Influence of Financial Factors on Motivation for Timely Completion of Study of Distance College Students

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Abstract:- Students who have completed their studies but have not successfully obtained graduation are important studies to study. This study is about the influence of financial factors on the motivation of completing timely studies of long-distance college students. The samples in this study were active students 2015 to 2018 at remote universities. The data analysis techniques in this study used descriptive statistics and linear regression techniques. This research is generating; 1) From the results of the discussion obtained by the suspect is RYX = 0.868 which means that the Completion of The Study on Time is influenced by Financial Factors as much as 86.8%; 2) Financial factors affect the motivation of completing the study of students of Distance Universities. If the Financial Factor (X1) increases by 1 unit, then the Completion of Timely Study (Y) will increase by 0.271 units.

Keyword:- Higher Education, Financial Factors, Completion of Studies.

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of various problems that arise from the conflict in students while studying in a college, individual problems and the surrounding environment can affect the achievement and motivation to complete their studies (Nolen, et. al, 2015). Lack of support from various parties and mental readiness conditions for students can affect the learning achievements of other aspects of the physical environment and social environment in the learning process should support each other rather than just aborting obligations or compulsion (Darling & Harvey, 2018). For the achievement of success in learning in distance learning in universities need perseverance and learning, planning during the course, students are required to have independence in following the stages of education with the distance education system, especially when students carry out final assignments for graduate students (Ramadhan, et. al, 2019).

Distance education learning will be really conducive so the Learners / Tutors have a very important role in creating effective learning conditions and interesting The Role of Financial Factors is the driving force and driver for individuals to improve the function of learning media and learning motivation (Handayani, & Usman, 2020). Based on observations of the number of Graduate Students of Remote Universities who enter with students who come out because they have graduated on time, it was found that a disproportionate spread of things related to the balance of graduation will not lead to a buildup of students with efforts to improve the quality of learning in academic services for students can increase the number of students graduating on time.

Provision of the curriculum of Graduate Students distance learning with the burden of the credit system semester 41-42 in the graduation process of students must take the course Final Assignment Master Program, in this stage has a condition after graduation all the burden of courses with a cumulative achievement index of 3.0 and for courses research methodology has a minimum value of B and a maximum value of B- or C 2 for other courses. Academic services to graduate students distance learning is the main agenda to improve the quality of graduates of remote higher education according to Slameto (2003:54) that can affect creativity and motivation in learning are internal factors and external factors of students in completing student studies.

Academic services to graduate students distance learning is the main agenda to improve the quality of graduates of remote higher education according to Slameto (2003:54) that can affect creativity and motivation in learning are internal factors and external factors of students in completing student studies. The advantages of distance education methods are as follows; 1) Learning can be done without limitation the obligations of tutors and students in the same space and time; 2) Teaching materials or modules as interaction materials packaged in audio and visual; 3) Distance education raises low costs for both education providers and students with the use of information technology (Sadeghi, 2019 ; Clark, 2020).

The slowness of distance education methods include; 1) The implication of self-learning being the focal point of distance education is the low supervision of the learning process; 2) Direct contact with tutors and students slows down the process of building relationships between friends; 3) The demographic impact of students spreading from various areas of communication and information technology limitations that cannot fully represent the learning process (Sadeghi, 2019 ; Clark, 2020).

Distance universities have a unique and significant difference with conventional education when viewed from the rules of learning but with the same goal of producing qualified and competitive college graduates (Jacob & Gokbel, 2018). Graduates of master's and outstanding candidates will obtain graduation predicates in the table below;

Table 1. Master's degree

No	Cumulative Achievement	Index Graduation Predicate
1	With Praise	>3,75
2	Very Satisfying	3,51-3,75
3	Satisfactory	3,00-3,50

According to Peters (1973) distance education is a teaching method that occurs separately when conveying science, cleverness and in being managed based on the application of organizational concepts and principles and the utilization of media.

The ability to manage finance or commonly known as financial factors is also required in running a business. Managing finances is the practice of managing money or other assets. Financial factors can be an important factor in setting goals and the ability to put future needs before current needs (Peeters, et. al, 2018). Therefore, important financial factors are mastered by students in order to successfully achieve their goals as well as success in their studies.

