

The Effectiveness of The Implementation of Land Practice (Prada) Study Programs For The Management of Sea Transport and Portage (KALK) Makassar Marine Polytechnic

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Abstract This study aims to determine the effectiveness of land practices (Prada) as well as the factors that support the effectiveness of the implementation of Prada Cadets for Management of Sea Transportation and portage (KALK) of the Makassar marine Polytechnic (PIP).

This research was carried out with descriptive qualitative methods. Effectiveness refers to the implementation of all main tasks, the achievement of goals, timeliness and active participation of members and the linkages between the objectives and the results of the implementation of Prada. While the factors that support the effectiveness of Prada implementation are communication, human resources (lecturers), disposition and bureaucratic structure. Data collection is done by observation, interviews and study of documentation and literature.

The results showed that the effectiveness of the implementation of Prada at the KALK study program in reality was not in accordance with the objectives of the education program. The factors that support the effectiveness of the implementation of Prada in the KALK Study Program was intensive communication and resource support competence lecturers in providing learning material.

Keywords—effectiveness, communication, human resources, prada.

I. INTRODUCTION

PIP Makassar is a vocational education institution that aims to prepare students to be faithful citizens and to serve the Almighty God, have the spirit of Pancasila, have high integrity and personality, and are responsive to changes and progress in science and technology and the problems faced by the community, especially with regard to implementation and direct services in the shipping and port fields.

The implementation guidelines are arranged according to the Decree of the Head of the Transportation Education and Training Agency Number: SK.744 / DL.002 / Diklat-03 concerning the Curriculum of the Diploma IV Program in Sea Transportation and Port Management (KTK) at the Jakarta College of Shipping Sciences (STIP), Semarang Marine Polytechnic (PIP Semarang) and Makassar Marine Polytechnic (PIP Makassar) and the Regulation of the Director of the Marine Polytechnic Number: SM.002 / SK.A.1079 /

PIP.MKS.2012 concerning the Rules of Procedure for Marine Practices and Land Practices.

As one of the study programs in PIP Makassar, the KALK Study Program is directed at the results of graduates who master the ability a). Carry out complex work on the basis of professional capability in sea transportation, port, sea transportation business, shipping safety and security and pollution prevention, b) solving problems with independent responsibilities and having managerial skills in the shipping world, c) Following the development of knowledge and technology in management sea transportation and port.

However, in its implementation, there were several problems, namely when the cadets returned from implementing Prada, they could not master the prada material provided, there was no effective monitoring system from the institution to oversee activities in the field. As a result the cadets who followed Prada could not absorb knowledge in practice to the fullest. Therefore, this study tried to answer the problem of implementing prada in the KALK study program in Makassar PIP and the factors that support the effectiveness of the implementation of terrestrial practices.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Understanding Effectiveness

Effectiveness comes from effective words. According to the [8], effective words have an effect, or can bring results. So, effectiveness is activity, usability, compatibility in an activity of people who carry out the task with the intended target. Effectiveness basically shows the level of achievement of results, often or always associated with efficient understanding, even though there are actually differences between the two. Effectiveness emphasizes the results achieved, while efficiency looks more at how to achieve the results achieved by comparing the inputs and outputs [9]

Effectiveness according to [1 and 7], is the utilization of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously determined beforehand, to produce a number of goods for services in the activities carried out. Effectiveness shows success in terms of whether or not the target has been

achieved. If the results of the activity get closer to the target, it means that the effectiveness is higher.

B. Factors that Support the Implementation of Prada

The factors that support the implementation of the Prada according to [2] are as follows:

- Communication, is a program that involves the process of delivering information, clarity of information and consistency of information submitted;
- Resource in this case include four components, namely the fulfillment of staff numbers and quality, information needed for decision making or sufficient authority to carry out the tasks as responsibilities and facilities needed in the implementation;
- Disposition, attitude and commitment to program implementation
- Bureaucratic Structure, namely the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which regulates the flow system in the implementation of the program.

