



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](#)

JPPi (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)

ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)

Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



Interactional justice model, power distance, and leader-member exchange as a high quality workplace

Elly Yuliandari^{1*}, Gugus Wijonarko²

¹Universitas Surabaya, Indonesia

²STIAMAK, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received Apr 06th, 2022

Revised Jun 14th, 2022

Accepted Nov 14th, 2022

Keyword:

Leader-member exchange,
Interactional Justice,
Power distance

ABSTRACT

The reciprocal relationship between superiors and subordinates (leader-member exchange or LMX) influences work productivity, organizational citizenship. This study examines the relationship model of interactional justice and power distance reduction in the leader-member exchange. The study was conducted on 240 staff who have more than two years of work experience. The analysis results showed that the relationship model of Interactional Justice and Power Distance on the Leader-Member Exchange showed significant results ($F =$, $p < 0.01$).



© 2023 The Authors. Published by IICET.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

Corresponding Author:

Elly Yuliandari,
Universitas Surabaya
Email: ellyyuliandari@staff.ubaya.ac.id

Introduction

Perry, Mesch, and Paarlberg in the Journal explain that the changes that occur in the work environment are increasingly encouraging government agencies to reform human resource management, including motivating employees (Ratnawati, 2013). According to Begley et al. (2002), Mutual relations between superiors and subordinates based on the leader-member exchange concept will impact two things. First, mutualistic relationships with superiors will impact the comfort and emotional well-being of subordinates (Sparr & Sonnentag, 2008; Legace, Castleberry, & Ridnor, 1993). Second, the leader-member exchange will increase the work productivity of subordinates. The welfare and comfort of individuals in life will be determined by a positive appreciation of the work experience they live (Quick et al., 1997). The research results by Cunningham and MacGregor (2000) indicate that the individual's perceived comfort will affect job satisfaction and productivity. The relationship between superiors and subordinates is woven through a series of events that impact both parties. Superiors have specific relationships with different subordinates. Mutual, reciprocal relationships between superiors and subordinates will make subordinates an inner circle (ingroup) in the team. Being an ingroup will make individuals gain trust, opportunities, roles, and influence on the resources in the group. This theory focuses on the relationships between leaders and their subordinates, and how the quality of the relationships between leaders and their subordinates can have a positive influence on individuals, groups, and organizational circles (Prastiwi, 2018). The relationship between superiors and subordinates is described as a form of interchange of mutually beneficial roles (Chemers, 2001). Subordinates who become ingroups will benefit from relationships with superiors and vice versa. Given the importance of subordinates' efforts to become in groups on a team,

efforts to understand the various personal resources that subordinates can use to become in groups need to be made.

The leader-member exchange theory was previously called vertical dyad linkage theory (VDL Theory) because of its focus on the reciprocal processes that occur within the dyad (two parts that form a single interacting unit) (Wijayadne, 2015). The LMX concept has evolved from the concept of 'reciprocity' (Gouldner, 1960; Adams, 1965), 'social exchange' (Blau, 1964), to 'similarity-attraction' (Byrne, 1971), and finally describes the 'role' (Katz and Kahn, 1978). Leader-Member Exchange is a theory that focuses on the relationship and interaction (dyadic exchange) between superiors and subordinates. Where a superior develops a different reciprocal relationship with each individual as a subordinate (Wijayadne, 2015). The principle of reciprocity is important concerning the leader-member exchange. Subordinates are expected to experience a duty-bound bond. This bond will provide preferential interchange treatment or a special exchange between sincerity and commitment to working above average with special awards received by superiors (Lapierre & Hackett, 2007).

