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The Effect of Increasing Fuel Oil on Online Ojek Users

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of the increase in fuel prices on online motorcycle taxi users. The sample taken in this study was 2% of the student population at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanundin Banten. The sampling technique used in this study was systematic sampling, obtained by distributing questionnaires to respondents via Google forms in the form of a Likert scale and then processed using the SPSS 23 application. The results of this study showed a personal correlation value of 0.696, meaning that the correlation is very high or has a very high relationship. strong and Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.000 <0.005, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the effect of the increase in fuel prices on online motorcycle taxi users for students of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten is significant. Based on the R Square value of 0.484, the effect of the increase in fuel prices (variable x) on online motorcycle taxi users (variable y) is 48.4%, while the remaining 51.6% is influenced by other variables not examined.

Keywords: Fuel increase, online motorcycle taxi users.

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Introduction

In Indonesia, transportation is the backbone of the national, regional, and local economies, both in urban and rural areas. The need for transportation is a major need due to economic, social, and so on activities (Seda et al., 2020; Primasworo, 2021). In this case transportation facilities such as public transport, is a form that has function as a means of moving people to move from one place to another. Public transportation is also an alternative means of transportation within the city, especially for people who do not have private vehicles (Nathalia & Irwansyah, 2018).

BBM (fuel oil): a type of fuel (fuel) produced from refining (refining) crude oil (crude oil). Crude oil from the bowels of the earth is processed in a refinery first to produce oil products, which include fuel (Sa'adah et al., 2017). The government's policy to raise the price of domestic fuel oil (BBM) caused drastic changes in the economy. In Indonesia, the price of fuel is regulated by the government and applies equally in all regions of Indonesia.

This increase in fuel was followed by an increase in goods and services in society (Pusposari, 2016). So that it can cause inflation rates which can complicate the people's economy, especially in two-wheeled transportation (online motorcycle taxis). Online ojek transportation is public transportation that is currently in great demand by the public, the same as motorcycle taxis in general online ojek use motorbikes as a means of transportation (Irawati & Ezrani, 2018). Online motorbike taxis are now in great demand because they are developing with technological advances. Online motorcycle taxis are motorbike taxis that can be ordered using internet technology by using an application on a mobile phone. This can make it easier for service users to call online motorcycle taxi drivers (Anadi, 2021).

The decision to increase online motorcycle taxi rates is contained in the Decree of the Minister of Transportation Number KP 564 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Calculation of Service Fees for the Use of

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Motorcycles Used for Community Interests Done by Application (Risdiyanto et al., 2021). The adjustment to the motorbike usage fee, which will take effect on September 10, 2022, is carried out using an application based on a zoning system. The zoning system is divided into III, Zone I cover Sumatra and its surroundings; Java and its surroundings apart from Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi; and Bali; Zone II covers the areas of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi; Zone III covers Kalimantan and its surroundings; Sulawesi and its surroundings; and Papua and its surroundings. The increase in online motorcycle taxi rates is due to the increase in subsidized fuel (Ariyani, 2016).

Bakohumas explained that the increase in fuel prices in Indonesia was preceded by an increase in world oil prices which prevented the government from selling fuel to the public at the same price as the previous price because this could lead to higher state budget spending on oil subsidies. So, the government took steps to increase fuel prices. Government policies to increase the price of fuel oil can cause changes in a country's economy because an increase in the price of an item can cause changes in the demand and supply of these goods or other goods, as stated in the theory of demand and supply of goods (Elvira, 2015). Then the demand from the community will decrease because the proposed cost price has increased. As a supply, it decreases due to a decrease in demand from the community.

