learning that are practical, effective, and simple, in implementation. (Saputro & Susilowati, 2019). Based on research conducted by Khadijah Abdul Rahman, Siti Aswani Mohd Ghazali, Dr Mohd Nasir Ismail that the Learning Management System (LMS) provides an integrated platform for content, delivery and management of learning as well as accessibility by various users which may include students, content creators, and administrator (Rahman et al., 2010). Jason Rhode et al stated that the learning management system (LMS) has become an important tool for almost all higher education educational institutions, and a driving force in online learning.(Rhode et al., n.d.). Syed A. Raza, et al based on their research suggest that students will be willing to use LMS to successfully complete their courses because of their perception of the benefits provided by e-learning systems, during social distancing.(Raza et al., 2021). Abbas Abdoli Sejzi, et al found that virtual universities using a Learning Management System (LMS) and a Learning Content Management System (LCMS) provide opportunities to manage learning, administration, tracking, and reporting functions. Virtual universities by implementing LMS and LCMS have various applications available to manage course and student administration, content, and key organizational information. In virtual universities, LMS can connect students and content in a standardized way. Also virtual universities by implementing LCMS can create, store, reuse, manage, and deliver digital learning content. LCMS allows students and managers to manage content related to the training function. LMS emphasizes on managing learners, managing instructor-led sessions, course catalogs, enrollment systems, competency management, launching and tracking e-learning, searchable libraries of reusable content, and integration with human resource applications.(Sejzi & Aris, 2013)Thaer Issa Tawalbeh based on his research, it was revealed that 75% of the instructors had not used Blackboard before coming to university, which would affect their perception of the system. It was also evident that most of the instructors were unfamiliar with the features and functions of Blackboard. This may be due to the fact that they have not received enough training to help them handle the various features and functions of the system with ease.(Tawalbeh, 2018). Based on previous studies, the researcher conducted an analysis related to the success of the learning management system used by a private university in South Jakarta, Indonesia which was born during the covid 19 pandemic with a distance learning system so that every teaching and learning activity can be carried out properly without there is a limitation of face-to-face time in class. With adequate learning management system facilities and equipped with features that can help the distance learning process but still supported by training in the use of the learning management system so that lecturers and students do not experience problems during the distance learning process.

The presence of a learning management system feature that is equipped with facilities that are tools so that lecturers can prepare learning materials to be distributed and video recordings of explanations regarding the material discussed and task features that can be accessed in 1 week for 1 learning material can make it easier for students to undergo the distance learning process. far, equipped with discussion features so that constructive discussions can occur between students and lecturers, making students and lecturers feel close and not far apart. Then the connection of the learning material system with online meeting rooms every week makes one of its own facilities at this university which can bring together lecturers and students at a predetermined time so that virtual face-to-face learning interactions can be established like face-to-face learning in class, students can see how the lecturer is and can directly ask the lecturer if there is a problem or learning that he does not understand, as well as the lecturer can explain directly about the material and tasks discussed.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

DeLone and McLean is a measurement of the effectiveness or success of information systems is very important for our understanding of the value and strength of information systems management policies/actions and investments. The effectiveness of information systems can be measured based on the factors that influence the system.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2309

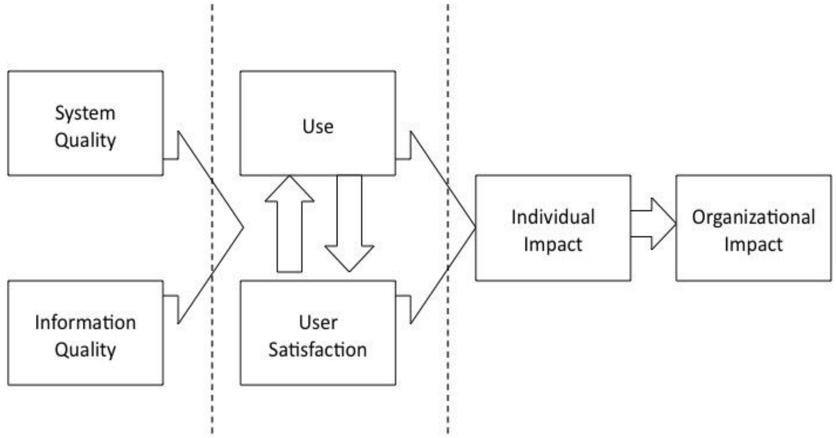


Figure 1 DeLone & McLean Model (DELONE WH and MCLEAN ER 1992)

Figure 1 depicts that in 1992, DeLone and McLean identified six variables that can be used as measurements of information systems success models, namely system quality, information quality, use, user satisfaction, individual impact, and organizational impact. William H. DeLone and Ephraim R. McLean Model (2003), suggests measuring the success of information systems, known as the "D&M Is Success Model".

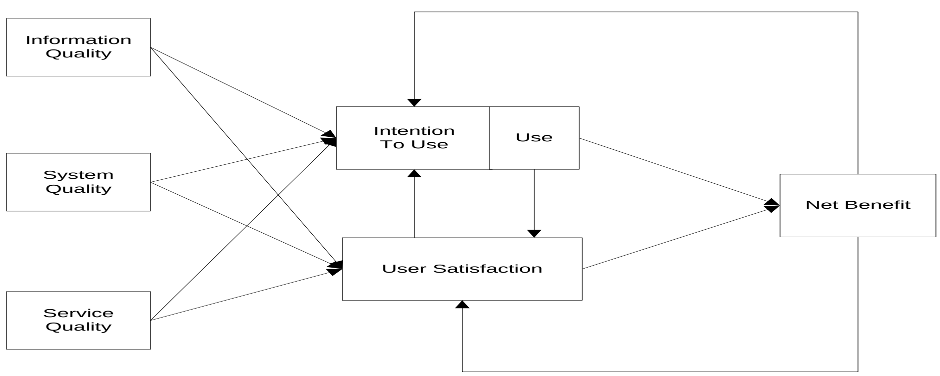


Figure 2 DeLone and McLean Update Model (DELONE WH and MCLEAN ER 2003)

Based on Figure 2, there are seven constructs used by the DeLone and McLean Model as follows :

a) Information Quality, related to the output of information systems.
b) System Quality, relating to the evaluation of data processing systems (information).
c) Quality of Service, focusing on efforts to fulfill customer needs and desires, as well as the accuracy of delivery to balance customer expectations.
d) User intensity, is the attitude of the user
e) User, show behavior
f) User Satisfaction, expansion of user confidence in the system that can meet information needs.
g) Benefits, all benefits into a single benefit (system success).

Based on the above methodology, the hypotheses designed in this study are as follows:

H_1: Does the quality of information have a positive effect on intention to use?
H_2: Does the quality of information have a positive effect on user satisfaction?
H_3: Does the quality of the system have a positive effect on the intention to use?
H_4: Does the quality of the system have a positive effect on user satisfaction?
H_5: Does service quality have a positive effect on intention to use?
H_6: Does service quality have a positive effect on user satisfaction?
H_7: Does user satisfaction have a positive effect on intention to use?
H_8: Does usage have a positive effect on user satisfaction?
H_9: does user satisfaction have a positive effect on net benefits?

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

H_{10}: does intention to use and use have a positive effect on net benefits?
H_{11}: do net benefits have a positive effect on intention to use?
H_{12}: do net benefits have a positive effect on user satisfaction?

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In the calculation of statistical analysis, validity and reliability tests are carried out using the help of statistical data processing in the SPSS program, the following results can be obtained:

Tabel 3 Validity and Reliability Test

Variable	Indicator	Validity Test Results			Reliability Test Results	
		r count	condition r count > r table Df = n-2	Results	Cronbach's Alpha Value	Information
System Quality	SyQ1	0,712	0,279	*Valid*	0,750	Reliable
	SyQ2	0,813	0,279	*Valid*		
	SyQ3	0,743	0,279	*Valid*		
	SyQ4	0,758	0,279	*Valid*		
Information Quality	IQ1	0,662	0,279	*Valid*	0,714	Reliable
	IQ2	0,710	0,279	*Valid*		
	IQ3	0,626	0,279	*Valid*		
	IQ4	0,675	0,279	*Valid*		
	IQ5	0,755	0,279	*Valid*		
Service Quality	SQ1	0,773	0,279	*Valid*	0,660	Reliable
	SQ2	0,826	0,279	*Valid*		
	SQ3	0,715	0,279	*Valid*		
User Intensity	ITU1	0,612	0,279	*Valid*	0,249	Unreliable
	ITU2	0,575	0,279	*Valid*		
	ITU3	0,699	0,279	*Valid*		
User Satisfaction	US1	0,915	0,279	*Valid*	0,866	Reliable
	US2	0,842	0,279	*Valid*		
	US3	0,928	0,279	*Valid*		
User	U1	0,844	0,279	*Valid*	0,601	Reliable
	U2	0,846	0,279	*Valid*		
Benefits	NB1	0,723	0,279	*Valid*	0,762	Reliable
	NB2	0,779	0,279	*Valid*		
	NB3	0,809	0,279	*Valid*		
	NB4	0,752	0,279	*Valid*		

Instrument reliability describes the stability of the measuring instrument used. A measuring instrument is said to have high reliability if the measuring instrument is stable. Based on calculations from SPSS, the results of the reliability test can be seen in table 3 above with the conclusion that system quality, information quality, service quality, user satisfaction, users and benefits are said to be reliable or consistent. While the user intensity is said to be unreliable or inconsistent because the value is smaller than the Cronbach alpha requirement, namely 0.60.

Model Fit Test

The model suitability test was conducted by means of a correlation test and a partial test with the aim of knowing the direction and strength of the relationship between two or more variables.

Table 2 Model Conformity Test Results

Variable X	Variable Y	Correlation Test Results		Partial Test Results	
		Correlation Test	Significant Value	Significant Test Results	Significant Value

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2309

		Results			
System Quality	User Intensity	-0,161	0,264	0,264	0,05
System Quality	User Satisfaction	0,439	0,001	0,001	0,05
Information Quality	User Intensity	-0,028	0,847	0,847	0,05
Information Quality	User Satisfaction	0,535	0,000	0,000	0,05
Service Quality	User Intensity	0,065	0,652	0,652	0,05
Service Quality	User Satisfaction	0,705	0,000	0,000	0,05
User Satisfaction	User Intensity	0,016	0,910	0,910	0,05
User Satisfaction	Benefits	0,732	0,000	0,000	0,05
User	User Satisfaction	0,411	0,003	0,003	0,05
User	Benefits	0,454	0,001	0,001	0,05
Benefits	User	0,454	0,001	0,001	0,05
Benefits	User Satisfaction	0,732	0,000	0,000	0,05

Based on the table above, the results of the partial test in this study can be explained as follows:

1. The hypothesis of the system quality variable on the user intensity variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.264>0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is accepted and H_a is rejected or it means that the system quality variable does not have a partially significant effect on the user intensity variable.
2. The hypothesis of the system quality variable on the use satisfaction variable. With a significant level of 0.053 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.001 <0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is accepted and H_a is rejected or it means that the system quality variable has a partial influence on the user satisfaction variable.
3. The hypothesis of the information quality variable on the user intensity variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.847 > 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is accepted and H_a is rejected or means that the information quality variable does not have a partially significant effect on the user intensity variable.
4. The hypothesis of the information quality variable on the use satisfaction variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.000 <0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the information quality variable has a partially significant influence on the use satisfaction variable.
5. Hypothesis of service quality variable on user intensity variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.652 > 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the service quality variable does not have a partially significant effect on the user intensity variable.
6. The hypothesis of the service quality variable on the use satisfaction variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.000 <0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the service quality variable has a partially significant influence on the use satisfaction variable.
7. The hypothesis of the use satisfaction variable on the user intensity variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.910 > 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the use satisfaction variable does not have a partially significant effect on the user intensity variable.
8. The hypothesis of the use satisfaction variable on the benefits variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.000 <0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the use satisfaction variable has a partially significant effect on the benefits variable.
9. The hypothesis of the use of variables on the use satisfaction variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.003 < 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or means that the use variable has a partially significant effect on the use satisfaction variable.
10. The hypothesis of the use of variables on the variables of benefits. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.001 < 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or means that the use variable has a partially significant effect on the benefits variable.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

11. Hypothesis of the variables of benefits on the variable of use. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.001 < 0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or means that the benefits variable has a partially significant effect on the use variable.
12. Hypothesis of the benefits variable on the use satisfaction variable. With a significant level of 0.05 the significance number obtained in this test is 0.000 <0.05. On the basis of this comparison, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted or it means that the benefits variable has a partially significant effect on the use satisfaction variable.

Interpretation of Research Results

1. H_{1a}: the quality of the system affects the intensity of users on the use of the learning management system is not proven. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.264 > 0.05 and an R square value of 2.6%. It can be concluded that the quality of the system has no effect on the intensity of users.
2. H_{1b}: the quality of the system has an effect on user satisfaction in the use of the learning management system is not proven. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.001 < 0.05 and an R square value of 19.3%. It can be concluded that the quality of the system has an effect on user satisfaction.
3. H_{2a}: the quality of information affects the intensity of users on the use of learning management systems is not proven. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.847 > 0.05 and an R square value of 0.1%. It can be concluded that the quality of information has no effect on the intensity of users.
4. H_{2b}: the quality of information has an effect on user satisfaction in the use of a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.000 <0.05 and an R square value of 28.6%. It can be concluded that the quality of information has an effect on user satisfaction.
5. H_{3a}: service quality has an effect on user intensity on the use of proven learning management systems. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.652 > 0.05 and an R square value of 0.4%. It can be concluded that service quality has no effect on user intensity.
6. H_{3b}: service quality has an effect on user satisfaction in the use of proven learning management systems. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.000 <0.05 and an R square value of 49.8%. It can be concluded that service quality has an effect on user satisfaction.
7. H_{4a}: user satisfaction has an effect on user intensity on the use of a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.910 > 0.05 and an R square value of 0%. It can be concluded that user satisfaction has no effect on user intensity.
8. H_{4b}: user satisfaction has an effect on the benefits of using a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.000 <0.05 and an R square value of 53.6%. It can be concluded that usage satisfaction has an effect on benefits.
9. H_{5a}: usage has an effect on user satisfaction on the use of a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.003 <0.05 and an R square value of 16.9%. It can be concluded that usage has an effect on user satisfaction.
10. H_{5b}: use has an effect on the benefits of using a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.001 <0.05 and an R square value of 20.6%. It can be concluded that the use affects the benefits.
11. H_{6a}: the benefits affect the intensity of use in the use of proven learning management systems. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.001 <0.05 and an R square value of 20.6%. It can be concluded that the benefits affect the use.
12. H_{6b}: the benefits have an effect on user satisfaction in the use of a proven learning management system. This can be indicated by a significant value of 0.000 <0.05 and an R square value of 53.6%. It can be concluded that the benefits affect the satisfaction of use.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the quality of the system has no effect on user intensity with an R square value of 2.6%, system quality affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 19.3%, information quality does not affect user intensity with R square value is 0.1%, information quality has an effect on user satisfaction with an R square value of 28.6%, service quality has no effect on user intensity with an R square value of 0.4%, service quality affects user satisfaction with a value of R square of 49.8%. usage satisfaction has no effect on user intensity with an R square value of 0%, use satisfaction affects benefits with an R square value of 53.6%, use affects user satisfaction with an R square value of 16.9%, use affects benefits with an R square value

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2309

of 20.6%. Benefits affect use with an R square value of 20.6%, benefits affect use satisfaction with an R square value of 53.6%.

RECOMMENDED RESEARCH RESULTS

Based on the results of the research described above, the authors recommend the following:

a) After this research was conducted using the DeLone & McLean model approach. So it is necessary to do further research with other methods to determine the effectiveness of the learning management system so that it can be demonstrated and proven from a different point of view.

b) So that the learning management system used today can continue to be used and if difficulties are found in its use, the authors recommend upgrading the system application to the learning management system feature so that it can be easier and less confusing when used.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

FUNDING

The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

ORCID iD
Adhi Susano https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3282-9222
Khasanah https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2336-9658

REFERENCES

[1] Adzharuddin, N. A., & Ling, L. H., "Learning Management System (LMS) among University Students : Does It Work ?" *International Journal of E-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning, Vol. 3, No*(January 2013), 248–253. https://doi.org/10.7763/IJEEEE.2013.V3. pp.233

[2] DELONE WH and MCLEAN ER "Information systems success: the quest for the dependent variable". Information Systems Research 3(1), 1992, pp. 60–95

[3] DELONE WH and MCLEAN ER"The DeLone and McLean model of information systems success: a ten-year update". Journal of Management Information Systems 19(4), 2003, pp. 9–30.

[4] Gurtubay, I. G., & Manan, N. A. (2020). "Learning Management System (LMS) Based On Moodle To Improve Students Learning Activity Learning Management System (LMS) Based On Moodle To Improve Students Learning Activity". *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1462/1/012067, 2020

[5] N. N. M. Kasim, F. K. (2016). "Choosing the Right Learning Management System (LMS) for the Higher Education Institution Context : A Systematic Review". *IJET – Volume 11, Issue 6, 2016, Volume 11*(July), https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v11i06.5644, 2016, pp. 55-61

[6] Rahman, K. A., Aswani, S., Ghazali, M., & Ismail, M. N. "The Effectiveness of Learning Management System (LMS) Case Study at Open University Malaysia (OUM), Kota Bharu Campus". *Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Sciences*, *2*(2), 2010, pp. 73–79.

[7] Raza, S. A., Qazi, W., Akram, K., & Salam, J. "Social Isolation and Acceptance of the Learning Management System (LMS) in the time of COVID-19 Pandemic : An Expansion of the UTAUT Model". *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, *Vol. 59(2)*, 2021, pp. 183–208. https://doi.org/10.1177/0735633120960421

[8] Rhode, J., Richter, S., Gowen, P., Miller, T., & Wills, C. (n.d.). "Understanding Faculty Use of the Learning Management System. *Understanding Faculty Use of the Learning Management System"*, pp. 68–86. https://doi.org/10.24059/olj.v

[9] Saputro, B., & Susilowati, A. T. R. I. "Effectiveness of Learning Management System (LMS) on In-Network Learning System (SPADA) Based on Scientific". *Journal for the Education of Gifted Young Scientists*, *7*(September), 2019, pp. 481–498.\

[10] Sejzi, A. A., & Aris, B."Learning Management System (LMS) and Learning Content Management System (LCMS) at Virtual University". *2 Nd International Seminar on Quality and Affordable Education (ISQAE 2013)Nd International Seminar on Quality and Affordable Education (ISQAE 2013)*, pp. 216–220.

[11] Tawalbeh, T. I. "EFL Instructors ' Perceptions of Blackboard Learning Management System (LMS) at University Level. *English Language Teaching";*, *11*(1), 2018, pp. 1–9. https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v11n1p1

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1125-1132
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2310

THE IMPACT OF THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTION REGARDING IMPLEMENTING LIMITATIONS OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN HANDLING COVID – 19 FOR THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMUNITY OF WAMENA CITY, JAYAWIJAYA REGENCY

By
Tati Haryati[1], Ahmad[2], Wahyu Adi Pratama[3]
[1]Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Amal Ilmiah Yapis Wamena, Indonesia
[2,3]Government Science, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, University of Amal Ilmiah Yapis Wamena, Indonesia
Email: [1]mawarprimuz26@gmail.com, [2]enreahmad4@gmail.com, [3]wap.yuna@gmail.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 09, 2022
Revised April 24, 2022
Accepted May 29, 2022

Keywords:
The Regent's Instruction
Covid – 19
Community Economy

ABSTRACT
The Jayawijaya Regent's instruction required the community to limit operational hours for the community. This has an impact on the economy of the people of Wamena City, who actually have not fully recovered from the post-riots and must be confronted with health problems like this. This is a serious blow to the people of Wamena City who have to live with the fear of contracting a deadly disease.

This study aims to analyze the economic impact of the presence of Covid-19 because of the many complaints from economic actors who do not provide flexibility to do activities as before. Not obeying the rules will have an impact on health, but if allowed to continue, their lives will still be threatened.

