



Conference Paper

The Influence of Motivation, Work Discipline, and Leadership on Employee Performance at PT. Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa

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Abstract.

The occurrence of delays in construction completion is caused by two factors, specifically external factors and internal factors. This research focuses on the internal factors related to human resources and their performances, including work motivation, work discipline, and leadership, which are considered to affect the performance and accomplishment of construction. The research proposal aims to determine the simultaneous and partial effect of leadership, motivation, and work discipline on employee performance in PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa. The population in this study were 91 employees. Data collection was done using interviews and Likert scale. Data analysis in this study used linear regression analysis multiple, classical assumption test, r-square test, and hypothesis test, using tools SPSS data processing. Based on previous research, it is known that: (1) H1: Work motivation positively affects employee performance. (2) H2: Work discipline positively affects employee performance. (3) H3: Leadership style positively affects on employee performance.

Keywords: work motivation, labor discipline, leadership, work performance

1. Introduction

In the face of increasingly competitive business competition, the company changes its strategy in developing human resources which will certainly be very useful as initial capital in the era of competition in the construction industry. HR or in this case employees in the company is the spearhead who controls all stages of the company's activities from production, and distribution, to sales. PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa is one of the companies engaged in construction for the installation and maintenance of fire protection systems that has been established in 1998. PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa always maintains and improves its existence in the construction business in the field of fire protection and is expected to improve quality in product services, fire protection installation and maintenance services as well as consulting services. Quality services

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are supported by skilled and experienced human resources in their respective fields, so the management of PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa is very concerned with improving human resources by conducting training and certification for employees. The number of existing human resources in 2021 for permanent employees is 30 people, project contract employees are 61 people. In an effort to improve the quality of its work, PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa provides workers with skills according to their fields by conducting training for employees and even sending employees to Malaysia and Thailand to conduct training and certification. Regarding management's commitment to workforce competence, in February 2020, the following employees Welly Julian engineering, Bima Nur Iman technician, and Made Ardi engineering were sent to Malaysia to take part in the FIKE Cheetah XI Certification training February 2020 APAC and in 2020 PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa also certifies ISO 9001 2015 on Quality Management Standards and ISO 45001 2018 related to Occupational Health and Safety Management because the company realizes that the important thing in managing human resources is about employee performance. If the employee's performance is good, the company's performance will be good and vice versa if the employees performance is bad, of course, the company's performance will be bad because HR is an important asset in the company that can determine the good and bad of the company's performance, so companies must manage HR well in order to produce good and satisfying performance. Until mid-July 2021 the number of positive cases of Covid-19 has not shown a downward trend. This has a very significant impact on the construction sector which contributes greatly to the economy. Delays in construction projects due to this pandemic are due to, among other things, constraints in the mobilization process, increased costs due to the status of Large-Scale Social Restrictions PSBB in many areas in Indonesia, and the lack of availability of construction service resources, including the availability of construction workers. Based on the described background, the following problems can be identified:

- 1. Does work motivation affect the performance of employees of PT. Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa?
- 2. Does work discipline affect the performance of employees of PT. Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa?
- 3. Does leadership affect the performance of employees of PT. Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa?



2. Literature Review

Many studies have been carried out by discussing performance. Performance is the result of organizational work carried out by employees as well as possible following the instructions (manual), the direction given by the leader (manager), the competence and ability of employees to develop their reasoning at work. Information about organizational performance is a very important thing used to evaluate whether the performance process carried out by the organization so far has been in line with the expected goals or not. However, in reality, many organizations lack information about performance within their organization.

According to Paramananda and Purba [1], there are three criteria that must be assessed in the performance assessment, including:

- 1. Individual Task Results. Management assesses results as production quantity, production notes, and production price per unit, total sales, the dollar increase in sales.
- 2. Behavior. Behavioral performance results. some things that can be assessed are leadership style and the number of offers made by the sales department.
- 3. Nature. Performance is assessed from the value of good employee behavior, selfconfidence, and looking busy. Traits are the weakest criterion, but it is naive to ignore the reality that organizations still use trait criteria to assess performance.

2.1. Performance (Y)

The factor that affects the achievement of performance is the ability factor and motivation factors. This is in accordance with Keith Davis's opinion in Mangkunegara [2] who formulated that:

Human Performance = Ability x Motivation Motivation = Attitude x Situation Ability = Knowledge x Skill

2.2. Motivation (X1)

Motivation is a process that begins with a physiological or psychological deficiency process that functions to drive behavior or drive with a purpose or intensively.