The theory of vertical dyadic linkage underlies the concept of leader-member exchange. Leader-member exchange is a social exchange theory that emphasizes the reciprocal relationship between superiors and subordinates. LMX theory is based on dyadic theory (Erdogen & Liden, 2002). In contrast to contemporary leadership theory, it emphasizes transformational, servant and authentic leadership theory. LMX theory emphasizes the quality of the relationship between superiors and subordinates. This concerns the treatment of superiors to subordinates in an atmosphere that shows an inclusive and communicative attitude (Dansereau Jr et al., 1975). The relationship between superiors and subordinates is based on the quality of communication. Trust and respect too. Bosses are considered as sharing friends who are ready to provide support. Relationships are based on functional goals to achieve work productivity (Chen et al., 2007) also citizenship behavior (Ilies et al., 2007);(Anand et al., 2011). Research conducted by Hao, Shi and Yang (2017) shows leader-member exchange's influence on knowledge sharing, commitment, and employee characteristics. Leader-member exchange also contributes to knowledge sharing that occurs in the company (Kim et al., 2017)

A relationship-based leader-member exchange will conceptually be related to interactional justice and power distance. Interactional justice reflects the fairness of interpersonal treatment received during the implementation of organizational procedures (Karkouliau et al., 2016). Interactional justice is a form of the personal appreciation of the treatment they receive. If he feels that he is being treated fairly, he will show greater enthusiasm and contribution to the work process. Several studies show that having a lower power distance will further promote togetherness. Vidyarthi & Rolnicki's (2017) research shows that the reduced power distance between the leader and members will develop an atmosphere of togetherness. Various existing studies provide an overview of how the work process fosters togetherness and empathy.

Method

The research subjects were 240 staff who had worked for more than two years, male and female, and 25 years old. The selection of research informants was based on the total population of the company. Of the 320 staff identified initially, there were 240 who met the requirements and filled out the data completely. Based on the length of work, the distribution of research informants is as follows.

Table 1. Length of work

Length of work in the work unit	Frequency	Percentage
1 year	2	1
1 year < X ≤ 5 years	51	26,0
5 years < X ≤ 10 years	57	29,1
10 years < X ≤ 15 years	42	21,4
15 years < X ≤ 20 years	25	12,8
20 years <	19	9,7
Total	196	

The measuring instrument used in this study is the leader-member exchange. This questionnaire consists of four dimensions: a) professional rewards, (b) loyalty, (c) affect, and (d) contribution. The second measuring instrument is interactional justice. Interactional justice is the total score obtained by subordinates on a questionnaire that measures: (1) informational justice and (2) interpersonal justice. Interactional justice is seen based on two dimensions. The higher the score, the lower the feeling that they get high interactional justice. The third measuring tool is power distance reduction. The definition of power distance reduction in this study is based on the opinion of Hofstede (1997). In this study, the focus of research is on low power distance. Power

distance reduction is seen based on the willingness of individuals to see themselves as equal to their superiors in establishing relationships with superiors. Low power distance is a score obtained by subordinates on a scale that expresses an individual's assessment of the level of equality of a questionnaire that measures: (1) the control function of the relationship; (2) decision making. The higher the score, the higher the level of alignment or the lower the power distance decrease.

Table 2. CVR Research scale

Scale	CVR Range	CFI	Declared Valid Items	Dropped Items
Reciprocal relationship between superiors and subordinates (LMX)	0,5 – 0,9	0,8	15items	1
Interactional justice	0,5 – 0,9	0,7	10 items	-
Power distance	0,5 – 0,9	0,7	12 items	-

The test of the LMX scale model, which consists of four dimensions, can be seen in the following figure:

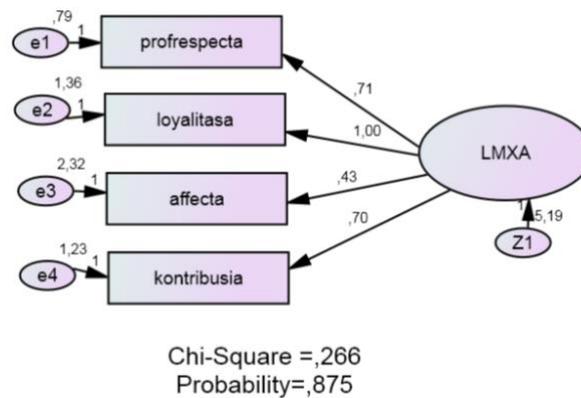


Figure 2. Model of leader-member exchange measurement tool

The model test results show leader-member scale consists of four dimensions: professional respect, loyalty, affect, and empirical data support contribution.

