Analysis of Acceptance of Online KRS using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method: Case Study of STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta Student

Siti Rihastuti[1], Afnan Rosyidi[1] and M. Nur Juniadi[1]
[1]*Informatics Management, STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta, Veteran street, Notosuman, Sukoharjo,, Indonesia*

Keywords: Tam, online krs, usefulness, ease of use.

Abstract: This research was conducted to know how far the acceptance of student to utilization of facility of Study Plan Card (KRS) based online by using approach model of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) method. It is important to know how the user's response to the information system and in the future can be developed an information system that is more acceptable to the users. TAM is one of the theoretical approaches that can describe the level of acceptance of technology. In this method there are 3 (three) variables tested and analyzed, consisting of two independent variables (Perceived Usefullness and Ease of Use) and one dependent variable (User acceptance of IT / Acceptance of IT). Respondents come from Information Management students of STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta. Through TAM model can be described that the user perception will determine the reaction and attitude to the acceptance of information technology.

1 INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology so rapidly in the current era of globalization. Almost all areas and human activities are supported by the existence of information technology. Information technology is a technology used to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, manipulating data in various ways to produce quality information, ie relevant information, accurate and timely. STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta is one of the computer universities in the city of Surakarta. Management of good academic activities also support the smooth running of learning process. One of the services for students is the existence of online based Study Card (KRS) system. After printing KHS (Card Study Result) semester before and consultation course to be taken to lecturer of academic supervisor, then student fill KRS online at web www.amikomsolo.ac.id without having to come to campus.

Students can fill out KRS to choose courses to be taken in the next semester. From existing KRS information systems, connect between students and campus parties. So if at the time of charging KRS occurs obstacles, errors / errors, insecurity in achieving its objectives, will lead to the possibility of failure of management information systems KRS and disruption of lecture continuity in the next semester. Based on this, it can be seen that KRS is very important for the continuity of teaching and learning process on campus. So it is necessary to do analysis and evaluation to find out what are the obstacles for students when the use of information systems KRS.

From the implementation of KRS online use by students, it has not been analyzed yet and it is not known how far the benefit felt by students and academic department. This analysis is important to know the user's response to the information system used and attempts to improve (evaluation) of the student especially as the user, and the academic part as the provider of information system, so it is expected the academic part as the provider of information system can develop the system to be better and can more accepted by users in the future. Evaluation done after seeing the number of students who access (log in) into the information system KRS using the username and password of other students. In terms of security, it is still unclear how much student confidence in KRS online benefit using the account he uses. In this study, the questionnaires were distributed to students of Informatics Management course using KRS online at STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta.

Rihastuti, S., Rosyidi, A. and Junaidi, M.
Analysis of Acceptance of Online KRS using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method: Case Study of STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta Student.
DOI: 10.5220/0009946530513059
In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Innovations (ICRI 2018)*, pages 3051-3059
ISBN: 978-989-758-458-9

To know the extent to which users are willing to accept and use KRS online it is necessary to evaluate. There are many models developed by researchers to measure the acceptance of technology by users. One theory about the use of information technology systems that are considered highly influential and commonly used to describe individual acceptance of the use of information technology systems is the technology acceptance model (TAM). This theory was first introduced by Davis (1986). This theory was developed from Theory of Reasoned Action or TRA by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980).

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is a model of acceptance of information technology systems that will be used by users. The technology acceptance model (TAM) or TAM was developed by Davis et.al. (1989) based on the TRA model. The TRA model can be captured because the decisions made by individuals to accept an information system technology are conscious actions that can be explained and predicted by their behavior interests. TAM adds two main constructs to the TRA model. The two main constructs are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. TAM argues that individual acceptance of information technology systems is determined by the two constructs. perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use both have an effect on behavioral intention. Technology users will have an interest in using technology (interest in behavior) if they feel the technology system is useful and easy to use. Perceived usefulness also affects perceived ease of use but not vice versa. System users will use the system if the system is useful whether the system is easy to use or not easy to use. A difficult system to use will still be used if the user feels that the system is still useful. The model of TAM against online KRS acceptance can be seen in figure 1.