People asked the government to quickly tackle this problem, and hope that this disease will quickly pass. This research is a descriptive qualitative study to explain how big the impact of Covid-19 is on the economy of the people of Wamena City. The result is the emergence of unrest in society, both health problems and economic problems that cause the community to find it difficult to meet their basic needs

Corresponding Author:
Tati Haryati,
Business Administration,
Faculty of Economics and Business,
University of Amal Ilmiah Yapis Wamena, Indonesia
Email: mawarprimuz26@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of an epidemic that caused an uproar throughout the world that cannot be underestimated. From some of the symptoms caused, people will think it's the common cold, but according to the doctor's analysis, this virus is dangerous. This virus is known as Covidvirus Disease Twenty and Nineteen (Covid – 19).

For several months in 2020, the development of Corona Virus transmission has been quite significant because it has spread worldwide and all countries have felt the impact, including Indonesia. The local government's role in dealing with urgent problems is carried out with several policies used to tackle the spread of Covid-19.

At first, the city was safe for ± 1 month, until finally a patient was indicated as positive for the Corona Virus, which finally increased day by day, which finally made people more and more restless. The Jayawijaya Regency Government took the step by issuing the Jayawijaya Regency Regent's Instruction Number 009/1102/BUP 26 March 2020 Concerning the Temporary Closure of public places for an undetermined time, in order to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus to carry out social distanting, closing airport access, until restrictions on community

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

operational activities, starting from 06.00 - 14.00 WIT, until restrictions at 06.00 - 12.00 WIT. As a society, they can only follow the rules issued by the government for the sake of mutual security and safety.

This virus is not only detrimental to one sector, but to several existing sectors, especially the community's economy because it will limit the operating hours of business actors, starting from malls, traditional markets, even to other traders. Many complaints have sprung up starting from the Covid-19 issue which incidentally hampered the economic sector in Wamena City, Jayawijaya Regency. Such as the cancellation of the Baliem Valley Cultural Festival (FBLB) which is planned to be held in August 2020, which has an impact on the hospitality and travel sectors. Hotel managers and travel agents complained about this cancellation, where hotels that had been booked out by foreign and local tourists were actually canceled.

In addition, other public facilities are also limited, and even have to be closed, which can be bad for the economy of the service provider. Small traders are also affected, such as: a vegetable seller whose merchandise has to wither due to a lack of buyers, unlike kiosks which still have refrigerators for their vegetables. Not only kiosk traders, mobile traders also complain that their turnover has fallen from 70%.

From the various problems mentioned above, this is the background of this research which aims to determine the impact on the community's economy with the Covid-19 outbreak in Wamena City, Jayawijaya Regency. This study uses qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Through unstructured interviews and accidental sampling, he explained that the government's instructions, in this case the Instructions of the Regent of Jayawijaya Regency, brought concern and inequality to the community because income was decreasing which made it difficult to create a people's economy.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Research conducted in Wamena City, especially on traders who have experienced the impact of government policies. Data collection techniques used are library studies, interviews, documentation, and observation.

The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling through accidental sampling. While the research instruments used interview guidelines, field notes, and video/audio recordings. The analytical technique used is the iterative method by Miles and Huberman (1994).

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Result

a. Regent's Instructions About Covid-19

With the Covid-19 developing in Wamena City, the government took firm action by issuing the Jayawijaya Regency Regent Instruction Number 009/1102/BUP on 26 March 2020 concerning the Temporary Closure of public places for an undetermined time, starting from closing all schools, government agencies, limiting operational activities from 06.00 – 12.00 WIT until operational activities are enforced at 06.00 – 18.00 WIT, until the closure of airports for passengers from March 16 to April 23, as well as closing access to district borders, and must carry out social distancing. However, the presence of several positive people for Covid-19, who were referral patients from Central Membramo and Tolikara, as well as pilgrims returning from Umrah, made the government even more assertive by starting to impose restrictions on operational activities starting from 06.00 - 12.00 WIT. Of course, people are increasingly worried about the increasing number of Covid-19 patients.

b. The Impact on People's Economy

1) **People's welfare will decrease and will not be noticed by the policies made by the government**
The number of complaints from the community, especially economic actors, in traditional markets, malls, and stalls, which actually have to experience a decrease in income. Meanwhile, women selling vegetables not only experienced a decrease in income, their vegetables withered, and women selling vegetables from outside Wamena City had to travel a long distance, the market arrived from 09.00 to 10.00 am, but had to close their sales again at 14.00 even now only until 12.00 WIT. What they get is only enough for the cost of daily meals.
2) **There is a gap between entrepreneurs and small communities in state life**
Employees, or large entrepreneurs, may not really feel the impact of losing their business at the appointed time. However, small traders have suffered a lot of losses, in terms of income they are already small, and with the existence of approximately 2 months of operational restrictions, complaints arise especially for traditional market traders, visitors are reduced, and income is much reduced. The average income of economic actors decreased by more than 50%, even up to a 75% decrease from before. For this reason, they cannot collect business capital.
3) **The absence of a people's economy in the policies made**

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2310

With restrictions on people's operational movements and requiring them to do work at home, it is difficult for them to meet their needs. The most impacted are small traders who previously had below average income and had to deal with situations like this. Restrictions on the community will reduce their consumptive activities as well as their economic activities which makes it challenging to improve the people's economy in Wamena City.

3.2. Discussion

a. Regent's Instruction

Based on the Regent's Instructions regarding the call for social distancing, the lockdown of Wamena Airport, and several other places, namely the border of Wamena City with other regencies, as well as restrictions on the time of operational activities in all government agencies, or private, schools, and other places. Other public services, such as traditional markets, malls, and stalls make all economic actors have to rack their brains on how to meet their daily needs with government policies to prevent the spread of Covid-19. together.

b. The Impact on People's Economy

1) People's welfare will decrease and will not be noticed by the policies made by the government
Accept it or not, ready or not, the community must follow government regulations to limit their activities, even though they have to bear the cost of living which is of course higher in Wamena City, because all necessities, vegetables, and other basic needs increase in price, while their income has decreased.
2) There is a gap between entrepreneurs and small communities in state life
There is a lot of pressure going on in society, especially the traders and entrepreneurs. State Civil Apparatus who actually get a fixed salary but still complain. Especially when compared to small traders who have difficulty in meeting their basic needs.
The capital they have is used up to meet basic needs which drains their savings. With these restrictions, the savings they have can only meet their daily needs for a week. This is one of the government's concerns to keep seeing the people continue to survive with the help they provide.
3) The absence of a people's economy in the policies made
Based on several studies and surveys conducted, it is stated that Cobvid-19 threatens people's income (Saiful Mujani Research & Consulting Survey Institute) by up to 77%. The spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, especially in Papua, has caused many small traders and even medium-sized entrepreneurs to rely heavily on the government due to a lack of income. During operational restrictions in Wamena City, it will not allow independence for the community so it is difficult to improve the people's economy.

A people's economy cannot be created in conditions like this because the spread of Covid-19 causes people's movements to decrease. Access to economic cycles in Wamena City is also very difficult. For example, a clothing merchant needs a grocery stall, but if it closes, the merchant can't eat, and as well as the grocery stall, it's hard to turn the stalled capital.

4. CONCLUSION

In a conclusion from this study, it is stated that the instructions of the Regent of Jayawijaya Regency have greatly impacted the community both in terms of health and economy, where restrictions on operational activities that must comply with health protocols cause:

– The welfare of the people will decrease and the policies made by the government will not be taken into account because of the increasing need, the price of basic commodities will increase, while income will decrease;
– There is a gap between entrepreneurs and small communities in the life of the state, which is especially felt by small people with low incomes so that they are increasingly showing significant differences with others; and

The absence of a people's economy in the policies made as a result of the declining income of the community and the inability to live independently without government assistance due to restrictions on movement and narrow community.

REFERENCES

[1] Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Third edition. London: Sage.
[2] Dewa, N. N. (2015). Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Income of the Sukawati Gianyar Art Market Traders. E-Jurnal of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Volume 4, Number 2, Pages 87 - 105. Accessed on Saturday, March 21, 2020, 21.05.
[3] Regent's Instruction Number 420/1007/BUP March 16, 2020, concerning the Temporary Closure of Public Places for Prevention and Control of the Corona Virus (Covid – 19).

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

[4] Regent's Instruction 009/1102/BUP 17 March 2020 Regarding Temporary Closure of Public Places for Prevention and Control of the Corona Virus _Covid – 19).
[5] Regent's Instruction Number 3 of 2014 Regarding Closing of Business Activities, for that, on Sundays, from 06.00 to 17.00 or 5 pm WIT, and for that, starting Sunday 29 March 2020 until 5 April, business activities are completely closed.
[6] Miles, M. and Huberman, A. M. (1992). Qualitative Data Analysis: A Resource Book About New Methods. Jakarta: UI Press.
[7] Moleong, L. J. (2005). Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Teenagers, et al. 15.45. Doi: http://doi.org/10.18051/JBiomedKes.2020.v3.1-2.
[8] Rezki, N. R. (2020). Lockdown Policy to Anticipate the Spread of the Corona Virus Covid-19. Syar'i Social and Cultural Journal. Volume 7, Number 3, Pages 227 – 238. Accessed Saturday, April 11, 2020, 13:45. Doi: 10.15408/sjsbs.v7i3.15083.
[9] Silalahi, U. (2012). Social Research Methods. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
[10] Vincent Cheng, S. L. (2003). Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus as an Agent of Emerging and Reemerging Infection. Accessed on Sunday, April 6, 2020, 24.08.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2312

THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 TEST CANCELLATION ON HEALTH CARE WORKERS ' REMUNERATION

By
Martha Debora Korompis[1], Marjes Netro Tumurang[2], Sandra Gerce Jelly Tombokan[3], Atik Purwandari[4], Frederika Nancy Losu[5], Sjenni Olga Tuju[6], Syaifoel Hardy[7]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]Poltekkes Kemenkes Manado, Sulawesi Utara
[7]Indonesian Nursing Trainers, Malang
Email: [1]marthakorimpis02@gmail.com, [2]tumurang.marjes@gmail.com, [3]sandragjt@gmail.com, [4]atikpurwandari75@gmail.com, [5]nancy_losu@yahoo.com, [6]sjennytuju@gmail.com, [7]saderun@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 13, 2022
Revised April 25, 2022
Accepted May 23, 2022

Keywords:
Covid-19
healthcare workers
remuneration

ABSTRACT

The signs of a drastic decline in Covid-19 cases will have an impact on various related businesses where healthcare workers are involved. With the end of the Covid-19 pandemic, it will automatically result in the abolition of the PCR or Antigen Test which will have an impact on the reducing of their remuneration. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of canceling the Covid-19 test on several types of remuneration for health workers. This study used PRISMA analysis supported by the PICOT model. The research was conducted through document search, keyword identification and article review from Google Scholar (n=41), SagePub (n=16), Pubmed (n=6), Semantic Scholar (n=4), and others (n= 31). Other documents were discarded because they were irrelevant, duplication, and other reasons that were not on topic (n=29). The results of the PRISMA analysis showedfour problems faced by health workers as a result of the reduction in Covid-19 tests for health workers, namely: a decrease in job vacancies, a reduction in functional benefits and a decrease in personal business for health workers. We recommended to the empowerment of COVID-19 health workers and increasing business potential for health workers as an effort to restore the welfare of health workers.

Corresponding Author:
Martha Debora Korompis,
Department of Midwifery,
PoltekkesKemenkes Manado,
Jl. R. W. MongisidiMalalayang II Manado,
Sulawesi Utara – Indonesia, Post Code 95263
Email: marthakorimpis02@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

For more than two years the impact of Covid-19 has been felt in various aspects of life. In the health aspect, many studies state that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is not only on the negative side such as the spread of infection, and increased morbidity and mortality of health professionals. It must be admitted that the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic also provides a positive side. Many health professionals died, including in Indonesia in 2021 where 507 health workers died, of which 171 were nurses and more than 200 doctors. On the other hand, Covid-19 has helped overcome the unemployment of health professionals by expanding employment opportunities and increasing the medical equipment business. The need for nurses, for example, has sharply increased by more than 20%. Likewise, other health professionals such as doctors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, nutritionists, and others, are needed a lot from big cities to remote areas. This increase in the number of health workers is followed by an increase in their welfare, both in terms of socioeconomic, education, and career. The emergence of the new Covid-19 pandemic was followed by the expansion of employment opportunities in the health sector. Health equipment ranging from masks, medical coats, disposable shoes, caps, and others increased sharply. This proves that the world of health during the Covid-19 pandemic did not show a negative economic impact on its professionals.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Even though the poverty rate increased from 7% to 9% during Covid. In general, the economic and social pressures that occur are inversely proportional to those that occur in the health profession. This condition has led to the emergence of different opinions in a society where many health professionals are highlighted and referred to as individuals who take advantage of the situation. Therefore, when the signs of Covid-19 began to disappear with a drastic decline in cases in the first trimester of 2022, there was concern about the negative impact on the welfare of health professionals.

The five areas under the health umbrella that were 'assisted' or survived the crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic from the description above are the increase in job opportunities, the increase in the functional allowance for health workers, the rise in the business of medical equipment which is increasingly in demand, and the increasing demand for medical equipmentof nursing items in the market and the advancement of the career path of the healthcare profession. Apart from the negative impact on various sectors of life, Covid-19 provides wisdom for health professionals. Entering the era of the Covid-19 vaccination, which has proven successful in reducing morbidity and mortality, provides positive signs for the business world which is gradually recovering as usual. Whereas initially, Covid-19 service centers had been established, for example in Indonesia in more than 4000 hospitals in 34 provinces. The results of the previous research above explored more about the impact of the spread of Covid-19. Those findings are the gap of our study.

At the end of the first trimester of 2022, there was a sharp decline in cases due to the close relationship between the administration of the vaccine and the Covid-19 morbidity and mortality rate. So that in the end, the PCR or Antigen test requirements will be gradually abolished in various life practices, especially traveling. The success of the vaccination program has an impact on reducing morbidity and mortality. Not even a few Covid-19 wards were closed. This background directly or indirectly causes a decrease in the remuneration of health workers. This research was conducted using the document review method with a descriptive design. The aim is to analyze the impact of the cancellation of the Covid-19 test which includes PC and Antigen on several types of remuneration received by healthcare workers during the pandemic. The implications of this research are expected to be able to provide recommendations for several solutions to restore the welfare of healthcare workers.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a document review with a descriptive design. PRISMA analysis diagram was used as a systematic review supported by PICOT (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Time) analysis as a selector to obtain more valid results. The research was conducted through document searches, keyword identification, and article reviews from Google Scholar, Research Gate, and PubMed. The keywords used were Covid-19, healthcare workers, healthcare workers remuneration, and Covid-19 Test (PCR and Antigen). The documents were obtained from the scientific journal for the last five years (2017-2022) and other valid documents from the world and national health institutions. The author used a descriptive method because the data and information collected focus on actual phenomena and problems in the form of the impact of the abolition of the Covid-19 test on the remuneration of healthcare workers. The results are used to describe an objective empirical state of the phenomenon or problem at hand. Similar method was used by other researcher and was found valid for scientific finding.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this review document study are presented in four parts. The first part is the result of obtaining documents from search engines that are entered into the database (Diagram 1). The second part is the result of document selection that is included in the PRISMA analysis (Diagram 2). The third part is the grouping of documents (Table 1) which is a summary of the scientific documents in which the documents focused on the actual problem. The fourth part is the result of document selection using the PICOT model (Table 2). The fifth one is the identification of problems from the documents contained in Table 1 and then offered alternative solutions which are discussed in the Discussion section of this article

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2312

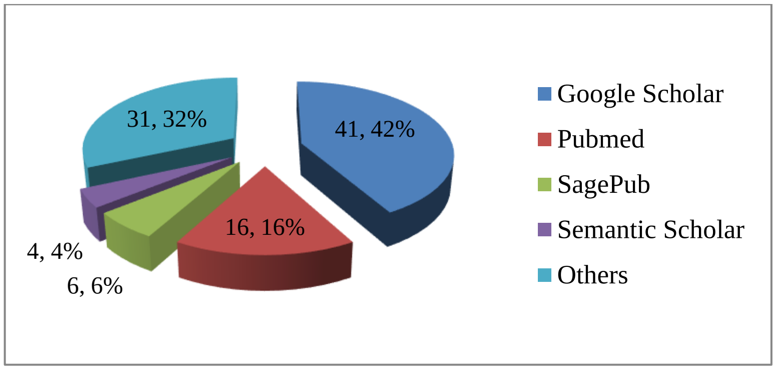


Diagram 1: Documents collected

Diagram 1 above sourced from a search engine entering a database with keywords based on the title. At this early stage, most documents were obtained from Google Scholar (n=41), followed by SagePub (n=16), Pubmed (n=6), Semantic Scholar (n=4), and others (n=31). Other documents were discarded because they were irrelevant, duplication, and for other reasons that were not on the topic (n=29). Document details are contained in PRISMA Analysis in the following diagram:

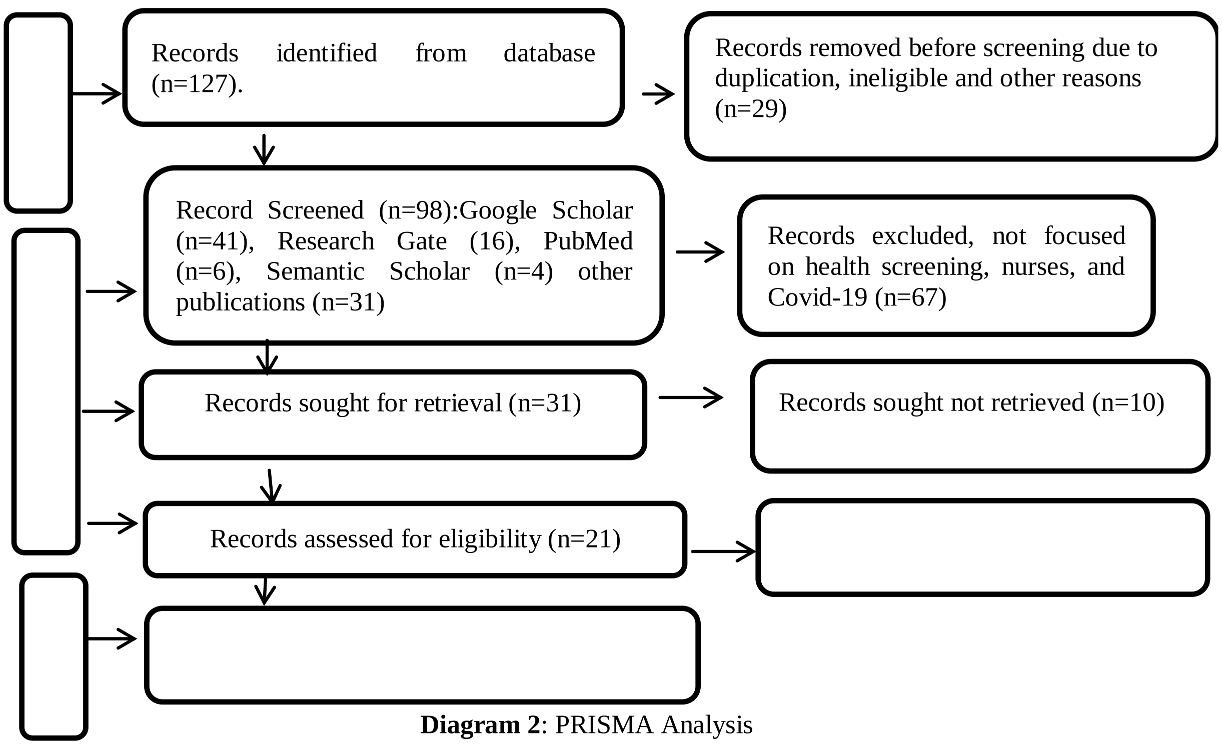


Diagram 2: PRISMA Analysis

The diagram above shows a summary of the Identification stage where (n=127) documents were screened, and recorded in the database, 98 of which were eligible, and (n=29) were deleted due to duplication, ineligibility, and other reasons. In the Screening stage, of (n=98) documents, (n=31) records were taken for retrieval, and (n=67) were excluded because they were out of focus. Meanwhile, in the final stage (Included), (n=10) documents will be reviewed after deleting (n=11) documents that do not meet the requirements.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Table 1: List of Eligible Documents

No.	Title, Authors, Year of publication	Country and research methods	Results
1	How to End the COVID-19 Pandemicby March 2022, Agarwal, R. and Reed, T., 2021)	Global, Quantitative	The analysis suggests multilateral action now can bring an end to the acute phase of the pandemic at early 2022[23].
2	The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on FutureNursing Career Turnover Intention AmongNursing Students, Lin et al., 2021	China, Quantitative	The analysis encourages nursing students to enter the nursing workforce and revealed five central themes: professional role, respect, and recognition; higher wages; reduced workload; enhanced occupational health and safety; and career advancement opportunities[24].
3	Considerations for diagnosticCOVID-19 tests, Vandenberg et al., 2021.	Worldwide, Document Review	Continuous global improvement in diagnostic test preparedness is essential for more rapid detection of patients, possibly at the point of care, and for optimized prevention and treatment[25].
4	Nursing Perspectives on the Impacts of COVID-19, Koren et al., 2020	Taiwan Document Review	The COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious threat to public health, global communications, and economic systems worldwide[15].
5	Second Job Holding Among Direct Care Workers and Nurses: Implications forCOVID-19 Transmission in Long-TermCare, Baughman et al.,	USA Quantitative	Wages and hours in the primary job are negatively associated with the probability of holding a second job for personal care and nursing aides. Many of these workers move across health settings[26].
6	Interactions Between Socioeconomic Status and MentalHealth Outcomes in the NigerianContext Amid COVID-19 Pandemic: A Comparative Study, Agberotimi et al., 2020	Nigeria Quantitative	The study recommends healthcare workers should be considered for better remuneration and other welfare benefits to sustain their well-being during the present and future pandemic[3].
7	HowWill COVID-19 Affect the Health Care Economy?, Cutler, D., 2020	USA Document Review	Health care offices are feeling the pinch. Someprimary care practices are reporting reductions in the use of health care services of up to 70%. The salaries of clinical staff are being frozen or reduced, and some staff is being furloughed[27].

