

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION COST ON THE INTEREST OF PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS OF ENGINEERING RADIODIAGNOSTICS AND RADIOTHERAPY OF POLTEKKES SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of education costs on the entire population, the sample we chose was the regular class Diploma III Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy program. Meanwhile, postgraduate and Bachelor of Applied programs were excluded from the sample. The data used in this study are primary data obtained directly from the administrative section of the Student Affairs Polytechnic Ministry of Health Semarang. The data he observed was data on the admission of new students who registered and returned the files and costs of education in the Diploma III program of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy, the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Semarang. Retrieval of research data includes five academic periods / years starting from the academic year 2016/2017 to 2020/2021. Based on the results of data processing using a regression model, it shows that each increase in the variable cost of providing education by 1 IDR can decrease in the number of new student admissions who register and return files, indicating that there is no significant negative effect between changes in education costs on the interest of new students. the relationship between tuition fees and enrollment in the number of new students is insensitive and not very influential. Judging from the calculation of total revenue, it is found that the increase in the cost of education has an impact on income which is also getting bigger. This means that it is better for the company to increase the price.*

Keywords: *Education Cost, Student Interest, Education Quality*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Cahyono (2020); Nico (2019); Fahmi (2020); and Purwanto (2020) Education is something that is made the most important priority in the aspects of life in all

sectors. Humans need education in their lives. Through education, humans can develop their potential. A good education will make someone have investment capital for the future where the benefits will be felt both in the short and long term. In the short term, education makes the knowledge that is owned does not stagnate, but develops along with the development of the knowledge being learned. In the long term, the level of education has an effect on career achievement in one's field of work. In the context of nation-building, history shows that the key to successful development of developed countries is the availability of educated people in adequate numbers, types and levels. Therefore, almost all nations place educational development as the top priority in their national development programs. Quality human resources who are educational products are the key to the success of a country. Article 31 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that every citizen has the right to education and paragraph (2) emphasizes that the government endeavors and implements a national education system that enhances faith and devotion as well as noble morals in order to make life smarter nation which is regulated by law. Law Number 20 of 2003 states that the national education system provides a legal basis for building education by applying the principles of democracy, decentralization, autonomy, justice and upholding human rights. It is hoped that the application of the provisions in this law can support all efforts to solve educational problems in order to make a significant contribution to the development of the Indonesian nation.

According to Kartika (2020); Asbari (2020); Wibowo (2020); Nugroho (2020) and Purwanto (2020) to strive to expand and equalize opportunities for obtaining high quality education for all Indonesian people towards the creation of high-quality Indonesian people by increasing the education budget significantly, improving the quality of educational institutions, both organized by the community and effective and efficient in dealing with developments in science, technology and art. The 9 year compulsory basic education program is also an effort to improve the quality of Indonesia's human resources. This program targets all Indonesian citizens to have a minimum education equivalent to junior high school with good quality. With this provision, it is hoped that all Indonesian citizens can develop themselves so that they can take part in the life of society, nation and state.

According to Kadiyono (2020); Zena (2020); Cahyono (2020); Kartika (2020); Asbari (2020); Wibowo (2020) In the framework of globalization, education preparation needs to be synergized with the demands of competition. Therefore, the dimension of competitiveness in human resources will become an important factor so that efforts to spur the quality of human resources through education are demands that must be put forward. For this reason, universities are required to be able to improve the quality of their graduates. Higher education is an institution where people take education to a higher level, namely the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The higher the quality of education services in tertiary institutions, the more qualified graduates who are ready to take part in the community, nation and state. The aspect of forming the quality of graduates does not only rely on teaching alone, but also through soft skills that are formed in the dynamic interaction between all stakeholders inside and outside the campus.

The Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health Semarang is a state university, where all tuition fees are borne by students and determined by government regulations. The cost of providing education at the Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health in Semarang has increased from year to year. This increase in education costs departs from the desire to improve education services from all aspects. The concept of educational services in tertiary institutions should really be considered. In very competitive conditions, high quality education is something that must be pursued if it is to survive and become the choice of public interest and trust. In the context of the company's economy, Sunarsi (2020) explains that one of the factors that determines the level of success and quality of a company is the company's ability to provide customer service. Sudibjo (2019) explains that service quality is a level of excellence to meet customer expectations which is formed by a comparison between ideals and perceptions of quality performance. Improved service will further enhance the company's ideals in the eyes of the community which in turn will increase customer interest in the products or services offered. Improving the quality of education services is determined by three factors, including: physical presence such as the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the quality of lecturers and staff, curriculum, information systems and education costs. Purwanto (2020) states that education financing is a factor that cannot be avoided in providing educational input components.

Because education is a process, quality input will create a quality teaching and learning process and in turn will make learning outcomes better. In line with that, According to Asbari (2020); Bernarto (2020); Sartika (2020); Suheny (2020); Supriadi (2020); Kadiyono (2020); Zena (2020) states that the cost of education is one of the most important input components in the provision of education. Education costs are needed to facilitate the implementation of school policies and programs, the implementation of school activities (intra and extra) and the development of the educational institution itself. An increase in the cost of education should have a positive correlation with an increase in the quality of education. The higher the quality of education provided, the more it will improve the image of the institution in the eyes of the community which in turn will increase public interest in the institution.

Researchers are interested in examining further the effect of education costs on the interest of prospective students to continue to higher education at the Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health Semarang. Based on these facts there is / does not have an effect of increasing education costs on the interest of new students to continue higher education at the Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang. This research departs from the main assumption that education has economic value in the formation of human resources (HR) that requires adequate costs. The relationship between education financing factors and the desire or interest of prospective students will be the focus of this research. There is a tendency to be reluctant to increase the cost of education solely because of the fear that prospective new students will no longer be interested, even though with adequate education costs, it provides opportunities to provide higher quality educational services. Therefore, there is the author's desire to find out more about the influence of the increase in education costs

on the interest of prospective Diploma III students of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy, the Ministry of Health Semarang by formulating it in a research problem, namely the effect of the cost of education on the interest of prospective Diploma III Radiology students at the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Semarang.

Based on the background and problems that have been stated previously, the purpose of this study is to empirically determine the extent to which the cost of education affects the acceptance of the number of new Diploma III students of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang. This research is expected to provide the following benefits. we chose to be the first to be carried out at the Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health in Semarang, especially in relation to the problem of the effect of the cost of providing education on the interest of prospective students which was proxied by the data on the number of students who registered and returned files. Therefore, the results of this study are expected to provide contributions and input for the management of higher education in making decisions regarding tuition fees. Academically (theoretically) this research is very important in assessing and empirically testing the economic concept of education, especially the cost benefit analysis. The concept of the education economy is related to the choice of decisions in the allocation and utilization of relatively limited resources to achieve high goals, especially in the concept of increasing quality human resources. In this case, the cost of education is a means of increasing quality resources through the improvement of adequate educational facilities and infrastructure, so as to attract the public and prospective students to join the learning process organized by universities.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Quality of Education

According to Sartika (2020); Suheny (2020); Supriadi (2020); Kadiyono (2020); Zena (2020); Cahyono (2020); Kartika (2020)) The quality program originates from the business world. In the business world, both production and service, the quality program is the main program because business continuity and progress is largely determined by quality in accordance with user demands and demands. The demands and demands of users for the company's products and services continue to experience changes and developments, in line with this, the quality of the products and services provided must always be improved. Nowadays quality is not only a problem and concern in the business sector, but also in other fields such as government, social services, education and even security and order. The policy of improving the quality of education is directed at achieving the quality of education which refers to the national education standards consisting of content standards, process standards, competency standards for graduates, standards for lecturers and academic staff, standards for facilities and infrastructure, management standards, financing standards and assessment standards. According to Nico (2019); Fahmi (2020); Vizano (2020); Pramono (2020); Dezky (2020); Asbari (2020) Building the education sector will never achieve a perfect and final goal. This happens because the context of education is always dynamic, changing and never constant, in accordance with changes in society, science and technology. Especially in the information age like today, openness in almost all

aspects and systems of human life cannot be prevented by any force.