- Perceived Usefulness

Defined as perceived usefulness is a level where the user believes that the online KRS information system will be able to improve the performance or performance of users of the system.

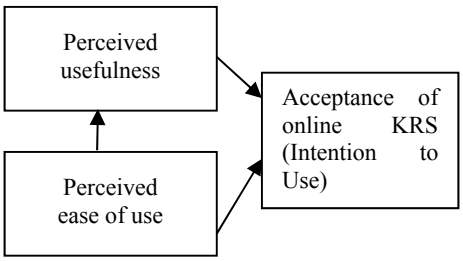

Figure 1. Online KRS Acceptance Analysis

- Perceived Ease of Use

The definition of perceived ease of use is a level at which users believe that the use of the online KRS information system can reduce a person's business in doing something. Ease is meaningless without difficulty or unnecessary effort. This perceived ease of use refers to the user's belief that the technology system used does not require a great deal of effort when used. In this case at the time of filling KRS online, students do not need to come to campus, students can make data entry in KRS information system from anywhere based on the information provided

2 METHOD

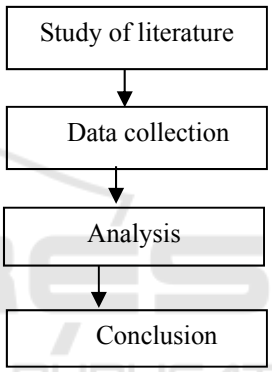

Figure 2. Research method

2.1 Study of Literature

The first step of this research method is to conduct a literature study on online KRS and TAM methods to be used.

According to research Fatmasari et al. with title Applying Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method to Acceptance of Online KRS (Case Study: Computer Science Student of Bina Darma University of Palembang) described that perceived usefulness variable and perceived ease of use are very influential against user behavior in receiving the technology it uses. The higher the usability and the ease of using information system technology, the higher the acceptance for the user.

Putu Adi research in his writings entitled Implementation of TAM Method (Technology Acceptance Model) in Information System Implementation Bazaar Banjar explained that the belief that bazaar banjar information system is useful

will affect the attitude of acceptance or rejection of bazaar banjar information system.

According to research Agusdi Syafrizal et al. Under the title Applying Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Model for Understanding Interactive Multimedia Based Media, TAM model can explain that user perception will determine its attitude in acceptance of use of Information Technology (IT). This model more clearly illustrates that the recipient of IT usage is affected by usefulness.

According to Kartika Gianina G. in the title Applying Technology Acceptance Model On Edmodo Application At Ciputra University Surabaya Using Path Analysis, the perception of usage of direct use has an effect on intention to use, so it can be concluded that Edmodo users are still oriented to find software that is easy to use view other features and uses and user intentions directly affect real usage.

According to Siti Monalisa et al. In his research Analysis of Acceptance of Information System of Routine Statistics Data Processing (SISR) Using Technology Acceptance Model Method (Case Study: BKKBN Riau Province) got the result that Quantitatively, correlation of variable of benefit to receipt of Information System Data Processing Routine Statistic (SISR) 58.6%, the ease of acceptance of Information System Data Processing Routine Statistics (SISR) is 52.3% and the correlation between the ease and benefits simultaneously to the acceptance of Information System Data Processing Routine Statistics (SISR) of 64.6%. This value indicates that ease and benefit variable have good relation to user acceptance of Information System of Routine Statistics Data Processing (SISR).