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2312

8	Attitudes toward COVID-19 vaccination andwillingness to pay: comparison of people with andwithout mental disorders in China, Hao et al., 2021	China Quantitative	The study showed high acceptance and willingness to pay for the COVID-19 vaccine. Factors associated with willingness to pay for the COVID-19 vaccine differed[28]. .
9	Health Personnel Coping Strategies During PandemicCOVID-19, Suminanto, et al., 2021.	Indonesia Document Review	Strategies to support health professionals during a pandemic include rotating workers regularly, minimizing stigma, and rewarding performance[29].
10	Legal Protection Of Health Personnel During The Covid-19 Pandemic, Gegen et al., 2021	Indonesia Document Review	The Government provided incentives and death benefits, although experienced many obstacles[30].

Table 1 above shows that despite the major challenges (documents no. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10) faced by healthcare workers during the Covid-19 pandemic, their benefits include increasing job opportunities (documents no. 1,2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9) increased benefits (documents no. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10), legal protections related to income (documents no. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.10), increased business opportunities and more prospective careers (document no. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.10).

PICOT Selection

Table No. 2: Eligible Documents

Population	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome	Time
The ten chosen documents involvedhealthcare professionals, 3 (33%) documents involved the public, and 3 (33%) focused on nurses as the population.	All documents discussedmonetary implication (33%), vaccine pay (33%), and the rest were about career, Covid-19 test costs, remuneration, and job, each 8%.	The documents did not discuss healthcare workers and their welfare	All documents discussed the impact of Covid-19 on healthcare workers' welfare (100%).	All documents were prepared during Covid-19 (No. 1-10) from 2020-2022 (100%)

The PICOT selection table above is the summary of the eligible documents screened from the last stage of the PRISMA analysis (Included categories) is evidence that meets our study review requirements. From the two tables above (Tables 1 and 2), there are four problems that we underline as the impact when the Covid-19 test was removed along with Covid-19 which gradually became extinct and was no longer a threat. The four impacts are the threat of unemployment, the decline in the health business due to reduced demand for purchases of healthcare items/equipment, and the abolition of allowances, all of which will result in a decrease in the remuneration of health workers.

Research Limitations

We did not conduct direct research due to limited time, energy, and funds, and the pandemic era that has not yet been completely extinct where we were advised to keep our distance, minimize travel, and direct contact as needed against government advice. However, this research is different from previous research which places more emphasis on proactive steps that healthcare workers can take to recover their economy and welfare after the Covid-19 pandemic.

DISCUSSION

This research has explored the various impacts of Covid-19 on health and professionals. In detail, many studies discuss various backgrounds why Covid-19 is a challenge as well as an opportunity for health workers. Using PRISMA analysis, evidence was found that after more than 2 years of spreading throughout the world in 2022, there were signs of the success of the vaccine program with a drastic reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19. Although the spread of Covid-19 around the world is recognized as harming the world economy, it must be admitted that Covid-19 on the other hand, ironically, provides 'many advantages' to health professionals. Once the

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

rules for implementing the Covid-19 test (PCR and Antigen) are cancelled, the health professional's "profits" are automatically threatened. Specifically, there are four health sectors under the auspices of the welfare of health professionals who will have to be ready to take steps how to overcome them.

Job Vacancy

The goal of professionals in looking for work is to obtain job satisfaction. This job satisfaction by many researchers is closely related to the welfare obtained during work, namely wages. The amount of income during work makes employees feel at home. The results of this study prove that during the Covid-19 pandemic, health workers are given functional allowances or Covid-19 benefits which encourage them to continue serving every time, even though they are faced with great risks and even death. The Covid-19 period also offers various job opportunities. In Indonesia, a concrete example is the WismaAtlet, which is used as a national center for treating Covid-19 patients, where thousands of exposed patients are absorbed. Thousands of covid-19 wards were also set up during the pandemic. This is evidence that the pandemic provides a positive perspective on job gains. Not counting other related companies, for example, those related to the manufacture of vaccines, test kits, masks, medical coats, caps, and others. All of them provide their advantages to the health profession. However, when Covid-19 shows signs of disappearing and the implementation of the Covid-19 test (PCR and Antigen) is no longer enforced, all the above job opportunities will certainly be lost. Factories or companies that produce medical items, nursing items, or other medical instruments will be closed. Automatically the existing workforce must look for more opportunities. The problem is if the health workers are purely recruited as Covid-19 volunteers. Efforts are needed to empower them which for the Government is not an easy step because the Government's budget is already large enough to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 and Functional Allowances

More than 4000 hospitals that have established wards to serve Covid-19 patients have recruited existing health workers as workers to treat Covid-19 patients[33]. The analysis of this study has shown that many researchers have found the fact that health workers in the Covid-19 ward receive Covid-19 benefits according to their profession, rank, and position. The provision of remuneration to health workers in the Covid-19 ward is proof that health workers who treat Covid-19 patients receive additional rewards. Since the end of 2021, there has been a decline in Covid-19 cases[20]. The decline in cases of patients exposed to Covid-19 had a direct impact on the health workers in the Covid-19 ward because many wards were closed because there were no patients. The lack of Covid-19 cases automatically has an impact on the additional income of health workers. The problem is how to maintain the provision of benefits to health workers after the Covid-19 era. Moreover, many hospitals have experienced a decrease in the number of general patients during Covid-19. One way to overcome this is to increase the potential of their private business, especially those who have independent practice permits which need to be equipped with materials such as entrepreneurship training.

Covid-19-related Medical Item Sales

Various needs for health equipment such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are needed during the Covid-19 pandemics. The need for health workers and the public is so great that lots are produced massively. This research also shows the government's support for the production of medical devices, including Covid-19 test equipment, in which many health workers are involved, both as users and as suppliers. As it is known that not a few health workers are engaged in the medical representative profession[34]. The drastic decline in the number of Covid-19 cases and the successful use of vaccinations, it will have an impact on the products and marketing of these Covid-19-related medical items[35], [36]. In turn, this will have an impact on the income of health workers who are involved in this field. One of their empowerment efforts is for example holding a job fair that is supported by the government through the Ministry of Trade, especially medical products owned by foreign capital with relevant products.

4. CONCLUSION

This research using the document review method aims to analyze the impact of the cancellation of the Covid-19 test which includes PC and Antigen on several types of remuneration received by healthcare workers during the pandemic. The implications of this research are expected to provide recommendations for some solutions to restore the welfare of healthcare workers after the pandemic. The results of the PRISMA analysis show that there are four problems faced by healthcare workers as a result of the abolition of the Covid-19 test for healthcare workers, namely: decreased job vacancy, loss of Covid-19 allowance, reduced functional allowance, and reduced private business for healthcare workers. Our recommendations are the need for Government support in their empowerment, the involvement of the private sector including foreign investors, the movement of independent practice, and the holding of entrepreneurial training for health workers for their economic recovery after Covid-19. The limitations of this study are that we did not conduct direct research due to limited time, energy, and funds, and we are still in the era of a pandemic that has not yet been completely extinct where we are advised to keep our distance, minimize travel, and make direct contact as needed. against government advice. However, this research can be used as a trigger for further research related to remuneration that is more specific to certain health professions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We acknowledge the Poltekkes Kemenkes Manado, the lecturers who participated, and other parties who supported this study.

REFERENCES

[1] F. Gönel, "Human Capital Crisis during and after Covid-19 (Thinking abouta lost learning generation)," 2021.
[2] C. Ashley *et al.*, "Primary Health Care Nurses' Perceptions of Risk During COVID-19: A Qualitative Study," *J. Nurs. Scholarsh.*, vol. 53, no. 6, pp. 689–697, 2021, doi: 10.1111/jnu.12698.
[3] S. F. Agberotimi, O. S. Akinsola, R. Oguntayo, and A. O. Olaseni, "Interactions Between Socioeconomic Status and Mental Health Outcomes in the Nigerian Context Amid COVID-19 Pandemic: A Comparative Study," *Front. Psychol.*, vol. 11, no. January, pp. 1–7, 2020, doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.559819.
[4] ILO, "Current situation: Why are labour markets important?," no. March, pp. 1–15, 2020, [Online]. Available: https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6.CEPR.https://voxeu.org/content/economics-time-covid-193SeeforexampleUNCTAD,https://unctad.org/en/pages/PressRelease.aspx?OriginalVersionID=548.
[5] M. Nioi, P. E. Napoli, J. Lobina, M. Fossarello, and E. d'Aloja, "COVID-19 and Italian Healthcare Workers From the Initial Sacrifice to the mRNA Vaccine: Pandemic Chrono-History, Epidemiological Data, Ethical Dilemmas, and Future Challenges," *Front. Public Heal.*, vol. 8, no. January, pp. 1–7, 2021, doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2020.591900.
[6] M. Lutfi, P. C. D. Buntuang, Y. Kornelius, Erdiyansyah, and B. Hasanuddin, "The impact of social distancing policy on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Indonesia," *Probl. Perspect. Manag.*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 492–503, 2020, doi: 10.21511/ppm.18(3).2020.40.
[7] T. Miawati, M. Tukiran, and R. Anggorodi, "Work Engagement in Nurses during The Covid-19 Pandemic: A Literature Review," *J. Ind. Eng. …*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 131–137, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://jiemar.org/index.php/jiemar/article/view/171.doi.org/10.7777/jiemar.v2i4
[8] A. Gotehus *et al.*, "Investigating the Impacts of Acculturation Stress on Migrant Care Workers in Australian Residential Aged Care Facilities," *Prof. Prof.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 1–20, 2021, doi: 10.1177/0844562116663951.
[9] C. Lee, S. Kwak, and J. Kim, "Controlling COVID-19 outbreaks with financial incentives," *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 1–13, 2021, doi: 10.3390/ijerph18020724.
[10] N. K. Raut, "A Review of the Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Economic Policies in Nepal," *Munich Pers. RePEc Arch.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 55–70, 2020.
[11] N. Aeni, "Pandemi COVID-19: Dampak Kesehatan, Ekonomi, & Sosial," *J. Litbang Media Inf. Penelitian, Pengemb. dan IPTEK*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 17–34, 2021, doi: 10.33658/jl.v17i1.249.
[12] F. Davila *et al.*, "COVID-19 and food systems in Pacific Island Countries, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste: Opportunities for actions towards the sustainable development goals," *Agric. Syst.*, vol. 191, p. 103137, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.agsy.2021.103137.
[13] T. Joshi, R. P. Mainali, S. Marasini, K. P. Acharya, and S. Adhikari, "Nepal at the edge of sword with two edges: The COVID-19 pandemics and sustainable development goals," *J. Agric. Food Res.*, vol. 4, no. February, p. 100138, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.jafr.2021.100138.
[14] K. J. Webber-Ritchey, S. D. Simonovich, and R. S. Spurlark, "COVID-19: Qualitative Research With Vulnerable Populations," *Nurs. Sci. Q.*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 13–19, 2021, doi: 10.1177/0894318420965225.
[15] A. Koren, M. A. Ul Alam, S. Koneru, A. DeVito, L. Abdallah, and B. Liu, "Nursing Perspectives on the Impacts of COVID-19: Social Media Content Analysis," *JMIR Form. Res.*, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 1–5, 2021, doi: 10.2196/31358.
[16] D. W. Eyre *et al.*, "Effect of Covid-19 Vaccination on Transmission of Alpha and Delta Variants," *N. Engl. J. Med.*, vol. 386, no. 8, pp. 744–756, 2022, doi: 10.1056/nejmoa2116597.
[17] A. Khalil, R. Hill, S. Ladhani, K. Pattisson, and P. O'Brien, "COVID-19 screening of health-care workers in a London maternity hospital," *Lancet Infect. Dis.*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 23–24, 2021, doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30403-5.
[18] R. Gur-Arie, Z. Berger, and D. Rubinstein Reiss, "COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake through the Lived Experiences of Health Care Personnel: Policy and Legal Considerations," *Heal. Equity*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 688–696, 2021, doi: 10.1089/heq.2021.0027.
[19] MOH (Kemenkes), "Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 of 2019 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law No. 38 of 2014 concerning Nursing," *Keperawatan*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2019, [Online]. Available: http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_Sistem_Pembetungan_Terpusat_Strategi_Melestari.
[20] Unicef, "Indonesia COVID-19 Response Situation Report," 2021.
[21] R. Khandia *et al.*, "Emergence of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (B.1.1.529) variant, salient features, high global health concerns

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1137-1144
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

and strategies to counter it amid ongoing COVID-19 pandemic," *Environ. Res.*, vol. 209, no. January, p. 112816, 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.envres.2022.112816.

[22] T. Anjaswarni, S. Winarni, S. Hardy, and S. Kuswulandari, "Youth Empowerment in the Integration Program for Stunting Prevalence Reduction in East Java Province during Covid-19 Pandemic : A Document Review," vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 32–41, 2022.

[23] R. A. T. Reed, "How to End the Covid-19 Pandemic by March 2022," 2021.

[24] Y. Lin, Z. Hu, M. Danaee, H. Alias, and L. P. Wong, "The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on future nursing career turnover intention among nursing students," *Risk Manag. Healthc. Policy*, vol. 14, pp. 3605–3615, 2021, doi: 10.2147/RMHP.S322764.

[25] O. Vandenberg, D. Martiny, O. Rochas, A. van Belkum, and Z. Kozlakidis, "Considerations for diagnostic COVID-19 tests," *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 171–183, 2021, doi: 10.1038/s41579-020-00461-z.

[26] R. A. Baughman, B. Stanley, and K. E. Smith, "Second Job Holding Among Direct Care Workers and Nurses: Implications for COVID-19 Transmission in Long-Term Care," *Med. Care Res. Rev.*, vol. 79, no. 1, pp. 151–160, 2022, doi: 10.1177/1077558720974129.

[27] D. Cutler, "How Will COVID-19 Affect the Health Care Economy?," *JAMA Heal. Forum*, vol. 1, no. 4, p. e200419, 2020, doi: 10.1001/jamahealthforum.2020.0419.

[28] F. Hao *et al.*, "Attitudes toward COVID-19 vaccination and willingness to pay: comparison of people with and without mental disorders in China," *BJPsych Open*, vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 1–7, 2021, doi: 10.1192/bjo.2021.979.

[29] J. T. A. Suminanto, Aris Widiyanto, Rina Tri Handayani, Saras Kuntari, Aquartuti Tri Darmayanti, "Health Personnel Coping Strategies During Pandemic COVID-19," *J. Ment. Heal. Nurs.*, vol. 53, no. 9, pp. 1689–1699, 2021.

[30] A. P. A. S. Gerardus Gegen, "Legal Protection Of Health Personnel During The Covid-19 Pandemic," *Law*, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 6, 2021.

[31] A. Purwandari, W. Puspita, T. A. Suparto, and Y. Hermayanti, " A Comparative Study of Quality of Nursing Work Life in Indonesia," vol. 17, pp. 9–15, 2021.

[32] F. R. Suwandi, R. Fahmy, D. Murni, N. Nelwati, M. Susanti, and Z. M. Putri, "Analysis of the Relationship between the Quality of Nurses' Work Life and Quality of Life During the Covid-19 Pandemic at the M. Natsir Regional General Hospital of M. Natsir," *J. Ilm. Univ. Batanghari Jambi*, vol. 21, no. 3, p. 1065, 2021, doi: 10.33087/jiubj.v21i3.1710.

[33] Kemenkes RI, *Indonesia Health Profile 2019*, vol. 42, no. 4. 2019.

[34] M. Mujiati, A. Su'udi, S. M. Nugraha, and R. Rosita, "Placement of Nurses in Health Care Facilities Abroad: Paths and Constraints," *J. Penelit. dan Pengemb. Pelayanan Kesehat.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 39–50, 2020, doi: 10.22435/jpppk.v4i1.3229.

[35] Victor Tseng, "COVID-19 Healthcare Delivery Impacts," *Tracie*, vol. April 2021, pp. 1–16, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://twitter.com/VectorSting/status/1244671755781898241%0Ahttps://files.asprtracie.hhs.gov/documents/covid-19-healthcare-delivery-impacts.pdf.

[36] B. Unim, L. Palmieri, C. Lo Noce, S. Brusaferro, and G. Onder, "Prevalence of COVID-19-related symptoms by age group," *Aging Clin. Exp. Res.*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 1145–1147, 2021, doi: 10.1007/s40520-021-01809-y.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2313

THE INTEGRATION OF HEALTH STUDENT FIELD PRACTICE IN ANTHROPOMETRY MEASUREMENT OF STUNTING CASES IN PAPUA: A CASE STUDY

By
Isak Jurun Hans Tukayo[1], La Jumu[2], Yoel Halitopo[3], Sukatemin[4], Edison Kabak[5], Syaifoel Hardy[6]
[1,2,3,4,]Poltekkes Kemenkes Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia
[5]St. Paul University, Manila, The Philippines
[6]Indonesian Nursing Trainers, Malang, Indonesia
Email: [1]tukayoisak123@gmail.com, [2]lajumu_akper@yahoo.co.id, [3]halitopoyoel@gmail.com, [4]soekad3rma@gmail.com, [5]edi976kabak@gmail.com, [6]saderun@gmail.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received April 06, 2022
Revised April 26, 2022
Accepted May 28, 2022

Keywords:
Health students
Papua
stunting

ABSTRACT
Five regions in Papua province, namely Jayawijaya, Tolikara, Lanny Jaya, Nduga, and Dogiyai, have a high prevalence of stunting above the national figure. As part of the national strategy, empowering health students to reduce the prevalence of stunting through anthropometric measurements is very important. The purpose of this study was to identify the practical steps of students in anthropometric activities as part of handling stunting cases in Papua. This research used a case study method with a descriptive design. The sample was stunting cases in various regions in Papua province. The method used in case identification was the Blueprint Test of case management assessment with a standard nursing process of Orlando. The data was obtained from scientific journals at Google Scholar that has a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or published in reputable journals (national or international) which were analyzed using the PICOT model. The results of the PICOT analysis showed three main problems that need to be prioritized in the involvement of practical students related to anthropometric measurements. Those problems include debriefing through training, cross-sectoral collaboration driven by the campus, and program realization. This study recommended an anthropometric measurement program for stunting cases in the form of curriculum evaluation in local content, cross-sectoral collaboration, and program implementation by considering local wisdom.

