

# Perception of Basic Safety Training Using Analysis Gap

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**Abstract:** Until now, official schools tend to have a rigid, hard, military, seniority, identical work in government and do not display the academic side. This article was created to provide an overview of the gap between desire and reality that includes academic, food and boarding conditions, especially in Semarang Shipping Polytechnic. The expectation of cadets for all variables does not reach 100%, meaning that there is a gap between the cadets' expectations of their academic, aramaic and food perceptions. A lower value means a higher gap, it can be concluded that the availability of supporting equipment (hours, remote air conditioners, markers, erasers, etc.), the hostel has adequate facilities, orderly and safe. Does not meet the expectations of cadets, as well as eating menu and its variations do not meet Taruna hopes. This happens because the number of cadets exceeds the capacity of the dormitory and the need for renovations because the building is more than 34 years old, and

there is still intimidation from seniors so that cadets feel uncomfortable in the classroom or dormitory.

**Keywords:** Perception, Basic Safety Training, Gap Analysis.

## 1. Introduction

Costs incurred by the Youth at the beginning of entry and each semester, are expected to be directly proportional to the facilities obtained. But in reality, there are some things that have not fulfilled their desires in terms of academics, dormitories and food. Along with the development of the world economy, to support the movement of goods and people, it is necessary to support all modes of transportation that are quite safe and environmentally friendly. Ship transportation is one of the modes of transportation that plays a significant role in the development of industry and world trade. Many economic actors make use of transportation ships in running the wheels of the economy, this is because the cost of ship transportation is cheaper compared to other transportation, In addition, ship transportation is also able to carry passengers while transporting goods with a very large amount.

The number of economic actors who use ship transportation as a mode of transportation, has a positive impact on the need for labor to work on ships. Based on predictions from The Baltic and International Maritime Council (Bimco), in 2020 it takes 1,593,198 seafarers in the world, but its supply is only 1,555,281 seafarers or 37,917 seafarers, this situation opens up opportunities for many people to work on ships, because the field of work is wide open,

Semarang Shipping Polytechnic (PIP) is one of the schools appointed by the Ministry of Transportation to organize Diploma IV training programs for the Nautical, Engineering and Sea Transportation Study Program, and this training program is intended for the general public who want to become a seafarer, registration is opened every years, the implementation time of education for 8 (eight) semesters, including the requirements for prospective participants are high school graduates or equivalent, pass the Academic test, Psychological test, medical samapta, and pass the interview selection,

The process of education is boarded (Boarding School), Semesters one to four live in a dormitory, semesters five and six land practice or marine practice, semesters seven and eight return to campus to continue their education and Thesis, After graduating and graduation are entitled to get an S, Tr, Pel and can work in the field of shipping, TNI / POLRI / PNS, domestic and foreign companies.

## 2. Literature Review

### A. Perceptions

Every human being has a perception of someone or something. The existence of this perception does not arise

without a certain reason, and it is legitimate, my friend. The emergence of this perception starts from observations through the process of seeing, hearing, touching, feeling and accepting something that someone then selects, organizes, and interprets the information he receives into a meaningful picture.

Perception is an absorption term from English, namely perception. from the Latin languages namely *Percepto* and *Percipio*, which means setting the identification and translation of information received through the five human idra in order to gain an understanding and understanding of the surrounding environment. Or in other words in the narrow sense of perception that is the way or how someone sees someone or something according to their own views, while in the broad sense is about how someone views or assesses things according to his own perspective or assessment. (Agil, 2019: 22).

## B. Expectations

Expectancy theory or expectancy theory (expectancy theory of motivation) was put forward by Victor Vroom in 1964. Vroom put more emphasis on the outcome factors (outcomes), rather than needs (needs) as stated by Maslow and Herzberg. In connection with a person's level of expectation Craig C. Pinder (1948) in his book *Work Motivation* argues that there are several factors that influence a person's level of expectation or expectation, namely:

- a. Pride
- b. Speed of time carrying out the task
- c. Information needed to carry out a task
- d. Desired materials and equipment

### Advantages of Expectancy Theory

- a. Expectancy Theory bases itself on the interests of individuals who want to achieve maximum satisfaction and want to minimize dissatisfaction.
- b. Expectancy Theory emphasizes expectations and perceptions, what is real and actual.
- c. Expectancy Theory emphasizes rewards or pay-offs.
- d. Expectancy Theory is very focused on the psychological condition of the individual where the ultimate goal of the individual is to achieve maximum pleasure and avoid difficulties.

### Limitations of Expectancy Theory

- a. The Expectancy Theory seems too idealistic because only certain individuals perceive a high level of correlation between expectations and desires.
- b. The application of this theory is limited because it does not directly correlate with performance in many organizations. This is related to other parameters as well as position, business responsibility, education, and others.

## 3. WorkFlow(Methodolody)

Life in the dormitory cannot be fully enjoyed by all cadets at the Semarang Sailing Polytechnic, This is done to train themselves with the working environment on the ship later, this is a quantitative descriptive study. The research sample of 105 respondents, was selected by using proportional random sampling technique, data are collected through questionnaires, the analysis used is Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) and Gap Analysis.