Method

The research method that we use is the Quantitative Research Method. According to (Creswell, 2012) Quantitative Research is an attempt to test objective theory by associating one variable with another.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were all Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty (known as FTK) students from UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. The total population is 2,400 students. While the sample in this study were 51 respondents or 2% of the total population. To determine the size of the number of respondents or samples in this study is based on the opinion (Sugiyono, 2014) using the Slovin formula like Equation 1.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + ne^2} \quad (1)$$

Information:
n = Number of samples
N = Number of Population
e = Error Level 10

Systematic Sampling Technique

This technique has a procedure similar to the simple random sampling technique. Therefore, systematic sampling also requires a sampling frame, and the sample selection process is carried out randomly. However, unlike simple random sampling, random sampling is only used to select the first sample. While the selection of the second, third and so on samples is carried out systematically based on predetermined intervals. The systematic sampling procedure is, first, a sampling frame is prepared. Second, the researcher determines the sampling interval (k) using the N/n formula; where N is the number of elements in the population and n is the number of samples required. Third, the researcher chose the first sample (s1) randomly from the sampling frame. Fourth, the researcher chose the second sample (S2), namely S1 + k. then, the researcher selects the sample until the required number of samples is obtained by adding the value of the interval (k) to each previous sample.

Likert Scale

This study used a questionnaire or questionnaire through the Google form using an opinion measurement scale. A Likert scale that requires respondents to give an opinion whether they agree or disagree with a series of questions posed by the researcher. There are 51 respondents in this questionnaire.

Validity test

Validity test is a test used to show the extent to which the measuring instrument used in a measure measures what is being measured. (Arikunto, 2013) states that the validity test is used to measure the legitimacy or validity of a questionnaire. In this study researchers used an external validity test, such as Equation 2.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}.\sqrt{N\sum Y - (\sum Y)^2}} \quad (2)$$

Information:
rxy = Correlation coefficient
N = Number of samples
X = Find the place of the statement
Y = Total score of statement items
Σx = Sum of statement item scores
Σy = Total score of the statement items
Σxy = Sum of multiplication x and y

Reliability Test

Instrument reliability can be tested with several reliability tests. Several reliability tests of an instrument that can be used include test-retest, equivalent, and internal consistency. Internal consistency itself has several different test techniques. Reliability testing in this study using the Cronbach Alpha test was carried out for instruments that had more than 1 correct answer.

These instruments were, for example, instruments in the form of essays, questionnaires, or questionnaires. Alpha Cronbach's reliability coefficient formula is like Equation 3.

$$r_i = \frac{k}{(k-1)}\left\{1 - \frac{\sum s_i^2}{s_t^2}\right\} \quad (3)$$

Information:
ri = Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient
k = number of question items
Σ si2 = total score variance for each item
st2 = total variance

Descriptive Analysis

Explorative research is aimed at finding facts based on factual symptoms about the behavior of a group or society by collecting data, compiling, processing, analyzing, describing and drawing conclusions.

Inferential Analysis

It is carried out by taking a certain sample from a large population, and the results of the analysis of the sample are generalized to the population. That's why inferential statistics are also called inductive statistics. Based on the type of analysis, inferential analysis is divided into two parts, namely correlation and regression.

Correlation

Correlation analysis can be defined as a research method used to measure the closeness of the relationship between two variables. One of the correlation tests that researchers use is the Pearson correlation test. Research Hypothesis Formulation in the Pearson Correlation Test:
H0: the relationship between the increase in fuel prices (X) and online motorcycle taxi (OJOL) users at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (Y) is not significant
Ha: the relationship between the increase in fuel prices (X) and online motorcycle taxi users at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (Y) is significant

Basis for decision making in the Pearson correlation test Sig. (2-tailed). If the value of Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. If the value of Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted

Regression

Is a measure of the relationship of two or more variables expressed in the form of a relationship or function. A clear separation is needed between the independent variable and the dependent variable, usually symbolized by x and y, like Equation 4.

$$\hat{y} = a + bX \quad (4)$$

Information:
Y = Criterion variable
X = Predictor variable
A = Constant variable
b = Variable linear regression direction
Where formulas a and b are like Equation 5.

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \qquad b = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \quad (5)$$

Research Hypothesis Formulation in Regression Test.
H0 = There is no effect of rising fuel prices (X) on online motorcycle taxi users at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (Y)
Ha = there is an effect of the heft of fuel prices (X) on online motorcycle taxi users at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (Y)

Basic decision making in a simple linear regression test. If the value of Sig. < 0.05 means that there is an influence of X on Y. If the value of Sig. > 0.05 means that there is no effect of X on Y. Before researchers conducted correlation and regression tests, researchers determined the validity and reliability tests.

