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Research Article

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The Effect of the Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration on the Discipline of Asset Users in the Office of Population Control Family Planning Empowerment of Women Child Protection of Sukabumi City

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the influence of the implementation of movable asset management in asset administration on asset user discipline at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women Empowerment, and Child Protection in Sukabumi City. The research background highlights the administrative irregularities in regional asset utilization that hinder accountability and public service efficiency. A descriptive quantitative approach was employed, using a saturated sampling technique involving 100 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires, observation, interviews, and literature studies. Simple linear regression analysis results indicate a positive and significant influence of movable asset management on user discipline, with a determination coefficient of 68.4%. This suggests that improved asset management through inventory, legal audits, valuation, utilization, and monitoring correlates with higher employee discipline in accountable and orderly asset use. The findings reinforce the importance of systematic asset governance in fostering a culture of discipline within local government institutions.*

Keywords: *Asset Management, Asset Administration, User Discipline, Regional Assets, Public Service.*

Introduction

Regional assets are one of the important assets owned by local governments, both in the form of movable and immovable goods, which have a strategic function in supporting the implementation of government tasks and functions (Ma'ruf et al., 2023). Good regional asset management not only includes inventory, supervision, and utilization, but also maintenance and elimination which must be carried out transparently and accountably (Labasido & Darwanis, 2019). The success of regional asset management is also greatly influenced by asset user discipline, namely the level of employee or apparatus compliance in complying with established rules, procedures, and responsibilities for asset use (Hasibuan, 2017).

Asset user discipline plays an important role because the use of assets that are not in accordance with procedures can cause regional losses and reduce the quality of public services. Discipline in complying with maintenance schedules, recording handovers correctly, and returning assets on time is the key to maintaining the efficiency, accuracy of inventory data, and accountability of asset management. If employees or officials lack discipline in carrying out their duties, then asset management procedures ranging from recording, maintenance, to deletion are vulnerable to various obstacles.

The legal basis for regional asset management is comprehensively regulated in *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Barang Milik Daerah*, it states that regional asset management includes the process of inventory, legal audit, valuation, optimization, and supervision which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of asset use.

In the regional context, these regulations serve as a reference for local governments to develop more detailed asset management policies that are appropriate to local needs. In Sukabumi *Peraturan Wali Kota Sukabumi Tahun 2022 Nomor 122 Tentang Pedoman Penetapan Status Penggunaan Barang Milik Daerah Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Daerah Kota Sukabumi Pasal 1 (4-10)* states that Regional Property, hereinafter abbreviated as BMD, is all goods purchased or obtained at the expense of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget or derived from other legal acquisitions.

The Sukabumi City Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DP2KBP3A) has a strategic role in managing and optimizing regional assets to support the implementation of work programs that target the wider community. One of the main challenges faced by DP2KBP3A is asset management that not only includes inventory, but also optimal utilization of assets to support the effectiveness of officers in the field.

The inventory managed by DP2KBP3A Kota Sukabumi is mostly directed to support the field work of family planning officers in running the Bangga Kencana program and family assistance, including the acceleration of stunting reduction. These assets include two-wheeled official vehicles and electronic devices, such as tablets, used for mobility and reporting.

Based on the results of initial observations conducted by researchers, the management of these assets still faces a number of problems, such as:

1. Discrepancies between the procurement of goods and the regional property needs plan. In the data of the proposed needs plan for 2024, the number of motorcycles proposed is still not in line with the maximum needs set. This indicates a problem with goals and capabilities (the first dimension of discipline), namely the mismatch between planning targets and the agency's ability to provide assets according to field needs.

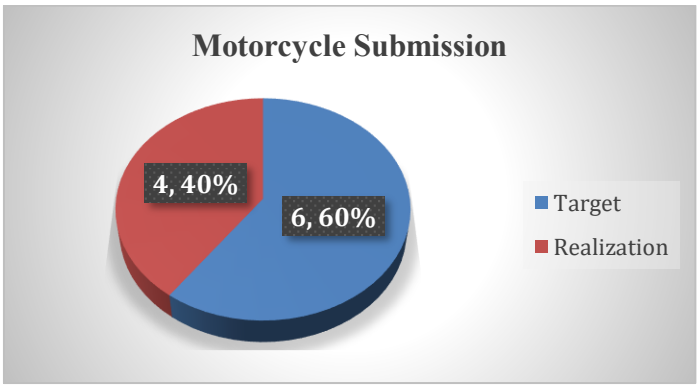

Figure 1. Proposed Plan for Regional Property Procurement Requirements for 2024
Source: DP2KBP3A Kota Sukaumi, 2025

The problem phenomenon seen from the table shows that there is a mismatch between the number of motorbikes proposed in the regional property needs plan and the maximum number of needs set. In the table, the proposed motorcycle is 4 units, while the maximum requirement recorded is 6 units. This indicates that procurement planning is not fully aligned with the real needs in the field.