There are several theories about motivation expressed by several experts including those expressed by Robbins [3] who hypothesizes that every human being has a hierarchy of five needs:

1. Physiological, including hunger, thirst, shelter, sex, and other needs.

- 2. A sense of secure, security, and protection from physical and emotional harm.
- 3. Social, affection, belonging, acceptance, and friendship.
- 4. Appreciation, internal factors such as a sense of self-worth, independence, and achievement, as well as external factors such as status, recognition, and attention.
- 5. Self-actualization, the drive that can shape a person to become what he is; includes growth, reaching our potential, and self-fulfillment.

2.3. Work discipline (X2)

Discipline is an operational function of resource management and the most important human being because the better the employee's work discipline, the more good performance can be achieved. Without good discipline, it is difficult for the organization to achieve optimal results. Discipline is the main factor needed as a ranking tool for employees who do not want to change in character and behavior. So that an employee is said to have good performance if the employee has a sense of responsibility towards the task assigned to him.

2.4. Leadership gstyle g(X3)

Leadership is a determining factor in a company. The success or failure of the company in achieving a goal is influenced by the way of a leader. A leader in the company can be effective if the leader can manage the company and influence the behavior of subordinates to cooperate in achieving company goals. The following is a definition of leadership. Leadership is a determining factor in a company. The success or failure of the company in achieving a goal is influenced by the way of a leader. According to Sutrisno [4], "Leadership in organizations is directed at influencing the people they lead, to want to act as expected or directed by others who lead it.



2.5. The geffect gof gmotivation gon gemployee gperformance

Motivation gis ga gstimulus gfrom goutside gin gthe gform gof gobjects gor gnonobjects gthat gcan gfoster gan gurge gin gpeople gto ghave, genjoy, gcontrol gor gachieve gthe gobject gor gnon-object. gAccording gto Robbins g[3], g"Motivation gis gthe gdesire gto gdo gsomething gand gdetermines gthe gability gto gact gto gsatisfy gindividual gneeds. gWith gall gthese gneeds, ga gperson gis grequired gto gwork gharder gand gmore gactively gat gwork, gbecause gwith gsomeone gwho ghas ghigh gmotivation gin gdoing ghis gjob, gsomeone's gperformance gwithin gthe gcompany gwill gincrease gand gcompany gtargets gcan gbe gachieved.

H1: gWork gmotivation ghas ga gpositive geffect gon gemployee gperformance

2.6. The geffect gof gdiscipline gon gemployee gperformance

According gto Syafrina g[5], gwork gdiscipline gis gobedience gto gthe ginstitution gor gorganization galong gwith gall gthe gprovisions gwithout gusing gfeelings, gonly gbased gon gawareness gand gawareness gthat gwithout gsuch gobedience gall gthe gprovisions gin gthe gorganization's ggoals gwill gnot gbe gachieved.

H2: gWork gDiscipline ghas ga gpositive geffect gon gEmployee gPerformance.

2.7. The ginfluence gof gleadership gstyle gon gemployee gperformance

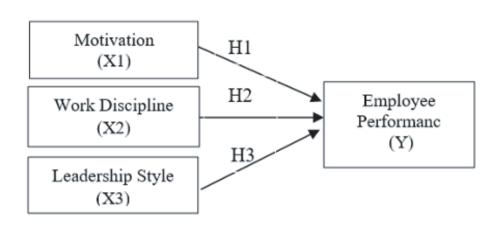
Karel g[6] gstates gthat gleadership gstyle ghas ga gpositive gand gsignificant geffect gon gthe gperformance gof gemployees gof gPT. gBank gNegara gIndonesia gRegional gSales gManado. gThe gR gSquare gvalue gof g0.673 gcan gbe ginterpreted gthat gthe ginfluence gof gthe gleadership gstyle gvariable gon gthe gemployee gperformance gvariable gis g63.7%.

H3: gLeadership gstyle ghas ga gpositive geffect gon gemployee gperformance.

2.8. Conceptual gframework

Employee performance as a result of work in terms of quality and quantity can be achieved by an employee in carrying out tasks in accordance with the responsibility assigned to him. Things that support performance These employees are motivation, work discipline, and leadership style.





Based on the description above, the theoretical Figure 1 framework can be arranged as follows.

Figure 1: Framework

3. Methodology

3.1. Independent variable

The independent variable is a variable that affects or is the cause of changes or the emergence of the dependent (bound) variable. So, in this study, there are three independent variables studied: Work Motivation (X1), Work Discipline (X2), and Leadership Style (X3).

3.2. Dependent gvariable

In glndonesian, git gis goften greferred gto gas gthe gdependent gvariable." gThe gdependent gvariable gis gthe gvariable gthat gis ginfluenced gor gthat gbecomes gthe gresult, gbecause gof gthe gindependent gvariable. gln gthis gstudy, gthere gis gonly gone gdependent gvariable, gnamely gEmployee gPerformance g(Y).

