Evaluation of the Successful Implementation of the SIMARDI Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to evaluate acceptance by archivists of the SIMARDI archive application developed specifically for archive management and classification of archives from public institutions and private individuals. The application provides systematic and structured processing capabilities that enable archivists to effectively manage records, control high-level file management systems, and track archived data quickly and accurately. The methodology used in this study is the Technology Adoption Model (TAM). It has been shown to be effective in describing and predicting user acceptance of technology. The study was conducted by collecting data through questionnaires completed by 30 SIMARDI application users. This questionnaire was designed to measure archivist perceptions of the SIMARDI program and the factors that influence their use of the application. The results showed that archivists positively accepted the SIMARDI application. Usability reached 74%, usability 72.57%, and technology acceptance 73.80%. The study recommends that SIMARDI application developers focus on improving usability variables that score poorly. The results of this research will help increase user adoption not only for government and private organizations looking to implement efficient and user-friendly filing systems, but also for application developers.

Keywords: Acceptance of Information Technology, Perceived Convenience, Perceived Usefulness, SIMARDI, TAM

1 Introduction

Records management is an important aspect of every organization [1][2], including local government agencies. As the volume of work and time increases, the number of records produced also increases [3][4][5]. To simplify the process of recording, distributing, retrieving and storing dynamic archives, the SIMARDI application was developed. SIMARDI (Dynamic Archive Management Information System) is a program designed to manage dynamic archive data, record incoming and outgoing mail data, list active archives, create disposition sheets, and automatically create control cards for incoming and outgoing mail. The program also evaluates archives to determine whether they should be re-evaluated, destroyed, or stored permanently. The SIMARDI filing application can be applied in all units of government and private agencies, including the Aceh Agriculture and Plantation Service. Its systematic and applicable processing capabilities enable comprehensive archive management, including accurate classification placement, a good file management system, fast archival data search, and archive reduction guidelines for all Regional Work Units (SKDP) and Regional Owned Enterprises in the region. each.

Archive acceptance can be measured using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) method. In this study, archive acceptance in SIMARDI applications is assessed using his TAM approach. The purpose of this study is to use TAM to investigate his SIMARDI application acceptance model and identify the factors that influence archivists when using the application. TAM was introduced by Davis in 1989 as an adaptation of Theoretical Behavior Theory (TRA), a model specifically designed to model user acceptance of technology [5][6]. This model was further developed by several researchers, including Szajna (1994) [7], Igbaria et al. (1995) [8] and Venkatesh and Davis (2000) [9], Widanengsih (2021) [10]. The TAM is intended to describe and predict user acceptance of the technology. (2020), this theory aims to explain how users understand and use information technology [11]. There are several variables within the TAM that influence user acceptance of the technology. This includes things like perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and user attitudes towards technology acceptance. Therefore, this study may provide a better understanding of the acceptance of archiving in SIMARDI applications and help increase the utilization of the technology in the archiving field.

Figure 1. SIMARDI application

SIMARDI (Dynamic Archive Management Information System) a program that functions to process dynamic archive data, record incoming and outgoing mail data, list active archives, create disposition sheets and control cards for incoming and outgoing mail automatically, and assess whether records the archive is reassessed, destroyed or stored forever (permanently). The "SIMARDI" filing application program is one of the filing applications that can be applied in all letter control units of government and private agencies, including the Aceh Agriculture and Plantation Service. With its processing capabilities in a systematic and applicable manner, it can help manage archives as a whole, both in placing precise and fast classifications, controlling a good file management system, fast and accurate tracking of archival data and can lead to depreciation of archives spread across all Work Units. Regions (SKDP) and BUMD/BUMN in their working environment in each region. Using SIMARDI has benefits that can be felt by archive managers where it is very fast and can save time, save energy and save space.