According to Fran Sayekti et al. In his research entitled Implementation of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) In the Testing of Acceptance Model of Regional Financial Information System, obtained the result that the success of acceptance of SIPKD depends on user perception. If the user thinks that SIPKD is easy to use and useful then they will more easily accept SIPKD in their work. For decision makers regarding the use of information systems in government agencies, with the results of this study it is advisable to conduct trials and training on users before the system is officially applied as a necessity. With a trial and a structured training, the user will more easily operate the information system

According to Marini et al. In her writings entitled Technology Acceptance Model Analysis BPJS Application On line Acceptance of the BPJS Online, application model improve service to service users, namely parties the community evaluates the management of the party by asking for feedback from the community receipt of online BPJS applications. This evaluation is done to find out about the acceptance of society BPJS Online application technology. This research is only focused on the BPJS Online Application Technology Acceptance Model namely the usage phase based on Usability, Ease, and intention to use Application Technology The community's online BPJS feels. Model Analysis researchers use is Path Analysis namely development directly form Double Regression so that the level of importance a significant variable causal relationship. Method which is used to test the correlation relationship pattern variable that is Structure Equation Modeling (SEM) with using AMOS 16.0 Software.

According to Rini Oktofiyani et al in her writings entitled Acceptance Of E-Learning System Using Technology Acceptance Model (Tam) Case Study Of Students / I Class X In Jakarta 92 State High School, described that The current technology developments— led to the need for information quickly, precisely and accurately. One of the technological developments in the field of education is the elearning. SMA Negeri 92 Jakarta is one of the implemented system learning who made online and are expected to help students improve their learning. Instruments research on analysis of acceptance e-learning systems using technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is the questionnaire form and the object of research is the grade X SMA Negeri 92 Jakarta 138 respondent of the student taken. Analysis of the data done by the descriptive analysys techniques using the categories and percentages through the scale likert. The result showed that the relationship between variable X (Perceived Ease Of Use and Perceived Usefulness) and variable Y (behavioral Intention to Use) in acceptance system e-learning SMA Negeri 92 Jakarta is 0,727. The value of the correlation of this very strong positive. The relationship has a positive is the direct relationship between variable X and Variable Y. Based on the correlation coefficient analysis correlation, both manually and using SPSS, can be concluded that the relationship that occurs between
variable X (Perception of Ease of Use and Benefit Perception) with variables Y (Perception of interest in using behavior technology) in the acceptance of the ELearning system Jakarta Public High School 92 is 0.722. The correlation value of this magnitude is strong positive. Relationships are strong positive it means that there is a directional relationship variable X and variable Y. When Ease usage and benefits are getting better then the user's interest in using

technology is increasing. Contribution of the influence of variable X (Ease Usage and Benefits) variable Y (Interest in using behavior technology) in the acceptance of the ELearning system Jakarta Public High School 92 is 52.2%, while 47.8% is determined by other variables. Results of significance testing (Correlation Product Moment Person) obtained the value of tcount = 12,177, with a significance level of 5% value of t table = 1,978. Because thitung is bigger from ttable, Ho is rejected, so Ha be accepted. Thus there is significant influence between Ease Usage and Use with Interest technology use behavior towards acceptance of the State High School E-Learning system 92 Jakarta.

According to Susy Rosyida in her writing entitled Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) on Internet Usage in Shopping Online. This research is to know the utilization of internet technology in online shopping. This research method is explanatory research with quantitative approach. Data in this research that is primary data and secondary data, primary data that is used that is by spreading questioner to respondent of internet user in doing onlne or e-commerce shopping whereas secondary data used is from report, journal and literature relevant. By using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) variables used are usability, ease, attitude, intense and the use of online transactions or online shopping or use of e-commerce. The results show that ease has a significant influence on usability, ease, attitude, intensity and usage with the utilization of internet technology as a technology for conducting online transactions or shopping online or using e-commerce. Variable usability, convenience, attitudes have the most dominant influence on intense and usage in using e-commerce. Conclusions from the results of research using This explanatory research shows that respondents using the internet in the business sector as an intermediary medium in conducting online shopping transactions e-commerce. By using variables usability, ease, attitude, intense and internal use using e-commerce is very influential significant so that it can make it easier for good users as a buyer or as a seller get information about what is needed or make transactions and give satisfaction to the service.

