

Analysis Of Implementation Of Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD) With Technology Acceptance Approach Model (TAM) At The University Of Jember

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze the testing of TAM theory in assessing user acceptance of the implementation of dynamic filing information systems and analyzing variables that influence the acceptance of the use of dynamic filing information system applications at the University of Jember. This research is a type of research using primary data in the form of a questionnaire. Determination of the sample in this study using purposive sampling with the criteria of users who have already registered or medically positioned incoming and outgoing letters on the application of dynamic filing information systems at the University of Jember. The method of data analysis in this study uses descriptive statistical analysis methods with the research hypothesis using Partial Least Square (PLS) with Smart Partial Least Square (SmartPLS) statistics. The results showed that experience variables had a significant effect on perceived ease of use, experience did not affect perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use had a significant effect on perceived usefulness (perceived usefulness) perceived ease of use has a significant effect on attitude towards behavior, perceived usefulness has a significant effect on attitude to use (attitude towards behavior), perceived usefulness has no effect towards of use behavioral interest, attitude towards behavior has a significant effect on interest in use (behavioral intention), interest in user behavior (behavioral intention os use) is significant towards real users (Actual System Usage) on the implementation of stem of dynamic filing information at the UNIVERSITY of Jember

Index Terms: Partial Least Squares (PLS), Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Dynamic filing information system (SIKD)

1. INTRODUCTION

In line with the development of higher education management, it is necessary to develop a higher education information system. Management Information System (SIM) is very important for an organization in developing human resources (HR). Implementation of SIM implementation is expected to be able to assist employees in doing tasks so that it will improve employee performance. On the other hand the application of SIMs can also provide the most secure obstacles for employees who have not mastered information technology. University of Jember as a provider of higher education continues to improve governance in various aspects of service activities, to provide excellent service and satisfaction to stakeholders. Planning for information system development is a very strategic part in assisting institutional management in realizing Good University Governance (GUG) that has been developed by the University of Jember (UNEJ). University of Jember has now implemented various information systems including the Integrated Information System (SISTER), Financial Information Systems (SIMKEU), Budget Management Information Systems (SIMANGGA), Dynamic Filing Information Systems (SIKD) and there are still other application systems used. Of the several existing applications, the application of SIKD in its implementation is not yet in line with expectations. As expressed by Mr. Sunarya Sutradani, S.T. as an archivist at the UPT Archives that the implementation of the current SIKD application is still not optimal due to various things. Human Resources (HR) as an operator of the unit archival unit are considered to be lacking in the work unit even though it consists of several parts. This causes the letter filing process to be quite troublesome for the letter registering operator in the filing process which must memorize all letter group coding for all parts. The number of operators of the work unit archival unit must be adjusted to the needs so that it does not burden one or several users so that the SIKD process can run well. The quality of Human Resources (HR) is crucial for the smooth implementation of

the SIKD process. Users who have experience and understanding of Information Technology (IT) will easily use SIKD, but it will be different if users lack experience and understanding can become obstacles in the process of using SIKD. Users who are already advanced and lack experience and understanding of IT will experience difficulties in the process of using SIKD. Operators who like this need special attention because all this time they have managed the administration of letters that are used to manual. The habit of manually administering letters that must be replaced with computerization is seen as hampering their performance. Adalaka operators who are able to understand IT are also reluctant to use this SIKD because they are already familiar with the culture of sending letters manually which is considered easier and has physical evidence that can be considered legitimate. With this culture and habits, SIKD has not been fully used in the process of administering mail. They still apply the administration of the letter, still in part, for example when filing the letter has been coded according to computer data, but when the physical storage is still not done The implementation of the SIKD also seemed to be hampered when the facilities and infrastructure were not fulfilled, including the unstable internet connection so that it could slow down the operators in the process of SIKD, computer equipment that was not feasible to use for operation and scanner equipment that was still poor SIKD. The University of Jember has units in the management of dynamic mail records whose management is no longer possible to use manually. The manual management process has been abandoned because it feels ineffective and inefficient. With the SIKD, archive management will be better and more efficient, access to archives that are fast, easy and precise, and the realization of filing filing systems that are in accordance with national and international filing standards, and the realization of public services in terms of utilization of search archives as needed. The benefits of the importance of SIKD to improve public services, meet the demands of speed in terms of archival search and handling archives that can be managed from the