C. Understanding monitoring

Monitoring as a process of measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to help program / project management decisions [4 and 3]

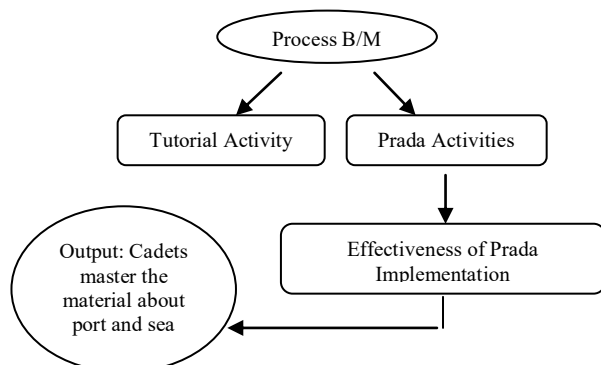
Furthermore, [5] explained that monitoring can be interpreted as an activity, to keep abreast of a program that is carried out steadily and regularly and continuously. Collecting data or information in monitoring is intended to find out the actual reality in the implementation of the program being monitored. The monitoring target is the continuity of programs and program components that include input, process, output and outcome. The party conducting the monitoring is the program manager and professional staff who are given special tasks to monitor the implementation of the program. Monitoring results are used to correct or improve the program.

D. Monitoring Objectives

In general Monitoring aims to get feedback for the needs of the ongoing learning process program, by knowing this need the program implementation will immediately prepare the needs for the learning. Needs can be in the form of costs, time, personnel, and tools. Program implementation will know how much it will cost, how long it will take for the activity.

Based on the previous description, the research framework can be shown in the following figure:

Fig. 1. Research Farmework



III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type and Approaches

Based on the research focus that has been set, the type of research used is a type of qualitative research, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior

The main focus in this study is the effectiveness of the implementation of the cadets of the KALK study program in PIP Makassar. The research approach used is a case study. According to [6], case studies mean research on an event or event that contains a problem or case so that it needs to be reviewed and then find ways to overcome it, among others through research.

B. Research Site

This research was conducted at one of the locus of shipping companies in the city of Surabaya, namely PT. Orela Bahari and the Port Management Agency, namely at the Makassar Container Terminal and PT. (Persero) Pelindo IV Makassar. The consideration of choosing the locus is because based on the reason that the implementation of KALK cadets in the city of Surabaya and the city of Makassar is taking into account the balance of prada locations in the western and eastern regions. Thus the research at the locus is expected to reveal aspects of effectiveness in the implementation of the cadets of the KALK Study Program in PIP Makassar

C. Data Source

Basically in this study using two types of data namely; primary data and secondary data in proportion to the objectives to be achieved.

- Primary Data Source
Primary data sources are the main data sources used to capture various data and information related to the focus being studied through interview methods.
- Secondary Data Source
Secondary data is the source of supporting data needed to complete the primary data collected. This will be adjusted to the needs of field data related to the object being studied. Secondary data is obtained from official documents in the form of institutional profiles, office reports, result of studies or research, government regulations.

D. Focus on The Problem

The focus in this research is effectiveness of the implementation of the cadet program of the KALK Study Program in PIP Makassar. Effectiveness is the use of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously set beforehand, to produce a number of jobs on time. It can be concluded that the effectiveness is related to the implementation of all the main tasks, the achievement of the objectives, timeliness and active participation of members and is the link between the objectives and the results of the implementation of prada focusing as follows: Communication, resources, disposition and structure of bureaucracy.

The four factors above are seen as influencing the success of an implementation process, but also the linkages and interplay between a single factor and other factors. In addition, in the implementation process there are at least important and absolute elements, namely: elements of monitoring.

E. Instrument Research

This study uses qualitative methods, thus researchers as research managers also act as instruments in collecting data, which cannot be replaced with other instruments. According to [10] that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is the nature of natural research settings, which are sources of data sought and collected directly by researchers and not through questionnaires, although it does not rule out the use of tape recorders, videos, and other electronic devices, but that is only a tool to collect data.

F. Data collection technique

At the data collection stage, researchers used several techniques, including:

1. Observation according to [6] is the ability of a person to use his observations through the results of the work of the senses of the eye and assisted by the other five senses (ears, smell, mouth, and skin). Or it can also be said that observation is one of the techniques of data collection through observations in various research subject activities related to the focus of research conducted directly on certain objects of study.
2. Interviews are conducted in a structured way using interview guidelines. The guidelines are carried out flexibly by researchers during research, because they experience development in accordance with the context and dynamics that developed when the research was conducted. In conducting interviews, researchers prioritize the flexibility of the answers of the informants in providing valid and objective information and data related to the problems.
3. Documentation and literature are secondary data collection techniques through documents relating to research objects as data sources, both in the form of journals, bulletins, newspapers, scientific literature, and archives related to officials or officers, which are in direct contact with the implementation of prada

