

Factors Affecting Accuracy Transjakarta Bus Travel Times

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the influence of driver discipline and infrastructure conditions on the arrival of the Transjakarta Lebak Bulus Harmoni route. The population in this study were Transjakarta Bus users on the Lebak Bulus – Harmoni Route. The sampling technique for this research used the Cluster random sampling method using saturated samples, so that 100 respondents were obtained. Apart from that, it can be proven that driving discipline and infrastructure conditions simultaneously has a positive and significant effect on Public Transportation.

Keywords: *Driving Discipline, Infrastructure Conditions, and Public Transportation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The main transportation facility that plays a very important role in Indonesia is roads because they are used as the main activity of people whether they live in urban or rural areas. Therefore, roads are an important piece of infrastructure that always serves the needs and movement of people and goods. In order to increase the competitiveness of quality road infrastructure that will facilitate the distribution of transportation of people and goods, good quality roads are needed. (Abdul Aziz Wahab, 2006)

In Indonesia itself, one type of transportation is a field of activity that has a strategic or very important role for Indonesia. In this regard, there is a theory related to Schumer's opinion which states that if a nation has Human Resources (HR), it is a country that has competitiveness in terms of adequate quantity and quality, or to organize an effective or efficient transportation system, it is also necessary. Natural Resources (SDA) (LA Schumer, 1968)

In general, traffic can be interpreted as the back and forth movement of goods or people using public roads from one place to another. (Djajoesman, 1976). Meanwhile, referring to (W.J.S. Poerwadarminta 1903-1968, 1993) the back and forth of travel can be said to be traffic that is a back and forth journey or a connection between one place and another. So it can be concluded that traffic is the movement or movement of people, animals or goods using means of movement from one place to another. (Fitri Fatimah, 2015)

Quoted from one source, safety riding means efforts to reduce danger and increase the level of safety when driving, where we are not at a level that is not dangerous in order to create a condition, being in a situation where we do not cause harm. Risks to other people or being aware that potential threats can appear at any time around us and understanding the risks of prevention and overcoming them (Prayudi, 2013)

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method uses the Cluster Random Sampling method, according to Sugiyono (2012). The Cluster Random Sampling technique is a regional sampling technique used to determine samples if the object to be studied is very broad, for example the population of a country, province or district. And in this research, the objects are Transjakarta Corridor 8 users on the Lebak Bulus – Harmoni route. Random sampling is taking sample members from a population which is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population.

2.1. Variables and Research Design

2.1.1. Research Variables

This research was conducted to obtain data on the influence of driver discipline and infrastructure conditions on the arrival of the Transjakarta Lebak Bulus – Harmoni Route. The influence of the arrival of the Transjakarta schedule referred to in this research is the influence of delays caused by drivers and also infrastructure.

2.1.2. Research Design

Research on driver discipline and infrastructure conditions regarding the arrival of the Transjakarta Lebak Bulus Harmoni route requires a research design as a reference in carrying out field research.

2.2. *variable Operationalization*

To emphasize the scope of each variable studied, the operational definition of the variable in this research is as follows:

2.2.1. Driver Discipline

Driver discipline is a form of alert, caring or careful attitude, namely traffic discipline. With knowledge about traffic discipline, knowledge will be formed. Social culture that values manners, educational institutions that prioritize orderliness in driving, interactions with peers, or individual emotional responses influence discipline.

2.2.2. Infrastructure Condition

Infrastructure Conditions, namely the physical network that provides transportation facilities, irrigation, drainage systems, building structures and other public facilities needed to meet basic human needs, both from a social and economic perspective.

2.2.3. Goals and data sources

2.2.3.1. Goals

The target of this research is Transjakarta passengers who have taken the Transjakarta, Lebak Bulus – Harmoni route

2.2.3.2. Data source

The data source used in this research is Transjakarta corridor 8 passengers who are over 17 years old and have ridden Transjakarta corridor 8 at least once in the last 6 months.

2.3. *Data Collection Technique*

The importance of data collection methods in research is undeniable because the main focus of research is collecting relevant information. In a technical context, there are three main methods that can be used to collect data.

2.3.1. Interview

Referring to P. Joko Subagjo (2011), interviews are a process where information is obtained directly through asking questions to respondents. It involves direct interaction between the interviewee and the respondent, and is conducted orally. The interview was held with one of the employees of PT Siemens Indonesia in the order management department.

2.3.2. Observation

Observation is a data collection method that has unique characteristics when compared to other techniques such as interviews and the use of questionnaires. This is because observation does not only involve human objects but also other objects (Sugiyono, 2008). This study did not involve observations, but only utilized interview and questionnaire methods.

2.3.3. Questionnaire

The data collection method was carried out by providing questionnaires to respondents to fill out. The questionnaire used is in accordance with the stated research focus (Sugiyono, 2008). Questionnaires were held for 100 Transjakarta Bus Drivers and Transjakarta Bus Users.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Driver Discipline (X1) on Public Transportation (Y) Partial testing was carried out using the t test to evaluate whether the Driver Discipline variable (X1) partially has a significant effect on Public Transportation. From the results of the t calculation above, it can be seen if $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ ($1,861 < 2,011$), meaning that if the Driver Discipline variable has no effect on Public Transportation (Y) because the significance of the Driver Discipline variable (X1) is 0.138 or 13.8%, which means more than 5%, then it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, which means There is no significant influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable simultaneously or together.

Partial testing was carried out to evaluate the influence of the Infrastructure Condition variable (X2) on Public Transportation (Y) using t test statistics. The analysis results show that the calculated t value (1.410) is less than the t table value (2.011), indicating that the Infrastructure Condition variable (X2) has a significant influence on Public Transportation. However, the coefficient obtained is positive, indicating a tendency for positive influence. So, it can be concluded that we cannot reject H_0 and accept H_a , which indicates that the Infrastructure Condition variable positively influences Public Transportation, although not significantly.

The results of the F test analysis show that the calculated F value (3.474) exceeds the F table value (3.19) with a significance level of 0.039 which is smaller than 5%. Thus, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This indicates that together, the Driver Discipline and Infrastructure Condition variables have a positive and significant influence on Public Transportation.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on data analysis and discussion of research results, it can be concluded that. The Driver Discipline variable has no effect on Public Transportation because the significance of the Driver Discipline variable is 0.138 or 13.8%, which means more than 5%, which means there is no significant influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable together. Infrastructure conditions have a significant influence on public transportation. However, the coefficient obtained is positive, indicating a tendency for positive influence. Thus, it indicates that the Infrastructure Condition variable positively influences Public Transportation, although not significantly. Driver Discipline and Infrastructure Condition variables have a positive and significant influence on Public Transportation.

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