THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION, TRAINING AND MOTIVATION ON PERFORMANCE THROUGH COMPETENCE IN MEMBERS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF DRUG INVESTIGATION OF THE RIAU ISLANDS REGIONAL POLICE

Dewo Lorehan Septiadi¹, Chabullah Wibisono², I Wayan Catra Asa³, Muammar Khaddafii⁴

¹,²,³Departemen Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, Program Study Manajemen, Universitas Batam, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia
⁴Faculty Of Economic and Business, Universitas Malikussaleh

Email: dewo.lorehan94@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the effect of education, training and motivation on performance through competence in members of the Directorate of Drug Investigations of the Riau Islands Regional Police. The method used in this study was a causal model survey method, data collection using questionnaires and distributed to 118 respondents. Statistical data analysis using SEM-PLS (Structural Equation Modelling- Partial east Square) and using path analysis to test relationship patterns that reveal the influence of variables on other variables, both direct and indirect influences assisted by Smart PLS Ver 4.0 software. The results in the study showed that education directly has a positive and significant effect on employee competence with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, training directly has a positive and significant effect on competence with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, competence directly affects positive and significant performance with a p-value of 0.002 < 0.05, education directly affects positive and significant performance with a p-value of 0.316 < 0.05, training directly has a positive and significant effect on performance with a p-value of 0.562 < 0.05, motivation directly affects performance with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, performance directly affects positive and significant through educational mediation on employee kineja with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, performance of positive and significant influence through mediation of training media on competence with p-value 0.019 < 0.05, positive and non-significant influence performance through motivational mediation on competence with p-value 0.0326 < 0.05.

Keywords: Education, Competence, Training, Motivation, Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Human resources are the assets of an organization to achieve its mission and success. For this reason, quality human resources are needed in the group. Quality human resources want to ensure the success of the institution's mission. To achieve this mission requires education, training, and encouragement to improve quality human resources who are able to perform obligations in accordance with the mission of the organization.

One way that can be done in an effort to improve member performance is through education, training and motivation programs for members to achieve the expected performance. By providing this program, it is hoped that it can improve the quality or performance of members. One way to solve a case that ultimately increases people's sense of security is through education and training, although it is not the only factor that affects the performance of members.

Based on the pre-research conducted, researchers obtained a reflection of the increasing performance of members of the Ditresnarkoba Polda Kepri, this can be seen from the work capacity, work quality, insight, productivity, cooperation, work initiatives of members, and the influence of training attended by members which in this case improves the quality of work of Ditresnarkoba members in disclosure of drug cases in the jurisdiction of the Kepri Regional Police. The increase in timely settlement of cases rom the total number of cases per year is seen
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from the case data for 2017 – 2021. The increase in solving cases is due to the increasing number of members who already understand and master the work and know the SOP of the work so that the quality of work is maximized.

There is a member's awareness of the importance of Training and Education being able to realize a superior work system. With Training and Education which is followed by members is able to increase knowledge about work procedures, add information that is in accordance with their field of work and hone members’ work skills so that members are able to apply the training provided in their field of work.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

1. How does education through competence affect performance?
2. How does competency training affect performance?
3. How does motivation through competence affect performance?
4. How does education, training and motivation simultaneously through competence affect performance?
5. How does education through competence directly affect performance?
6. How does training through competence directly affect performance?
7. How does motivation through competence directly affect performance?
8. How does the performance mediate between education and competence in the Ditresnarkoba Polda Kepri?
9. How does the performance mediate between training on competence in the Ditresnarkoba Polda Kepri?
10. How does the performance mediate between the motivations of the competitors in the Ditresnarkoba Polda Kepri?

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method uses a quantitative approach. The population of this study was members of the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Riau Islands regional police totaling 118 people. The sampling technique is total sampling so that all 118 members of the population are used as research samples. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data analysis using SEM analysis with PLS.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It can be assessed by the square root of the extract mean variance (AVE), which is said to have good discriminant validity if the square root number of the AVE for each construct is greater than the correlation between the construct and other constructs in the model. (Ghozali, 2012). In this study, the discriminant validity test was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AVE</th>
<th>Akar AVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y (Kompetensi)</td>
<td>0.384</td>
<td>0.822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1 (Pelatihan)</td>
<td>0.307</td>
<td>0.835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2 (Motivasi)</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>0.722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X3 (Pendidikan)</td>
<td>0.388</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table above, it is presented that each latent variable can be considered valid because the AVE number is >0.50. To test whether the tool is reliable, it can be seen from the comprehensive reliability figures and Cronbach's Alpha numbers from the indicator block that measures a construct. A variable is said to have good reliability if its Cronbach's Alpha number is greater than 0.60 (Ghozali, 2012).