Corresponding Author:
Isak Jurun Hans Tukayo,
Nursing Department,
Poltekkes Kemenkes Jayapura,
Jl.Padang Bulan II, Abepura, Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia
Email: tukayoisak123@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Anthropometric measurements by health students so far have not received much attention as an effective initial response measure in remote areas in Papua. Whereas Papua is the province with the highest stunting cases in Indonesia, with an average prevalence rate of above 30%. In Lanny Jaya, for example, it reached more than 50% in 2018, and even though in 2021 there will be improvements. Those problem needs to get intervention from related officers, for example, health workers (nutrition, midwifery, nursing, environmental health) who collaborate with family planning agencies. The stunting program for health workers was disruptive during the Covid-19 pandemic due to limited access and social distancing rules, especially for field officers such as public health, considering that 70% of their activities are communicating, information, and education which are automatically blocked. Those activities, which are commonly in Indonesia referred to as KIE, need special attention and handling, for example empowering health students as part of youth. In such conditions, the empowerment of adolescents who are health students is very important as one of the solutions recommended by many studies that have proven effective.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Health students in their academic curriculum are required to do field practice in the community following the competencies expected in the community health practice. The public health practice has a wide scope, both related to service activities at Community Health Centers (Puskesmas), family health services, and environmental health to individual health. In the practice of Puskesmas and family health, one of the most important aspects is Family Planning (KB). Integrated with related institutions, health student management campuses collaborate in achieving educational goals as well as national health goals. With this program, several mutually supportive activities will be obtained to achieve national health goals. Therefore, the integration of field practice activities in the community by students is very helpful and supports the health program of the relevant agencies providing mutual benefits or referred to as symbiotic mutualism. Many previous studies also discussed anthropometric measurements in stunting cases. Several studies related to stunting in Papua were also mentioned by the researchers.

Compared to other provinces in Indonesia, Papua is one of the poorest provinces with minimal human resources. Even though it has vast natural resources and potential, Papua is geographically difficult, where many areas are difficult to reach utilizing transportation. Therefore, stunting prevention in many remote areas in Papua is not easy to tackle. This is the background that distinguishes the previous research as mentioned above from our research. In addition, the involvement of health students in anthropometric measurements in our study is a novelty in research related to stunting. Those are some of the gaps outlined in this research. Based on this background, we conducted this research.

The research method was a case study with a descriptive design. The aim was to identify the practice steps of health students in anthropometric measurement activities as part of handling stunting cases in Papua. Those findings were expected to contribute to the preparation of the proposal for the anthropometric measurement of stunting cases in the form of curriculum evaluation in local content, the creation of cross-sectorial collaboration as part of the development of health education management, and program implementation by considering local wisdom. Another implication of this research is that it is also expected to provide input regarding the classification of stunting cases based on the results of anthropometric measurements and can provide a more focused direction of health practice for health education providers in line with the goals of the national health system.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research used a case study approach to stunting in Papua through the nursing process. The research sample was all stunting cases in Papua that we obtained from Google Engine, of reputable journals and reports from the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes RI) and the National Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The data obtained were analyzed using the PICOT model (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Output, Time). The research was conducted in May 2022. The research instrument included researchers and the results of data analysis examinations as well as guidelines for handling case studies that used the nursing process according to nursing theory according to Orlando, namely the Deliberative Nursing Process theory, that consist of assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation. Primary data were not obtained because the researchers did not meet stunting sufferers directly. The secondary data were obtained from reputable reports and journals. Data processing was carried out according to the steps in the nursing process, namely assessment, planning implementation, and evaluation. The assessment was carried out using the PICOT model where the data were obtained from selected journals. Planning was adjusted to the practice plan of nursing students by applying the principles of what goals to achieve, why it was done, who is involved, where, when, and how to do anthropometry. Implementation was carried out according to priorities (location, funds, and other resources). After that, an evaluation was carried out. The whole process of processing this case study was based on a literature study and combined with conditions, taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of the Papuan people. Similar method and model were found academically effective.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment

The initial step in this assessment is done by collecting data. Valid data were obtained from reports from official institutions (Kemenkes or BKKBN) and other secondary data obtained from reputable journals. Reputable journals are limited for the last five years with keywords: Papua, health students, stunting, and anthropometry. The instrument used to filter was the PICOT model. Initial data collection before being filtered, using Google Scholar so that the science was maintained where 225 documents (0.05 seconds) were obtained. Then it was filtered again according to the article title and obtained 62 documents and 263 documents were discarded because they were irrelevant, duplicated, and out of focus. Of the 62 documents that were filtered, 13 journals were worthy of review and included in the PICOT model.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2313

Tabel 1: PICOT Model

Population	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome	Time
The thirteen reviewed documents' populations are public, stunting cases, healthcare workers, and health students.	All documents discussed health student field practice on public health particularly stunting related and anthropometry.	The documents did not discuss healthcare workers' direct involvement in stunting and anthropometry.	All documents discussed stunting, health students, public health, and anthropometry that require an integrated approach.	All documents were prepared between 2017 to 2022.

The above table shows a summary of documents that are worthy of review using the PICOT model where the requirements include keywords, then the selected document must have the population, intervention, comparison, outcome, and time. The complete document is summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2: The list of Reviewed Documents

No.	Title, Authors, Year of Publication	Countries and Research Methods	Results
1	AkperHerminaManggala Students' KnowledgeAbout Stunting Prevention In Toddlers, Winarti, and Hartati, 2022	Indonesia Quantitative	The results showed that moststudents have good knowledge about stunting (76.93%), but most students have less knowledge about the riskfactors for stunting (67.3%) and stunting impacts (48.5%). Most students get information about stunting from online media[18].
2	How Family Planning Services Responses To The Covid-19 Pandemic In Indonesia: A Case Study In 8 District/City, Soewondo, et al., 2020	Indonesia Case Study	Technical guidance support, incentives, and self-protection need to be provided to these partners to support the Puskesmas more optimally[19].
3	Health Education For Career Granma In Preventing Stunting Children Aged 36 MonthsIn The Coastal Area, Sary, GNA, 2020	Indonesia Quantitative	The health education on the stunting prevention given to the caregiver is effective to increase the weight and height of children aged 36 months in the coastal area of Probolinggo Regency, East Java[20].
4	Prevention of Stunting through Cadre Empowerment in the Mangkupalas Health Center Work Area in 2021, Siregar et al., 2021	Indonesia Quantitative	The empowerment of health cadres in preventing stunting and increasing the ability of health cadres to detect stunting with appropriate anthropometric measurements is advisable[21].
5	Inter-Professional Real Work Practices Collaboration Can ImproveCommunity Health Degree, Warijan et al., 2018	Indonesia Quantitative	EmpowermentPotential-Based Family Health and NutritionLocal" which is a form of embodiment of the visionand the mission of the Semarang Ministry of Health Poltekkes insupport the Tri Dharma CollegeHigh-especially in the field of DevotionPublic. The program is able improve public health status inBancak and Bringin sub-districts, KabupatenSemarang through promotive and preventive efforts[22].
6	Description Analysis Of Student Field Practice	Indonesia Qualitative	If left unchecked, Toddlers will be at riskto have various nutritional problems andhealth

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

	And Nutrition Status Of The CommunityEfforts To Improve Health Status ThroughA Collaborative Approach Of Multiple StakeholdersInterest, Nauli H.A., 2021		during infancy or at the periodnext age. More thanone-third (33%) of children under five havea status below the normal line. Ifneglected and chronic, stuntingwill be a new nutritional problem[23].
7	Stunting Problems and Prevention, Rahmadhita, K., 2021.	Indonesia Document Review	Stunting if not balanced with catch-up growth results in decreased growth, besides increased risk of morbidity, death, and obstacles to motoric and mental growth[24].
8	The Targets for Stunting Prevention Policies in Papua,Indonesia: What Mothers' Characteristics Matter?Wulandari et al., 2022.	Indonesia Quantitative	The results show that mothers who graduated from primary school and under were 1.263 timesmore likely than mothers with a college education to have stunted children[25].
9	Use and Misuse of Stunting as a Measure of Child Health, Perumalet al., 2018	Canada Qualitative	There isno biological basis for the –2 SD cutoff to define stunting, making it a poor individual-level classifier of malnutritionor disease. In fact, in many low- and middle-income countries, children above and below the threshold are similarlyaffected by growth-limiting exposures[26].
10	Prevalence of and Associated Factors of Stunting among Adolescents inTehuledere District, North-East Ethiopia, 2017, Woday et al., 2018.	Ethiopia Quantitative	Improving the nutritional status of adolescents is imperative by providing comprehensive androutine nutritional assessment and counseling services for adolescents at the community, school, and health facilitylevels[27].
11	Children who are both wasted and stuntedare also underweight and have a high riskof death: descriptiveepidemiology ofmultiple anthropometric deficits usingdata from 51 countries, Myatt et al., 2018.	Worldwide Document Review	WaSt and "multiple anthropometric deficits" (i.e. being simultaneously wasted, stunted, and underweight) are identical conditions. The conditions of being wasted and being stunted arepositively associated with each other. WaSt cases have more severe wasting than wasted only cases. WaSt caseshave more severe stunting than stunted only cases[28].
12	Low birth weight was the most dominant predictor associated with stunting among children aged 12–23 months in Indonesia, Aryastami et al., 2017	Indonesia Document Review	Low Birth Weight, gender (boys), history of neonatal illness, and poverty are factors related to stunting amongchildren aged 12–23 months in Indonesia, with LBW being the major determinant of stunting[29].
13	Improving Human Resources as Local Food Processors to Accelerate Stunting Prevention to realize the SDGs: Case	Indonesia Qualitative	People are unmotivated to take part in Posyanduactivities and health education. People come to health services only when the child's in badcondition. Stunting can be reduced by giving education and

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2313

	Study in Asmat, Papua, Sianipar, et al., 2021	directcounseling to monitor people's lives, and provide financial assistance and healthy food on regular basis[30].

Table 2 above shows the results of the assessment in which four activities need to be involved in the field practice of health students related to anthropometric measurements as an integrated part in dealing with stunting cases in Papua as recommended by previous researchers. The research was conducted in Indonesia, Ethiopia, Canada, and a mixture of various countries. The four activities are debriefing training (documents number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 or 9 out of 13 records), activities to identify cases i.e. assessment (all documents), help diagnose cases (all documents) and write a case report (all documents). Two document mention Papua and mention the word 'anthropometry also 2, but implicitly mentions the term 'physical measurement' which refers to 100% anthropometry.

Planning

The results of the above analysis reveal the importance of empowerment for the younger generation, namely health students (documents number 1, 4, 5, 10, 13) who need to be prepared and need careful planning. Plans arranged in the field practice process are very important to provide a more focused direction for achieving goals. In this planning stage, the steps that need to be prepared are the name of the program, the background of why the program is implemented, who is involved, where it is held, when it starts, and how it is implemented. All these steps need to be explained to students with a clear agenda.

Implementation

The summary of document analysis in table 2 mentions the importance of direct involvement of all relevant parties including health students who can also be referred to as cadres or supporting parties (document numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 10). The principle of implementation in handling stunting is to focus on problems, including anthropometric measurements. Therefore, the provision of knowledge, skills, and attitudes during this implementation stage needs to be emphasized with clear procedures supported by documents as guidelines for carrying out activities (Standard Operating Procedure).

Evaluation

Although the thirteen documents in Table 2 explicitly do not mention evaluation as one of the important stages of each activity, implicitly the evaluation step is a mandatory stage that health professionals need to carry out in each of their activities. This evaluation step includes a review of activity results, identification of program strengths and weaknesses as well as future activity plans. Moreover, this concerns anthropometric measurements as mentioned in documents numbers 4 and 11 as well as other documents that mention the terms of measuring children's weight and height.

Analysis Conclusion

The conclusion from the analysis above is that as part of Indonesia (10 documents), Papua (1 document) faces a serious stunting problem that requires integrated cross-sectorial collaboration including the involvement of health students. Health students who are required to undergo field practice during their college years need to be directed towards understanding their knowledge and skills related to stunting. Stunting is one of the priorities of the national health program which is targeted to reduce its prevalence to 14% by 2024. More specifically in this study is anthropometric measurements. Three main problems need to be prioritized in the involvement of practical students related to anthropometric measurements that need solutions. These problems include debriefing through training, cross-sectorial collaboration driven by the campus, and program realization.

DISCUSSION

Integration of student health field practices with stunting prevalence reduction programs requires a structured approach. Not only in an academic sense, but also in cross-sectorial ranks. A structured approach to the academic field includes the importance of identifying curriculum content, especially local content. Evaluation of local content is needed because not all regions have the same stunting cases and different socio-cultural backgrounds[33]. In addition, the evaluation of local content in the curriculum also requires careful calculations regarding semester credits, considering that other materials must also be included in the local content. After considering the inclusion of stunting-related programs, one of which is in the form of anthropometric measurements, then we recommend the preparation of a program implementation proposal in local content containing the following integration steps:

Student briefing

The results of this research analysis as contained in Table 2 documents numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11 stated that it is necessary to involve students in handling stunting as an effective approach. An effective approach through education must be in line with instructional objectives, namely under institutional goals, to national on a larger scale. Therefore, it is necessary to equip students before they do field practice. Many studies examine those strategies as part of the steps before students practice public health. Considering that field practice is limited in targets, time, place, funds, and other resources, the preparation of the debriefing must focus on

Cross-sectorial collaboration

The results of this study (documents number 1, 2, 10, 13) state that cross-sectorial involvement plays an important role. Many studies discuss the role of cross-sectors in achieving the goal of reducing stunting prevalence. In Indonesia, this stunting reduction step is specifically integrated into the Family Planning (KB) program. Family planning officers in the field always involve community leaders, local officials, youth and schools as well as students. The steps taken by the family planning agency under the auspices of the BKKBN can be used as the basis for why cross-sectorial cooperation is needed. This basic foundation is also a potential that supports the smooth running of the program as a side of strengths.

Program Implementation

Anthropometric measurements are not only theory but also need practice. In reality, students need clear SOPs, so that even without supervision they will be able to do it after training in the campus laboratory. The obstacles to the realization of this program in various literature mentioned include the existence of human resources, funds, efficiency and effectiveness of the program as well as its continuity. Not infrequently the program is only held once and the last time because there is no follow-up and continuity plan. The task of the campus is to maintain the continuity of this anthropometric practice program as part of consistent student field practice.

4. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research using the case study method is to identify the practical steps of health students in anthropometric measurement activities as part of handling stunting cases in Papua. The results of the PICOT analysis show three main problems that need to be prioritized in the involvement of practical students related to anthropometric measurements. These problems include debriefing through training, cross-sectoral collaboration driven by the campus, and program realization. These findings are expected to contribute to the preparation of an anthropometric measurement program proposal in stunting cases in the form of curriculum evaluation in local content, the creation of cross-sectorial collaboration as part of the development of health education management, and program implementation by considering local wisdom. The limitation of this research is that there is no direct case study research in the field in areas where prevalence is high in Papua due to limited time, and funds, the Covid-19 era has not fully recovered and government policies related to the pandemic. Going forward, we recommend future research related to the development of educational management in more specific field practices related to anthropometric measurements of certain health student education majors such as nutrition, midwifery, or nursing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank the PoltekkesKemenkesJayapura and its staff, all lecturers who have participated, and other parties who have supported this research.

REFERENCES

[1] S. L. Priestnall *et al.*, "The World Of Education In The Internal Area Of Papua Before And After The Impact Of COVID-19," *Endocrine*, vol. 9, no. May, p. 6, 2020, [Online]. Available: https://www.slideshare.net/maryamkazemi3/stability-of-colloids%0Ahttps://barnard.edu/sites/default/files/inline/student_user_guide_for_spss.pdf%0Ahttp://www.ibm.com/support%0Ahttp://www.spss.com/sites/dm-book/legacy/ProgDataMgmt_SPSS17.pdf%0Ahttps://www.n.

[2] T. Anjaswarni, S. Winarni, S. Hardy, and S. Kuswulandari, "Youth Empowerment in the Integration Program for Stunting Prevalence Reduction in East Java Province during Covid-19 Pandemic : A Document Review," vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 32–41, 2022.

[3] A. Bach, E. Gregor, S. Sridhar, H. Fekadu, and W. Fawzi, "Multisectoral Integration of Nutrition, Health, and Agriculture: Implementation Lessons From Ethiopia," *Food Nutr. Bull.*, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 275–292, 2020, doi: 10.1177/0379572119895097.

[4] S. Sudeni, "The Determinants Of Family Planning Couns Elors ' Stunting Program Objectives During COVID-19 : A Case Study In East Java," *Public Heal. Saf. Internatinal J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 42–50, 2022.

[5] Health Education England, "Nursing Associate Curriculum Framework," 2017, [Online]. Available: https://www.hee.nhs.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Nursing Associate Curriculum Framework Feb2017_0.pdf.

[6] Kemenkes RI, *Indonesia Health Profile 2019*, vol. 42, no. 4. 2019.

[7] A. Nurmahdalena, "The Role Of Family Planning Extenders (Pkb) In Controlling Population Growth In Sungai Dama Kelurahan, Samarinda Ilir District," *Adm. Negara*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 4869–4881, 2016, [Online]. Available: https://ejournal.ap.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Jurnal OK Nissa (10-20-16-03-52-53).pdf.

[8] G. Carr, D. P. Loucks, and G. Blöschl, "Gaining insight into interdisciplinary research and education programmes: A framework for evaluation," *Res. Policy*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 35–48, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.respol.2017.09.010.

[9] S. Malgorzewicz, M. Chmielewski, M. Kaczkan, P. Borek, M. Lichodziejewska-Niemierko, and B. Rutkowski, "Nutritional

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2313

predictors of mortality in prevalent peritoneal dialysis patients," *Acta Biochim. Pol.*, vol. 63, no. 1, pp. 111–115, 2016, doi: 10.18388/abp.2015_1070.

[10] E. Reber, F. Gomes, M. F. Vasiloglou, P. Schuetz, and Z. Stanga, "Nutritional Risk Screening and Assessment," *J. Clin. Med.*, vol. 8, no. 7, p. 1065, 2019, doi: 10.3390/jcm8071065.

[11] Z. Getaneh, M. Melku, M. Geta, T. Melak, and M. T. Hunegnaw, "Prevalence and determinants of stunting and wasting among public primary school children in Gondar town, northwest, Ethiopia," *BMC Pediatr.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2019, doi: 10.1186/s12887-019-1572-x.

[12] A. Januar, "Peluang Dan Tantangan Orang Asli Papua Menghadapi Perkembangan Industri Di Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni," *Patanjala J. Penelit. Sej. dan Budaya*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 399, 2019, doi: 10.30959/patanjala.v11i3.511.

[13] I. Tukayo, H. Jurun, S. Hardy, M. Saljan, and I. K. Swastika, "The Challenges in Poltekkes Kemenkes Jayapura (A Case Study)," pp. 71–77, 2021, doi: 10.26699/jnk.v8i1.ART.p.

[14] E. Sofilda, "Kualitas Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Papua," *Media Ekon.*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 171–181, 2020, doi: 10.25105/me.v27i2.6683.

[15] L. A. G. P. da Silva and N. N. A. das Mercês, "Multiple case study applied in nursing research: a case report," *Rev. Bras. Enferm.*, vol. 71, no. 3, pp. 1194–1197, 2018, doi: 10.1590/0034-7167-2017-0066.

[16] E. Gasaba *et al.*, "Nursing Theory and Its Practices in Two Health Care Facilities of Bujumbura," *Open J. Nurs.*, vol. 11, no. 09, pp. 757–771, 2021, doi: 10.4236/ojn.2021.119064.

[17] S. Hardy, I. Jurun, H. Tukayo, A. Fahruddin, and R. Afzal, "Determination of Fit to Work Status for Thyroid Cancer Survivor : A Case Study in Occupational Health Setting," vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 10–19, 2022.

[18] R. Winarti and S. Hartati, "Akper Hermina Manggala Students' Knowledge About Stunting Prevention In Toddlers," vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 31–38, 2022.