The interactional justice instrument has two dimensions, as a result model test is not carried out. However, based on Cronbach's alpha test, the following results were obtained:

Table 3. Interactional Justice Questionnaire Grid

Dimension	Definition	Item number	Corrected item total correlation	Dimensional Appropriateness
Received information	Superior distributes information evenly	4	,551	Appropriate
		5	,617	Appropriate
		6	,761	Appropriate
		7	,763	Appropriate
		10	,626	Appropriate
Interpersonal relations	Superiors are respectful of subordinates	1	,603	Appropriate
		2	,711	Appropriate
		3	,645	Appropriate
		8	,788	Inappropriate
		9	,626	Inappropriate
Total item		10		

The interactional justice instrument consists of 8 items with two dimensions. The dimensions in question are information received and interpersonal relations. The aspect used in this research is power distance culture. The measurement uses a scale of 7. The higher the number, the higher the things individuals do according to the submitted statements. The power distance reduction scale in the relationship consists of two dimensions: the control function of the relationship pattern and decision-making. The results of the reliability test show the Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.888.

Table 4. Power Distance Reduction Scale

Dimension	Definition	Item number	Corrected item total correlation	Dimensional Appropriateness
Relationship pattern control function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisory work is based on equal relations The existence of cooperative in the work process 	2	.752	Inappropriate
		5	.370	Inappropriate
		6	.728	Inappropriate
		8	,511	Appropriate
		10	,570	Appropriate
		11	,595	Appropriate
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing system in institution provides an opportunity for subordinates to provide suggestions The work team is accustomed to actively contributing in expressing opinions 	1	,756	Appropriate
		3	,884	Appropriate
		4	,560	Appropriate
		7	,271	Dropped
		9	,574	Inappropriate
		12	,586	Appropriate
Total item		12		

Results and Discussions

Assumption testing

Table 4. Colinearity Test

Coefficients ^a				Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
Model				Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	25,105	2,420		10,375	0,000		
	Interactionaljustice	0,463	0,072	0,413	6,400	0,000	0,536	1,867
	Powerdistance	0,428	0,087	0,318	4,930	0,000	0,536	1,867

a. Dependent Variable: LMX

The Durbin-Watson test showed no autocorrelation, as listed in the following table.

Table 5. Autocorrelation test

Summary model ^b						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.671 ^a	.450	.446		6.629	1.848

a. Predictors: (Constant), Powerdistance, Interactionaljustice

b. Dependent Variable: LMX

Based on the analysis of partial t-test data presented shows a significant relationship, both interactional justice and power distance reduction, to the leader-member exchange.

Table 6. Partial Correlation Test

Coefficients ^a				Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
Model				Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	25,105	2,420		10,375	0,000		
	Interactionaljustice	0,463	0,072	0,413	6,400	0,000	0,536	1,867
	Powerdistance	0,428	0,087	0,318	4,930	0,000	0,536	1,867

a. Dependent Variable: LMX

The F test shows interactional justice and power distance affect the leader-member exchange.

Table 7. Model Fit Test

		ANOVA ^a				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8882,832	2	4441,416	101,062	.000 ^b
	Residual	10855,024	247	43,947		
	Total	19737,856	249			

a. Dependent Variable: LMX

b. Predictors: (Constant), Powerdistance, Interactionaljustice

The analysis results show empirical data support interactional justice model and power distance reduction. Where the correlation obtained is significant. The results obtained indicate relationship model of Interactional justice and power distance and leader-member exchange is declared fit ($F+ 101.062$, with $p < 0.05$). The social exchange model on leader-member exchange has a significant relationship with interactional justice and power distance reduction. Power distance reduction and interactional justice will affect the quality of feedback between superiors and subordinates (leader-member exchange). The relational approach that fosters each other and provides equal opportunities contributes to relationship between superiors and subordinates. This means there is a equality. A clear role in the team will give significant meaning to the quality of relationship between superiors and subordinates. The results of correlation of each variable as listed below.