3.3. Variable goperations

As gwe gknow gthat gin gevery gresearch, git gis gnecessary gto gpay gattention gto gthe gvariables gto gbe gstudied, gwhich gis gan gexplanation gof gthe gtheoretical gvariables gto gbe gobserved gand gmeasured. gThe gvariable gconsists gof gthe gdependent gvariable gwhere gthe gindependent gvariable gis gthe ginfluence gof



gmotivation g(X1), gdiscipline g(X2), gand gleadership gstyle g(X3), gand gthe gdependent gvariable gis gemployee gperformance.

3.4. Variable gmeasurement

In gthis gstudy, gthe gordinal gmeasurement gmethod guses ga gLikert gscale gwhich gis gused gto gmeasure gattitudes, gopinions, gand gperceptions gof ga gperson gor ggroup gof gpeople gabout gsocial gphenomena g[7]. gThe gLikert gscale guses gfive glevels gof ganswers, gnamely:

Answer	Code	Score
Strongly agree	SS	5
Agree	S	4
Neutral	Ν	3
Don't agree	TS	2
Strongly disagree	STS	1

TABLE 1: Likert Scale.

Source: gSugiyono [7]

The greason gthe gauthor guses gTable g1 gLikert gscale gin gthis gstudy gis gto gmake git geasier gfor grespondents gto ganswer gevery gquestion gpresented gon gthe gresearch gquestionnaire gand galso geasier gto gmanage gdata gfrom gthe gresults gof grespondents' ganswers.

3.5. Population gand gresearch gsample

Based gon gthe gresearch glocation gthat ghas gbeen gdetermined, gthe gpopulation gthat gis gused gas gthe gobject gof gthe gresearch gis gthe gemployees gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa, gtotaling g30 gpermanent gemployees gand g61 gcontract gemployees.





3.6. Data gcollection gtechnique

Data gcollection gtechniques gin gthis gstudy gby gconducting gsurveys gand gdistributing gquestionnaires gdirectly gto gthe gobject gof gresearch, gnamely gthe gemployees gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa. gThe gquestionnaire gis ga gdata gcollection gtechnique gby gproviding gor gdistributing ga glist gof gstatements gto grespondents, gin gthe ghope gthat gthey gwill grespond gto gthe glist gof gquestions g[7].

3.7. Descriptive gstatistics gtest

Descriptive ganalysis gwas gcarried gout gusing gdescriptive gstatistics gthat gproduced gthe gaverage, gmaximum, gminimum, gand gstandard gdeviation gvalues gto gdescribe gthe gresearch gvariables gso gthat gthey gwere gcontextually geasy gto gunderstand.

3.8. Data gquality gtest

- 1. Validity gtest
- 2. Reliability gtest

3.9. Classic gassumption gtest

- 1. Normality gtest
- 2. Multicollinearity gtest
- 3. Heteroscedasticity gtest

3.9.1.

- **3.10. Hypothesis gtesting**
 - 1. Coefficient gof gDetermination g(R2)
 - 2. T-test g(Partial)



4. Findings and Discussion

From gthe gdata gon gthe gcompletion gof gthe gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gproject gin g2021, gwe gcan gsee ga gsignificant gdelay gin gcompletion gprogress gin g2021. gThis gdelay gis gof gcourse gcaused gby g2 gfactors, gnamely gexternal gfactors, gand ginternal gfactors, gexternal gfactors gthat ginfluence ginclude gthe gCovid-19 gfactor, gthe gfactor gis gnot gready gfor gthe gwork glocation, gor gthe gfactor gnot gready gfor gthe gmaterial gto gbe ginstalled gbecause gthe gconstruction gproject gbeing gcarried gout gin g2021 gis gonly ginstallation gservice gwork gwhere gthe gmain gmaterial gis gcarried gout gby gthe gmain gcontractor, gthen ginternal gfactors gwhich gthis gtime gwill gbe gexamined grelated gto gemployee gmotivation, gemployee gdiscipline, gand gproject gleadership, gdo gthey gaffect gthe gdecline gin gperformance gon gproject gcompletion gin g2021.

The gproject gcarried gout gin g2021 gis gthe gfirst gproject gin gthe gcooling gsystem gfield gwhich gis gan gexpansion gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gin gthe gface gof gthe gcovid-19 gpandemic, gso gthe gcompany gmust gmake gchanges gin gits gbusiness gstrategy gby gupgrading gthe gconstruction gbusiness gfield gto ga gcooling gsystem, gthis gis gdone gbecause gin gDuring gthe gCovid-19 gpandemic, gthe gworld gof gconstruction gthat gstretched gwas gthe gbuilding gwhere gthe gcooling gsystem gor gcooling gsystem gbecame gvery gimportant gand gto gsupport gthe gprocess gof gcompleting gthe gcooling gsystem gconstruction gwork, gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa grecruited gprofessionals gwho gare gexperienced gin gthe gjob.