[19] P. Soewondo *et al.*, "How Family Planning Services Responses To The Covid-19 Pandemic In Indonesia: A Case Study In 8 District/City," *Pros. Forum Ilm. Tah. IAKMI*, pp. 1–9, 2020.

[20] Y. N. E. Sary, "Health Education for Caring Grandmothers in Preventing Stunting for 36 Months Old Children in Coastal Areas," *Pratama Widya J. Pendidik. Anak Usia Dini*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 89–94, 2020, [Online]. Available: http://www.ejournal.ihdn.ac.id/index.php/PW/article/view/1442.

[21] N. Siregar, N. A. Syukur, H. Suryani, C. Br, and H. Nino, "Prevention of Stunting through Cadre Empowerment in the Mangkupalas Health Center Work Area in 2021," pp. 1–5, 2021.

[22] W. Warijan, M. Marsum, N. Indriyawati, and M. Jannah, "Inter-Professional Real Work Practices Collaboration Can Improve Community Health Degree," *Link*, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 60, 2018, doi: 10.31983/link.v14i2.3764.

[23] H. Anggie Nauli, "Description Analysis Of Student Field Practice And Nutrition Status Of The Community Efforts To Improve Health Status Through A Collaborative Approach Of Multiple Stakeholders Interest," *J. Pengabdi. Pada Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 49, 2021, doi: 10.32832/abdidos.v5i1.832.

[24] K. Rahmadhita, "Stunting Problems and Prevention," *J. Ilm. Kesehat. Sandi Husada*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 225–229, 2020, doi: 10.35816/jiskh.v11i1.253.

[25] R. D. Wulandari, A. D. Laksono, I. Kusrini, and M. Tahangnacca, "The Targets for Stunting Prevention Policies in Papua, Indonesia: What Mothers' Characteristics Matter?," *Nutrients*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 1–10, 2022, doi: 10.3390/nu14030549.

[26] T. K. Fertelli PhD *et al.*, "Use and misuse of stunting as a measure of child health," *Pratama Widya J. Pendidik. Anak Usia Dini*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2018, doi: 10.32832/abdidos.v5i1.832.

[27] Abay Woday; Yonatan Menber; and Delelegn Tsegaye, "Prevalence of and Associated Factors of Stunting among Adolescents in Tehuledere District, North East Ethiopia, 2017," *J. Clin. Cell. Immunol.*, no. April, 2018, doi: 10.4172/2155-9899.100054.

[28] M. Myatt *et al.*, "Children who are both wasted and stunted are also underweight and have a high risk of death: A descriptive epidemiology of multiple anthropometric deficits using data from 51 countries," *Arch. Public Heal.*, vol. 76, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2018, doi: 10.1186/s13690-018-0277-1.

[29] N. K. Aryastami, A. Shankar, N. Kusumawardani, B. Besral, A. B. Jahari, and E. Achadi, "Low birth weight was the most dominant predictor associated with stunting among children aged 12-23 months in Indonesia," *BMC Nutr.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2017, doi: 10.1186/s40795-017-0130-x.

[30] T. M. E. Sianipar, R. Nurhasana, M. Hanita, and D. Ayuningtyas, "Improving Human Resources as Local Food Processors to Accelerate Stunting Prevention to realize the SDGs: Case Study in Asmat, Papua," *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, vol. 940, no. 1, 2021, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/940/1/012095.

[31] R. P. Sriwijayanti and N. U. K. Devi, "Implementation of a Healthy Lifestyle Among Children to Prevent Stunting," *J. Abdi Panca Mara*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 9–12, 2020, doi: 10.51747/abdipancamarga.v1i1.637.

[32] M. A. D. Prabasari, D. S. Lubis, and N. K. Sutiari, "Community participation in the utilization of village fund for stunting prevention: Case study in two villages in Gianyar District," *Public Heal. Prev. Med. Arch.*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 100, 2021, doi: 10.15562/phpma.v9i2.293.

[33] D. Ramlah and A. H. J, "A Method of Stunting Reduction Intervention Based on Community and Local Culture," vol. 3,The 3rd International Conference on Urban Health, The Covid-19 Pandemic and Urban Health Issues. no. 1, pp. 412–427, 2021.

[34] S. Hardy, N. Hadi, and I. J. H. Tukayo, "The demands on nursing curriculum flexibility towards the need of global workforce: A systematic review," *J. Holist. Nurs. Sci.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 114–121, 2021, doi: 10.31603/nursing.v8i2.4808.

[35] B. A. Hidayat and P. Erlyn, "Strategy Handling Stunting and Poverty in Palembang City, Indonesia," *Randwick Int. Soc.*

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1145-1152
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Sci. J., vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 86–99, 2021, doi: 10.47175/rissj.v2i2.218.

[36] J. A. B. Baxter *et al.*, "Age-Based Anthropometric Cutoffs Provide Inconsistent Estimates of Undernutrition: Findings from a Cross-Sectional Assessment of Late-Adolescent and Young Women in Rural Pakistan," *Curr. Dev. Nutr.*, vol. 5, no. 11, pp. 1–4, 2021, doi: 10.1093/cdn/nzab130.

[37] C. Hall *et al.*, "Addressing Communications Campaign Development Challenges to Reduce Stunting in Indonesia," *Health (Irvine. Calif).*, vol. 10, no. 12, pp. 1764–1778, 2018, doi: 10.4236/health.2018.1012133.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2311

BUILDING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE THROUGH EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT, WORK MOTIVATION, AND TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

By
Asih Niati[1], Citra Rizkiana[2], Edy Suryawardana[3]
[1,2,3]Faculty of Economy, Semarang University, St. Alteri, Tlogosari, Semarang, Indonesia
Email: [1]asih_niati@usm.ac.id, [2]citra_rizkiana@usm.ac.id, [3]edysurya6@usm.ac.id

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 02, 2022
Revised April 23, 2022
Accepted May 21, 2022

Keywords:
Work Motivation
Employee Engagement
Leadership Transformational
Employee Performance

ABSTRACT

BPR Agung Sejahtera is a financial institution that currently always improves performance. With changes in globalization and there are a lot of millennial employees, it will changes the attitudes, ways of working and lifestyles that will have an impact on employee performance. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of transformational leadership and work engagement, whether it can be a motivation for work so it will improve the performance of millennial employees.This study was conducted at BPR Agung Sejahtara with 33 people as samples. Data collections were done by using questionnaire then analyze SPSS to test the validity and reliability and multiple regression analysis.The results of this study indicate that partially it can be concluded that Employee Engagement has a positive and significant effect on Work Motivation and Employee Performance. Transformational Leadership has a positive and significant effect on work motivation but does not have a positive and significant effect on employee performance. Work motivation also does not have a positive and significant impact on employee performance.

Corresponding Author:
Asih Niati,
Faculty of Economy,
Semarang University, St. Alteri, Tlogosari, Semarang, Indonesia
Email: asih_niati@usm.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

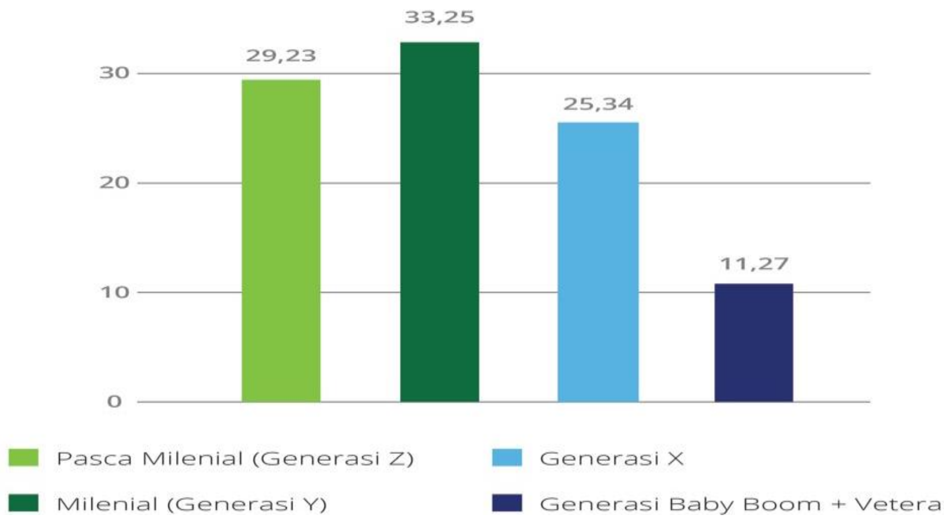
The development of industrial globalization 4.0 and the progress of *society 5.0* will have an impact on organizational productivity, it brings a challenge to existing organizational resources to make a change in both attitudes, ways of working and lifestyle so that they can compete with other organizations. In its establishment, the company will make efforts to achieve organizational goals by referring to the vision and mission of the company. To win the competition, the company must be able to become a market leader, provide satisfaction to organizationalstakeholders, and most importantly, generate maximum profit. In fact, the process of achieving a predetermined goal is not easy to implement and there are many obstacles in the process of achieving that goal.

Currently, millennial generation has dominated the world of work which has influenced the changes in ethics, work attitudes and work methods. Changes in technology, attitudes, nature and ways of working will have an impact on employee performance. In 2017, based on the results of the National Socio-Economic Survey, it was stated that the number of millennial workers born between 1981 and 2000 was 88 million people or 33.75 percent of population in Indonesia and seen from gender statistics, the number of *Millennials* will continue to increase. , this can be seen in Figure 1.1 as follows:

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

Figure 1.1Popultion Proportion based on Generation (percentage), 2017

Based on the Graph above, millennial generationin Indonesia has occupied of work with a total of 33.75% compared to the number of other generations. The number of *millennial* who increasingly dominates this



demographic is a challenge as well as an opportunity for Indonesian both now and in the future, for that all parties; both government and business leaders must start preparing themselves to face millennialas a workforce to increase productivity of the company. Managing *millennial* employees will be a challenge for leaders to improve company performance, especially in assessing employee performance as seen from the attitudes, achievements and work practices that have been studied by several researchers. It is different from *Mercer Indonesia's Career Business Leader* data that in 2019, the *millennial* workforce has reached 63 million (Rahma, 2019) and at the same time, the digital economy is growing rapidly in Southeast Asian countries, one of the leading countries is Indonesia.

The current organizational performance depends on millennial generation that were employed, there are many problems that organizations have to face related to motivation, leadership and employee engagement with work productivity, if the process of maintaining and directing *millennial* peoplewas ignored by the company which will result in lower work productivity.

BPR Agung Sejahtara is a banking financial institution, which always improves performance so that it can compete with other banking institutions. Changes in policies, government regulations, technology and generational differences will cause behavioral changes that have an impact on employee performance. Usually employees in *millennial generation* really like challenging jobs so a motivation from a leader is needed to do something best.

Many previous studies have provided different results, such as study conducted by (Christian et al, 2014), (Katiandagh&Mandey, 2014) and (Pebriyanto&Budiyanto, 2017) that leadership affects employee performance. The role of humans in leading will determine the success of an organization both in the private and government sectors but according to (Taruno, Thoyib, &Rahayu, 2012) it shows that the leadership style of leaders directly has not been able to improve performance so it can be concluded that leadership style has no positive effect and significant to employee performance. Likewise, study conducted by (Rianto, 2018) states that transformational leadership does not have a significant effect on performance.

Study by (Lewiuci&Mustamu, 2016) results in study that *employee engagement* partially or simultaneously has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, however *employee engagement* does not have a significant effect on employee performance (Joushan SA et al., 2015). The study conducted by (Jena, Pradhan, &Panigrah, 2018) states that there are still many studies that have not explained the relationship between employee involvement and organizational trust through the role of psychological well-being, therefore it is necessary to examine again how the role of employee involvement in improving employee performance. Other study results also found that motivation has no influence on employee performance (Jelita&Lengkong, 2016) because motivation is related to the attitudes and behavior of a person who will provide different stimuli related to values, emotions, social and environmental structural roles. Study conducted by (Winasis, 2018) also shows that intergenerational motivation does not show a significant difference in performance conditions because the generation gap is not a problem because it has been understood, monitored and handled with various policies implemented differently, from the study conducted by (Pebriyanto&Budiyanto, 2017) that work motivation has an effect on employee performance, if employees are always motivated by the company, it will provide increased performance as well.

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2311

This study focuses on *millennial* performance, in order to find out what motivates *millennial* employees to work so it provides a study question whether Employee Engagement and Transformational Leadership have an influence on employee motivation and whether Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership, Motivation has an effect on employee performance.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Employee Engagement

Employee Engagement is a positive energy owned by employees and there is an effective relationship from all work activities so that they are able to complete all demands from their job (Puspa DM, et al, 2018), employees will work extra to contribute to the company in order to achieve the company's vision and mission. The indicators of employee engagement are *Vigor, Dedication* and*Absorption*(Smith &Markwick, 2009)

Work Motivation

Work Motivation is a process of *energized* behavior, which is supported by process of direction, support and organizational arrangements (Leonard NH & Scholl, RW, 1999), so that it can encourage and influence employee productivity (Gibson & Donnelly, 2013). Work Motivation is a process which explains intensity, directions, and persistence ofa individual to achieve its goals. The workplace organization, the environmental situation, the prevailing reward system are the drivers in motivating employees (Winasis, 2018), Nohria theory (Nohria N & Lee, 2008) is a combination of thoughts, feelings and behavior. The Nohria theory indicators are divided into 4 (four) drives;:*Drive to Acquire, Drive to Bond, Drive to Comprehend and Drive to Defend.*

Transformational Leadership

Transformational Leader is a leader who can give a boost to increase interest in and awareness of employees to achieve the goals that will be effective in maximizing profits (Brown & Dodd, 1999).Transformational Leadership in this context is articulated through the creation of a compelling vision for followers to realize employee needs and organizational goals. (Bass, 1997) provides Transformational Leadership into 4 (four) dimensions; ideal influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individual considerations that may lead to individual welfare and organizational growth where organizations have ideal influence in advocating leaders as role models to provide vision of interest to employees. From Bass's theory which has been adopted by (House, RJ, 1992) and Avolio, the indicators of Transformational Leadership in this theory are *Charismatic, Visionary, Inspirational and Individual Consideration.*

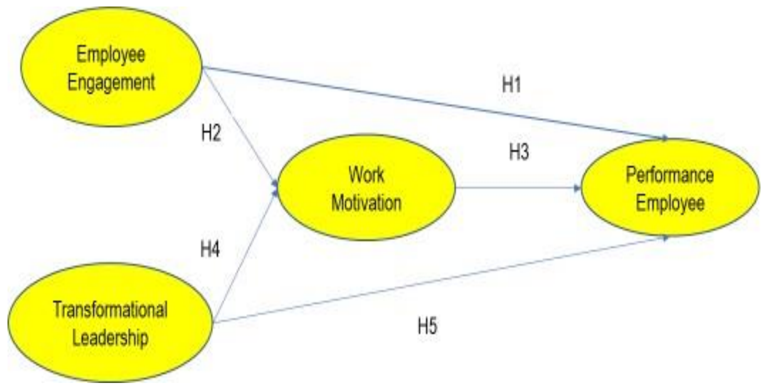
Employee Performance

Performance as a result of work achieved by an individual that is adjusted to the role or task of the individual in a company in a certain period of time, which is associated with a certain value measure or standard of the company where the individual works (Hakim, 2006: 165). There are 3 main factors that affect employee performance according to Putri A and Budiastuti (2011); Individual Ability, Individual Effort and Organizational Support. Individual employee abilities include talents, interests and personality factors where the skill levels possessed by employees in the form of knowledge, understanding, interpersonal and technical skills and abilities are assets owned by the company. How can employees provide their business for the organization using work ethics, work attendance and motivation, and finally organizational support that helps employees for development in the form of facilities and infrastructure and support in forming a skills inventory in the form of training and development.

There are 6 dimensions that affect employee performance in the organization; Effort, Job Knowledge, Quality, Quantity, Compliance with rules and Interpersonal Competence (Viswesvaran, Chockalingam& Ones, 2000) related to the job, skills and tasks to be performed. Employee quality is related to the quality of employees in completing work, Quantity is related to work results, while Compliance with rules related to employee compliance with the rules set by the company (Deniz S, 2000). *Effort* is tangible evidence shown by employees to complete their work, *Job Knowledge* is knowledge of employees then Interpersonal competence is the skills possessed by an employee in establishing good relationships personally and other work teams.

Study Model and Hypotheses

Departing from the relevant theories in this study, the study models and hypotheses in this study are as follows:



H1: Employee Engagement has a positive effect on Employee Performance
H2: Employee Engagement has a positive effect on Employee Work Motivation.
H3: Work Motivation has a positive effect on Employee Performance
H4: Transformational Leadership has a positive effect on Work Motivation
H5: Transformational Leadership has an effect on Employee Performance

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study is a quantitative study with a population of 50 employees who work at BPR Agung Sejahtera. 33 millennial employees were sampled by using the formula from Taro Yamane and using purposive *sampling*. The sampling criteria are millennial employees who at least work for 1 year and had at least high school education or higher level.

This study was done by using a questionnaire and SPSS as analysis tools to test the validity, reliability and multiple regression analysis

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Tests

The results of the validity test of all indicators in Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership, Work Motivation and Employee Performance variables have calculated r-value which is greater than the r-table value, thus these results indicate that all items to measure the variables above are valid. Likewise for testing the reliability of the measurement model, it is assessed by looking at cronbach alpha, where the Employee Engangement variable has a cronbrach's alpha value of 0.749, the Transformational Leadership variable has a cronbrach's alpha value of 0.934, the Work Motivation variable has a cronbrach's alpha value of 0.826 and the Employee Performance variable has a value cronbrach's alpha is 0.863. These results indicate that the cronbrach's alpha value in Employee Engangement, Transformational Leadership, Work Motivation and Employee Performance variables is greater than 0.7. Thus, the results of measurements using a questionnaire in this study are reliable.

Classical Assumption Test

A good model is a model that meets the assumptions of normality and classical assumptions with qualifications for accuracy in estimation and which is unbiased and consistent. In the classical assumption test, it can be done by normality test, multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity test.

Normality Test

The results of model normality test show that the Kolmogorof - Smirnov Z value is 0.483 above than 0.05, so the data distribution meets the normality assumption.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test results can occur if the tolerance value is less than 0.100 and VIF value is greater than 10.00. Based on the output of the multicollinearity test results in model 1, it is known that the tolerance value for *Employee Engagement*, *Transformational Leadership* and *Work Motivation (*0.465; 0.543, and 0.369) are greater than 0.100. Meanwhile, the VIF value for *Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership* and *Work Motivation (*2,151; 1,842 and 2,707) were smaller than 10, so it could be concluded that there was no multicollinearity. Likewise in model 2, there is also multicollinearity because the tolerance value is greater than 0.100 and the VIF value is smaller than 0.10.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the Heteroscedasticity test can be seen by Glejser test, which known that the significance value between Employee Engagement and Transformational Leadership variables at the absolute value of residual 1

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2311

(Abs_Rest 1) is greater than 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem so it become good and ideal regression model. Likewise with the Model 2 Heteroscedasticity Test Results, there is also no heteroscedasticity problem because the significance value between the Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership and Work Motivation variables at the residual absolute value 1 (Abs_Rest 2) is greater than 0.05.

Multiple Linear Regression Test Result

The results of multiple linear regression testing can be seen from table 5.11 below.

Table 5.1I Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.164	4.457		.486	.631
	Employee Engagement	.560	.145	.513	3.853	.001
	Transformational Leadership	.236	.082	.386	2.899	.007

a. Dependent Variable: Work Motivation

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.298	4.914		.671	.507
	Employee Engagement	.736	.195	.668	3.768	.001
	Transformational Leadership	-.049	.101	-.079	-.481	.634
	Work Motivation	.177	.201	.175	.882	.385

Based on the output of the regression test results in table 5.11, it is known that the multiple linear regression equation is as follows: $Y1 = 2.164 + 0.513\ X1 + 0.386\ X2$

The regression test results show that:

1. If Employee Engagement and Transformational Leadership are zero, then Work Motivation will be constant at 2.164. If there is an increase in Employee Engagement by 1, there will be an increase in Work Motivation by 0.513 plus constant and vice versa. If there is an increase in Transformational Leadership by 1, there will be an increase in Work Motivation by 0.386 and vice versa
2. The coefficient value of Employee Engagement variable is 0.513, it shows the direction of positive influence, which means higher employee engagement leads to higherwork motivation.
3. The coefficient value transformational leadership variable is 0.386 indicates the direction of positive influence. This means that the higher transformational leadership, the higher work motivation will be.