Result and Discussion

Validity test

The results of the validity test on students of the Da'wah Faculty of UIN Sultan Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten as a trial sample for conducting further research.

Table 1. Validity Test

Question	Sig (-2tailed)	Symbol	r Count	Information
P1	0.000	<	0.05	Valid
P2	0.015	<	0.05	Valid
P3	0.003	<	0.05	Valid
P4	0.008	<	0.05	Valid
P5	0.049	<	0.05	Valid
P6	0.263	>	0.05	Invalid
P7	0.000	<	0.05	Valid
P8	0.000	<	0.05	Valid
P9	0.003	<	0.05	Valid
P10	0.020	<	0.05	Valid
P11	0.000	<	0.05	Valid
P12	0.006	<	0.05	Valid
P13	0.048	<	0.05	Valid
P14	0.006	<	0.05	Valid
P15	0.005	<	0.05	Valid
P16	0.008	<	0.05	Valid
P17	0.000	<	0.05	Valid
P18	0.001	<	0.05	Valid
P19	0.136	>	0.05	Invalid
P20	0.001	<	0.05	Valid

Based on the table above, the researcher tested the validity of 20 question items for each variable consisting of 10 question items for variable x and variable y. From

the results of SPSS 23 data processing, it shows that 18 valid question items and 2 invalid question items. Thus, the 18 valid question items are used as a reference for further analysis.

Reliability Test

Table 2. Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.893	18

Descriptive Analysis

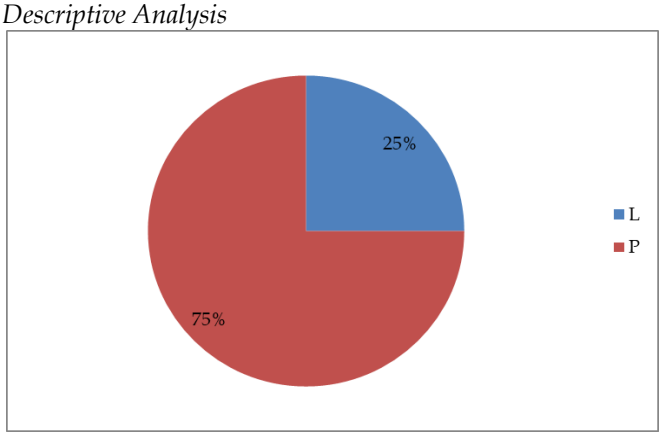

Figure 1. Characteristics of respondents based on gender

Based on the data above shows the number of respondents based on gender. There were 13 male respondents and 38 female respondents, so it can be concluded that female respondents were dominated by 75% while male respondents had a percentage of 25%.

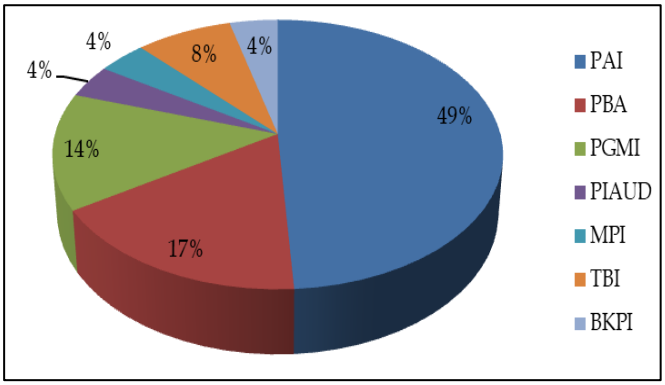

Figure 2. Characteristics of respondents by major

The data above illustrates the number of respondents based on the Study Program. It was found that 7 Study Programs of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten consisted of 25 respondents PAI, 9 respondents PBA, 7 respondents PGMI, 4 respondents TBI, 2 respondents BKPI, 2 respondents MPI, and 2 respondents PIAUD, so it can be concluded that respondents based The Study Program is dominated by Islamic Religious Education with a total of 25 respondents from 51 respondents.