The questionnaire survey consisted of questions about the respondent's general information. Then, questions asked by respondents to assess the level of perception and expectations of each variable. To extract the level of perception respondents were asked to rate each variable on five points using a Likert Scale, varying from "very inadequate "(1) to " very adequate "(5), while for the expectation level, the five points using a Likert Scale are: shapes vary from" very unnecessary "(1) to" very necessary "(5).

## 4. AnalysisAndResults

Profile of respondents including the age of the respondent, total respondents was 105 cadets, for the age of respondents, all aged less than 23 years, Regarding educational background, all cadets graduated from high school or equivalent, The achievement of educational aspects based on measurement is determined by the measurement of perceptions and expectations on group 1 variables as presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS

Component	Perceptions	Expectations	Conformity Level	Gap
1	3,76	4,31	88,21%	-0,56
2	3,86	4,44	87,72%	-0,58
3	3,88	3,73	104,03%	0,16
4	4,37	4,41	99,09%	-0,05
5	4,46	3,85	114,89%	0,62
6	3,96	3,88	102,54%	0,07
7	3,92	4,28	92,57%	-0,37
8	3,42	3,54	97,60%	-0,13
9	3,62	3,66	99,90%	-0,05
10	4,29	3,25	132,41%	1,05
11	3,94	3,61	109,14%	0,33
12	3,99	3,47	114,99%	0,52
13	4,87	3,52	138,35%	1,35
14	5,25	3,62	145,03%	1,63
15	5,25	4,08	128,68%	1,17
16	5,72	3,85	148,57%	1,87
17	5,42	4,10	132,20%	1,32
18	5,57	3,62	153,87%	1,95

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020.

Based on Table 1 above, the expectations of the cadets for all variables do not reach 100%, meaning that there is a gap between the expectations of the cadets towards their academic perceptions, a lower value means a higher gap, it can be concluded that the availability of supporting equipment (hours, remote air conditioners, markers, erasers , etc.) did not meet Taruna's expectations.

TABLE 2, DORMITORY ASPECTS

Component	Perceptions	Expectations	Conformity Level	Gap
1	3,56	4,75	74,88%	-1,18
2	3,91	4,64	84,24%	-0,74
3	3,83	4,53	84,52%	-0,71
4	3,83	4,69	81,63%	-0,87
5	3,93	4,61	85,23%	-0,69
6	4,03	4,64	86,84%	-0,62
7	3,88	4,55	85,69%	-0,66
8	3,91	4,64	84,24%	-0,74
9	3,72	4,69	79,29%	-0,98
10	3,97	4,68	84,45%	-0,74
11	3,96	4,74	83,52%	-0,79
12	3,96	4,69	84,42%	-0,74
13	3,88	4,73	81,98%	-0,86
14	4,05	4,65	87,08%	-0,61
15	3,85	4,69	82,04%	-0,85
16	4,04	4,66	86,68%	-0,63
17	3,72	4,69	79,29%	-0,98
18	3,97	4,68	84,45%	-0,74

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020.

Based on Table 2 above, the expectations of cadets for all variables do not reach 100%, meaning that there are expectations of cadets towards the perception of the dormitory, lower values mean higher, it can be denied that dormitories have adequate, orderly and safe facilities.

TABLE 3, FOOD ASPECT

Component	Perceptions	Expectations	Conformity Level	Gap
1	3,61	4,66	77,46%	-1,05
2	3,91	4,64	85,16%	-0,73
3	3,83	4,53	85,43%	-0,70
4	3,83	4,69	82,67%	-0,87
5	3,93	4,61	86,37%	-0,67
6	4,03	4,64	87,72%	-0,62
7	3,88	4,55	86,53%	-0,66
8	3,56	4,75	75,90%	-1,19
9	3,72	4,69	78,37%	-0,96
10	3,97	4,68	85,55%	-0,72
11	3,96	4,74	84,50%	-0,79
12	3,96	4,69	85,51%	-0,72
13	3,88	4,73	82,83%	-0,86
14	4,05	4,65	88,06%	-0,60
15	3,85	4,69	83,08%	-0,85
16	4,04	4,66	87,68%	-0,63
17	3,93	4,69	83,91%	-0,75
18	4,03	4,69	85,95%	-0,66

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020.

Based on Table 3 above, the expectations of cadets for all variables do not reach 100%, meaning that there is a gap between the cadets' expectations of perceptions of food, a lower value means a higher gap, it can be concluded that the diet and variations do not meet the expectations of the cadets.

## 5. Conclusions

Based on the data above, it was concluded that the educational aspect of the availability of supporting equipment (hours, remote AC, markers, erasers, etc.), According to Youth, the class does not have adequate facilities, Infocus is often damaged, AC is hot and supporting equipment is often lost/damaged . Food aspects, food menu does not meet their expectations, this happens because the taste of the same place will always lead to boredom, Dormitory aspects, dormitory facilities, toilets become things that do not meet their expectations, This happens because the number of cadets exceeds the capacity of the hostel and the need for renovations because the building is more than 34 years old, and there is still intimidation from seniors so that Youth feel uncomfortable in the Dormitory.

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