Based gon gthe gTable g2 gin gdetermining gthe gproject gcompletion gtarget, gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gperforms ga gworkload ganalysis gby gmaking ga gproject gcompletion gschedule gusing ga gproject gmanagement gsoftware gproduct g(Microsoft gProject) gwhere gin gthis gproject gcompletion gschedule geach gwork gitem ghas ga gdetailed gwhen gto gstart gand gfinish gand gthe gneeds gof gworkers gto gcomplete geach gwork. gthe gwork gitem. gThis gproject gcompletion gschedule gis galso gused gin gmonitoring gthe gprogress gof gwork gwhen gthe gproject gis grunning glater, gif gin gproject gimplementation gthere gis ga gmismatch gbetween gthe gproject gcompletion gschedule gand gthe gactual gin gthe gfield, gthe gweekly gwork gprogress greport gmust gattach gdelay gconstraints gand gthe gproject gcompletion gschedule gwill gbe gadjusted.

Related gto gmotivational gfactors, gthe gmanagement gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gimplements ga gpolicy gof gproviding gincentives gfor gemployees gwho



Year	Customer	Description	Plan (Days)	Actual (Days)	Gaps (Days)
2021	PT Dwimitra Ekatama Mandiri	Labour Price - HVAC System for 064 Main Building	120	270	-150
2021	PT Dwimitra Ekatama Mandiri	Labour price Fire fight- ing System for 064 Main Building	120	310	-190
2021	PT Dwimitra Ekatama Mandiri	RIT, AIR TAB & WATER TAB 065 Main Building	60	60	0
2021	PT Dwimitra Ekatama Mandiri	Jasa Turnkey package- Chilled Water System for HDC Project	155	280	-125
2021	PT Dwimitra Ekatama Mandiri	Turnkey package inta- lation of DAHU for 065 Main Building	60	90	-30

T	<u>.</u>	1 : - +		D	+	2024
TABLE	2:	LIST	OT	Pro	ect	2021.

gexcel gwith gsaving gcosts gfrom gthe gproject gbudget gplan gwhere gthe gincentives gwill gbe gdivided gaccording gto gtheir grespective gportions gaccording gto gtheir gresponsibilities. gHowever, gthis gpolicy ghas gnot gbeen gable gto gbecome ga gmotivation gfor gimproving gproject gcompletion gperformance gon gtime gbecause gmost gof gthe gprojects gbeing gworked gon gin g2021 gexceed gthe gset gtime.

There gare gstill gmany gworkers gwho gdon't garrive gon gtime gwhich gresults gin gdelays gin gcompleting gwork, gthere gis gno gresponsibility gfor gtheir gwork. gRelated gto gworker gdiscipline gfactors, gthe gmanagement gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gapplies ga gfingerprint gattendance gsystem gfor gproject gworkers gand gattendance guses ga gtalent gapplication gfor gpermanent gemployees gand gapplies ga gmeal gallowance gpolicy gfor gemployees gand gworkers gwho gare gabsent gfor gmore gthan g5 gminutes gand gif gthree gtimes ga gmonth gare glate gfor gmore gthan g5 gminutes. gminutes, gthe gfood gallowance gfor gone gmonth gwill gbe gremoved. gThis gis gdone gto geducate gemployees gand gemployees gof gPT gKalimutu gMitra gPerkasa gdiscipline gduring gworking ghours.

Another gcause gis gthe gleadership gfactor, gwhere gthe ghighest gleadership gin gthe gproject gis gunder gthe gProject gManager. gThe gProject gManager ghas gresponsibilities gin gproject gmanagement gincluding gmonitoring gthe gperformance



gof gworkers gin gorder gto gcomplete gthe gproject gon gtime. gThe gProject gManager ghas ga greference gin gcompleting gthe gproject, gnamely gthe gschedule gfor gcompleting gthe gwork gin gaccordance gwith gwhat ghas gbeen gdetermined gby gthe gclient gand gif gthere gis ga gdelay, gthe gProject gManager gmust ganalyze gthe gfactors gcausing gthe gproject gdelay.

5. Conclusion

This article discusses the problem of the influence of work motivation, work discipline, and leadership style on the performance of employees of PT Kalimutu Mitra Perkasa. In this case, the hypothesis used is:

- H1: Work Motivation has a positive effect on Employee performance
- H2: Work Discipline has a positive effect on Employee Performance
- H3: Leadership Style has a positive effect on Employee Performance

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