According to Fatmasari et al in her writings entitled Evaluation Of Acceptance Of E-Ktp System Using Tam (Technology Acceptance Model) (Case Study: Palembang Ilir Timur I Sub-district Office). The E-KTP project is motivated by a system that makes conventional ID cards in Indonesia possible. A person can have more than one ID card. This is due to the absence of an integrated database collect data on residents from all parts of Indonesia. To overcome these duplications at once creating a single identity card. So the E-KTP is based on the Population Registration Number (NIK), E-KTP based on national NIK, contains security codes and electronic records as verification tools and validation of one's identity data. This study aims to determine the factors that influence acceptance of the Electronic Identity Card (E-KTP) system with the Technology Acceptance model Model (TAM), which was carried out at the East Ilir Sub-District I (IT I) office. In this study, the author using three variables that influence the acceptance of the E-KTP system. This variable is Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) as independent variables while receipt of EKTP systems as related variables. Sampling in this study was carried out in probability (random selection) using the Area Sampling or Sample area method, the researcher set a sample for the community as many as 20 respondents from each village to get it total respondents for the community were 220 respondents representing each village. Results This study shows that simultaneously or partially there is a significant relationship and positive between independent variables and related variables. While the results of the Regression analysis obtained facts that the contribution of these two variables is 64.5% of the receipt of the E-KTP system.

Based on the description of theory and the results of previous research, it can be formulated hypothesis:

1. If the student as the user of KRS online information system has the perception that the system is easy to use and easy access of KRS filling, the student will increasingly use the online KRS system actual (according to KRS filling schedule) to complete the process of KRS management, so the hypothesis is submitted is:

H1: Perceived Ease of Use has a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system.

2. If the student as the user of KRS online information system has a perception that the system is easy to use and easy access of KRS filling, then the student will increasingly use the actual online KRS information system (according to KRS filling schedule) to complete the process of KRS management, so the hypothesis filed are:

H2: Perceived Usefulness has a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system.

3. If students as users of KRS online information system have a perception that the online KRS information system is easy to use and useful in completing the process of KRS management, the students will increasingly use the online KRS

information system. So the third hypothesis proposed in this study are:

H3: Perceived Ease of Use and Perceived Usefulness together have a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system

2.2 Data Collection

The second stage is to collect data. Data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected directly by researchers or who need data in the field. Primary data is obtained from individuals or individuals. Primary data in this research is the result of quosinal answer is distributed to the student of Information Management STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta. Respondents involved are active students using KRS online information system. Questionnaires were not distributed to all students, only samples were taken. The sample is part of the overall population used to describe a population. While secondary data is data collected by researchers or who need through existing sources. This data is used to support the primary data already obtained. Secondary data in this research is literature, books and other library materials. One method that can be used to determine sample size is the Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Where :

n = number of samples

N = population size

d = limit of accuracy (inaccuracy due to sampling error). If the limit of accuracy is 10%, then this sample has a 90% accuracy to describe the population.

Based on the calculation of Slovin formula, we get the sample size used as:

$$n = \left(\frac{100}{(100 \times (0{,}1)^2) + 1}\right)$$

$$n = \frac{100}{2}$$

n = 50

From the calculation, the minimum required sample is 50 people. The questionnaire obtained from the results of disseminating to the students of Information Management is 55 questionnaires, so the number of questionnaires is sufficient to describe the user population of KRS online information system. Respondents involved are students who have an 18-22 year age range. The detail characteristics of respondent questionnaires seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Questionnaire

Gender		Percentage	
Male	Female	Male	Female
33	22	0,6	0,4

2.3 Analysis

In this study, researchers chose the TAM model as a theoretical basis that has a strong ability to explain the use of technology by users (Davis, FD1989). This study used 3 (three) variables that have been modified from the previous TAM research model: Perceived Usefulness as the first variable (A), convenience (Perceived Ease of Use) as the second variable (B), and acceptance of online KRS users as related variables (X) which according to the TAM theory significantly usability variables and convenience variables affect the acceptance of users in the use of online KRS. More clearly can be seen in Table 2 regarding the variables used to measure the acceptance of online KRS users.