2. Inventory of goods that are not in accordance with actual conditions. In this case, three motorcycles were recorded as "needing routine maintenance," but were not specifically recorded in official documents. This situation is closely related to less than optimal Waskat (inherent supervision), where the leader or person in charge of assets has not routinely carried out physical checks. The lack of leadership example (second dimension) in emphasizing the importance of accurate recording also affects employee

compliance to report the actual condition of assets. The distribution of the condition of movable assets managed by DP2KBP3A Sukabumi City in 2023.

Table 1. Condition of Movable Assets of DP2KBP3A of Sukabumi City in 2023

Type of Movable Assets	Total	Asset Condition
Vehicle (Car, Motorcycle)	10	7 cars are in good condition; 3 motorcycles need regular maintenance.

Source: DP2KBP3A Kota Sukaumi, 2025

The problem seen in the table shows that the inventory data of goods or assets in the P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City does not fully reflect the actual condition of the goods. Of the 10 vehicles recorded, 7 cars are reported to be in good condition, while 3 motorcycles require regular maintenance.

3. The transfer of assets and the administration of goods, including the preparation of the Berita Acara Serah Terima (BAST), have not gone well. Non-compliance with these procedures indicates weak leadership assertiveness (seventh dimension) and low punitive sanctions (sixth dimension) for administrative violations. If rules are strictly followed and sanctions are fairly enforced (Justice, fourth dimension), employees will be more disciplined in completing BAST documents every time an asset utilization transfer occurs. This is supported by the following data.

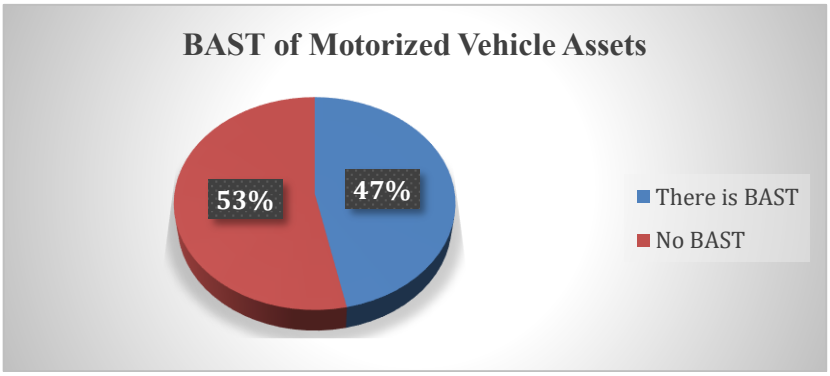

Figure 2. Data from the Handover Report (BAST) of the P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City
Source: DP2KBP3A Kota Sukaumi, 2025

The phenomenon of problems seen from the table shows that the process of transferring assets and goods administration, especially the preparation of the Minutes of Handover (BAST), has not been running properly at the P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City. Of the 15 registered vehicles, 8 units do not have BAST, which means there is no official document that records the transfer of assets. This irregularity creates administrative problems, such as difficulties in asset tracking, potential misuse, and weak accountability in the management of official assets.

4. Supervision and control of goods is still not optimal. This indicates that asset transfer and return procedures are not carried out in an orderly manner, potentially triggering misuse and loss of assets. The lack of firmness and punitive sanctions for violators, as well as the lack of strong human relations (eighth dimension) in the sense of mutual awareness and mutual reminders can result in employees being more lax in carrying out their administrative obligations. This can be seen from the loan data which does not have a return report.