Several studies have been conducted to assess technology acceptance in various fields using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) approach. A study by Sasanti (2015) was conducted to analyze the utilization of electronic filing services in the annual SPT reporting of Pratama He Surakarta Tax Office (KPP). The results of the survey show that the perceived ease of use and benefits of electronic filing technology have a strong impact on users' interest in using the service [12]. Herawati (2016) conducted her SIMA Asset Management Inventory to evaluate her system. At Sukoharjo Post Office. Based on the research results, her use of SIMA technology in Sukoharjo Post Office was considered very easy and beneficial for users, and the use of this technology was considered successful [13]. Ardianto, Suryono, Warsito (2020) was performed to evaluate email filing systems using the TAM approach. Results show that perceptions of the ease of use and benefits of email archiving technology have a strong impact on users' intentions to use the technology [14]. This was also done by his Mazaya (2019) to evaluate the implementation of the integrated library system 'inlisLITE'. The Banyuma Regional Archives and Library Office uses the TAM approach. Research results show that the ease of use and perceived benefits of inlisLITE technology have a strong impact on users' interest in using the system [15]. Additionally, Patara (2016) used the TAM approach to analyze user acceptance of the Salatiga Mobile Library application in the Salatiga City Regional Library and Archives. Research results show that the ease of use and perceived benefits of the Salatiga Mobile Library application strongly influence users' interest in using the application [16]. A study by Lutfiana (2022) also evaluated JIBAS's school information system, the Joint Inter-School Information Network. Using the TAM approach at Al Huda Middle School in Kediri city. Research results show that the ease of use and perceived benefits of JIBAS technology strongly influence users' interest in using the system [17]. In general, the results of these studies suggest that the perceived ease of use and benefits of technology have a significant impact on users' intentions to use technology. In this context, the TAM approach can be an effective tool for assessing technology acceptance in various fields.

Based on previous research, it can be concluded that previous research has used the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) model in evaluating information systems in various domains such as: B. Tax filing, property management, postal filing, library and school information systems. This indicates that the TAM model has become one of the most popular models for evaluating user acceptance of information systems. The relationship between this study and the theme of quality assessment of dynamic information systems for records management (SIMARDI) using the Technology of Acceptance Model (TAM) is that this study It means that he uses his TAM model for evaluation as well. In this case, the study explores user acceptance of SIMARDI using factors considered in the TAM model, such as perceived ease of use, perceived ease of use, and social factors. The novelty of this research is that it makes a new contribution in the evaluation field of dynamic record management information systems (SIMARDI) using the TAM model. In this case, the research will lead to a

deeper understanding of the factors that influence user acceptance of SIMARDI and can derive recommendations to improve the quality of the dynamic dataset management information system "SIMARDI". and increase user satisfaction. This research is expected to be useful for further research in the field of organizational and information system evaluation using SIMARDI.

2 Method

The TAM analysis technique uses descriptive analysis techniques [18], ie:
a. Determining the criterion score (cs)
   The criterion score (cs) is the ideal score achieved in the study. The way to calculate the criterion score is by formula:

$$\sum cs = \text{Max Score I x Ni x Nr}$$

Information:
∑cs   : Total Score Criteria
Max Score I   : The highest score for each question indicator
nI   : Number of question indicators
Nr   : Number of respondents
b. Determining the total score (SH)
   The total score is the total result of data collection that has been carried out and is symbolized by ∑SH.
c. Determine the percentage (P)
   The percentage is determined by the criterion score (∑SK) and the total score resulting from data collection (∑SH). The formula used to determine the percentage is the formula
   Information:
   P   : Percentage of respondents' answers
   ∑SK : Criteria score
   ∑SH : Data collection total score
d. Determine the range of results
   The range of results is determined by the criterion scores and percentages obtained in the previous step, then compared with the scores resulting from data collection. The range of results used is listed in the table below.