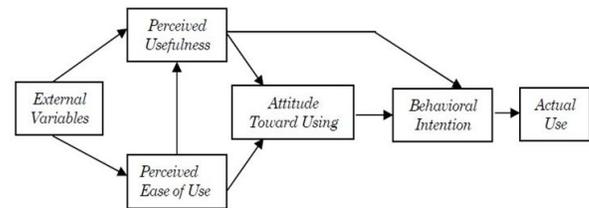
beginning, facilitate management of supervision of archives, fast and accountable, support improvement in the development of archival science both for archivists and archive managers and filing filing is the same in all work units at the University of Jember. The process of sending letters done manually will require a longer time to arrive at the recipient of the letter compared to if through SIKD. With the use of SIKD, it is expected to be able to solve administrative problems related to the management of dynamic mail data and archives more effectively and efficiently. With the SIKD application, it is expected to facilitate the work of mail officers in managing dynamic mail data so that it can improve the performance of employees. In this study will use one of the models used to analyze the acceptance of technology by Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which can be a grand theory in predicting and analyzing problems in the implementation of the Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD) at the University of Jember. TAM is a technology integration process developed by Davis (1989) which explains the perceptions that users can determine their behavior in utilizing technology, among others, the perception of ease of use and usefulness perceptions. The TAM model is widely used to help explain and predict user responses to the use of information technology. In TAM it is illustrated that interest in IT user behavior is influenced by usefulness and ease of use. Usability and ease of use have an influence on behavior attitudes and interests. Technology users will have attitudes and interests that tend to use technology if they feel the technology system is useful and easy to use. Users of information systems will use the system more if the information system is easy to use. Conversely, if the information system is not easy to use complicated, users will be less able to use the information system. Based on the description of the background, the author tries to identify the problems to be discussed, as follows:

1. Does experience affect the perceived ease of use of the University of Jember's Dynamic Archive Information System (SIKD)?
2. Does experience affect the perceived usefulness of the University of Jember's Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD)?
3. Are perceived ease of use affect the perceived usefulness of the University of Jember's Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD)?
4. Does perceived ease of use affect the attitude of use (attitude towards behavior) Jember Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD)?
5. Does perceived usefulness influence the attitude of use (attitude towards behavior) Jember Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD)?
6. Does perceived usefulness affect the interest in use (behavioral intention) of the University of Jember's Dynamic Filing Information System (SIKD)?
7. Does the attitude of use (attitude towards behavior) affect the behavioral interest (behavioral intention) Dynamic Archival Information System (SIKD) University of Jember?
8. Does interest in use (behavioral intention) affect the actual use of the Dynamic Jember Information System (SIKD)?

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

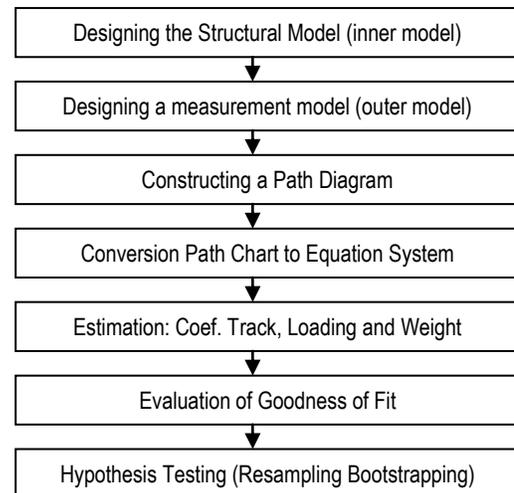
The TAM model developed by Davis (1989) is one of the most widely used models in information technology research, accounting behavior, and psychology Chin and Todd (1995). According to Surendran and Kumar (2013) to date TAM is the

most widely used model in predicting the acceptance of information technology and has proven to be a very useful theoretical model in helping to understand and explain user behavior in the implementation of information systems. The main objective of TAM is to provide an explanation of the determination of information technology acceptance, providing an explanation of the behavior of user attitudes in a population Davis et al (1989). The TAM model in more detail explains the acceptance of information technology with certain dimensions that can affect the ease with which users receive information technology (Wahyuni, 2014). The scheme of the modified TAM models Davis, Bagozi and Warshaw (1989) is as follows:



3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The hypothesis study uses Partial Least Square (PLS) with Smart Partial Least Square (SmartPLS) statistics. Partial Least Square (PLS) is a powerful factor indeterminacy of analytical methods because it does not assume data must be of a certain scale, small sample size. PLS can be used to measure the relationship of each indicator with its construct and bootstrapping tests can be performed on structural models that are the outer model and inner model.