Based on the output of the regression test results in model 2, it is known that the multiple linear regression equation is as follows: $Y_2 = 3.298 + 0.668\ X_1 - 0.079\ X_2 + 0.175\ Y_1$

The regression results show that:

1. If Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership and Work Motivation are zero, then Employee Performance will be constant at 3.298. If there is an increase in Employee Engagement by 1, there will be an increase in Employee Performance by 0.668 plus constant and vice versa. If there is an increase in Transformational Leadership by 1, there will be an increase in
2. The coefficient value of employee engagement is 0.668 which indicates the direction of positive influence. It means that higher the employee engagement will lead toemployee performance.
3. The coefficient value of transformational leadership variable is -0.079 indicates the direction of the negative influence. It means higher transformational leadership, will decrease employee performance.
4. The coefficient value of the work motivation variable is 0.177 indicates the direction of positive influence. It means higher work motivation will increase employee performance.

Hypothesis Test

Partial Test (t test)

Based on the results of the partial test output (t test), it is known that the t value of the variable is as follows:

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

1. The results of the test on the effect of employee engagement on employee performance obtained the t-count value of 3.768 with a significance value of 0.001. The significance value is less than 0.05 (<0.05) and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 3.768> 1.698, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that employee engagement has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, it means that the hypothesis of the effect of employee engagement is proven and accepted significantly on employee performance.
2. The test of the effect of transformational leadership on employee performance obtained a t-value of -0.481 with a significance value of 0.634, with significance level greater than 0.05 (> 0.05), and the t value is smaller than the t table, namely -0.481 <1.698, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that transformational leadership has no and insignificant effect on employee performance, it means that the hypothesis is not proven because there is no significant effect between transformational leadership and employee performance.
3. The test of the Influence of work motivation on employee performance, the t-value is 0.882 with a significance value of 0.385. By a significance greater than 0.05 (> 0.05) and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 0.882 <1.698, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that work motivation has no and insignificant effect on employee performancewhich means that the hypothesis is not proven because there is no significant effect between Work Motivation and employee performance.
4. The test of the Influence of employee engagement on work motivation obtained a t-value of 3.853 with a significance value of 0.001. By the significance is less than 0.05 (<0.05), and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 3.853> 1.698, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that employee engagement has a significant positive effect on work motivation, it means that the hypothesis is proven because there is a significant influence between employee engagement and employee performance.
5. The test of the Influence of transformational leadership on work motivation obtained a t-value of 2.899 with a significance value of 0.007. By the significance is less than 0.05 (<0.05) and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 2.899> 1.698, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that transformational leadership has a significant positive effect on work motivation, which means that the hypothesis is not proven because there is no significant effect between transformational leadership and employee performance.

Determination Test (R2)

Based on the results of the test output of R2,note that R2 (R Square) of 0.577 or (33%). It shows that the percentage contribution of the influence of the independent variables (Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership and Work Motivation) to the dependent variable (Employee Performance) is 67%. Or the variation of the independent variables used in the model (Employee Engagement, Transformational Leadership and Work Motivation) wihch is able to explain 67% of the variation in the dependent variable (Employee Performance), while the remaining 33% is influenced or explained by other variables not included in this study model.

Discussion

The Influence of *Employee Engagement* on *Employee Performance*

Employee Engagement is a form of employee involvement in the organization. The analysis found that *employee engagement* has an influence on *employee performance*. This can be seen in the t value which is greater than the t table value of 3.768. The influence of *Employee Engagement* can be seen from the seriousness in doing work, willingness to do work overtime, providing optimal abilities, working with clear goals, pride and interest in work. , work with concentration, and enjoy their work so that they forget about the time. An employee who has strong *engagement* will improve the performance quality, which will support the company's success. From *Employee Engagement* variable it stated that all indicators; *vigor, dedication* and *absorption* have shown a positive and significant effect on employee performance and the *dedication* indicator has a strong and dominant influence on *Employee Performance*, which means that *millennial* employees at BPR Agung Sejahtera have shown high dedication towards their work and have provided their optimal abilities in this work because the working environment is always supportive and their expectations of BPR Agung Sejahtera are very positive so that they show high *passion* and dedication to their work.

This study is in line with study conducted by Debby, Siswaono and Sim (2014), Muhammad AgusHalih (2019), and Grace Lewiuci and Ronny H. Mustamu in 2016 which stated that *Employee Engagement* has positive and significant effect on *Employee Performance*.

Influence of Employee Engagement on Work Motivation

Commitment and employee values at work are a form of an *engaged* that the employee has at work. With the pride that employees have, they will mobilize all their potential for their work and will carry out orders from their bos and cooperate with colleagues optimally. The results of the analysis found that *employee engagement* had a positive and significant effect on *work motivation*. This can be seen in the t value is greater than the t table value of 3.852 with a significance value of 0.001 which has a significance value less than 0.05 (<0.05). Employees who have

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2311

engaged highly will be motivated to always work optimally. BPR Agung Sejahtera Millennial employees have high morale because the individual's fundamental needs have been met so that psychologically they will drive attitudes and behaviors to be productive which become driving force to be creative and innovative

The results of this study have also been tested by previous studies, which are conducted by Ali, et al, 2016; Pratama, Hidayat, &Zainurossalamia, 2018; Siswono and Sim, 2014; Hali, 2014; Victoria and Rahardja, 2018; and Lewiuci and Mustamu, 2016 that Employee Engagement has a positive and significant impact on achievement motivation.

Influence of *Work Motivation* on *Employee Performance*

Work Motivation plays an important role in improving employee performance so that it has a strong influence on *Employee Performance*. However, this study shows that *Work Motivation* does not have a positive and significant effect on *Employee Performance,* because the t-count is 0.882 with a significance value of 0.385. By a significance greater than 0.05 (> 0.05) and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 0.882 <1.698, it means that even though BPR Agung Sejahtera employees already have *Work Motivation, it* will not affect the improvement in performance, and four Motivations drivers which are related to *acquire, bond, comprehend* and *defend* and *drive have* no effect related to *Employee Performance*. Although BPR Agung has provided welfare in the form of better compensation, if BPR Agung Sejahtera does not provide organizational commitment, welfare and motivation as well as transparency of justice, it will reduce *Employee Performance.* It is recommended that BPR Agung Sejahtera needs to implement a new strategy to be able to produce human resources. Creative process starting from the recruitment and selection process. Then BPR Agung Sejahtera needs to increase employee awareness to be able to have high work performance, through increasing employee personal development related to employee skills (skills and creativity) and knowledge which will have a positive impact on work processes and employee personal development.

The results of this study also provide different results such from studies which are conducted by Ali, et al, 2016; Yulius, 2018; Pratama, Hidayat, &Zainurossalamia, 2018; Siswono and Sim, 2014; Hali, 2014; and Lewiuci and Mustamu, 2016 Ali, et al, 2016; Tucunan, Suparta, Riana, 2014; Riyanto, 2016 that stated motivation affects employee performance, while study conducted by (Jelita&Lengkong, 2016) shows that motivation has no effect on employee performance, It is because to stimulate a motivation for a person is closely related to values, emotions, behavior, attitudes. and the existing of social and environmental structural roles.

The Influence of *Transformational Leadership* on Employee *Performance*

The results of this study prove that *Transformational Leadership* does not have a significant effect on *Employee Performance,* It is obtained from the t-count value of -0.481 which is smaller than the t-table value, which is -0.481 <1.698, with a significance value of 0.634. ,where the significance value is greater than 0.05 (> 0.05). Thus it can be interpreted that the results of the implementation of leadership managerial activities that are carried out do not necessarily have a positive or good impact on the organization, because higher the implementation of leadership managerial activities is carried out, will lead to the decline in company performance from time to time. The implementation of more leadership activities towards suppressing employees may cause an employee to achieve satisfaction at work, but not necessarily be able to have a positive influence in shaping the personality to work and achieve organizational goals. Transformational leadership styles are not sufficient to be applied in the leadership at BPR Agung Sejahtera, therefore it is possible to also apply other leadership styles to improve employee performance by understanding and using millennial generation patterns as to encourage innovation, creativity and an entrepreneurial spirit.

The results of this study provide different study results from the previous studies by byTucunan, Suparta, Riana, 2014 and Riyanto, 2016 that leadership style has a positive and significant influence on employee performance. It is different with a study conducted by Rianto, 2018 produces different data that Transformational leadership has no effect on employee performance.

The Influence of Transformational Leadership on Work Motivation.

Leadership style affects employee motivation at work. The leadership style of a leader will determine and provide psychological involvement of employees in inspiring and providing encouragement to achieve the desired results regardless of the various difficulties experienced. Likewise in transformational leadership on employee work motivation, the results of the analysis found that Transformational Leadership has a positive and significant effect on work motivation. This can be seen in the t value is greater than t table value of 2.899 with a significance value of 0.007 which has a significance value less than 0.05 (<0.05) and the t value is greater than the t table, which is 2.899> 1.698. Transformational Leadership will inspire employees because they are not only visionary leaders but also have fun, trustworthy personalities and treat employees fairly so that it will increase employeesmotivation at work.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

This is supported by research conducted by (Tucunan, Supartha, & Riana, 2014) and (Victoria &Rahardja, 2018) that there is a positive and significant influence between *Transformational Leadership* and *Work Motivation of* employees. From these statements, it can be seen that leadership that has power and gives employees psychological strength will intrinsically affect *work motivation*; therefore leadership plays an important role in encouraging and increasing employee motivation to excel.

CONCLUSION

Based on the partial test, it is concluded that Employee Engagement and Transformational Leadership have a positive and significant effect on Work Motivation. The existence of BPR Agung Sejahtera employees who have highly engaged will increase productivity at work and leaders with a Transformational spirit will inspire BPR Agung Sejahtera employees, because they are not only visionary leaders but also have pleasant, trustworthy personalities and treat employees fairly so that it will have an impact on increasing the Work Motivation of employees at work.

Based on the partial test, it is concluded that Employee Engagement has a positive and significant effect on Employee Performance. Millennial employees at BPR Agung Sejahtera have shown high dedication to their work and have provided their optimal abilities in this work because of the work environment that provides support and employee expectations for BPR Agung Sejahtera which are very positive so they will show high passion and dedication on his job.

Based on the partial test, it is concluded that Transformational Leadership and Work Motivation have no and insignificant effect on Employee Performance. Leadership style and Work Motivation play an important role in enhancing employee performance. It is possible for BPR Agung Sejahtera to apply other leadership styles in order to understand and use the patterns of millennial generation that can encourage innovation, creativity and an entrepreneurial spirit and new strategies to be able to produce creative human resources starting from the recruitment and selection process and increasing employee awareness through enhancing employee personal development related to employee skills (skills and creativity) and knowledge which will have a positive impact on work processes and employee personal development.

REFERENCES

[1] Andersen, J. A. (2015). Barking up the wrong tree. On the fallacies of the transformational leadership theory. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal Emerald Vol. 36 No. 6*, 765-777.
[2] Bass, B. M. (1997). Does The Transactional Leadership Paradigm Trancend Organizational and National Boundaries ? *American Psychologist , 52*(2), 130-139.
[3] Bass, B.M. (1985). *Leadership and Performance Beyond Expectations.* New York: Free Press.
[4] Brown, F. W., & Dodd, N. G. (1999). Rally the troops or make the trains run on time: the relative importance and interaction of contingent reward and transformational leadership. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal Emerald 20/6*, 291-299.
[5] Christian dkk. (2014). Pengaruh Disiplin Kerja Kepemimpinan dan Motivasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada PT PLN (Pesero) Wilayah Suluttenggo Area Manado . *EMBA Vol. 2 No. 3*, 1592-1602.
[6] Gibson, I., & Donnelly. (2013). *Organisasi Jilid I.* Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara Jakarta.
[7] Ghozali, I. (2016). *aplikasi analisis multivariete spss 23* (8 ed.). indonesia: badan penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
[8] Hasan, F. (2019, Juli 31). *Perspektif : Apa Itu Employee Engagement*. Retrieved Pebruari 06, 2020, from https://fakhrurrojihasan.wordpress.com.cdn.ampproject.org: https://fakhrurrojihasan.wordpress.com
[9] House, R.J. . (1992). Charismatic leadership in service producing organizations. *International Journal of Service Industry Management Vol. 3 No. 2*, 5-16.
[10] Jelita, C. I., & Lengkong, V. P. (2016). Influences Of Leadership and Working Motivation to Employees Performance At PT. Amanah Finance. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi Vol. 16 No.2*, 459-470.
[11] Jena , L. K., Pradhan, S., & Panigrah, N. P. (2018). Pursuit of organisational trust: Role of employee engagement, psychological well-being and transformational leadership. *Asia Pacific Management Review 23*, 227-234. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmrv.2017.11.001
[12] Joushan SA dkk. (2015). Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi dan Employee Engagement terhadap Kinerja Karyawan pada PT PLN (Persero) Area Bekasi. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen (JAM) Vol 13 No 4, Terakreditasi SK DIRJEN DIKTI NO. 66b/DIKTI/KEP/2011 , ISSN: 1693-5241*, 697-703.
[13] Katiandagh, C., & Mandey, S. (2014). Pengaruh Disiplin Kerja, Kepemimpinan dan Motivasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada PT. PLN (Persero) diwilayah Suluttenggo Area Manado. *Jurnal EMBA V0l. 2 No. 3*, pp 1592-1602.
[14] Kreitner, R., & Kinicki, A. (2008). *Organizational Behavior : Edisi 8.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
[15] Leonard NH & Scholl, R.W. (1999). Work Motivation : The Incorporate of Self Concept Based processes. *Human Ralations Vol. 52 No. 8*, 969-997.
[16] Lewiuci, P. G., & Mustamu, R. H. (2016). Pengaruh Employee Engagement Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Pada Perusahaan Keluarga Produksen Senapan Angin. *Agora Vol. 4, No. 2*, 101-106.
[17] Nohria N, G. B., & Lee, L. (2008). Employee Motivation:A Powerful New Model. *Harvard Business Review 86 (7/8)*, 78-83.

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2311

[18] Pebriyanto, N., & Budiyanto. (2017). Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan , Pelatihan dan Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan PT. Baba Rafi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Manajemen Vol. 6 No. 12*, 1-14.
[19] Perspectives on Models of Job Performance. (2000). *International Journal of Selection and Assessment, 8*(4), 216 - 226.
[20] Puspa DM, dkk. (2018). Pengaruh Employee Engagement dan Komitmen Karyawan Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Bank Generasi Y (Studi pada Bank BRI Kabupaten Wonosobo). *Jurnal Manajemen Vol. 15 No. 2*, 181-194.
[21] Rahma, A. (2019, Desember 26). *Tren Perekrutan Karyawan Indonesia Bakal Melambat di 2020*. Retrieved Pebruari Minggu,02, 2020, from Liputan 6 com, Jakarta: https://www.liputan6.com
[22] Riduwan, M. M. (2010). *Metode dan Teknis Menyusun Tesis.* Bandung: Alfabeta.
[23] Smith, R., & Markwick. (2009). *Employee Enggagement : A Review of Current Thinking, Istituto For Employment.* 469: Instituto For Employment Studies Publikasion, Report 469.
[24] Taruno, F. S., Thoyib, A., & Rahayu, D. Z. (2012). Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan terhadap Kinerja Dosen. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen Vol. 10 No. 3 , Terakreditasi SK Dirjen DIKTI No. 66b/DIKTI/KEP/2011 ISSN: 1693-5241*, 495-509.
[25] Viswesvaran, C. V., & Ones, D. (2000). Perspectives on Models of Job Performance. *International Journal of Selection and Assessmen, 8*(4), 216 - 226. doi:10.1111/1468-2389.00151

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1153-1162
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2315

THE SATISFACTION OF TODDLER'S MOTHER TOWARD THE USE OF THE E-POSYANDU KESEHATAN (E-POK) APPLICATION IN ISLAND TERRITORY

by
Nurul Aini Suria Saputri[1], Melly Damayanti[2], Nur Cahya Rachmawati[3]
[1,2,3]Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjungpinang, Indonesia
Email: [1]ainisuriasaputri@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 07, 2022
Revised April 21, 2022
Accepted May 26, 2022

Keywords:
Satisfaction
Toddlers' mother
e-PoK application
Island territory

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has been declared as a global pandemic by WHO (World Health Organization). The government has regulated several important points regarding to the routine services, including the elimination of services for toddlers at *posyandu* where monitoring is carried out independently at home using the KIA handbook by the mother or family. This causes the lower participation of toddler's mothers to visit posyandu in the island territory. The researchers are interested in designing an application that can be used as an alternative way to monitor the growth and development of toddlers for those who cannot attend at *posyandu* either because of the COVID-19 pandemic or the limited access. This study aims to determine the satisfaction of using Android-based e-Posyandu Kesehatan (e-PoK) application as an alternative posyandu in the island territory. This study used *a quasi-experimental design with one-group posttest-only design.* A total of 138 respondents were taken by proportional stratified random sampling. The data obtained were analyzed univariately. Based on the results of the study, the category of respondents' satisfaction with the ePoK application was mostly satisfied category (92.75%). Based on these results, it is expected that toddlers' mothers can utilize the advantage of e-PoK application to monitor the growth and development of their toddlers as an alternative way to do posyandu.

Corresponding Author:
Nurul Aini Suria Saputri,
Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjungpinang,
Jalan Arief Rahman Hakim No.1, Tanjungpinang, Kepri.
Email: ainisuriasaputri@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 has been declared a global pandemic by WHO (World Health Organization). The Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) affected most of the community's activities should be carried out from home (WFH) and resulted a change in social habits to always maintain distance, use masks and wash hands. The implementation of PSBB greatly influences changes in the socio-cultural conditions towards the community, including nutrition and child health service activities. Some policies to do activities from home, always maintain a distance, use masks and wash hands with soap using running water have caused nutrition and child health services in some places running suboptimally, including the growth monitoring activities at *posyandu*. This condition can affect the growth and health children's conditions shows unascertainable [1,2,3,4].

The promotive and preventive health service efforts are one of the government's concerns, especially for infants and toddlers. The government has regulated several important points regarding routine services provided to infants and toddlers, including the elimination of toddler services at the posyandu so that monitoring of growth development and stimulation of the toddlers and pre-school children is carried out independently at home using the KIA Handbook by the mother/family; all monitoring of toddlers at risk, immunization services, provision of supplementary food and Vitamin A is carried out by teleconsultation/appointments/home visits by cadres or health consultants; and the implementation of toddler's mother classes was postponed or carried out using the online method

[5]. *Posyandu* is a form of Community Based Health Efforts (UKBM) which is managed and organized from, by, for and with the community towards the support of health development, in order to empower the social community and provide them convenience in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity. baby. UKBM is a support system for community empowerment, which is formed on the basis of community needs, managed by, from, for and with the community, with guidance from Puskesmas officers, cross-sectoral and other related institutions [6].

The main activity carried out at *Posyandu* is monitoring the growth and development of toddlers. Growth monitoring is a series of activities consisting of measuring physical growth and individual development in society with the aim of improving children's health status, progress and quality of life [7]. Providing immunizations, weighing infants and monitoring developments of infants and toddlers is no less important than efforts to prevent COVID-19. Hence immunization and other health services, especially in the early stages, can help them grow, develop and increase children's immune systems. This is exacerbated by the inability of cadres to innovate posyandu services during the COVID-19 pandemic [2,8,9]. Restrictions on mobility due to the pandemic have also affected to the low participation of toddlers' mothers attending *posyandu* in island territory. The geographical condition of the islands causes *posyandu* location is not always be on the same island as they live. Therefore, it is urgently needed land or sea vehicles to reach *posyandu* location. One of the priorities for health reformation is to increase the distribution of quality health services for the people in island territory. Any intervention to improve access to health services requires consideration of many aspects, such as social, economic, and cultural [10,11].