Table 2. Variables used in the study

Variable	Definition	Indicator
Perceived Usefulness	Explain that users believe that the KRS information system will be able to improve work performance or performance	a. Charging KRS is faster b. Charging is easier to do c. Improve effectiveness d. Useful
Perceived Ease of Use	A level where users believe that the use of KRS information systems can reduce a person's business in doing something	a. Easy to learn b. Easy to use c. Available information is clear d. Free from trouble
Intention to use	Online acceptance level of KRS by user	a. Interest in using the system in real time b. Frequency of system usage c. User satisfaction d. Motivate other users

2.4 Data Analysis Technique

Test Prerequisite (instrument) is done by using data validity test and data reliability test. This prerequisite test is performed using SPSS for windows program.

a. Validity test

Validity test is done to find out whether all research (instrument) question that is proposed to measure research variable is valid. Validity test is done by looking at the significant value of each instrument. To calculate the value of correlation between data on each question with total score using product moment correlation technique formula, the formula as follows:

$$r = \frac{(\Sigma[XY)] - (\Sigma x \Sigma[V)]}{\sqrt{[n \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma[X)^2][n \Sigma Y^2 \imath (\Sigma[Y)^2]]}} \ldots\ldots (1)$$

Information :

r: correlation value

n: number of respondents

X: score of each item

Y: total score

XY: score of each item x total score

ΣY^2: sum of squares total score

ΣX^2: sum of squares of item scores

$(\Sigma Y)^2$: the square of the total total score

$(\Sigma X)^2$: Squares the number of item scores

b. Test Reliability

The constructs need to be tested for their reliability. Reliability testing is used to measure the consistency of respondents' answers. Test performed with Cronbach Alpha (CA). If the measuring instrument is valid, then the measuring instrument is tested. Reability is a value that shows the consistency of a measuring device in measuring the same phenomenon. Reliability measurement technique used is Cronbach technique. Looking for instrument reliability whose score is not 0-1, but it is between several values. The scores used by the authors are 1 to 5.

The formula used is:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)\left(\frac{\Sigma a_{p^2}}{\alpha_{t^2}}\right) \quad \ldots\ldots (2)$$

Information :

r11: Instrument reliability

k: Many questions

αt2: Total standard deviation

Σαb2: The number of standard deviations of the item

For the number of variance of grains determined by determining the variance value of each item by using the following formula:

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{\Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n}}{n} \quad \ldots\ldots (3)$$

information :

n: Number of respondents

X: Score value selected from the item in question

Table 3. Interpretation of Cronbach Alpha Numbers

Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
α≥0,9	Very Good
0,8≤α<0,9	Good
0,7≤α<0,8	Acceptable
0,6≤α<0,7	Questionable
0,5≤α<0,6	Not good
α<0,5	Unacceptable

c. Multiple Linear Regression Testing

Hypothesis testing is done by statistical test using multiple linear regression method because independent variable used more than one variable. Multiple regression analysis is used to see the influence between more than one variable, which in this research is the usefulness and ease of acceptance of online KRS system in STMIK Cipta Darma Surakarta.

The multiple regression equation is:

$$\boldsymbol{Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + e \ldots\ldots (4)}$$

Information :

Y: Acceptance of online KRS system

a: Constants

b^1b^2: regression coefficient

x^1: Benefit variable

x^2: Variable convenience

e: Error

2.5 Results

2.5.1 Characteristics of Respondents

1) Gender

Based on the research on 55 questionnaires, the majority of respondents were Male (33%), while the rest were 22 respondents (40%) female. The age range of respondents who filled out the questionnaires was from 18 years old to 22 years old.

2) Length of Computer Use

Of 55 questionnaires, 25 respondents used computers less than 6 years (45%), 18 respondents used computers more than 6 years (32%), 7 respondents used computers for less than 10 years (12%), and 5 respondents use computers for more than 10 years (9%).

3) Frequency of Internet Usage per day

Respondents who used the internet per day consisted of 5 respondents or 9% for less than 3 hours, 17 respondents or 30% for 3 hours to 6 hours, 23 respondents or 41% for 6 hours to 10 hours, and 10 respondents or 18% for more than 10 hours per day.