4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The test results of each hypothesis are as follows:

1. Experience (Experience, EXP) has a positive effect on perceived ease (Perceived Ease of Use, PEOU) resulting in a coefficient of 0.431 and a t-statistic value of 5.859 greater than 1.989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the hypothesis testing decision rejects H_0 and accepts H_1 which means Experience (Experience, EXP) has a significant positive effect on perceived ease (Perceived Ease of Use, PEOU).
2. Experience (Experience, EXP) has a positive effect on perceived usefulness (Perceived Usefulness, PU) resulting in a coefficient of 0.102 and a t-statistic value of 1.316 smaller than 1.989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the decision to test hypotheses accepts H_0 and rejects H_1 which means

experience (Experience, EXP) does not affect the perception of usability (Perceived Usefulness, PU).

3. Perceived Ease of Use, PEOU has a positive effect on perceived usefulness (Perceived Usefulness, PU) resulting in a coefficient of 0.576 and a t-statistic value of 6.177 greater than 1,989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the decision to test the hypothesis rejects H0 and accepting H1 which means Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) has a significant positive effect on perceived usefulness (Perceived Usefulness, PU).
4. Perceived Ease of Use, PEOU has a positive effect on attitude (Attitude Toward Using, ATU) resulting in a coefficient of 0.355 and a t-statistic value of 3.284 greater than 1.989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the hypothesis testing decision rejects H0 and accepting Ha, the Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) has a significant positive effect on the attitude of use (Attitude Toward Using, ATU). This indicates that increasing Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) can improve attitudes (Attitude Toward Using, ATU) application of SIKD at the University.
5. Perception of usability (Perceived Usefulness, PU) has a positive effect on attitude of use (Attitude Toward Using, ATU). Perceived Usefulness (PU) on the attitude (Attitude Toward Using, ATU) produces a coefficient of 0.526 and the t-statistic value of 4.870 is greater than 1.989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the decision to test the hypothesis rejects H0 and accepts Ha which means that an increase in Perception of Use (Perceived Usefulness, PU) affects the attitude of use (Attitude Toward Using, ATU). This indicates that the increased use perception (Perceived Usefulness, PU) about the SIKD application is able to increase the attitude (Attitude Toward Using, ATU) of users towards the use of SIKD applications.
6. Perception of usability (Perceived Usefulness, PU) has a positive effect on interest in use (Behavioral Intention, BI). Based on hypothesis testing, Perception of use (Perceived Usefulness, PU) on interest in use (Behavioral Intention, BI) produces a coefficient of 0.164 and a t-statistic value of 1.685 smaller than 1,989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the decision to test hypotheses should accept H0 and reject Ha, which means that the increase in Perception of usability (Perceived Usefulness, PU) does not affect the use of interest (Behavioral Intention, BI).
7. Attitude Toward Using, ATU has a positive effect on interest in use (Behavioral Intention, BI). Attitude Toward Using, ATU on usage interest (Behavioral Intention, BI) produces a coefficient of 0.643 and a t-statistic value of 6.987 is greater than 1.96 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the hypothesis testing decision rejects H0 and accepts Ha which means that an increase in Attitude Towards Using, ATU, affects SIKD's Behavioral Intention (BI). This indicates that the increasing attitude of use (Attitude Toward Using, ATU) is capable of using SIKD (Behavioral Intention, BI) SIKD.
8. interest in use (Behavioral Intention, BI) has a positive effect on real use (Actual Use, AU). Testing the use of interest (Behavioral Intention, BI) on the real use of SIKD (Actual Use, AU) produces a coefficient of 0.556 and the t-statistic value of 7.414 is greater than 1,989 ($\alpha = 5\%$) then the hypothesis testing decision rejects H0 and accepts Ha which means that the increase in interest in use (Behavioral Intention, BI) has an effect on increasing the actual use (Actual Use, AU) of the application of the University of Jember SIKD.

5 CONCLUSION

Broadly speaking, this study shows that all proposed hypotheses are acceptable. of eight hypotheses, only two hypotheses that were not proven true or rejected, namely experience (EXP) had an effect on perceptions of usability (PU), perception of usability (PU) had an effect on interest in use (BI).

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