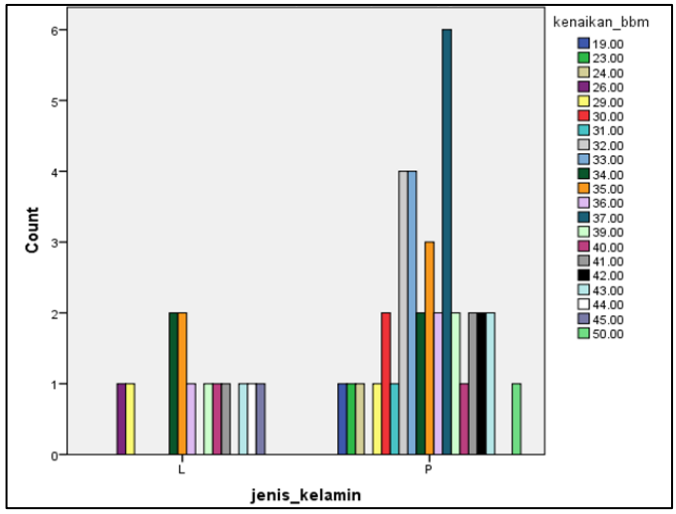

Figure 3. Crosstab test results

Based on the results of the Crosstab test above, when viewed from the color chart, the average male respondent's answers agree with one of the questions contained in variable x (increase in fuel price), namely "I do not agree with the increase in fuel price". While the answers of female respondents varied. So, it can be concluded that the increase in fuel consumption (variable x) has quite an effect on male respondents and not too much effect on female respondents.

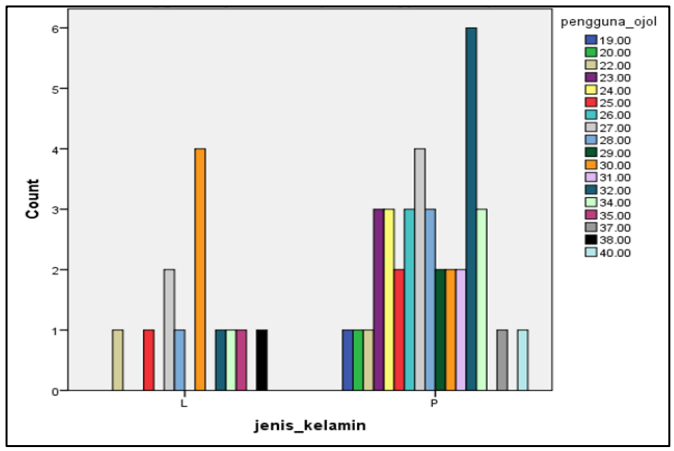

Figure 4. Crostab test tabulation

From the tabulation graph above, if you look at the color, it can be concluded that more female respondents use online motorcycle taxis than male respondents.

Correlation Test

Table 3. Correlation test

		Increase_fuel	User_Ojol
Increase_fuel	Pearson Correlation	1	0.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	51	51
User_Ojol	Pearson Correlation	0.696**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	51	51

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the table above, it is known that the person correlation value is 0.696 (positive), meaning that the correlation is very high because it has a positive value, so the greater the influence of the increase in fuel consumption, the higher the level of online motorcycle taxi users for Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty students at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. Meanwhile, the value of Sig. (-2 tailed) can be 0.000 <0.005 then, H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the relationship between fuel price increases (variable x) to online motorcycle taxi users (variable y) is significant. So, it can be concluded that the increase in BBM (variable x) to Online Motorcycle Bike Users (variable y) has a strong relationship or correlation. Therefore, a regression test can be carried out to determine the effect between increasing fuel (variable x) and online motorcycle taxi users (variable y).