4) Do You Know about the existence of KRS Online

Of 55 questionnaires that have been filled, all respondents claimed to have known the existence of online krs on AMIK Cipta Darma. This means that 100% of respondents involved have known and understood the existence of the information system.

2.6 Test Validity and Data Reliability

Based on the data obtained from the questionnaire given to the respondents who entered into the sample and then tested the questionnaire to measure the level of goodness of the questionnaire is to conduct the validity and reliability analysis of the questionnaire. Validity indicates the extent to which the question relates to what is being asked or what it wants to measure in the research. The validity level of the questionnaire is measured by the validity coefficient which in this case uses the Pearson correlation coefficient, while the reliability of the data to see how reliable the data is based on the Cronbach's alpha coefficient If the output display in the tested column (r value) is marked with a star, or the question is declared valid (Ghozali, 2010).

2.6.1 Variable Usefulness (Perceived of usefulness)

For validation test of usability variable (PU) (A), the result can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Test results of validity of usability variables

		A-PEU
Person correlation	PU1	.734**
	PU2	.651**
	PU3	.783**
	PU4	.762**
	B-PU	1
N		54

In table 4 it can be seen that all statement items are marked (flag) which means that all items can be declared valid.

In reliability testing all items used in measuring the benefit variable yield reliability coefficient (cronbach's alpha) of 0.842. Value of reliability coefficient is greater than the benchmark value of 0.6, so it can be said that the indicators used to measure the variable benefits are expressed to have high reliability.

Table 5. Reliability test results of usability variables

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha based on standardized items	N of items
,842	,864	5

2.6.2 Variable Perceived Ease of Use

For Perceived ease of use (A), the results can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Test results of validation of perceived ease of use variables

		B-PEU
Person correlation	PEU1	.632**
	PEU2	.699**
	PEU3	.701**
	PEU4	.742**
	X2-PEU	1
N		54

In table 6 it can be seen that all statement items are marked (flag) which means that all items can be declared valid.

In reliability testing all items used in measuring the benefit variable yield reliability coefficient (cronbach's alpha) of 0.762. Value of reliability coefficient is greater than the benchmark value of 0.6, so it can be said that the indicators used to measure the variable benefits are expressed to have high reliability.

Table 7. Reliability test results of perceived ease of use variables

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha based on standardized items	N of items
,762	,802	5

2.6.3 Variable Attitude of User Behavior

Table 8. Test results of the validity of behavioral behavior variable of the user

		X-C
Person correlation	C1	.722**
	C2	.541**
	C3	.472**
	C4	.632**
	X-C	1
N		54

In table 8 it can be seen that all statement items are marked (flag) which means that all items can be declared valid.

In reliability testing all items used in measuring the benefit variable yield reliability coefficient (cronbach's alpha) of 0.652. Value of reliability coefficient is greater than the benchmark value of 0.6, so it can be said that the indicators used to measure the variable benefits are expressed to have high reliability.

Table 9. Reliability test results of user behavior attitudes

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha based on standardized items	N of items
,652	,748	5

2.7 Multiple Linear Regression Test

2.7.1 Correlations

It is the result of data processing with multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS application. This output is used to show the relationship partially between independent variables with the dependent variable. The results of Correlations in this study are presented in table 10, it is known that the correlation coefficient (r) between variable A-Use (PE) and C-Admission (BI) variable is 0.542. While the correlation coefficient between variables B- Ease (PEU) with C-Reception (BI) is equal to 0.636. The result showed that in the sample of 55 respondents, the independent variables (A and B) partially have a direct (positive) relationship with the dependent variable (Y), where the closeness of the relationship is strong.

Table 10. Result corellation

		BI	PE	PEU
Pearson correlation	BI	1.000	.542	.636
	PE	.542	1.000	.641
	PEU	.636	.641	1.000
Sign (1-tailed)	BI	.	.000	.000
	PE	.000	.	.000
	PEU	.000	.000	.
N	BI	55	55	55
	PE	55	55	55
	PEU	55	55	55

2.7.2 Model Summary

Summary model shows the relationship together between independent variables with dependent variable. The relationship shows that the correlation coefficient is R = 0.618. This means that together A and B have a strong relationship with C. While the determination is (R2) = 0.399, it means that together A and B are able to explain the variation of C change by 39%.