Table 1. Categories of Respondents' Answers

Answer Scale	Answer category
0 – 25%	Strongly Disagree
26 – 50%	Don't agree
51 – 75%	Agree
76 – 100%	Strongly agree

The next stage is data collection. This research uses quantitative methods. This study used a survey involving archivists at the Aceh Agriculture and Plantation Service. The questionnaire uses the online-based Google form service. Respondents' assessment used a Likert scale, where the value (1) was strongly disagree, (2) was disagree, (3) was neutral, (4) was agreed, and finally (5) was strongly agreed. The research instrument consisted of 21 indicators in three TAM variables, namely perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and acceptance of IT. In this study using validity and reliability testing. Validity testing is used to measure the level of validity and feasibility of research questionnaire instruments. Reliability testing in this study aims to measure the level of instrument reliability in the research questionnaire. The last stage is the results of the TAM analysis can be used by researchers to find aspects of archivist acceptance in each TAM variable. The value in each aspect can be useful for suggestions for developing SIMARDI in the future.

2.1 Validity Test

In research, validity is used to determine how well the data collected by the researcher matches the data actually occurring on the object. According to Budiastuti and Bandur (2018), plausibility is the degree of certainty between the data actually occurring on the object and the data collected by the researcher [19]. To check the validity of the questionnaire items, check the "Adjusted Total Item Correlations" column in the "Statistics" total items table in the SPSS data processing results. The criteria for evaluating validity tests are: A survey item is considered valid if rcount is greater than rtable. However, if rcount is less than rtable, the survey item is considered invalid. Using this criterion, researchers can assess the validity of questionnaire items and

amend the questionnaire if invalid items are found, making the survey results more accurate. The following criteria are commonly used to assess the relevance of questionnaire items. If an item has a high correlation value with the total score of other items, the item is considered valid. This is indicated by the correlation value (r) between items and the total score (overall correlation) of the other items calculated with some degree of freedom and compared to the r table value. A survey item is considered valid if the value of r count is greater than r table. However, if the calculated r value is less than the value in the r table, the survey item is considered invalid. In this case, it is important to assess validity prior to data collection and ensure that the measurement tools used when analyzing study variables can provide accurate and reliable data. Validity scoring also helps improve the quality of gauges by correcting or removing invalid items.

2.1 Reliability Test

Reliability testing in research is a method of measuring the degree of reliability or consistency of the instruments or measuring devices used in the measurements of the structures being measured. According to Sugiseno (2017), reliability can be interpreted as the extent to which measurement results on the same object provide the same data [19]. Therefore, a questionnaire is considered trustworthy or trustworthy if the responses to the statements are consistent or stable over time. One tool to measure reliability is to use the Cronbach alpha formula. Criteria for assessing reliability using the Cronbach-Alpha formula are. Alpha results above 0.60 are considered reliable or consistent, while alpha results below 0.60 are considered unreliable or inconsistent. In studies, good or reliable reliability test results indicate that the instrument or gauge used can reliably measure the structure being measured. This allows us to take findings based on reliable data into account and use them as the basis for decisions and recommendations.

3 Results and Discussion

The research instrument uses TAM indicators. The instruments applied to the research questionnaire totaled 21 indicators consisting of the convenience variable, the usefulness variable, and the information technology acceptance variable. Predetermined instruments will be used in the research questionnaire. The questionnaire used is online based with the Google form service. The research questionnaire contains data questions from respondents. Respondent data is useful in mapping demographic data. The instruments in the questionnaire will be processed using TAM analysis. Testing the research instrument uses validity and reliability tests.

Table 2. Research Instruments

Variable	Code	Indicator
Convenience	X1	Easy to learn how to use the SIMARDI application
	X2	Familiar with the simple usage of the SIMARDI application
	X3	Accelerate your work with SIMARDI applications
	X4	Clearly operate SIMARDI applications
	X5	You can understand how to interact with the SIMARDI application
	X6	I think the SIMARDI application is a flexible program
	X7	SIMARDI application works fine
Usefulness	X1	SIMARDI applications help you get your work done faster
	X2	I think it will make working with SIMARDI applications easier
	X3	Work more productively with SIMARDI applications
	X4	Improve work efficiency with the SIMARD app
	X5	I think the SIMARDI application will help
	X6	Useful for retrieving information from other archives about SIMARDI applications
	X7	Helped me get information about linkages between other archives through the SIMARDI application
Reception	X1	Familiar with SIMARDI applications
	X2	I like using the SIMARDI application
	X3	I hope the application is not boring
	X4	The SIMARDI application provides the information you need
	X5	The SIMARDI application provides the information you need
	X6	SIMARDI application provides accurate information
	X7	I have been using SIMARDI applications for a long time

Source: Data processed (2022).