Motivation in management refers to the movement to achieve the desired goal or result as well as to have passion, drive, perseverance, creativity, direction, and sustainable energy (Blašková, 2021). The students who have completed the study period but have not managed to obtain graduation is an important study that will be researched for the author interested in conducting research "The Influence of Financial Factors On The Motivation of Completion of Study of Remote College Students".

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is defined as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the purpose of data found, developed, and proven, Sekaran (2011) defines research as a managed investigation or investigation, systematic, data-based, critical, objective, scientific to a specific problem with the aim of finding answers or solutions to related problems.

The population needed to be the subject of this research is the number of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students in remote universities (various Study Programs) who are recorded as active students. The samples in this study were active students from remote universities from 2015 to 2018. The number of samples studied as many as 200 (two hundred) recorded as active students. Data collection techniques in this study use direct observation techniques, and questionnaires.

The data analysis techniques in this study used descriptive statistics and linear regression techniques. Research To determine the influence of motivation for the completion of timely study of students of Remote Universities, analysis is carried out using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method to estimate the parameters. This approach does not pay attention to individual dimensions or time so data behavior can be assumed to be the same over various periods of time as the bound variables in this study are the motivations for timely completion of studies while free variables are Financial Factors. Basically the common effect model is the same as OLS by minimizing the sum of squares.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classic Regression Analysis Test

Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, disruptive or residual variables have a normal distribution. The regression model can be said to be either if it has a normal or near-normal data distribution. There are several ways that can be used to perform normal tests on a data, namely: Graph Analysis The first way that can be done to be able to see residual normality is to look at a histogram graph that compares observation data with a distribution that is close to normal distibusi.
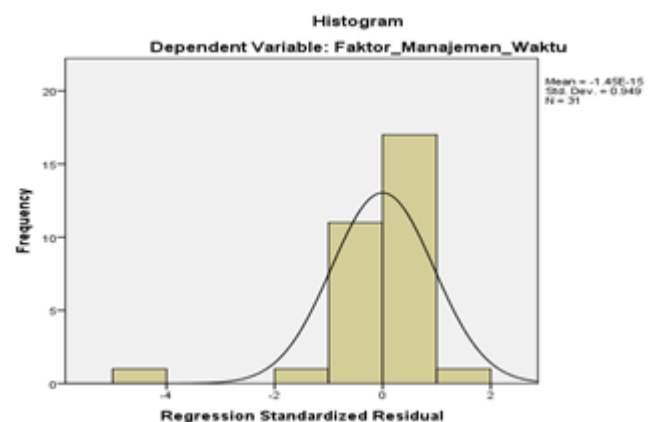

Figure 1. Histogram of Normality

Based on the above tests it was obtained that the results of the normal plot chart showed that the processed data is normal. This can be seen in the presence of a pattern of points approaching from a straight or diagonal line.

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		31
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.43003712
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.250
	Positive	.177
	Negative	-.250
Test Statistic		.250

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.060[c]

Based on the results in Table 3 above, it shows that distributed data is normal. This is indicated by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test value is 0.250 and the significance at 0.060 is greater than 0.05. This means that residual data is distributed normally, as the significance value is greater than 0.05, so in other words, the data used in this study contributes normally and can be used for further testing.

Heteroskedastisitas Test

Table 4. Heteroskedesity test

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	9.762	2.166		4.508	.000
Financial Factors	.051	.102	.101	.502	.620

These results were also reinforced by test results through the Glejser test which showed that the parameter coefficients for all independent variables used in this study were not significant at the rate of a= 5% or 0.05. Some assumptions of heteroskedastisity patterns can be used and one of them is by glejser test conducted by regression as below (Ghozali,2012). Based on the results of the analysis obtained that none of the statistically significant independent variables affect dependent variables or their absolute residual values. This can be seen from the probability of its significance above 5%. So it can be concluded that the regression model does not contain heteroskedastisitas.

Multicolinearity Test

The multicolinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found any correlation between free variables. A good regression model should not occur correlations among independent variables. Detection of whether or not multicocolerity exists is performed by looking at the VIF value. If the VIF value < 10, then the regression model is free of multicolerity. Here is the VIF value that the regression model generates.