Table 8. Regression Correlation Test

Summary Model ^b						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.671 ^a	0,450	0,446		6,629	1,848

a. Predictors: (Constant), Powerdistance, Interactionaljustice

b. Dependent Variable: LMX

The results of multiple regression analysis show interactional justice and power distance have a positive and significant relationship with leader-member exchange variable with a value of $R = 0.671$ and a significance < 0.05 . The practical contribution of the two variables is 0.446. Research conducted by Bochnerm & Hesketh (1994) shows low power distance will contribute to a mutually supportive atmosphere and a more egalitarian (equal) atmosphere. Aspects that unite individuals with each other are the values they have. The will to listen to others is not based on power but on beliefs about the best thing to do.

This research aligns with studies conducted by Nahgang & Margeson (2017) and Wilson & Tayllor (2015). Providing opportunities both in the form of roles and opportunities will improve the quality of superior and subordinate relationships. As reflected in power distance and interactional justice, the results showed that social exchange justice contributed to the leader-member exchange scores. In other words, the higher a person feels they have the opportunity and are treated fairly (equity). On the other hand, a treatment that does not pay attention to equality will have a negative perceptual impact (arousal). According to cognitive theory, efforts that ignore and treat others unequally will trigger a negative perception of their treatment (perceived maltreatment).

Various things regarding how a person places himself and responds to the environment will affect the quality of relationship between superiors and subordinates. Research conducted by (Law-Penrose et al., 2015) reveals exchanges between superiors and subordinates can include discussing service issues, status, money, information, and affiliations related to relationships and networks. Research conducted by (Park et al., 2022) revealed leader-member exchange is related to political situation in a company.

Conclusions

The results obtained show the importance of social dimension in the work process. Available treatment and providing equal opportunities will significantly influence the quality of work of superiors and subordinates. Further research should also pay attention to various treatments that motivate staff more. In other words, what triggers acceleration and encouragement in carrying out their duties. Further research will better explain how high-quality working relationships are related to happiness and well-being.

References

Adams, J. (1980). S.(1965). Inequity in social exchange. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 2, 267–299.