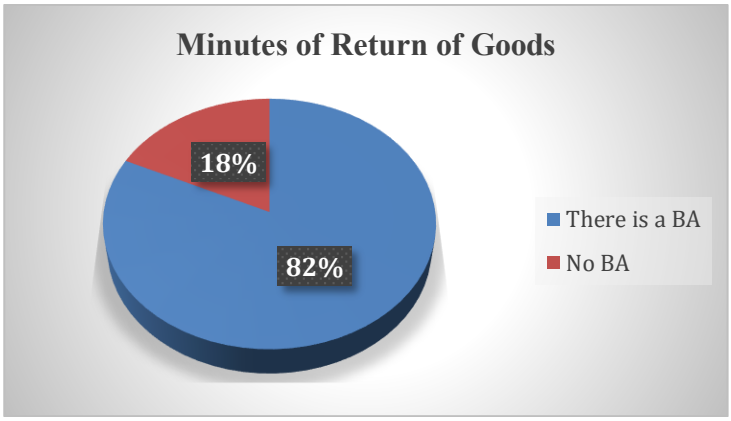

Figure 3. Minutes (BA) Data on the Return of the P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City
Source: P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City, 2025

The phenomenon of the problem seen from the table shows that the supervision and control of assets in the P2KBP3A Office of Sukabumi City is still not optimal, especially in recording the borrowing and return of official vehicles. Of the 39 vehicles recorded, there were several vehicles that did not have a return Berita Acara (BA), indicating that administrative recording of loaned assets had not gone well.

This research is very important to do because non-optimal asset management not only has an impact on operational efficiency, but can also affect the quality of service to the community. With more integrated, accountable, and technology-based management, assets can be maximally utilized to support the achievement of the agency's strategic programs. Therefore, the researcher will conduct further research with the title "The Effect of the Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration on the Discipline of Asset Users in the Office of Population Control Family Planning Empowerment of Women Child Protection in Sukabumi City".

Method

The research method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative approach, which aims to test hypotheses and obtain an overview of the effect of asset user discipline on the implementation of mobile asset management (Sugiyono, 2020). The research variables are translated into measurable indicators through variable operationalization, both for the dependent (asset user discipline) and independent (implementation of mobile asset management) variables. Data collection techniques were carried out through questionnaires, observations, interviews, and literature studies. This study used a saturated sample involving the entire population of 100 employees at DP2KBP3A of Sukabumi City. The main instrument was a questionnaire using a five-level Likert scale, and the data obtained was analyzed statistically.

Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistical techniques to test the hypothesis and measure the validity and reliability of the instrument using Pearson correlation and Cronbach Alpha. Simple linear regression test is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, by testing the correlation coefficient, determination (R^2), and t test (Ahmaddien & Syarkani, 2019). Interpretation of the results is based on the criteria set for the level of effectiveness and strength of the relationship between variables, in order to obtain empirical conclusions related to the influence of asset user discipline on the effectiveness of asset management in the DP2KBP3A of Sukabumi City.

Results and Discussion

Description of Respondents

Respondents in this study were all employees of DP2KBP3A Sukabumi City involved in the use of official assets, totaling 100 people. Respondent data were categorized based on age, gender, and the section/division where they served. Respondent characteristics are presented in Table 2 to Table 3 below.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age Range (years)	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)
< 30	22	22
30 - 39	38	38
40 - 49	28	28
≥ 50	12	12
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents are in the age range of 30 - 39 years (38%), followed by the age range of 40 - 49 years (28%). The proportion of young employees (< 30 years old) amounted to 22%, while employees aged ≥ 50 years recorded 12%. This composition indicates that DP2KBP3A's workforce is dominated by productive age groups, who theoretically have high energy and mobility to handle mobile assets in the field.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)
Male	43	43
Female	57	57
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: processed by the researcher (2025)

As seen in Table 3, there were slightly more female respondents (57%) than male (43%). This is in line with the characteristics of agencies that assign many women as extension workers or field officers for family planning and women's empowerment programs.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by Section/Division

Section/Division	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)
Secretariat & General	18	18
Population Control Division	24	24
Family Planning Division	26	26
Women's Empowerment & Child Protection Division	20	20
Other Units (Motekar, Admin, etc.)	12	12
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: processed by the researcher (2025)

Table 4 shows the distribution of respondents across the five main sections/divisions. The Family Planning Division has the largest proportion (26%), followed by the Population Control Division (24%). This distribution is relevant, because these two divisions make the most use of two-wheeled official vehicles and electronic devices for field activities, so the discipline of asset use determines the smooth running of the program.

Validity and Reliability Testing

Validity Test

The validity test was conducted with Pearson's Product-Moment correlation on n = 100 respondents. The value of r table ($\alpha = 0.05$; df = n - 2 = 98) ≈ 0.195. Items are considered valid if r count > r table.