Cost of education

According to Cahyono (2020); Nico (2019); Fahmi (2020); Vizano (2020) Cost of education is defined as the amount of money generated and spent on various educational needs which include salaries for lecturers and employees, increasing the professionalism of lecturers, procuring facilities and infrastructure, repairing lecture spaces, procuring books and library references. Kulsum (2008) defines the cost of education / price as a financial sacrifice that must be incurred by students in pursuing higher education. The price / cost of education at the Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health Semarang consists of several items including tuition fees per semester, introduction to student study programs (once during education) and personal complementary funds. The cost of education calculated in this study includes tuition fees, introduction to student study programs (once during education) and personal complementary funds consisting of uniform procurement costs (once during education), alma mater jacket and hat (once during education).

Interest

According to Supriadi (2020); Kadiyono (2020); Zena (2020); Cahyono (2020); Kartika (2020); Asbari (2020); Wibowo (2020); Nugroho (2020) and Purwanto (2020) Interest (intention) is a tendency to take action on objects. Interests are related to attitudes and behavior. Interest is considered as a "catch" or intermediary between motivational factors that influence behavior, interest also indicates how hard a person has the will to try. Interest shows how much effort a person plans to do something and interest is related to behavior. Consumer interest is consumer behavior that shows the extent of commitment to make purchases or activities using a service. The needs and desires of consumers for purchasing goods and services do not make purchases develop from time to time and affect their behavior, in foreign terms consumer behavior is often called consumer behavior, consumer behavior can be defined as the activity of individuals who are directly involved in obtaining and using goods and services included therein.

Based on the background of the problems described above, the core problem of this study refers to consumer interest. less interest in a service, especially in the field of education, causes a reduction in the number of consumers who will use the service. The solution to this problem can have a source of problems with the bad image of the company, the promotion carried out by the company is very lacking so that information about the services offered does not reach consumers or unsatisfactory service quality problems make consumers tend to be reluctant to use these services. The conclusion of the discussion about interest refers that interest can be defined as an attitude of a consumer in the form of a willingness to use or try something offered by the company, bias in the form of a product or service.

3. METHOD

The sample we chose was the regular class Diploma III Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy program. Meanwhile, postgraduate and Bachelor of Applied programs were excluded from the sample. The data used in this study are primary data obtained directly from the administrative section of the Student Affairs Polytechnic Ministry of Health

Semarang. The data he observed was data on the admission of new students who registered and returned the files and costs of education in the Diploma III program of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy, the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Semarang. Retrieval of research data includes five academic periods / years starting from the academic year 2016/2017 to 2020/2021.

Furthermore, the data collected will be processed using two analysis models including SPSS version 16.0 to test regression and correlation. In testing using regression and correlation models, there is Variable X as the independent variable / independent variable, namely variables that can affect other variables (Variable Y), and variable Y as the dependent variable (dependent), namely the variable that is influenced by other variables. In this study, variable X is the cost of education, while variable Y is the interest of prospective students who will be proxied by the number of new student admissions who register and return the files. To test the elasticity between changes in the cost of providing education with the number of new student admissions, the cost of providing education is denoted by P and the number of new student admissions is denoted by Q. regression and correlation, there is variable X as the independent variable / independent variable, namely the variable that can affect other variables (variable Y), and variable Y as the dependent variable (dependent), namely the variable that is influenced by other variables.

In this study, variable X is the cost of education, while variable Y is the interest of prospective students who will be proxied by the number of new student admissions who register and return files. To test the elasticity between changes in the cost of providing education with the number of new student admissions, the cost of providing education is denoted by P and the number of new student admissions is denoted by Q. To determine the effect of education costs on student interest, apart from using the two previous approaches, it can also be seen by analyze the total revenue function. Total revenue is a function of the number of products sold (Arsyad, 1993). The value of the dependent variable (TR) is determined by the value of the independent variable. Total revenue shows the total amount of revenue received by the company / institution. If the increase in tuition fees provides increased total revenue, this shows that the increase in the cost of education does not reduce the interest of prospective students and can be done by higher education institutions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

By using the research methodology described earlier, the results of the identification of the cost of providing education and the number of students registering and returning files during a period of 5 (five) academic years are obtained, starting in the academic year 2016 to 2020.

Table 1
Average Cost and Percentage of Changes in Costs of Education, Number of New Students per Academic year.