- Anand, S., Hu, J., Liden, R. C., & Vidyarthi, P. R. (2011). Leader-member exchange: Recent research findings and prospects for the future. *The Sage Handbook of Leadership*, 311–325.
- Casimir, G., Ng, Y. N. K., Wang, K. Y., & Ooi, G. (2014). The relationships amongst leader-member exchange, perceived organizational support, affective commitment, and in-role performance: A social-exchange perspective. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*.
- Chen, Z., Lam, W., & Zhong, J. A. (2007). Leader-member exchange and member performance: a new look at individual-level negative feedback-seeking behavior and team-level empowerment climate. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(1), 202.
- Dai, L., & Xie, H. (2016). Review and prospect on interactional justice. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(01), 55.
- Dansereau Jr, F., Graen, G., & Haga, W. J. (1975). A vertical dyad linkage approach to leadership within formal organizations: A longitudinal investigation of the role making process. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 13(1), 46–78.
- Hao, Q., Shi, Y., & Yang, W. (2019). How leader-member exchange affects knowledge sharing behavior: understanding the effects of commitment and employee characteristics. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10, 2768.
- Ilies, R., Nahrgang, J. D., & Morgeson, F. P. (2007). Leader-member exchange and citizenship behaviors: a meta-analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(1), 269.
- Karriker, J. H., & Williams, M. L. (2009). Organizational justice and organizational citizenship behavior: A mediated multifoci model. *Journal of Management*, 35(1), 112–135.
- Kim, S. L., Han, S., Son, S. Y., & Yun, S. (2017). Exchange ideology in supervisor-subordinate dyads, LMX, and knowledge sharing: A social exchange perspective. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 34(1), 147–172.
- Law-Penrose, J. C., Wilson, K. S., & Taylor, D. L. (2015). Leader-member exchange (LMX) from the resource exchange perspective: Beyond resource predictors and outcomes of LMX. *The Oxford Handbook of Leader-Member Exchange*, 55–66.
- Lewis, R. P. (2013). Keadilan distributif, keadilan prosedural, keadilan interaksional kompensasi dan Komitmen karyawan. *Jurnal Riset Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 8(1), 1–13.
- Lian, H., Ferris, D. L., & Brown, D. J. (2012). Does power distance exacerbate or mitigate the effects of abusive supervision? It depends on the outcome. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 97(1), 107.
- Liden, R. C., & Graen, G. (2017). Generalizability of the vertical dyad linkage model of leadership. *Academy of Management Journal*, 23(3), 451–465.
- Park, H., Park, H., & Liden, R. C. (2022). Leader-member exchange differentiation and employee performance: A political perspective. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*.
- Prastiwi, T. F. (2018). *Efektivitas Pelatihan Kualitas Relasi Atasan-Bawahan Untuk Meningkatkan Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) Karyawan Hotel X Semarang*. Unika Soegijapranata Semarang.
- Ratnawati, R. T. S. (2013). KUALITAS HUBUNGAN ATASAN BAWAHAN SEBAGAI MEDIATOR DALAM HUBUNGAN KEPEMIMPINAN TRANSFORMASIONAL DENGAN PERILAKU CITIZENSHIP DAN KINERJA PEGAWAI DMINISTRATIF UNIVERSITAS JAMBI. *Jurnal Dinamika Manajemen*, 1(1).
- Wijayadne, D. R. (2015). *Pengaruh Perilaku Pemimpin Terhadap Kualitas Leader Member Exchange Pada PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya*. UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA.

S2

sinta

15 (Print)
24 (Electronic)

J P P I

(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)

Volume 3 Nomor 2 2017

ICET

Published by:
Indonesian Institute
for Counseling, Education and Therapy

YOGYAKARTA

Editorial Team

Editor In Chief



Yola Eka Putri

Scopus ID : [57205158723](#)

Universitas Sriwijaya

Indonesia

Editors



Harwati Hashim

Scopus ID : [36520976500](#)

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Malaysia



Tommy Tanu Wijaya

Scopus ID : [57218281226](#)

ID [0000-0001-6840-3875](#)

Guangxi Normal University

China



Augusto da Costa

Scopus ID : [57210113813](#)

ID [0000-0002-2150-2793](#)

Institut Superior Cristal Dili

Timor-Leste



Kaspul Anwar

Scopus ID : [57199358594](#)

ID [0000-0002-5870-4647](#)

Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Institute of Education, University Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam



Kushendar Kushendar

Scopus ID : [57224203399](#)

Universitas Ma'arif Lampung

Indonesia



Khairul Bariyyah

Scopus ID : [56270883500](#)

ID [0000-0003-1527-0647](#)

Universitas Negeri Malang

Indonesia

**Laily Tiarani Tiarani Soejanto**Scopus ID : [57223095327](#)ORCID ID : [0000-0002-2385-9542](#)

Universitas PGRI Kanjuruhan Malang

Indonesia

**Santy Andrianie**Scopus ID : [59127013600](#)ORCID ID : [0009-0008-5012-4745](#)

Universitas Sebelas Maret

Indonesia

**Alief Laili Budiyo**ORCID ID : [0009-0009-9649-831X](#)[Google Scholar](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy

**Nining Maizura**Scopus ID : [12345678](#)ORCID ID : [0009-0003-3603-9951](#)

Ikatan Konselor Indonesia

Indonesia

**M. Fahli Zatrachadi**Scopus ID : [57211910176](#)

Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Indonesia

**Elfi Churnia**Scopus ID : [57204875195](#)ORCID ID : [0000-0002-8384-1061](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy

Indonesia

**Alfina Sari**Scopus ID : [57205060240](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy

Indonesia

**Lira Erwinda**Scopus ID : [57204883925](#)ORCID ID : [0000-0002-1120-4477](#)

Universitas Bina Bangsa, Banten

Indonesia

**Nikmarijal Nikmarijal**Scopus ID : [57209457125](#)ORCID ID : [0000-0003-4046-2720](#)

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Syaikh Abdurrahman Sidik Bangka Belitung

Indonesia



Hendra Gustomi

[Google Scholar](#)

[Indonesian Indovisi Institute](#)

[Indonesia](#)



Jeki Haryanto

[Scopus ID : 58037097700](#)

[Universitas Negeri Padang](#)

[Indonesia](#)



VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION YOUR LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE (LOA)

JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) is Nationally Accredited in SINTA 2

Accreditation Number

(Ministry of Research and Technology /National Agency for Research and Innovation): 200/M/KPT/2020, No 77 pp.15 date
December 23, 2020.

[Make a Submission](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Focus and Scope](#)

[Editorial Team](#)

[Reviewers](#)

[Policies](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

[Submissions](#)

[Author Guidelines](#)

[Indexed](#)

[Publication Ethics](#)

[Journal History](#)

[Author Fees](#)



**[Download Manuscript
Template 2025](#)**



[Contact Us on WhatsApp](#)



[View JPPI Stats](#)

Information

[For Readers](#)

[For Authors](#)

[For Librarians](#)

Journal Information

[About the Journal](#)
[Editorial Team](#)
[Privacy Statement](#)

Policies

[Focus and Scope](#)
[Publication Ethics](#)
[Submissions](#)

Guidelines

[For Authors](#)
[For Readers](#)
[For Librarians](#)

Contact Us

 Nilma Zola
 zola@konselor.org




This journal licensed under a
 Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Theme AtomicPress v1.8 Powered by [gci.or.id](#)

Home / Vol. 9 No. 1 (2023): JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)

Vol. 9 No. 1 (2023): JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)

-ALL- ⚡

Articles

The effect of flipped digital classroom method using moodle and student engagement on reading comprehension

Zelhendri Zen, Reflianto Reflianto, Farida Ariani, Abna Hidayati

👁️ 1447 Views 📄 Page 1-11 🌐 10.29210/020232668

Kontribusi kemampuan berpikir kritis dan ketertarikan keagamaan terhadap hasil belajar agama Islam

Nurhasnawati Nurhasnawati, Suhertina Suhertina, Fitra Herlinda, Devi Arisanti, Murny Murny, Martius Martius

👁️ 943 Views 📄 Page 12-17 🌐 10.29210/189900

Android-based Al-qur'an application development and culture "Nggahi Mbojo"

Arifin Arifin, Hidayat Hidayat, Asmedy Asmedy, Andi Prayudi, Fathirma'ruf Fathirma'ruf

👁️ 909 Views 📄 Page 18-25 🌐 10.29210/020222086

Disiplin siswa dalam belajar bahasa inggris; analisis gender dan jurusan di madrasah aliyah

Zulhidah Zulhidah, Yasnel Yasnel, Syafrida Syafrida, Fitra Herlinda

👁️ 633 Views 📄 Page 26-33 🌐 10.29210/190100

The effect of service quality on customer loyalty at PT. Pos Indonesia (persero), Unaaha branch Konawe regency

Melati Melati, Heriswanto Heriswanto

👁️ 570 Views 📄 Page 280-284 🕒 10.29210/020231617

Pengaruh interaksi pengalaman spesifik dan kompleksitas tugas terhadap kinerja auditor negara

Paul Usmany

👁️ 1084 Views 📄 Page 285-294 🕒 10.29210/020231628

Employees pro-environmental behavior of hotels in Tangerang and Jakarta during pandemic Covid-19