3 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis that has been done before, can be drawn some hypothesis and conclusions related to the analysis of acceptance of online krs using TAM as described earlier, that is

- Perceived Ease of Use has a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system. This hypothesis is seen based on the increasing increment of ease of KRS online information system owned, increasing the system acceptance by the users of the system.
- Perceived Usefulness has a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system. This hypothesis is seen based on the increasing use of online KRS information system owned, increasing the system acceptance by users of the system.

Perceived Ease of Use and Perceived Usefulness together have a positive effect on the acceptance of KRS online information system. This hypothesis is the most acceptable statement, because based on the analysis that has been done, the addition of usefulness and usefulness possessed by the online KRS information system will further increase the user's confidence in receiving and using the information system.

REFERENCES

Fatmasari; Dewi, Ratna; Kunang, Yessi Novaria. 2013. *Evaluasi Penerimaan Sistem E-KTP DENGAN Menggunakan TAM (Technology Acceptance Model) (Studi Kasus : Kantor Camat Ilir Timur I Palembang)*. Seminar Nasional Informatika 2013 (semnasIF 2013) ISSN: 1979-2328 UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta, 18 Mei.

Fatmasari; Muhamad Ariandi. 2008. *Penerapan Metode Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Terhadap Penerimaan KRS Online (Studi Kasus : Mahasiswa Ilmu Komputer Universitas Bina Darma Palembang)*. *Jurnal Imiah MATRIK Vol95. No12. Hal. 1 -20,* April.

Jogiyanto. 2007. *Sistem Informasi Keperilakuan*. Penerbit Andi.

Marini; Sarwindah. 2017. *Analisis Model Penerimaan Teknologi (*Technology Acceptance Model*) Aplikasi*

BPJS Online. Jurnal Edukasi dan Penelitian Informatika. Vol.3. no.1

Monalisa, Siti; Setia, Dwi Putri. 2016. *Analisis Penerimaan Sistem Informasi Pengolahan Data Statistik Rutin (SISR) Menggunakan Metode Technology Acceptance Model (Studi Kasus: BKKBN Provinsi Riau)*. Jurnal Rekayasa Dan Manajemen Sistem Informasi, Vol. 2, No. 1, Februari.

Oktofiyani, Rini; Nurmalasari; Anggraeni, Wakhyu. 2016. *Penerimaan Sistem E-Learning Menggunakan Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Study Kasus Siswa/I Kelas X Di SMU Negeri 92 Jakarta*. Jurnal Pilar Nusa Mandiri Vol.XII, No. 1 Maret.

Permana, Putu Adi Guna. 2018. *Penerapan Metode TAM (Technology Acceptance Model) dalam Implementasi Sistem Informasi Bazzar Banjar . Journal Speed – Sentra Penelitian Engineering dan Edukasi* – Volume 10 No 1.

Rosyida, Susy. 2017. *Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Terhadap Penggunaan Internet dalam Berbelanja Online*. Jurnal Sistem Informasi STMIK Antar Bangsa. Vol. VI. No.2 Agustus.

Sayekti, Fran; Putarta, Pulasna. 2016. *Penerapan Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Dalam Pengujian Model Penerimaan Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah*. Jurnal Manajemen Teori Dan Terapan Tahun 9. No. 3, Desember.

Syafrizal, Agusdi; Ernawati; Dwiandiyanta, B.Yudi. 2015. *Penerapan Model Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Untuk Pemahaman Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Multimedia Interaktif*. *Scientific Journal Of Informatics,* Vol. 2, No. 1, Mei.

Tileng, Kartika Gianina. 2015. *Penerapan Technology Acceptance Model Pada Aplikasi Edmodo Di Universitas Ciputra Surabaya Menggunakan Analisis Jalur*. JUISI, Vol. 01, No. 01, Februari.