

Although some troubles occurred, generally, the socialization, delivery activities, and post-handover activities were all successful and performed well. A positive first impression of the induction stove in the socialization process also gave positive results for optimism and innovativeness. Explaining the benefits of using an induction stove (faster cooking, safer and easier to operate, etc.) will motivate the user to use it. Onsite visits and tutorial videos greatly decreased the discomfort and insecurity of beneficiary families because they gained a better understanding of how to operate an induction stove, which is when they started to feel that induction stoves were better than LPG stoves.

Optimism and technology acceptance (perceived usefulness, perceived enjoyment, and perceived cost) play a big role in the configuration because these conditions always appear either as high or low level. There is no necessary condition for a high continuance intention outcome because there is no consistency value above 0.9 [23],[65]. However, high satisfaction (fSAT) nearly reaches 0.9 with a value of 0.886266. This means that high satisfaction has a significant influence on high continuance intentions.

A low level of continuance intention is reached through the following configuration: a low level of optimism, innovativeness, insecurity, perceived usefulness, perceived enjoyment, perceived cost, and satisfaction with a high level of discomfort, all of which lead to a low continuance intention. This result indicated that some respondents still had negative perceptions toward the induction stove and the program in general. In the beginning, the team disseminated information about the program and gave explanations. However, due to unclear policies, especially about electricity tariffs and other confusing issues about induction stoves, some respondents had doubts about the program, which, in turn, led to an uncomfortable experience when they started using an induction stove. With many conditions being "negative," it is not surprising that there will be some cases of low continuance intentions.

The third configuration means that optimism, innovativeness, perceived usefulness, perceived enjoyment, and perceived cost are at a high level while discomfort and insecurity are at a low level. When combined with a low level of satisfaction, a low level of continuance intention is produced. However, the fourth configuration highlights the role of innovativeness. Although optimism, perceived usefulness, perceived enjoyment, perceived cost, and satisfaction are at a high level while discomfort and insecurity are at a low level, when combined with a low level of innovativeness, it will lead to an overall low level of continuance intention.

It is interesting that although most conditions are positive, a low continuance intention is still the outcome. The third configuration shows the great impact of satisfaction. In this configuration, all conditions are positive except satisfaction. As mentioned before, there were some cases in which the induction stoves had some technical difficulties. They felt safe and did not feel worried while using the induction stove. Generally, they were also very enthusiastic in the beginning and felt cooking was more efficient and effective. However, due to those technical troubles, the respondents no longer enjoyed cooking and had a bad impression of the induction stove, despite receiving a replacement stove or the original

stove being repaired. The limitation of cooking utensils having to be made of stainless steel also reduced respondents' satisfaction.

The fourth configuration highlighted the contribution of innovativeness. The respondents enjoyed cooking, felt safe using the induction stove, and were satisfied with the program. The respondents' technology acceptance was also at a high level. However, it was found that the respondents lacked enthusiasm in some cases. This is due to some respondents still having leftover LPG gas stoves. Many of them still want to use LPG stoves, at least until the LPG runs out. Using both LPG stoves and induction stoves results in a low rate of usage, with the LPG stove being the main option for cooking and the induction stove secondary. This led to a low level of continuance intention.

In the low continuance intention configurations, almost all conditions play a significant role since most always appear (both on high and low level). This is the same as with high continuance intention, in which there are no necessary conditions found with low continuance intention.

Based on the research findings, if the government wants to scale up the conversion from LPG stoves to induction stoves, some issues must be considered. The quality of both products and service must become the main consideration in the conversion project. Standardization must be applied to both products and services. Better quality of products and services leads to a better cooking experience for the users, which will contribute to user satisfaction and will highly influence use continuation. The electricity tariff must also be highly considered by the government. Policies that do not burden the people should be established so that the program will be widely accepted. The aim of the program is to reduce LPG usage and increase usage of induction stoves. However, it is not a wise move to strictly limit LPG circulation and force people to use induction stoves. A steady penetration together with accompanying activities and massive socialization could help boost induction stove usage.

Wider socialization and publicity must become priorities in the main agenda to raise awareness and knowledge about induction stoves and the energy conversion program. This will eliminate any doubts about induction stoves and the program. A synergistic cooperation between stakeholders can boost the success of socialization and publicity. Furthermore, it is a must to create a better and more sustainable environment for induction stove implementation by the supplier until it reaches the customer. Technical aspects such as an induction stove service center can ensure continuity of the program. So far, when an induction stove is broken or damaged, PT.PLN will replace it with a new one. If the number of induction stoves increases due to scaling up the program, PT.PLN will have difficulty handling the greater volume.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in identifying a combination of conditions needed so that the energy conversion program from LPG gas stoves to induction stoves continues. Optimism and technology acceptance are the main conditions, appearing in all solution configurations. Generally, all conditions must be maintained at a positive level to create high continuance intentions, despite there being one configuration

This research also succeeded in formulating a combination of conditions and context that could potentially hinder program continuity. A low level of continuance intention occurs if many conditions are negative; thus, keeping them positive can avoid the possibility of low continuance intention occurring. However, maintaining all conditions at a positive level is useless if innovativeness and satisfaction are low.

Satisfaction is the condition that had the greatest impact in the configuration of both high and low continuance intention since it has the highest consistency and coverage value. To ensure satisfaction, several strategies can be implemented for the future scaled-up energy conversion program to induction stoves. First, clear policies and wider socialization publications are very important to promote awareness of and trust in the program. Second, the standardization of the products and services must become the main consideration. This strategy is necessary because this is a new program, so products and technology (induction stove and electrical installations) must be guaranteed by strict procedures. This is to avoid damage or other hazards that reduce public perception of insecurity, discomfort, and satisfaction.

While successful in some findings, this study has limitations. This research was carried out in October 2022 while the program and handover of the induction stove were carried out in August 2022, so the respondents were still at the introduction stage. This short timeframe has the potential to affect the analysis, especially on technological readiness and acceptance bias because respondents were still adjusting their daily cooking behavior. For further research, it would be interesting to analyze in depth the changes in respondents' behavior in adapting their cooking activities to using an induction stove. To examine changes in cooking habits of program participant communities, longitudinal studies may be a fruitful research approach.

Additionally, this study only analyzed a pilot project in Surakarta, while the conversion program was also running in Denpasar. For further research, it would be interesting to explore and compare the program implementation in Surakarta and Denpasar. Additionally, for the next study, program analysis related to long-term tariff policies and regulations is also needed. Also, the study that projects sustainability related to energy and environmental issues in this conversion program needs to be studied further.

With regards to methods, the success of fsQCA combines factors in configuration form, made up of technology readiness, technology acceptance, and satisfaction toward continuance intention of participation in the conversion program and usage of induction stoves. Correlation-based analysis such as SEM or PLS SEM can potentially be utilized to complement the configuration analysis research findings, especially to explore the conditions that most impacted on the community continuance intention to join the program and use induction stove technology.

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