Uji Regresi

Table 4. Regression Test

	Unstandarized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Std. Coefficients Beta	T	Sig
Constant	9.364	2.882		3.249	0.002
Fuel increase	0.542	0.080	0.696	6.778	0.000

Based on the output Coefficients, the value of Sig. of 0.000 <0.05 then, H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is an effect of increasing fuel prices (variable x) on online motorcycle taxi users (variable y) for students of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten.

Table 5. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.696	0.484	0.473	3.30586

Based on the results of the SPSS 23 output above, it shows that the R Square value is 0.484, meaning that the effect of the increase in fuel prices (variable x) on online motorcycle taxi users (variable y) is 48.4%, while the remaining 51.6% is influenced by other variables unknown to the researcher.

Based on the results of data processing through the SPPS 23 application, a Sig value of 0.000 <0.005 means that there is an influence between the increase in fuel (variable x) on online motorcycle taxi users (variable y). The R Square value is 48.4%, meaning that the effect of the increase in fuel prices on online motorcycle taxi users is 48.4%, while the remaining 51.6% is influenced by other variables not examined. The Pearson Correlation value is 0.696, meaning that there is a very strong relationship between increases in fuel (variable x) and online motorcycle taxi users (variable y). The Sig value (-2 tailed) is 0.000 <0.005, so the effect of the increase in fuel prices on online motorcycle taxi users is significant.

Before online-based transportation arrived, people were accustomed to using conventional motorcycle taxis or other public transportation (Atmadja et al., 2019). Now people are starting to change their habits by ordering public transportation online using their smartphones because it is considered more effective (Azizah & Adawia, 2018; Amajida, 2016). The emergence of online transportation in Indonesia such as Maxim, Grab, and Gojek is the result of social construction of society in utilizing technological advances in the digital era (Silalahi et al., 2017; Fakhriyah, 2020; Ali et al., 2019). This is because today's society prefers something instant (Saubaki & Saudharmono, 2019; Tresiya et al., 2019).

At first, online motorcycle taxi rates were still affordable for the public, however, the increase in fuel had an impact on online motorcycle taxi drivers (Marwiyah et al., 2022; Septiani et al., 2017). Online motorcycle taxi rates have also increased because motorbikes need fuel oil to move the vehicle (Mallo & Nugroho, 2021; Farisi & Siregar, 2020). Previous research has shown that an increase in online motorcycle taxi fares has resulted in a decrease in online motorcycle taxi users (Risdiyanto et al., 2021; Siahaan et al., 2020).

The results of research conducted at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanundin Banten are in contrast to previous studies. In this study, it was found that the increase in fuel prices did not affect the decrease in the number of online motorcycle taxi users. This fact is based on the output personal correlation value of 0.696 because it has a positive value, meaning that the greater the effect of the increase in fuel prices, the higher the level of Online Ojek Users. Therefore, the level of online motorcycle taxi users has not decreased even though the fare has increased due to the increase in fuel. This event could occur due to some reasons, including the limited population of respondents, only students from the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, and the condition of students who do not have private vehicles so that inevitably they are forced to use online motorcycle taxis as a means of transportation to campus even though the rates have increased. increase.

Conclusion

Based on the output person correlation of 0.696, it means that the relationship between the increase in fuel prices for online motorcycle taxi users has a strong and positive relationship, so the greater the influence of the increase in fuel prices, the higher the level of online motorcycle taxi users. The Sig value (-2 tailed) is 0.000 <0.005 then, H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the relationship between the increase in fuel oil and online motorcycle taxi users is significant, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship or correlation.

From the regression test, a Sig value of 0.000 <0.005 means that there is an effect of the increase in fuel prices (variable x) on online motorcycle taxi users (variable y). based on the R Square value, the effect of increasing fuel prices on online motorcycle taxi users is 0.484 or 48.4%, while the remaining 51.6% is influenced by other variables not examined. From the results of the above study, it can be concluded that the increase in fuel prices does not affect the decrease in online motorcycle taxi users. Because based on the output person correlation value of 0.696 because it is positive, it means that the greater the influence of the increase in fuel prices, the higher the level of online motorcycle taxi users.

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