Changes in social conditions that occurred in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic also caused major changes in the use of digital technology. This is supported by several regulations, one of which is the Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/303/2020 concerning the implementation of health services through the use of information and communication technology in the context of preventing the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). Wibowo (2020) said "With the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia has potential in the development of digital health technology (*eHealth*). This technology is expected to simplify Indonesian to get health access and service easily, which will benefit more than 269 million people living on 17,504 islands across Indonesia." [12]. The rapid development of technology urges most people choose simple, attractive, practical media and ca accessible anytime and anywhere. Various applications can meet all needs and help solve community problems, especially in the health sector [13,14].

In an effort to make it easier for toddler's mothers to access *posyandu* services through a technological approach, the researchers created an aplication design called as e-PoK (e-Posyandu Kesehatan). This Health E-*Posyandu* is based on an Android mobile application intended to assist the development of a "digital ecosystem" in the health sector, especially mothers of toddlers, in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers independently through a technology media. The e-PoK application is designed to approach the real conditions of offline *posyandu* services. Based on the above recent phenomenon, the researchers are interested in examining the satisfaction of mothers of toddlers in using the e-PoK application as an alternative way to monitor the growth and development of toddlers living in island territory and unable to attend *posyandu* either due to the COVID-19 pandemic, limited access or other reasons.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research is quantitative research. The design of research used a quasi-experimental one-group posttest-only design. Respondents were given an application to use for one month duration. After one month, respondents were given a questionnaire about the satisfaction of using the application which consisted of aspects of *tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy*. Before the questionnaire was used, a trial test was firstly carried out to know the validity and reliability of the measuring instrument. The validity test technique used the Pearson Product Moment validity test. Validity and reliability tests have been conducted on 30 mothers who have toddlers. All questions contained in the questionnaire were valid, with a significance value obtained <0.05. The questionnaire is also reliable because the value of Croanbach Alfa > 0.6 is 0.912. The population in this research were mothers of toddlers who participated in *posyandu* in Riau Islands area. Based on the calculation, the minimum sample size obtained is 138 respondents. The sampling technique in this research is proportional stratified random sampling. Furthermore, the data obtained were analyzed univariately based on the dimensions of respondent satisfaction. The research was conducted after obtaining an ethical feasibility letter from the research ethics commission; Health Research Ethics Committee of Stikes Patri Husada Blitar with No: 06/PHB/KEPK/29/10.2021.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2315

3.1. Result

The application was used by 138 respondents for one month duration, then all respondents were given a questionnaire about their satisfaction towards the application. All features available in this application have been tried and used by all respondents. According to Parasuraman et al. in Lupiyoadi (2014), there are five dimensions of service quality, mentioned as *tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance,* and *empathy* [15]. The following are the results of the respondent's satisfaction questionnaire on the e-PoK application.

Table 1
Respondents' Satisfaction towards the ePoK Application

Dimensions of Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tangible		
Quite satisfied	3	2.17
Satisfied	19	13.77
Very satisfied	116	84.06
Reliability		
Quite satisfied	3	2.17
Satisfied	10	7.25
Very satisfied	125	90.58
Responsiveness		
Quite satisfied	5	3.62
Satisfied	18	13.04
Very satisfied	115	83.33
Assurance		
Quite satisfied	1	0.72
Satisfied	8	5.80
Very satisfied	129	93.48
Empathy		
Quite satisfied	4	2.90
Satisfied	10	7.25
Very satisfied	124	89.85
Satisfaction		
Satisfied	10	7.25
Very satisfied	128	92.75

Based on table 1 above, all the dimensions of satisfaction, most of the respondents are categorized on very satisfied towards the e-PoK application. Likewise with the satisfaction variable in general, most of the respondents are in very satisfied category.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the results of univariate data analysis, it was found that respondents' satisfaction towards the e-PoK application was in the satisfied category of 10 people (7.25%) and very satisfied category of 128 people (92.75%). Satisfaction is an essential factor in developing an application. User satisfaction or dissatisfaction is a response to the evaluation of the perceived discrepancy (*disconfirmation*) between previous expectations and the application's perceived performance after using it. Dimensions of satisfaction consist of 5 factors likely tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy.

Respondent satisfaction is supported by the results of research conducted by Soleh and Wijianto (2017) who developed a web-based posyandu application [16]. From this research, it was found that the use of internet technology easily facilitates access to information because database can flexibly be accessed online whenever and wherever by the users. The *posyandu* information application is a kind of application that utilizes internet technology to manage data and deliver information in general, thus easily facilitate the delivery of information on *posyandu* activities because it can be accessed online by the public.

a. Tangible dimension

Tangible dimension is the ability of the application to show its existence to the user. The dimension includes the facilities or features provided in the application, as well as the appearance of it. The display dimension measures user satisfaction in terms of the appearance of an application. This application has been made as attractive and simple as possible. The features provided are such as registration / filling in biodata, monitoring growth and development of toddlers, explanations about the results of growth and development, child immunization schedules, reminders for immunization schedules, vitamin A, and deworming, health information, history of children who have been inputted, chat rooms, and guidelines of toddler care during the pandemic. Based on the results of the study, most of the tangible dimensions were stated in very satisfied category as many as 116 of 138 respondents (84.06%). These results are in line with the research of Nathalia and Fawzi (2018) that based on observations made by researchers during *posyandu* activities, as well as from interviews conducted with *posyandu* cadres and mothers, the researchers identified that one of the most supporting factors to easily understand the m-Posyandu application was the availability of visual images in the mPosyandu application [17].

b. Reliability Dimension

Reliability is the ability of the application to provide benefits accurately and reliably. This application is designed to adapt to the current situation, regarding to the provision of information about COVID-19. Based on the results of the study, most of the dimensions of reliability were in the very satisfied category as many as 125 of 138 respondents (90.58%). Therefore, it can be concluded that the e-PoK application is considered beneficial, in which respondents can feel various benefits, both from online posyandu services and the health information provided.

c. Responsiveness Dimension

Responsiveness is the ability to provide rapid and precise service, ease of use and also clear information delivery. The way of easiness to use and access becomes an essential point in the information system and to design a system with a user-friendly interface so that users can easily use this application. The better the ease felt by users in using the application, the more the satisfaction will increase [18]. The ease of using a new system depends on the users who use it. In the aspect of convenience, what is meant is how this android application is easy to understand, learn, acess onwards by the user [19]. Based on the results of the research, the responsiveness dimension was mostly in the very satisfied category stated. Therefore, it can be concluded that e-PoK application is considered responsive, where respondents can access the ease of using e-Pok features because the services provided are rapid and precise. Respondents can communicate directly with the application owner through one of the chatroom features, so respondents get quick responses and feedback.

d. Dimensions of certainty and assurance

Dimensions of assurance is an explanation of how to use the application, as well as the application's ability to foster a trust and sense of security for users. The e-Pok application does not store user identities so it is safe from data leaks and hacks. In addition, the use of the e-PoK application does not interfere with the use of gadgets or the use of other applications contained in the gadget. So it can be concluded that the e-PoK application is considered safe from data leakage or other interferences when using it. Respondents are not worried about data leaks or errors with their gadgets when using the e-PoK application.

e. Dimension of Empathy

Dimension of empathy, which is in accordance with user needs, assists the users in solving certain problems, understands the users' desires, and accessible any time. If the mother does not have time to bring her toddler to *posyandu*, the child's growth and development still can be monitored using this application. The monitoring has been designed according to the age of the child. If a problem or deviation is found in the child's growth or development, then there are suggestions or recommendations that must be carried out by the mothe. Respondents can also use the features available in the application.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion presented, it can be concluded that the category of respondents' satisfaction with the e-PoK application is mostly in the very satisfied category. As for each dimension of satisfaction, the results show that all dimensions are in the very satisfied category. Referring to the results of the previous research, several suggestions are put forward and expected to be taken into consideration, including: toddlers' mothers can use the ePoK application to monitor their toddler's growth and development independently at home if they cannot visit to *posyandu*. The following, other institutions related to *posyandu* services highly recommended to be able to participate in utilizing the e-PoK application as an alternative way instead of offline *posyandu* activities that are unable to conduct in their implementation. Finally, it is still necessary to develop an e-PoK application that can not only be used by toddlers' mothers but also *posyandu* cadres.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the Director of Poltekkes, Ministry of Health Tanjungpinang, Head of Public Health Centers throughout the Riau Islands Province, midwives, and *posyandu* cadres who have facilitated and granted permission for this research. At last, grateful thanks are also given to other parties that cannot be mentioned one by one.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2315

REFERENCES

[1] WHO, 2020, *Continuing essential Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health services during COVID-19 pandemic* .
[2] Efrizal, W, "Berdampakkah Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap stunting di Bangka Belitung," *Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia*, vol. 09 (03), pp. 154-157, Sept 2020.
[3] Kemenkes RI, 2020, *Buku KIA Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak*, Jakarta: Kemenkes RI dan JICA.
[4] Kemenkes RI, 2020, *Panduan Pelayanan Kesehatan Balita Pada Masa Tanggap Darurat COVID-19 Bagi Tenaga Kesehatan*, jakarta:Kemenkes RI.
[5] Kemenkes RI, 2020, Petunjuk Teknis Pelayanan Puskesmas pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19, Jakarta: Kemenkes RI.
[6] Aritonang, I, 2013, Memantau dan Menilai Status Gizi Anak, Yogyakarta: PT Leutika Nouvalitera.
[7] Kemenkes, 2012, Buku Saku Posyandu, Jakarta: Pusat Promosi Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan RI.
[8] Has, E.M.M., "Tunaikan Layanan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak di Masa COVID-19," *Jurnal Keperawatan Komunitas*, vol. 5(2), Agust 2020.
[9] Juwita, D.R., "Makna Posyandu Sebagai Sarana Pembelajaran Non Formal Di Masa Pandemi COVID-19," *Jurnal Meretas*, vol. 7(1), Juni 2020.
[10] Welembuntu, M., Gobel, I.," Gambaran Pelaksanaan Sistem Rujukan Puskesmas Di Daerah Kepulauan," *Jurnal Ilmiah Sasebanua*, vol.5(2), pp. 54-59, Nov 2021.
[11] Lestary, H, *et al*.," Sistem Rujukan Maternal dan Neonatal di Provinsi Papua dan Maluku," *Media Litbangkes*, Vol. 28(2), pp.83 – 94, Juni 2018.
[12] Wibowo, B, 2020, *Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dalam Rangka Pencegahan Penyebaran COVID-19*. [PowerPoint Presentation (persi.or.id)]. Diunduh dari https://persi.or.id/wpcontet/upload/2020/06/materi_drbambangw_dirjenyankes_telemedicine.pdf
[13] Safitri, "Penerapan Aplikasi Sayang Ke Buah Hati (SEHATI) Terhadap Pengetahuan Ibu Serta Dampak Pada Keterampilan Anak Tentang Cara Menyikat Gigi," *GMHC*, vol. 6(1), pp.68-73, 2018.
[14] Damayanti M, Wirakusumah FF, Anwar R,"Reproductive Health Game (KEPO Game) To Self Concept And Adolescent Repductive Health Motivation," *GHHC*, vol. 6(3), pp. 162-168, 2018.
[15] Lupiyoadi, 2014, *Manajemen Pemasaran Jasa Berbasis Kompetensi*, Edisi ke-3, Jakarta: Salemba Empat
[16] Soleh, I., Wijianto, R.," Pengembangan Aplikasi Posyandu Berbasis Web," *Jurnal Evolusi*, vol. 5(2), pp. 43-47, 2017.
[17] Nathalia, J., Fwzi, I.L.," Evaluasi Manfaat Penggunaan Aplikasi E-Mobile Posyandu Terhadap Kader Posyandu Dalam Proyek Pos Pintar Sebagai Program Csr The Hongkong And Shanghai Bank Coorporation (Hsbc) Di Posyandu Pepaya, Rw 16, Kecamatan Cilincing, Jakarta Utara," *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, jilid 19 (2), pp.96-108, Okt 2018.
[18] Susilawati D., Nilakesuma N.F, "Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Pencapaian Kepuasan Layanan Masa Nifas," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari*, vol. 21 (2), 2021.
[19] Hermansyah, Y., Lazuardi, L., Basri, M.H.," Efektivitas Penerapan Aplikasi M-HEALTH Untuk Posyandu Di Puskesmas Kembang Seri Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah," *Journal of Information Systems for Public Health*, vol. 2 (1), pp. 57-67, Apr 2017.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp: 1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1169-1172
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2327

ERGONOMIC WORKPLACE FOR QUALITY AND PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT

by
Gempur Santoso
Expert in Ergonomics and Occupational Health and Safety, Industrial Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Ma'arif Hasyim Latif University (UMAHA) Sidoarjo.
Email: gempur-santoso@dosen.umaha.ac.id

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 17, 2022
Revised April 22, 2022
Accepted May 28, 2022

Keywords:
Ergonomics
Place of Production
Product
Quality Improvement

ABSTRACT

Ergonomic workplace is needed to improve quality and production. This paper wants to discuss how to create an ergonomic production workplace so as to improve product quality. This paper is designed using a literature study, which uses several references or literature related to ergonomics, production processes, and the quality or quality of work and products. This paper is written descriptively or data presentation or literature from several opinions and findings. Then analyzed descriptively qualitatively. Conclusion: **First**, that the production site can create ergonomics, as follows: a) the production site must be ergonomically designed so that employees do not get tired easily, do not leave work, do not get hurt, and can increase work productivity; b) the production site can be created ergonomically so that all equipment is adjusted to the anthropometric dimensions of the user or employee. Or, all equipment used by employees needs to be made that can be adjusted (adjustable) to adapt the equipment to human users (employees); c) the environment needs to be made ergonomically, namely the physical environment according to the provisions of the threshold value (NAV), and the chemical and biological environment according to quality standards; d). employees will feel ergonomic if they are protected from psychological/psychic pressure and heat stress; and e). the application of ergonomics in the company will be implemented if there is a commitment from all parties in the company and especially management commitment. **Second**: a). quality improvement will occur if customer satisfaction occurs, and employees need to have good character and are experts in the field of product production; b). the application of ergonomics in the manufacturing (production) process will improve product quality, reduce production costs, and are needed by customers.

Corresponding Author:
Gempur Santoso,
Expert in Ergonomics and Occupational Health and Safety, Industrial Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Ma'arif Hasyim Latif University (UMAHA) Sidoarjo.
Email: gempur-santoso@dosen.umaha.ac.

1. INTRODUCTION

Production process requires quality (quality) products. This can be achieved if the workplace must be made according to ergonomic requirements. In this paper, it is stated that the company's actors, especially the management, pay attention to the application of ergonomics in the workplace in companies or industries.

Ergonomics affects quality, as Laksmi Kusuma Wardani (2003) says that "ergonomics is one of the requirements to achieve a qualified'. Then, work tools that are not ergonomic also cause complaints of the skeletal muscles of the workforce. As Ika Wardaningsih (2010) found that "Based on the initial survey, it was found that the number of female workers in the cutting machine section of PT Iskandar Indah Printing Textile was 25 people consisting of two shifts (morning, afternoon). When working in the field, the worker in the shaving machine uses a non-ergonomic work chair. The chair only consists of a sitting mat and four chair legs. With a work chair that is not ergonomic (there is no match between the size of the worker's body and the design of the chair) there is no worker comfort at work. This discrepancy can cause skeletal muscle complaints in the workforce.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1169-1172
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

In addition, the workplace often causes work accidents, because the workplace not ergonomics. As stated by Nisa Destiana (2021) that "ergonomics that do not whether they are major contributors to acute occupational accidents or those that occur concomitantly time. Acute accidents due to poor work ergonomics such as bone injuries back due to lifting objects with improper technique".

Therefore, the issue of ergonomics in the workplace needs to be resolved immediately. With Ergonomics adjustment in the workplace for example: tools, environment, work flow, etc., It is hoped that product quality can be guaranteed, and production runs smoothly.

With the application of ergonomics in industry, especially in production sites, it is hoped that employees will be safe, comfortable and healthy, so they can work to earn money high productivity, low cost, and quality. It will improve quality and production, with the hope of benefiting the employees and management of the company or industry.

2. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Proper Ergonomic Workplace (gonomicErWorkplace)

In the workplace, ergonomic conditions are needed, as Nadiyah Rahmalia (2021) says that "without ergonomics in a comfortable office, employees will get tired, get sick, and even resign. Therefore, ergonomics in the company should not be considered unimportant".

Then, Reza Angelita (2021) also stated that "The application of ergonomics in the workplace is important to increase productivity. The main purpose of implementing Ergonomics is to understand or gain knowledge about the interactions between humans with everything that is around humans related to work can optimize human well-being and overall performance in work systems. Example application of ergonomics to work".

Tools or equipment and the work environment greatly affect the quality of work. The type and number of tools or equipment must be adjusted to the needs. Only the tools needed for production and production support are provided. Also, the tool must be adapted to the anthropometry or range of the workforce. No less important, that the work environment must also be adjusted to the threshold value (NAV) as well as quality standards. We know that the work environment consists of: physical, chemical, and biological.

If everything is appropriate, among others: the size of the tool according to anthropometry and the reach of the workforce, and the environment according to the threshold and quality standards. This will create a workplace in ergonomic conditions. Everything will be created ergonomically, if the company's management has a commitment. Usually the commitment of only subordinates or workers has not optimal results without the commitment of superiors in the management of the company/institution is not optimal.

At workplace, the use of tools/equipment must be available and easy. Don't make it difficult. As long as it is used for work, the tool must be available and easy. Easy to use and easy to get. If the tool is difficult, it will take a long time and experience work delays. Including work should not be tiring, because the impact of work repeatedly, often damaged, and harmful. This includes making work delays also a loss.

Try all equipment can be adjusted (adjustable) to suit human anthropometry. This makes it easier for the workforce to work. So, tools must be human-adapted, not human-adjusted tools.

In working avoid vibration conditions. Because a certain period of time causes dizziness (motion). If it continues, it can cause nausea, vomiting. Then, it could be a coma (fainted). In working in the workplace must also avoid pressure.(heat stress). It will make the workforce unhealthy and harmful. It must also avoid psychological/psychological pressure. Usually humiliating the workforce (people) in public will suppress a person's psyche. Do not hurt and embarrass the workforce or other people. Do not pierce the heart (feelings) of the workforce so as not to be hurt or psychologically/psychologically depressed.

According to Santoso (2011) that the design of an ergonomic office environment and production room includes at least several aspects, namely: the threshold value for reading carefully is at least 200 lux; temperature and humidity (climate) (work 75% rest 25%, light work for 8 hours/day at the door, threshold value ISBB = 30.6°); noise (threshold value 80-85 dB for working 8 hours/day); vibration level (exposure to vibration in the feet and hands less than 4 hours and 4 hours, threshold value = 4 m/sec2), and Minister of Manpower No. 51/Men/1999, UV threshold value 0.1 Wcm2 for working 8 hours/ days with a standard deviation of 0.2281.

Based on some of the opinion data above, it can be given the results of the analysis that the ergonomics of the place of production can be created, as follows:

a. The production site must be ergonomically designed so that employees do not get tired easily, do not leave work, are not injured, and can increase work productivity. b. The production site can be created ergonomically so that all equipment is adjusted to the anthropometric dimensions of the user or employee. In order to be ergonomic too, all equipment used by employees needs to be made which can be adjusted (adjustable) to adapt the equipment to human users (employees).

c. The environment needs to be made ergonomically, namely the physical environment according to the provisions of the threshold value (NAV), and the chemical and biological environment according to quality standards.
d. Employees will feel ergonomic if they are protected from psychological/psychological pressure and heat stress.
e. The application of ergonomics in the company will be implemented if there is a commitment from all parties in the company and especially management commitment.

2. Quality and Production

Improvement Afnina and Yulia Hastuti (2018) state that "product quality has a positive and significant influence on customer satisfaction". To increase production, including the quality (quality) of the product. There are at least two things to note. **First**, customer satisfaction, it can happen if the product is of quality according to standards. Consumers buy, of course, need quality products that can be used, according to the money spent. In addition, you need service, not complicated in purchasing, which is simple and safe. That way a quality product will providevalueto brand factoryBecause consumers will believe in the factory-made. With that trust, consumers will come back to buy again.