G. Data analysis technique

In connection with qualitative data analysis, [10] suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until complete, so that the data becomes saturated. Activities in qualitative data analysis, namely:

- Data reduction is data obtained in the field that has been recorded carefully and in detail, will be reduced, ie data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important.
- Presentation of data in qualitative research can be done, among others by; narrative text, meaning that the data that has been obtained from the results of interviews or the results of subsequent observations are presented in

the form of narratives related to data that has been reduced

- Conclusion drawing is an analytical activity that is very important as a conclusion of research that is the final goal of the researchers. In this session, it was concluded that the results of the research that had been done were concluded about concluding the effectiveness of the implementation when the cadets would carry out prada

IV. RESULTS

Prada is carried out at the office of the Port Authority, the Harbormaster Office or the shipping company office or shipping industry office according to the placement and each cadet is responsible for carrying out at least 12 (twelve) months.

"Every cadet who will go to the practice place will get a prada placement letter, which is a time-setting with 3 months provisions at the Port Authority Office, 3 months at the PT Office. PELINDO, 3 months at the Customs and Freight Forwarding Office and 3 months at the Shipping Company Office".

According to cadets named "yhy, fuz and yhz", said that:

"Before implementing Prada we were given debriefing in the third semester, in the form of material to be carried out in practice. Then we are also equipped with techniques to search for data and research information because in addition to implementing prada, we also carry out a survey at the Prada site in accordance with the proposals that we have made in the fourth semester. also equipped with knowledge about attitudes and behavior in implementing prada. Before leaving for Prada, we were given a letter of placement/introduction to the prada by the Director through the Subdivision of Administration and Job Practices"

The same thing was stated by officials from shipping company PT. Orela Bahari was appointed to handle the cadet apprentice who said that:

"Every cadet who comes to the practice site, they are given an official letter from PIP Makassar. Only we suggest that cadets will not only be given a letter but will also be delivered to their destination to ensure that cadets survive to the practice place. If the institution cannot deliver cadets to practice, can also be used network of alumni ties in the area where cadets carry out the practice. Like fellow alumni from Makassar who are authorized to handle prada practice, they can contact the head of the rayon/region to inform the number of younger siblings who will be in the city in question. So that the presence of cadets can be monitored optimally. Because cadets are not necessarily placed in our company".

Apart from shipping companies (PT. Orela Bahari), other institutions visited by the research team, namely in the Surabaya City Port Authority (OP), also said that:

"Indeed, there are cadets who report that they will carry out the practice in our place, but for this June (in 2016) no PIP Makassar visited here or maybe they came before I was assigned at the OP. All cadets who will

apprentice to the OP are provided with a letter of introduction to the OP, only the problem is that our place is very limited, our room is very small, the number of employees is large, where the cadets are practicing in our place. If possible the cadets are directly directed by the Prada organizer at the place of the shipping company or port institution. The OP is authorized to deliver them to the place of practice through the placement letter only"

The same thing was also conveyed by the port manager, especially in the research locations in the city of Makassar which said that:

"Every cadet who will carry out the practice, I see that they are given a letter of introduction to enter the place of employment". We suggest that if possible other than a letter of introduction there is also a mentor or lecturer who looks at the cadets to the research location so that they are more focused on their intentions and goals there".

From some opinions it can be concluded that all cadets who will carry out prada are provided with a letter of introduction as a provision to ensure cadets to enter the practice place.

A. Prada Implementation

After obtaining a location to carry out the practice, it is expected that cadets can immediately carry out the practice in accordance with the provisions in the procedure of the cover letter.

In fact, most cadets did not go through the stages as required in the cover letter. Sometimes, they go directly to the shipping company. Every cadet who will be prada at the research location should be able to apply theories in the place of prada, but according to mentors in the field, there are many obstacles. For example, cadets still have no idea what exactly will be done. As stated by one of the officials who handled prada at the Prada location (shipping company) :

"When I received cadets who would practice at the internship location, most cadets were still blind about the material of the sea transportation business or shipping business. So from here, we do coaching for all practicing participants before they carry out prada. This coaching includes office material, communication with others, attitudes and behavior in the workplace and material about the shipping business and port material".

While the opinion of the Port Authority, also said that:

"Cadets who will practice to the location of the workplace, actually do not know what to do so that if there are cadets who will practice here only limited to the implementation of office problems, such as helping typing if needed, assisting the administration process and delivering letters to various units in the environment port".