Table 5. Results of the Validity Test of the Variable Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration (X)

Item No.	r count	r table	Description
X1	0,775	0,195	**Valid**
X2	0,716	0,195	**Valid**
X3	0,696	0,195	**Valid**
X4	0,769	0,195	**Valid**
X5	0,851	0,195	**Valid**
X6	0,793	0,195	**Valid**
X7	0,887	0,195	**Valid**
X8	0,904	0,195	**Valid**
X9	0,886	0,195	**Valid**
X10	0,889	0,195	**Valid**
X11	0,817	0,195	**Valid**
X12	0,912	0,195	**Valid**
X13	0,882	0,195	**Valid**
X14	0,789	0,195	**Valid**
X15	0,731	0,195	**Valid**

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

All 15 items have r count greater than r table (0.195), so all items of the Mobile Asset Management Implementation variable questionnaire in Asset Administration are declared valid.

Table 6. Results of the Asset User Discipline Variable Validity Test (Y)

Item No.	r count	r table	Description
Y1	0,644	0,195	**Valid**
Y2	0,686	0,195	**Valid**
Y3	0,588	0,195	**Valid**
Y4	0,748	0,195	**Valid**
Y5	0,724	0,195	**Valid**
Y6	0,696	0,195	**Valid**
Y7	0,594	0,195	**Valid**

Y8	0,716	0,195	**Valid**
Y9	0,746	0,195	**Valid**
Y10	0,834	0,195	**Valid**
Y11	0,755	0,195	**Valid**
Y12	0,793	0,195	**Valid**
Y13	0,707	0,195	**Valid**
Y14	0,597	0,195	**Valid**
Y15	0,771	0,195	**Valid**
Y16	0,653	0,195	**Valid**
Y17	0,634	0,195	**Valid**
Y18	0,797	0,195	**Valid**
Y19	0,815	0,195	**Valid**
Y20	0,797	0,195	**Valid**
Y21	0,701	0,195	**Valid**
Y22	0,774	0,195	**Valid**
Y23	0,711	0,195	**Valid**
Y24	0,762	0,195	**Valid**

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

All 24 items have r count greater than r table (0.195), so all items of the Asset User Discipline variable questionnaire are declared valid.

Reliability Test

Reliability is measured by Cronbach's Alpha. The instrument is considered reliable if $\alpha > 0.70$. The reliability test is carried out to determine the extent to which the research instrument provides consistent results when repeated measurements are made. Reliability testing in this study uses the Cronbach's Alpha method, where an instrument is said to be reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value is ≥ 0.70 (Sugiyono, 2020).

Table 7. Reliability Test Results of Variable X (Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration)

Component	Results
Number of Respondents (N)	100
Number of Statement Items	15
Cronbach's Alpha Value	0,965
Reliability Criteria	Reliable (Very High)

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Variable X in this study is the Application of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration, which consists of 15 statement items. Based on the results of data processing, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.965, which means that it is above the minimum threshold of 0.70. Thus, it can be concluded that the instrument in variable X has very high reliability and can be trusted to be used in this study.

Table 8. Reliability Test Results of Variable Y (Discipline of Asset Users)

Component	Result
Number of Respondents (N)	100
Number of Statement Items	24
Cronbach's Alpha Value	0,958
Reliability Criteria	Reliable (Very High)

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Variable Y in this study is Asset User Discipline, which consists of 24 statement items. The test results show that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.958, which is also higher than the required minimum limit. This means that the instrument in variable Y also has a very high and consistent level of reliability.

Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect of the independent variable, namely the Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration (X) on the dependent variable, namely Asset User Discipline (Y). Based on the results of SPSS data processing, the following results are obtained:

Table 9. Simple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	9.991	3.666	-	2.725	0.008
Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration	0.529	0.036	0.827	14.561	0.000

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Based on the table above, a simple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:

$Y=9.991+0.529X$

Meaning:

1. The constant value (a) of 9.991 indicates that if there is no implementation of mobile asset management (X = 0), then the value of asset user discipline is 9.991.
2. The regression coefficient (b) of 0.529 indicates that every one unit increase in the implementation of mobile asset management will increase the asset user discipline score by 0.529 points.