3.1 Validity Test Results

The total product value for the same variable is first calculated before the validity test is performed. Total scores are used in efficacy tests using SPSS software. Data is considered valid if the value of rcount > rtable and invalid if the value of rcount < rtable xss=removed> is 0.05. Therefore, Rcount values and significance are used to determine whether the instrumental data used in this study are valid.

Table 3. Validity Test Results

Variable	Code	Correcitem-total correlation	Information
Convenience	X1	0.414	VALID
	X2	0.760	VALID
	X3	0.760	VALID
	X4	0.680	VALID
	X5	0.620	VALID
	X6	0.671	VALID
	X7	0.514	VALID
Usefulness	X1	0.411	VALID
	X2	0.809	VALID
	X3	0.526	VALID
	X4	0.809	VALID
	X5	0.474	VALID
	X6	0.628	VALID
	X7	0.514	VALID
Reception	X1	0.444	VALID
	X2	0.633	VALID
	X3	0.741	VALID
	X4	0.461	VALID
	X5	0.423	VALID
	X6	0.589	VALID
	X7	0.762	VALID

Source: Data processed (2022)

3.2 Reliability Test Results

Reliability tests are performed to ensure the accuracy and consistency of research instruments. The purpose of this test is to determine how well the device provides consistent and reliable results. One of the methods used in this study is the Cronbach alpha test. This test calculates the correlation coefficients between items on the equipment to see how related they are to each other. If the Cronbach alpha value is greater than 0.60, this indicates that the instrument is reliable and consistent. On the other hand, a Cronbach alpha value less than 0.60 indicates an unreliable and inconsistent instrument. Once instrument reliability is established, multiple regression calculations can be used to test hypotheses.

Table 4. Reliability test results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Information
Convenience	0.736	Reliabel
Usefulness	0.677	Reliabel
Reception	0.672	Reliabel

Table 5. TAM Research Description

Variable	Min	Maks	Mean	Std.Deviation
Convenience	1	5	3.7000	0.71918
Usefulness	1	6	3.6286	0.75466
Reception	2	5	3.6905	0.69475

Source: Data processed (2022).

3.3 TAM Research Description

From the TAM study descriptions in Table 6, we can see that user perceptions are based on convenience, usefulness, and acceptability variables. Ease variables use seven question indicators. The minimum value for this variable is shown in Table 5 and equals 1. A value of 1 indicates that he completely disagrees. The maximum value for convenience variables is 5. This indicates that the respondent fully agrees with the statement. The convenience variable has an average value of 3.7000. This means that the average number of respondents agree with the statement. Respondent's declaration of consent indicates that Respondent believes that her SIMARDI can facilitate use. Utility variables have seven question indicators. Based on Table 5, the utility variable has a minimum value of 1, which means the state strongly disagrees. The utility variable has a maximum value of 5, indicating that the respondent strongly agrees with what was said. The utility variable has a mean value of 3.6286, which means that the mean number of respondents agree with what they say. Defendant's Declaration of Consent indicates that Defendant believes that her SIMARDI offers advantages in managing archives of incoming and outgoing mail. The acceptance variable has seven question indicators. Based on Table 5, the minimum acceptable variable value is 2, indicating a mismatch. The acceptance variable has a maximum value of 5, indicating that the respondent fully agrees with her SIMARDI acceptance statement. The average value of the tolerance variable is 3.6905. This indicates that the average number of respondents agreed to accept her SIMARDI application.

3.4 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis aims to determine the results of the questionnaire on three variables. Table 6 shows the results of descriptive statistics on the SIMARDI application TAM study. Based on table 6 it can be seen the results of the percentage distribution of respondents' answers. The number of questions for each variable is calculated based on the indicators for each variable. The value of ∑SK is obtained by multiplying the maximum value of the variable, the number of questions and the number of respondents. The ∑SH value is obtained from the total value of all respondent data for each TAM variable. The amount of P or percentage is obtained by dividing the value of ∑SK with ∑SH multiplied by 100%.