Year	Average Education Cost (IDR)	Average Students Quantity	Total Quantity Student	% Education Cost	% Average New Students	% Quantity Students
2016	120.431.000	147	544	-	-	-
2017	134.045.000	182	639	11.67%	23.81%	17.46%
2018	128.400.000	168	604	-4.48%	-7.69%	-5.48%
2019	126.400.000	162	709	-1.56%	-3.57%	17.38%
2020	140.000.000	187	850	11.11%	15.43%	19.89%

Based on the data in table 1, the average cost of providing education since the 2016 academic year has continued to increase, with varying percentages of change. The change in the average cost of providing education from the 2017 to 2018 academic year is the lowest change compared to the change in the following year, which is -4.48%. The biggest change is from 2019 to 2020 of 11.11%. As a result of the cost of providing education which has increased every year, it has an impact on the increase in the number of new student admissions in the 2019 academic year, and a decrease in the number of new student admissions in the 2017 to 2018 academic year. The number of new student admissions who register and return files each academic year has a trend changes, for example, experienced changes that increased by 23.91% in the 2017 academic year.

In the 2018 academic year to the 2019 academic year, the number of students registering and returning files has continued to decline with a relatively small degree of decline, respectively -7.69% and -3.57%. What's interesting about this data processing is that the increase in tuition fees is quite high, amounting to 11.11% in the 2020 academic year, which has a very low effect on the decrease in the number of new students (15.43%). Further analysis, the author aims to perform simple linear regression analysis in order to obtain answers to the proposed hypothesis. The analysis will be carried out on several statistical models including regression, correlation, coefficient of determination, hypothesis testing and demand function. Regression analysis can be used to determine the form of the relationship between variable X (Independent) and variable Y (Dependent). In this case, the relationship to be discussed is the change in the cost of providing education (X) as an independent variable (independent) and the number of new student admissions who have registered and returned the file (Y) as the dependent variable (Independent). Based on the results of data processing using SPSS version 16.0 as presented in table 2, the relationship between changes in the cost of providing education to the number of new student admissions can be described in the following regression equation:

$$Y = 80.450 - 5.234 \times 10^{-6} \cdot X$$

The simple linear regression equation in the equation shows that an increase in the variable cost of providing education by 1 Rupiah can result in a decrease in the number of new student admissions who register and return files of 5,234 people. The results of the data processing are presented in table 4. The t test with alpha > 5% indicates that they accept H0

and reject H1, or it can be concluded that the relationship between the cost of providing education to the number of new student admissions is not significant.

Table 2
 Coefficient of Variable Costs of Education Costs to Total New Student Admissions

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	80.450	35.653		2.189	.021
Education Cost	-5.234E-6	.000	-.043	-.515	.543

The correlation coefficient (r) of -0.069 (see table 3) means that there is a very weak and insignificant relationship between the cost of providing education and the number of new student admissions. The increase in the variable cost of education did not significantly reduce the number of new student admissions. The coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.03 (or 0.3%) indicates that the cost of providing education has a very small effect on the decrease in the number of new student admissions by 97%.

Table 3 Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.069 ^a	.006	-.010	54.116

Thus it can be concluded that the relationship between the cost of education and acceptance of the number of new students is insensitive and the effect is very small. Judging from the calculation of total revenue, it is found that the increase in the cost of education has a greater impact on income, meaning that it is better for companies to increase prices.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data processing using a regression model, it shows that each increase in the variable cost of providing education by 1 Rupiah can result in a decrease in the number of new student admissions who register and return files by $-5,234 \times 10^6$ people. Hypothesis testing results in $t < 5\%$ indicating that there is no significant negative effect between changes in the cost of education on the interest of new students. The correlation coefficient (r) of -0.059 means that there is a very weak and insignificant relationship between the cost of providing education and the number of new student admissions. The coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.06 (or 6%) indicates that the cost of providing education has a

very small effect on the decrease in the number of new student admissions by 94%. Thus it can be concluded that the relationship between the cost of education and the acceptance of the number of new students is insensitive and not very influential. Judging from the calculation of total revenue, it is found that the increase in the cost of education has an impact on income which is also getting bigger.

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