Table 5. Multicolinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

		Model	
		1	
		(Constant)	Financial Factors
Unstandardized Coefficients	B	3.866	.271
	Std. Error	1.769	.084
Standardized Coefficients	Beta		.272
t		2.185	3.242
Sig.		.038	.003
Correlations	Zero-order		.759
	Partial		.529

Part		.199
Collinearity Statistics	Tolerance	.535
	VIF	1.870

Based on the results of the analysis obtained that the tolerance value for the variable Financial Factor Factor is 0.535 and the VIF value is 1.870. And it can be known that independent variables have telerance values greater than 0.1 and VIF values less than 10. So it can be concluded that the data does not contain multicolinearity.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to see if in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the bully error in the t period and the feline error in the t-1 period. The results of the autocorrelation test with lagrange multiplier test are as follows.

Table 6. Correlation test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.968[a]	.938	.928	.62543	1.988

Based on the test results above, it was obtained that the value of 1,985 or greater than 5%, it can be concluded that the data in this study are free from autocorrelation symptoms.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation tests were conducted to see whether or not there was a relationship between the two variables as well as how closely the level of relationship existed. One form of correlation test is pearson correlation test for numerical data. In correlation tests we look for a large correlation coefficient (r) whose magnitude is between 0 to 1. If the value of r is positive, then it is said to have a positive correlation, where if the value of one variable increases, then the other variable also increases. Instead it is said to be negatively correlated if one variable rises will make the value of another variable go down.

The significance level used in this study was at the level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Ho was rejected if in the correlation test conducted, obtained a value of significance of the test smaller than 0.05. Ho's rejection means there can be an inferred relationship between media quality variables and message quality with communication impact. From the results of data processing using SPSS program to test whether or not there is a relationship between media quality variable and communication impact variable can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Correlation

Correlations

		Financial Factors	Timely Study Completion
Financial Factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.759**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000

Correlations			
		Financial Factors	**Timely Study Completion**
Timely Study Completion	N	31	31
	Pearson Correlation	.759**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	31	31

Based on the above results obtained correlation coefficient number (r) = 0.849 with significance value 0.000 < 0.05. Because the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05 so Ho is rejected so it can be concluded that the relationship of the two variables is very significant and H1 is accepted or it can be concluded there is a relationship between Financial Factors and Timely Study Completion.

Linear Regression Analysis

Linear regression test is conducted on the variables of Financial Factors to Timely Completion of Stuudi presented in the table below:

Table 8. Simple regression test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.868ᵃ	.898	.887	.78299

R = 0.868 means the relationship between as a Financial Factor to Stuudi's Timely Settlement of 86.8%. It means the relationship is very strong. To ensure the type of relationship between variables guided by the Table below,

Table 9: Interpretation of Value Correlation Coefficients

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0,80 - 1,00	Very Strong
0,60 - 0,799	Strong
0,40 - 0,599	Enough
0,20 - 0,399	Low
0,00 - 0,199	Very Low

R Square of 0.898 means that 89.8% of Timely Study Completion can be explained by Financial Factors (X1). While the remaining 11.2% can be explained by other factors not studied in this study.

Table 10. Anova test

ANOVAᵃ					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	146.221	3	48.740	79.502	.000ᵇ
Residual	16.553	27	.613		
Total	162.774	30			

The calculated F value is 79,502 with a significance rate of 0.000. and its significance of 0.000 < 0.05 indicates that the influence of free variables, Financial Factors is significant to the Completion of Timely Studies. Thus H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that the Financial Factor variable (X1) simultaneously affects the timely study completion variable (Y).

Table 11. Coefficient test

Coefficientsᵃ					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	3.866	1.769		2.185	.038
Financial Factors	.271	.084	.272	3.242	.003

With the information that Financial Factors (X1) have a positive influence on the Completion of Timely Study is getting better (Y). On variables Financial Factors positively and significantly affect the Completion of Timely Studies. This can be seen from the significant value (0.003) less than 0.05, and the thitung value (3,242) > ttabel (2.23), meaning that if the variable is increased Financial Factor 1 unit then the Completion of Timely Study will increase by 0.271 units.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the discussion and analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the factors that most influence the Completion of Timely Study in Remote Universities based on Financial Factors (X1) with linear regression equations. From the results of the discussion obtained by the guess is RYX = 0.868 which means that the Completion of Timely Study is influenced by Financial Factors as much as 86.8%. Financial factors influence the motivation of completion of the study of students of remote universities. If the Financial Factor (X1) increases by 1 unit then the Completion of Timely Study (Y) will increase by 0.271 units.

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