![Table 1 Discriminant Validity](image)

### Table 1 Discriminant Validity

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y (kompetensi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1 (Pelatihan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2 (Motivasi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X3 (Pendidikan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z (Kinerja)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2 Composite Reliability

Sourced from the information presented in table 2 above, it can be known that the composite reliability figure of all latent variables is above 0.7. This result presents that each variable has met the composite reliability as a result, it can be concluded that all variables have a large level of reliability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3 Cronbach's Alpha

Sourced from the information presented in table 6 above, it can be seen that the cronbach alpha number of all latent variables Above 0.7. These results present that each variable has met cronbach alpha as a result it can be concluded that the entire variable has a large degree of reliability. Data analysis using the SEM approach. The analysis tool used in analyzing SEM models and hypothesis testing using Partial Least Square (PLS) with SmartPLS 3.0 software. The data analysis used in this study is path analysis. Partial Least Squares (PLS) evaluation of models based on predictive measures with nonparametric properties (Ghozali 2010, p. 24).
Check the structural model by looking at the number R- squared. Evaluation of the model utilizing PLS begins by looking at the R- squared for each dependent latent variable. The R- squared number transformation can be used to account for whether some independent latent variable has a substantial impact on the dependent latent variable. In this research, the structural form is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R Square Adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>0.548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4 Test Godness of Fit – Inner Model (Structur Model)

Table 4 presents the R-square Adjusted figures presenting that the magnitude of the influence of X1, X2 and X3 on Y is worth 0.752 or 75.2% this means that the influence of X1, X2 and X3 on Y can be considered a strong influence. While the magnitude of the influence of X1, X2, X3 and Y on Z worth 0.548 or 54.8% this means that the influence of X1, X2, X3 and Y on Z on lecturer performance can be considered weak influence.

The proposed direct influence hypothesis can be tested from looking at the magnitude of the T- statistic number. Because PLS does not take into account normality and dissemination of information, so PLS uses a nonparametric test to ascertain the significance level of the path coefficient, where the t-statistical number obtained by carrying out the bootstrapping algorithm on SmartPLS 3.0. The benefit is to ensure whether or not the assumptions proposed are accepted. The hypothesis will be accepted if the statistical t-number exceeds 1.96 Ghozali, (2012).

The Hypothesis Table

| Hypotesis | Variabel | Coefisien | T Statistics (|O/STDEV|) | p Values | Keterangan |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------|------------|
| H1        | X1 → Y   | 0.823     | 4.477          | 0.000    | H1 di terima |
| H2        | X1 → Z   | 0.687     | 6.289          | 0.000    | H2 di terima |
| H3        | X2 → Y   | 0.195     | 2.016          | 0.002    | H3 di terima |
| H4        | X2 → Z   | 0.690     | 2.332          | 0.000    | H4 di terima |
| H5        | X3 → Y   | -0.050    | 0.722          | 0.011    | H5 di terima |
| H6        | X3 → Z   | 0.054     | 4.179          | 0.000    | H6 di terima |
| H7        | Y → Z    | -0.682    | 2.852          | 0.005    | H7 di terima |

Table 5 Hypothesis Test

1. The results of the first hypothesis test, namely the effect of X1 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 4,477 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X1 has a positive and significant impact on Y., this is due to the t-count number (4,477) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure 0.000 < 0.05. Then H1 In accepted.
2. The results of the second hypothesis test, namely the influence of X1 on Z, resulted in a T-count worth 6,289 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X1 has a positive and significant impact on Z., this is due to the t-count number (6,289) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant number 0.000 < 0.02. Then H2 In accepted.
3. The results of the third hypothesis test, namely the effect of X2 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 2016 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X2 has a positive and significant impact on Y., this is due to the T-count number (2,016) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant number 0.000 < 0.05. Then H3 In accepted.
4. The results of the fourth hypothesis test, namely the effect of X2 on Z, resulted in a T-count worth 2,332 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X2 has a positive and significant impact on Z., this is due to the T-count number (2,332) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure 0.002 < 0.05. Then H4 In accepted.
5. The results of the third hypothesis test, namely the influence of X3 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 0.722 with a significant p-value of 0.471. This result presents that X3 has no significant effect on Y., this is due to the T-count number (0.722) < the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant number 0.011<0.05. Then H5 Received.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION
1. The results of the first hypothesis test, namely the effect of X1 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 4,477 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X1 has a
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positive and significant impact on Y., this is due to the t-count number (4.477) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure of 0.000 < 0.05. Then H1 in accepted.
2. The results of the second hypothesis test, namely the effect of X1 on Z, resulted in a T-count worth 6,289 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X1 has a positive and significant impact on Z., this is due to the t-count number (6,289) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure 0.000 < 0.02. Then H2 in accepted.
3. The results of the third hypothesis test, namely the effect of X2 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 2,016 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X2 has a positive and significant impact on Y., this is due to the t-count number (2,016) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure of 0.002 < 0.05. Then H3 in accepted.
4. The results of the fourth hypothesis test, namely the effect of X2 on Z, resulted in a T-count worth 2,332 with a significant p-value of 0.000. These results present that X2 has a positive and significant impact on Z., this is due to the t-count number (6,377) > the t-statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure 0.002 < 0.05. Then H4 in accepted.
5. The results of the third hypothesis test, namely the effect of X3 on Y, resulted in a T-count worth 0.722 with a significant p-value of 0.471. These results present that X3 had no significant effect on Y., it
6. This is due to the T-count number (0.722) < the T-Statistical number (1.96) and the significant figure 0.471 < 0.05. Then H5 received.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS
1. It is better for the Riau Islands regional police to pay more attention to the education of members through competence in order to improve the performance of police members in the Directorate of Investigation Department.
2. It is better for the Riau Islands regional police to pay more attention to training members through competence in order to improve the performance of police members in the Directorate of Investigation and Development.
3. It is better for the Riau Islands regional police to pay more attention to the motivation of members through competence in order to improve the performance of police members in the Directorate of Investigation Department.

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Wirawan. "Evaluasi kinerja sumber daya manusia: teori, aplikasi, dan penelitian".


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