

ABSTRACT

The industrial revolution 4.0 encourages all sectors to carry out digital transformation. The government sector is no exception. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia facilitates a learning technology called Rumah Belajar to meet the competency development needs of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This is in line with the "Smart ASN" program promoted by the government as one of the strategies to improve the quality of human resources (HR), which is included in the government's priority in the "Making Indonesia 4.0" roadmap.

But in reality, based on the internal data that the author obtained, the number of users of Rumah Belajar is currently only 20,507 out of a total of 62,442 ASN in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights throughout Indonesia. The Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) of Law and Human Rights as one of the first echelon units under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is known to have the highest percentage of users reaching 85%. Therefore, with this research, the writer wants to know what factors influence the use of Rumah Belajar by ASN at BPSDM Law and Human Rights.

This research was conducted by means of factor analysis based on the UTAUT2 and TPC models which can measure the extent of technology acceptance from the perception of its users. This study uses the variable Learning Value as a substitute for Price Value in UTAUT2. The method used by the author in this study is a quantitative research method by conducting a survey of 187 ASN BPSDM Law and Human Rights. After being analyzed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), two factors named Social, Technology, and Performance and Learning Habit Facility were produced with the percentage of variance for each factor of 75.845% and 3.945%. Thus, these 2 factors can explain all variables with a percentage of 79.789%.

Keywords: Rumah Belajar, UTAUT2, TTF, Learning Value, Confirmatory Factor Analysis.