Second, in order to produce quality products, it is necessary to have workers with good character and experts in their fields. Need equipment or production process equipment that is ergonomic, also needs adequate raw materials. No less important, making quality products, affordable to buyers, namely: the location of the main factory is close to the procurement of raw materials and labor

And energy (source of energy) is not expensive. Factory layout, looking for uncomplicated work flow and short time (ergonomic). Production capacity is related to the number of production equipment needs and locations as well as avoiding natural disasters/disasters.

When product production is running, don't forget to control production. This is to get closer to the amount produced, not to suffer losses. Therefore, the analysis used is forecasting . Forecasting can be used to control raw materials, control inventories, control quality, and can schedule them according to the results of forecasting.

Of course, there are factories that producerowmaterials into semi-finished materials, which are then processed and turned into finished goods. There are also companies that specialize in assembling, but have brand , so they just need to take semi-finished goods from other companies. Then, the assembly company that owns the brand only needs to assemble, the product is warehoused and then marketed.

Ergonomics is used to get a quality product design (quality) and required by the customer (customer) and to determine how to get a certificate. As Saufik Luthfianto and Siswiyanti (2008) in their research results state that "ergonomy is one of the requirements to achieve a qualified, certified and customer need". Then, I Wayan Surata (2016) also said that "the application of ergonomics in the manufacturing process has proven to be effective and efficient in increasing productivity, product quality, and reducing production costs, so that ergonomics is a necessary requirement to increase competition".

Based on some of the opinion data above, it can be analyzed which concludes that: a). The quality of the product is based on customer satisfaction, and is carried out by employees who have character and are experts in the field of product production; b). the application of ergonomics in the manufacturing (production) process will improve product quality, reduce production costs, and are needed by customers.

3. CONCLUSION

First, that the production site can create ergonomics, as follows: a) the production site must be ergonomic so that employees do not get tired easily, do not leave work, do not get hurt, and can increase work productivity; b) the production site can be created ergonomically so that all equipment is adjusted to the anthropometric dimensions of the user or employee. Or, all equipment used by employees needs to be made that can be adjusted (adjustable) to adapt the equipment to human users (employees); c) the environment needs to be made ergonomically, namely the physical environment according to the provisions of the threshold value (NAV), and the chemical and biological to quality standards; d). employees will feel ergonomic if they are protected from psychological/psychic pressure and heat stress; and e). the application of ergonomics in the company will be implemented if there is a commitment from all parties in the company and especially management commitment.

Second: a). The quality of the product is based on customer satisfaction, and is carried out by employees who have good character and are experts in the field of product production; b). the application of ergonomics in the manufacturing (production) process will improve product quality, reduce production costs, and are needed by customers.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1169-1172
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

SUGGESTION

Workplace in a company or industry should be designed and implemented according to the provisions of ergonomics, so that all human beings or company employees feel safe, comfortable, healthy, and that quality products and production quantities increase.

REFERENCES

[1] Afnina, Yulia Hastuti, 2018, The effect of product quality on customers, Journal of economic and business samudara, vol 9 no. January 1 2018, p-issn 2089-1989, e issn 2514-1523, pp. 21-30, Management, Pase Langsa College of Management.
[2] Ika wardaningsih, 2010, The effect of working attitude sitting in an unergonomic work chair on complaints of skeletal muscles for female workers in the sewing machine section at PT Iskandar Indah Printing Textile Surakarta, Thesis, Saint applied for the D.IV Occupational Health program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas March, Surakarta.
[3] I Wayan Surata, 2016, Scientific Oration, Ergonomic approach in the manufacturing industry to increase competitiveness, Speech of a permanent professor in the field of manufacturing engineering, FT Udayana, 9 June 2016, Bali.
[4] Laksmi Kusuma Wardani, 2003,Ergonomics evaluation in design, Faculty of Art and Design, Department of Interior Design, Petra Christian University, Interior Dimensions, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2003: 61 – 73, Surabaya.
[5] Nadiyah Rahmalia, 2021, Can Increase Productivity, What are the Benefits of Ergonomics in the Workplace?, Engineering graduate with expertise in content writing and
[6] SEO; an aspiring digital/content marketer striving to create and share meaningful works, Glints Blog Career & self-development articles, https://glints.com/id/lowongan/ergonomi-di-place-kerja/#.Yo7T5nZBzIW
[7] Nisa Destiana, 2021, Ergonomics, Understanding the Definition and Principles of Work Ergonomics, 07 May 2021 https://majoo.id/
[8] Reza Angelita, 2021, Application of Ergonomics in the Workplace, Industrial Engineering University Pamulang, Tangerang-Banten.
[9] Santoso, 2011, Ergonomic computer work station for classroom learning activities, Unipa Journal Time, 2011/7/15, p. 59-62, Surabaya.
[10] Saufik Luthfianto and Siswiyanti (2008), Ergonomics testing in product design, Proceedings of the National Seminar on Industrial Technology, ISBN 978-979-3980-15-7 November 22 2008, Pages 1-6, TI-FTI Pancaskati University and Masters in IT, UII Yogyakarta.

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1173-1178
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2328

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TO FULFILL THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

by
Indrati Rini
Professor of Law at Narotama, University of Surabaya
Email: indratirini1956@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:
Received April 17, 2022
Revised April 22, 2022
Accepted May 28, 2022

Keywords:
Water Resource Management
Government
Society

ABSTRACT

Water resources are the basic needs of society that must be met by the State. The fulfillment of water resources carried out by the central government and local governments have not been fulfilled optimally. The problem is why the state is given the authority to manage water resources, how does the government fulfill water resources as the basic needs of the community, and whether the water resources in the community have been met. The normative legal research method is used in analyzing secondary data. The government has made efforts to manage the need for water resources, but it has not been fulfilled in its entirety, so strategic steps are needed to overcome it.

Corresponding Author:
Indrati Rini
Professor of Law at Narotama, University of Surabaya
Email: indratirini1956@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans basically want to live and maintain their lives, so they always try to be able to fulfill their needs. Human society needs water resources as a basic need in life in society and the state, including people within the scope of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the legal ideals (rechtsidee) of the Indonesian people are stated, that "Then from that, to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation, which protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and to promote the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice ...". Thus, it is clear that the state is obliged to protect the entire Indonesian nation and promote general welfare, including realizing the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community, namely water resources.

Normatively it is determined that "water resources are water, water resources and the water resources contained therein". In the event that it is clear that water resources as a basic need of the community have been recognized by

formal legality, of course, in fact, society must see that the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community as human rights can be realized and managed properly by the state. In managing water resources, the state needs infrastructure, so the obstacles and solutions are very necessary to achieve the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community.

On the other hand, urban and rural communities in using water as their daily needs are certainly different from one place to another. This can be seen in the form of the availability of infrastructure that is fulfilled by the state, in this case it is actualized by the government, both central and local governments. In addition, the people's reach or purchasing power from one location to another also varies. Thus there are some people who have not been met adequately, both for the availability of clean water and drinking water.

Based on the background of these conditions, the authors are interested in research by proposing the formulation of the problem:

1. Why is the state given the authority to manage water resources?

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

2. How does the government implement the fulfillment of water resources for the community?

3. Have water resources as basic needs for the community been met?

The research method used, namely the type of normative legal research, which relies on the main source in the form of legal norms, laws and regulations as a secondary data source, namely in the form of primary legal materials related to water resources. As stated that "normative legal research is "doctrinal research that tends to be qualitative in nature based on secondary data". Legal data analysis was carried out in a qualitative normative manner from the collected legal data.

2. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Water is a basic human need given by God for the entire Indonesian nation. Water as part of water resources is an important branch of production that controls the lives of many people. The imbalance in the availability of water, which tends to decrease, while the need for water is increasing along with the dynamics of the community, both local, national, regional and global communities.

The normative-constitutional legal basis is regulated in the 1945 Constitution, namely Article 18 A, Article 18 B, Article 20, Article 21, and Article 33. The essence of these basic provisions is that there is a relationship of authority between the central government and provincial, district and city governments, which must be based on law with due observance of the specificity and diversity of the region. This relationship is in the form of financial relations, public services, utilization of natural resources, and other resources between the central government and regional governments, which are regulated and implemented fairly and in harmony based on the law.

In the regulation of water resources, Law No. 11/1974 was enacted. Subsequently, it was replaced by Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources, which was later annulled by the Constitutional Court. Cancellation by the Constitutional Court on the basis of the consideration that there are many shortcomings and has not been able to comprehensively regulate the management of water resources, in accordance with the development and legal needs of the community. Currently, what is in force is Law Number 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources, as a positive law nationally.

Basically, water is all water found on, above, or below the ground surface, including surface water, ground water, rain water, and sea water. For this reason, water resources need to be managed by taking into account the functions of water, namely social functions, environmental functions, and economic functions in harmony. Thus, these functions must be realized in order to create synergies between regions, between sectors, and between generations to meet the community's need for water.

The managers of water resources are the central government and local governments, which are synergistically tasked and responsible for the availability and sufficiency of the community's water needs. In line with the dynamics of community development, namely the increase in population and various daily community activities, the management of water resources must be carried out seriously and professionally.

The management of water resources must also be guided by the underlying legal principles. The essence of legal principles, namely ethical guidance and guidance that contains values, so that is the reason for the birth of legal regulations (ratio legis)". Thus the law governing water resources, which in its implementation must be based on these legal principles, in order to meet the needs of people's lives.

In applying the principle of public benefit to the management of water resources, the government must be able to provide the maximum benefit to the public interest or the interests of the community at large. Furthermore, the principle of affordability requires the government to realize the availability of water, which can be reached by every individual as a member of the community, both in terms of location and economy. In addition, the government in managing water resources must apply the principle of justice, which is realized evenly to all levels of society in the country. Thus, every citizen has the right to have the same opportunity to play a role in the management and use of water resources.

In the management of water resources, the government is also required to be based on the principle of balance, that its management must pay attention to the balance between social functions, environmental functions, and economic functions. Next, the government is also required to pay attention to the principle of independence, which the management of water resources is carried out by optimizing national resources. Management of water resources is also required to be based on the principle of local wisdom that its management must pay attention to the noble values that apply in the life of the community.

The principle of environmental insight must also be used as a basis, that the government must pay attention to the ecosystem and the carrying capacity of the environment. Management of water resources must also be based on the principle of sustainability that the utilization of water resources is carried out by maintaining the existence of the function of water resources in a sustainable manner. This is closely related to the principle of sustainability which mandates that the government is in the management of water resources, not only for the benefit of the current generation, but also for the benefit of future generations.

The government must also pay attention to the principle of integration and harmony, that the management of water resources is carried out in a coordinated and integrated manner, namely by involving all inter-sectoral and inter-administrative stakeholders, as well as realizing harmony of various interests, taking into account the dynamic nature of water.

The management of water resources has the scope of being controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people. This is in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution which stipulates that "Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". This is also in line with Jeremy Bentham's Theory of Benefit Law, that the purpose of law is to provide the greatest benefit and happiness to as many people as possible.

The national economy is based on economic democracy in the form of prosperity for all. Thus, the production branches which are important for the state and which affect the livelihood of the people must be controlled by the state. This implies that if it is not controlled by the state, then the reins of production can fall into the hands of those in power, and the people they oppress a lot. Water resources cannot be owned or controlled by individuals, community groups, or business entities. Only companies that do not control the lives of many people, may be in the hands of individuals. Thus, the earth and water, and the natural resources contained in the earth as the basis for the prosperity of the people, must be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. The state's authority to manage water resources for the welfare of the community has a clear juridical basis as a guide for its application.

The fulfillment of the people's right to water is guaranteed by the state as a daily minimum basic need. For this reason, the state prioritizes the people's right to water in fulfilling their daily basic needs, people's agriculture, and using water for business needs to meet their daily basic needs through a water supply system. Furthermore, the order of priority is the use of water resources to fulfill business activities for the public interest, and the use of water resources for other business needs for which the permit has been determined.

In addition, people's rights to water and the environment are not ownership rights over water, but are limited to the right to obtain and use a certain water quota according to its allocation.

Community rights related to water resources, including the right to obtain access to use water, the right to use water for meeting basic daily needs, agriculture and non-business activities, the right to benefit from the management of water resources, the right to obtain compensation. Appropriate losses for losses suffered as a result of the implementation of water resources management, the right to obtain information related to the management of water resources, the right to file reports and complaints to the competent authorities for the losses that befell him, relating to the implementation of water resources management. The implementation of community rights over these water sources is, of course, influenced by factors of legal compliance and legal awareness of the community.

Efforts in fighting for community rights to water resources are in line with the statement that "the aim is to obtain resources, the legal guidelines must tell about how each community member acts in relation to one another in pursuing these resources. " In this case, it is a water resource.

The central government and local governments determine the order of priority for water fulfillment in river areas, taking into account the need for water for the maintenance of water resources, and the environment. On the basis of the state's assignment to the management of water resources, the central government and local governments regulate and manage water resources for the benefit of the community.

The duties of the central government in regulating and managing water resources include, among others, making national policies on water resources, and supervising the implementation of the duties and authorities of water resources management by the provincial and district/city governments. The tasks of the provincial and district-city governments include regulating, stipulating and granting permits, the use of natural resources for non-business needs, as well as permits to use water for businesses at certain locations in the river area.

Management of water resources that is carried out in harmony, based on social, environmental and economic functions, the utilization of which is for sustainable use with the main priority, namely the fulfillment of the basic daily needs of the community. The stages of water resources management by the government include planning for water resources management, implementing the construction of water resources facilities and infrastructure, implementing the operation and maintenance of water resources, as well as monitoring and evaluating water resources management.

Funding for water resources management is determined based on the real need for water resources management, which can be sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, as well as other legitimate sources in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

regulations. Permits to use water resources for business needs can be granted to Regional-Owned Enterprises, Village-Owned Enterprises, Cooperatives, and private or individual business entities.

Communities, in addition to having rights towater resources, also have obligations,including protecting and maintaining the continuity of the function of water resources, protecting and using water resource infrastructure, providing access to the use of water resources. Water resources in the land they control, and provide opportunities for other water users to drain water through the land they control, and pay attention to the public interest.

On the other hand, community participation is highly expected in the management of water resources, among which the community has the same opportunity to participate, by channeling the aspirations, thoughts, and interests of the community in managing water resources. Community participation can take the form of public consultations, deliberation, partnerships, conveying aspirations, supervision, and other participatory engagements.

In the management of water resources, in addition to containing administrative aspects, civil aspects, as well as criminal aspects. For the occurrence of criminal acts in the field of water resources, among other things it was determined that "In addition to investigators of the Indonesian National Police, certain civil servants within government agencies, whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of water resources, are given the authority as investigators to conduct investigations of criminal acts of water resources. The criminal threat is that anyone who intentionally causes damage to water resources and infrastructure, pollutes water, or carries out activities that cause water damage, is threatened with a minimum imprisonment of three years and a maximum of nine years, and a minimum fine of five billion rupiah. And a maximum of fifteen billion rupiah provision is of course intended so that the community participates in protecting and using water resources, obeying orders for the use of water resources in order to avoid criminal prosecution.

The government strives to meet the water needs of the community, as the ultimate task in realizing the welfare and prosperity of the people at large. This is in line with the Welfare State Theory by Kranenburg which teaches that the state must actively seek prosperity, act fairly, which can be felt by the entire community in an equitable and balanced manner, not for the welfare of certain groups, but for the welfare of all people.

In an effort to meet the needs of water resources by the community, of course there are obstacles, so a solution needs to be found. The facts show that there has been pollution of the Bengawan Solo River by factory waste in Central Java, East Java as well as with Kali Mas pollution, and other areas. This condition can lead to a decrease in water quality, endanger public health, and damage the environment. The government must act decisively to resolve this condition as well as possible, for the sake of law enforcement in the field of water resources, so that the community can again utilize water resources to the maximum, affordable and quality.

Local governments through regional regulations may allow the establishment of Regional Owned Enterprises, including Regional Drinking Water Companies. Establishment of Regional Drinking Water Companies, which include providing services to the community in accordance with their scope of business, contributing to Regional Original Revenue, participating in improving the regional economy, and participating in realizing a healthy living environment. To achieve this goal, the Regional Drinking Water Company must be managed in accordance with the guiding principles of good corporate governance. Activities that can be carried out by Regional Drinking Water Companies include producing drinking water, distributing drinking water to customers, and assisting government tasks in providing public services. In meeting the community's need for water for their daily needs, which is as much as 60 liters per day. This need is among others carried out by the Regional Drinking Water Company. The position of society as consumers (consumers). Basically, "Consumers are people who use goods and or services available in the community, both for the benefit of themselves, their families, other people, other living creatures, and not to be traded". Actually, in this case the position of the community is as customers , more than just consumers, because there is an element of sustainability, which deals with Regional Drinking Water Companies as business actors. The legal relationship (rechts relatie) that occurs between the community as a customer, and the Regional Drinking Water Company as a business actor. Precisely between the two there was an agreement for the sale and purchase of drinking water, both of which had rights and obligations. Communities as customers of course have to spend funds for their daily needs for water fulfillment. Between business actors and customers, if there is a loss, it can be resolved, either through litigation (court) or non-litigation (out of court), including through deliberation between the parties, complaints to the Non-Governmental Consumer Protection Agency, or to the Settlement Agency. Consumer Disputes in each district or city.

The occurrence of community difficulties over water resources, including during the long dry season, remote areas and other obstacles. A solution must be given by the government or local government so that the adequacy of meeting water needs is realized properly, for the sake of achieving community prosperity.

3. CONCLUSION

Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1173-1178
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)
Crossref DOI: https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i1.2328

a. The government, both the central government and regional governments, is given the management of water resources based on the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 17 of 2019, and other relevant laws and regulations, namely the power to realize social functions, environmental functions, and economic functions for as much as -Great welfare and prosperity of society.
b. The government's ways of meeting the needs of water resources for the community, namely procedural steps based on positive law and legal principles, as well as the dynamics of development and community needs, both for current and future generations.
c. Meeting the needs of water resources for the community has not been fulfilled optimally, both in terms of location, funds and infrastructure, and people's purchasing power.

SUGGESTIONS

a. The government's authority to manage water resources is to be more integrated between the government's ability and the people's purchasing power.
b. Participation of the community using water resources, to be more facilitated and improved in order to realize the adequacy of the need for clean water and drinking water in daily life
c. Settlement of problems or disputes over water resources by deliberation so that they are more utilized, and carried out as well as possible by the government or Regional Drinking Water Companies.

REFERENCES

[1] Black, Henry Campbell, Black's Law Dictionary, St. Paul Minnesota, West Publishing Co., 1983.
[2] Bruggink, JJ. H., Reflections on Law, Translation, B. Arief Sidharta, Citra Aditya Bakti, , Bandung, 2011.
[3] Lemhannas of the Republic of Indonesia, Gatra Natural Resources, PPSA Force XVIII, Jakarta, 2012.
[4] Paton, GW., A Textbook of Jurisprudence, Oxford, University Press, 1981. J. Supranto, Legal and Statistical Research Methods, Rineka, Jakarta, 2003. Rahardjo, Satjipto, Legal Studies, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 1996. ________, Law, Society and Development, Alumni, Bandung , 1980. Soekanto, Soerjono, Normative Legal Research, Rajawali, Jakarta, 1985.
[5] ________ , Factors Affecting Law Enforcement, Rajawali, Jakarta, 1983
[6] Steward, Susan, Conflict Resolution : A Foundation Guide, Winchester, Waterside Press, 1998
[7] Shofie , Yusuf, Consumer Dispute Resolution, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2003.
[8] _________ , Business Actors, Consumers and Corporate Crime, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 2002.
[9] Vago, Setven, Law and Society , Preventive Hall, New Jersey, 1971. Law 1945 Constitution, Amendment n Fourth
[10] Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection Law Number 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources

International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.2 Issue.1 June 2022, pp:1163-1168
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

THIS PAGE HAS INTENTIONALLY BEEN LEFT BLANK