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics Results

Variable	nI	∑SK	∑SH	P
Convenience	7	1050	777	74%
Usefulness	7	1050	762	72.57%
Reception	7	1050	775	73.80%

Source: Data processed (2022)

Overall, respondents' answers to the convenience variable are included in the agree category with a percentage value of 74%. The archivist's perception can be stated that the SIMARDI application is easy to use in managing incoming and outgoing mail. The percentage value on the usefulness variable is 72.57%. Based on this, it can be stated that archivists consider the SIMARDI application to be useful in processing incoming and outgoing letters. The percentage value of the acceptance variable is 73.80%. Based on this, it can be stated that the archivist's acceptance of the SIMARDI application is quite high.

Archivists say the SIMARDI program contributes to the effective management of records and archives. Based on the results of this study, the majority of archivists believe SIMARDI is an easy-to-use application that speeds up their work and allows them to better manage their archives. Archivists have also found that SIMARDI gives them better control over their file management systems, allowing them to track and access archived data quickly and accurately. With SIMARDI, archivists can increase efficiency in records management, reduce errors, and improve archive quality and accessibility.

The study identified factors influencing the acceptance of her SIMARDI application by archivists. These factors include ease of use, ease of use, and acceptance of technology. Archivists are more likely to accept SIMARDI applications if they feel the application is easy to learn and use, helps them perform their duties, and is consistent with the technology they receive. Archivist perceptions of comfort, ease of use, and technology greatly influence SIMARDI acceptance.

Based on the results of this study, archivist comfort has a significant impact on SIMARDI program acceptance. If an archivist finds her SIMARDI to be an easy program to learn, master, and use smoothly, they are more likely to accept and adopt the application. In this case, SIMARDI's ease of use is a key factor in acceptance of the program by archivists.

His view of the usefulness and relevance of the SIMARDI program to the work of archivists is very positive, as the research results show. The majority of archivists believe SIMARDI will help them complete their work

faster, increase their productivity and improve the efficiency of their records management. We also believe that SIMARDI not only provides accurate information, but is also useful for accessing other archives to obtain information. This view indicates that the archivist perceives her SIMARDI as a relevant and useful tool to support her recordkeeping work.

4 Conclusion

A SIMARDI application study conducted using the Technology of Acceptance Model (TAM) at the Aceh Department of Agriculture and Plantation yielded insightful conclusions. The positive results of the study indicate that the archivist found his SIMARDI application user-friendly, useful and acceptable. A majority of archivists agreed with the ease of use (74%), usefulness (72.57%) and acceptance of the technology (73.80%) of the SIMARDI application. In addition, descriptive statistical analysis revealed that the perceived utility of the variables had the lowest percentage values. This indicates that the application's utility could be improved. In order to increase the effectiveness of SIMARDI applications, developers should focus on increasing the usability of their applications. This can be achieved by incorporating additional features that can more efficiently meet the needs of archivists. Additionally, user feedback and suggestions should be considered to ensure that the application is easy to use and practical. In summary, this study shows that using the Technology of Acceptance Model (TAM) is an effective approach to evaluate his SIMARDI application. The positive results of the study indicate that this application has the potential to improve file management and archive data tracking processes. Developers can use survey recommendations to further improve their applications. This study also opens up the possibility of future research on the application of her TAM in the evaluation of other application filings. The recommendations of this study for application developers are to focus on increasing the usefulness of variables in SIMARDI applications. This can be achieved by integrating additional functions that are more efficient and meet archivist needs. During application development, it is also important to pay attention to user feedback and suggestions to ensure that the application is easy to use and practical. This study shows that the profit-sharing value is at its lowest point, so efforts should be made to increase it. Developers can use the results of this research as a guide for improving their applications. Additionally, future studies may be conducted applying the TAM approach in evaluating the use of other applications.

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