Correlation Coefficient Test Results

The correlation coefficient is used to measure the extent of the strength of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. In this study, the independent variable is the Implementation of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration, and the dependent variable is Asset User Discipline. Based on the results of data processing through SPSS, the following results are obtained:

Table 10. Correlation Coefficient Results

Model	R	Relationship Category
1	0,827	Very Strong

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

The value of R = 0.827 indicates that there is a very strong relationship between the implementation of mobile asset management and asset user discipline. This category refers to Guilford's interpretation (Sugiyono, 2020), where the range of 0.80 - 1.000 is included in the very strong category. Thus, the better the implementation of mobile asset management, the level of discipline of asset users tends to increase.

Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to determine the magnitude of the contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable. The following are the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination of the simple linear regression model in this study:

Table 11. Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Interpretation
1	0,684	0,681	68.4% of Y variation is explained by X

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

The R Square value of 0.684 indicates that 68.4% of the variation in asset user discipline (Y) can be explained by the application of mobile asset management in asset administration (X). The remaining 31.6% is influenced by other factors not included in this research model.

Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis testing is carried out to determine whether there is a partially significant effect between the variable Application of Mobile Asset Management in Asset Administration (X) on Asset User Discipline (Y). In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out using the t-test, based on simple linear regression output.

Based on the results of the SPSS output, the t count and significance are obtained as follows:

Table 12. t Test Results (Hypothesis Test)

Model	t Count	Sig. (p-value)	Description
(Constant)	2.725	0.008	Significant
Implementation of Mobile Asset Management	14.561	0.000	**Significant** (H_1 accepted)

Source: processed by researchers (2025)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing through simple linear regression analysis, the calculated t value is 14.561 with a significance value (*p-value*) of 0.000. This value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. This means that there is a positive and significant influence between the implementation of mobile asset management in asset administration on the discipline of asset users at the Sukabumi City Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection.

The results of the simple linear regression test in this study indicate that the application of mobile asset management in asset administration has a very significant influence on asset user discipline at DP2KBP3A of Sukabumi City, with a regression coefficient value of 0.529 and a significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This means that any increase in the implementation of mobile asset management will increase the discipline of asset users by 0.529 units. In addition, the coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.684 indicates that 68.4% of the variation in asset user discipline can be explained by the variable of mobile asset management implementation, while the remaining 31.6% is influenced by other factors outside the study.

This finding is in line with the results of interviews conducted by researchers, where employees said that the existence of a good asset management system including routine inventory, clarity of asset legal status, and internal supervision encouraged them to be more orderly and responsible in using assets. One informant from the planning sector mentioned that "...when asset data collection and monitoring are carried out regularly and socialized, employees will automatically be more careful because everything is recorded and supervised." This suggests that systematic asset structuring creates psychological and administrative effects that reinforce disciplinary behavior.

Theoretically, this result supports Mahmudi's (2016) view that good asset management will create clarity of responsibility and accountability of users, thus having an impact on increasing discipline in public asset management. In addition, Hasibuan's (2018) theory also emphasizes that work discipline will arise when there is task certainty, clear managerial control, and incentives for compliance with the rules.

This research is also in line with the findings of Kusnandar (2021) which show that the implementation of a good regional asset information system (SIAD) within local governments can improve employee compliance and discipline in reporting and using assets. Likewise, Putri & Sari (2022) in their study found that the existence of legal audits and internal supervision plays a major role in increasing the discipline of ASN in maintaining and optimally utilizing regional assets.

Thus, it can be interpreted that the effective and comprehensive implementation of mobile asset management in DP2KBP3A Kota Sukabumi has an important role in improving the discipline of asset users. A good asset management approach not only encourages administrative order, but also establishes a more responsible and transparent work culture, as reinforced by field interviews and relevant to theory and previous research results.

Conclusion

Based on the results of simple linear regression analysis, it is known that the implementation of mobile asset management in asset administration has a positive and significant influence on the discipline of asset users in the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP2KBP3A) of Sukabumi City, with a regression coefficient value of 0.529 and a significance of 0.000 ($p <0.05$), and a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.684 which indicates that 68.4% of variations in asset user discipline can be explained by the variable implementation of mobile asset management, while the remaining 31.6% is explained by other factors outside the implementation of mobile asset management. 0.05), and the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.684 which indicates that 68.4% of the variation in asset user discipline can be explained by the variable of mobile asset management implementation, while the remaining 31.6% is explained by other factors outside the model; this finding shows that the better asset management is implemented through inventory, legal audit, valuation, utilization, and supervision of assets,

the higher the level of employee discipline in using assets in an orderly, accountable, and responsible manner.

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