Whereas according to the cadets named ans in the implementation of the prada regarding the activities carried out are as follows:

"As long as I implement Prada at TPM Makassar, I am accompanied by a mentor in carrying out Tally block

activities, making jobslip, providing container services and making meeting results reports from the port authority". A lot of new material about the port that I got when I was prada. The knowledge I gained greatly helped me in understanding the material during my study at the campus. Because what I got at the practice site is very useful after I finish college later ".

B. Prada Monitoring

Basically, monitoring of these activities is carried out to ascertain whether the activities are in accordance with the plan or stages of activities. Likewise with the implementation of Prada as part of the education process, of course it is necessary to conduct monitoring to ascertain whether this activity is running effectively.

Based on interviews, it was found that prada monitoring in 2016 had not been carried out by the organizing institution. As revealed by several research informants from the location of Prada, Bp. Capt. Eko Aprianto (Director of PT. Orela Bahari) said:

"During the prada implementation there was no PIP Makassar employee or officer who came to see the pitcher here. As a form of our moral responsibility, because our practice is our younger siblings, we continue to guide and monitor during prada activities to completion

Then from the information from cadets it was also revealed that the supervisor had never visited the location of the Prada:

"As long as I haven't been visited by our lecturers, even if I experience problems in implementing prada, I contact Mr. Jafar via telephone to ask for a way out of the problems I face ".

C. Discussion

Based on the results of the research described above, below is the following explanation of the answers to the informant's answers:

TABLE I. RECAPITULATION OF ANSWERS FROM INFORMANTS

No	Description	Summary of answers
1	Process before Prada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a briefing from a study program on prada material. - Letter of prada placement from bag. Resilience. - Suggestions from the recipient institution of practice if possible other than a cover letter, there are also mentors or lecturers who arrange the cadets to the research locations so that they are more focused on their goals and objectives there.
2	Prada Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The average cadets who carry out prada do not understand well the term port and the ins and outs of port activities. (according to the practice guide at work). - According to the cadets' recognition: gaining new

No	Description	Summary of answers
		knowledge and materials around the sea transportation and port business.
3	Evaluation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during prada implementation there was no PIP Makassar employee or officer who had come to see the staff. (response from counselors). - As long as I haven't been visited by our lecturers, even if I experience problems in implementing prada, I contact (responses from cadets)

- Data source: Recapitulation of the results of interviews with informants, 2016.

The table above shows that prada activities have been carried out in accordance with the required procedures, namely at the end of semester IV. Every cadet is obliged to follow the practice of field work or what is known as prada. As is known that PIP Makassar is an educational institution with a type of vocational education that aims to obtain the results of graduates who are competent in their fields. The Sea Transportation and Port Management Study Program (KALK) is a vocational education that aims to produce graduates who are competent in the field of sea transportation and port.

Other findings, monitoring activities also did not work properly, which means that there is no monitoring activity of the education program manager for cadets. As revealed by the opinion of the mentors who said that during the implementation of Prada there was no PIP Makassar employee or officer who had come to see his staff.

To support the effectiveness of the implementation of this prada activity, the following supporting factors are needed:

- intensive communication between activity managers and cadets practice sites.
- The support of human resources (lecturers) who are competent in providing learning material to cadets optimally and continuously. As it is known that most of the Lecturers in the KALK study program already have competence in the field of sea and port transportation business. To enrich the material, the KALK study program brings guest lecturers from practitioners in the field of sea and port transportation business and experts around the world of maritime and logistics.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Effectiveness of the implementation of cadets of the Makassar PIP KALK Study Program at the research location:

a. City of Surabaya

The implementation of prada in Surabaya shows that almost all cadets who carry out prada admit that the lecture material received in college is not in accordance with the conditions in the prada area. However, this condition can be overcome because there are alumni who contribute in the form of training or mentoring at the time of the program

b. City of Makassar

While the implementation of prada in the city of Makassar, the results are also not much different from the conditions in the city of Surabaya, namely between the lecture material has not synergized with the real conditions in the field. This condition can be overcome because in every place in the city, both in Surabaya and in the city of Makassar there are still alumni as assistant assistants who guide cadets when practicing in the field.

- Factors that support the effectiveness of the implementation of the cadets of the KALK Study Program in Makassar PIP, namely:

a. Intensive communication

- The support of human resources (lecturers) who are competent in providing learning material.

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