

Analisis pengaruh inersia terhadap penerimaan Ssistem E-Learning di perguruan tinggi: studi kasus Universitas Sriwijaya = Analysis of the effect of inertia on E-Learning system acceptance in collage: case study Sriwijaya University

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Surat Keputusan Rektor Universitas Sriwijaya No. 0307/UN9/DT.SP/2017 menjelaskan bahwa kegiatan perkuliahan dapat dilaksanakan secara e-learning, sebanyak 25% pertemuan. Hal ini dalam rangka mendukung isu strategis pengembangan Unsri menuju tahun 2025 yaitu pemerataan dan perluasan akses pendidikan dan globalisasi dan daya saing. Harapan dari pihak LP3MP selaku pengelola e-learning Unsri adalah setiap proses perkuliahan menggunakan e-learning sebanyak 4 kali pertemuan, namun dari hasil laporan masih ada matakuliah yang tidak menggunakan e-learning pada proses perkuliahan. Berdasarkan analisis fishbone, salah satu permasalahannya adalah kurangnya minat dosen dalam menggunakan e-learning. Untuk meningkatkan target perkuliahan online dapat dilakukan dengan mencari faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan kurangnya minat dosen dalam menggunakan e-learning. Faktor-faktor tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan analisis teori SQB dan menerapkan model penerimaan teknologi UTAUT. Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini menjelaskan lack of computer self- efficacy dan lack of organizational support terbukti mendorong terjadinya inersia, sementara lack of individuals experience with computers dan lack of resources tidak terbukti secara signifikan memengaruhi inersia. Inersia terbukti secara negatif memengaruhi behavioural beliefs, sehingga secara tidak langsung menurunkan intensi untuk mengadopsi e-learning. Performance expectancy dan effort expectancy terbukti berpengaruh positif terhadap intensi pengguna.

ABSTRACT

Sriwijaya University Rectors Decree No. 0307/UN9/DT.SP/2017 explains that lecture activities can be implemented in e-learning, as much as 25% of meetings. This is in order to support the strategic issue of Unsri's development towards 2025, namely equity and expansion of education access and globalization and competitiveness. Expectations from the LP3MP as the manager of e-learning Unsri is every lecture process using e-learning as much as 4 times of meetings, but from the report there are still subjects that do not use e-learning in lecturing process. Based on fishbone analysis, one of the problems is lack of interest of lecturer in using e-learning. To improve the target of online lectures can be done by looking for factors that cause the lack of interest of lecturers in using e-learning. These factors can be done by analyzing SQB theory and applying the UTAUT technology acceptance model. The results obtained in this study explain the lack of computer self- efficacy and lack of organizational support proven to encourage inertia, while lack of individuals experience with computers and lack of resources are not proven to significantly affect inertia. Inertia has been shown to negatively affect behavioral beliefs, thus indirectly reducing the intention to adopt e-learning. Performance expectancy and effort expectancy proved to have a positive effect on user intentions.