Yohana F. Cahya Palupi Meilani, Rudy Pramono

👁️ 536 Views 📄 Page 295-303 🕒 10.29210/020231636

Interactional justice model, power distance, and leader-member exchange as a high quality workplace

Elly Yuliandari, Gugus Wijonarko

👁️ 616 Views 📄 Page 304-309 🕒 10.29210/020231647

Principles of properness in partnership relationships with MSME business actors

Yeni Triana, Yelia Nathassa Winstar

👁️ 634 Views 📄 Page 310-318 🕒 10.29210/020221964

Berita korupsi yang elitis: studi wacana kritis atas berita korupsi untuk membongkar praktik pemberitaan yang elitis oleh media massa cetak

Jonas Klemens Gregorius Dori Gobang

👁️ 587 Views 📄 Page 319-324 🕒 10.29210/020231697

The role of power and trust for successful information sharing in the supply chain

Sylvia Mardiana

👁️ 711 Views 📄 Page 325-333 🕒 10.29210/020231883

Analisis potensi pembentukan kawasan industri hasil tembakau dalam perspektif ekonomi

Nurdiana Mulyatiri, Elin Herlina, Dendy Syaiful Akbar, Faisal Haris Eko Prabowo



JURNAL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

📍 [INDONESIAN INSTITUTE FOR COUNSELING, EDUCATION AND THERAPY \(IICET\)](#)

★ [P-ISSN : 24778524](#) <> [E-ISSN : 25028103](#) 📁 [Subject Area : Education](#)



2.87838

Impact



11532

Google Citations



Sinta 2

Current Accreditation

🔍 [Google Scholar](#) 📖 [Garuda](#) 🌐 [Website](#) 🌐 [Editor URL](#)

History Accreditation

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029

Garuda [Google Scholar](#)

[Analysis of complex problem-solving skills using vr-based interactive media through an ethnopedagogy approach](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Theraphy (IICET) 📖 [JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) Vol. 11 No. 1 \(2025\): JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) 54-65](#)

📅 2025 📄 [DOI: 10.29210/020254360](#) 🏆 [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Innovative marketing management strategies: adapting to the digital transformation era](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Theraphy (IICET) 📖 [JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) Vol 11, No 2 \(2025\): JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) 77-87](#)

📅 2025 📄 [DOI: 10.29210/020254507](#) 🏆 [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Attitude toward money and openness to experience in the formation of marketplace consumer impulse buying](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Theraphy (IICET) 📖 [JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) Vol 11, No 2 \(2025\): JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) 88-105](#)

📅 2025 📄 [DOI: 10.29210/020255513](#) 🏆 [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Enhancing the sustainability and competitiveness of Islamic Banking: a comparative study of fiscal policy and regulatory Frameworks in Indonesia and Malaysia](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Theraphy (IICET) 📖 [JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) Vol 11, No 2 \(2025\): JPPPI \(Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia\) 18-32](#)

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020255614 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[The effect of behavioral factors of defecation, drinking water sources and housewives' handwashing habits on the incidence of stunting in the working area of the brand health center](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11, No. 2 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 1-7

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020254612 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[The implementation of cooperative learning model on student activity in learning social studies in elementary school](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11 No. 3 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 258-264

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020254422 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[Trends and challenges of Indonesian social entrepreneurship research: a systematic literature review \(2013-2023\)](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11 No. 2 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 179-193

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020254437 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[Evaluation of physical education teachers in the leading teacher education program in Dharmasraya regency](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11 No. 4 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 189-199

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020256679 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[Advancements in computational thinking research in science education: a bibliometric analysis of reputable international journals \(2014-2024\)](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11 No. 3 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 225-237

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020254495 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[Unintended pregnancy in midlife women: a narrative review of prevention frameworks and health system challenges in Indonesia](#)

Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy (IICET) 📖 JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) Vol. 11 No. 4 (2025); JPPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) 182-188

📅 2025 🗨️ DOI: 10.29210/020256720 🏆 Accred : Sinta 2

[View more ...](#)