

PATH ANALYSIS BETWEEN CONSTRUCTS OF TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL (TAM) (A CASE STUDY ON RECEIPT OF VIRTUAL ARMS SOLUTION FTS D - 423 IN INDONESIAN EASTERN FLEET TRAINING COMMAND)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian Eastern Fleet Training Command currently has the facilities to train professional soldiers in the shooting. A simulator facility in the form of computer-based clinic shooting is called Virtual Arms Solution FTS D-423 (VAS). Need to analyse the relationship between perceived ease of use and usefulness of VAS in order to determine the level of acceptance. Both these factors are modelled by the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which can explain the factors that influence the actual receipt of the use of technology. After that, the relationship between the two factors that have been modelled with the Technology Acceptance Model to be treated using Path Analysis (Path Analysis). Where the path analysis was used to analyse the causal relationships between variables in order to determine the effect of the direct and indirect causes of the variable to a variable result. Based on the analysis and discussion, it is obtained as follows that the ease and usefulness of a positive effect on Attitude using VAS positive effect on Behavioural Intention using VAS. Behavioural intentions affect the Actual Usage.

Keywords: *Virtual Arms Solution, Technology Acceptance Model, Path Analysis.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Eastern Fleet Training Command is one of the institutions of the Navy which has the task of coaching and professional training of Navy personnel in the Indonesian Eastern Fleet Command. One form of the professionalism of individual soldiers shooting ability. In improving the professionalism of Navy personnel, technology support is expected to play an important role. Indonesian Eastern Fleet Training Command currently has the facilities to train professional soldiers in the shooting. Facilities such as simulators, computer-based training ground shooting is called Virtual Arms Solution FTS D-423 (VAS).

VAS technology has been used by soldiers of unity that is different, that of every personnel have different perceptions of acceptance. Obtained from the use of this simulator some issues that need to be investigated. The problem that arises is the difference in perception of usefulness and ease of shooting simulator, compared with firing exercises using real

weapons in the field of exercise out door. As well as the reluctance of some unity to use this simulator to practice.

To solve the above problem, there should be a relationship between perceived ease of use and usefulness of VAS in order to determine the level of acceptance. Both these factors are modelled by the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which can explain the factors that influence the actual receipt of the use of technology. According to Davis (1986), TAM is a theory of information system designed to explain how users understand and use an information technology. After that, the relationship between the two factors that have been modelled with TAM will be treated using Path Analysis (Path Analysis). Where the path analysis (path analysis) was used to analyse the causal relationships between variables in order to determine the effect of the direct and indirect causes of the variable to a variable result.

In this research are expected to approach path analysis can provide a solution to the use of Virtual Arms Solution FTS D - 423 (VAS), to be more in demand by all units in the Indonesian Eastern Fleet Training Command as a means of improving the professionalism of the soldiers in the shooting. In addition to the known factors - factors that influence the acceptance TAM VAS at Fleet Training Command RI East Region, there will be a desire to develop the existing VAS and improve the factors that discourage it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Virtual Arms Solution FTS D - 423 (VAS)

Virtual Arms Solution FTS D - 423 (VAS) is a system simulator that supports individual and collective shooter training in paramilitary operations or security (Meggit, 2009). A single system that provides individual firing line and network together with an additional system to fifteen lines. VAS gives the appearance in three different configurations to meet specific user needs, among others (Meggit, 2009):

- a. Deployable configuration. Suitable for the location where the system must often change. Monitor, keyboard and mouse are housed in a shock-mounted in a lightweight frame with wheels. Monitor configuration used is single. And can be used up to 5 participants and 8 arms supported.
- b. Configuration military training. Instructors operate the system from the monitor, keyboard and mouse configuration using a single monitor.
- c. Small configuration unit. Configuration using a single monitor up to three monitors. And able to be used by 15 participants and 20 guns can be used simultaneously during training.

2.2 Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Davis, 1986)

Some models are built to analyse and understand the factors that influence the acceptance of the use of computer technology, which were recorded in the literature and reference research results in the field of information technology is like the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB).

TAM model actually adopted from TRA models, namely the theory of reasoned action with the premise that a person's perception and reaction to something, will determine the attitude and behaviour of the person (Davis, 1986). Reaction and user perception of Information Technology (IT) will affect his attitude in the acceptance of these technologies. One of the factors that can influence it is the user's perception of the usefulness and ease of use of IT as an act that is reasonable in the context of technology users, so the reason for someone to look at the benefits and ease of use of IT to make the action / behaviour of the person as a benchmark in the acceptance of a technology.

TAM model developed from psychological theory, describes the behaviour of computer users that is based on the belief (belief), attitude (attitude), desire (intention), and the relationship of user behaviour (user behaviour relationship). The purpose to explain the main factors of user behaviour on user acceptance of the technology. In more detail explained about the acceptance of IT with particular dimension that may affect the acceptance of IT by the user (the user). This model puts the factors attitude of each - each user's behaviour with the two constructs that (Davis, 1986):

- a. Ease of use.
- b. Usefulness.

Both of these constructs can explain the behavioural aspects of the user. The conclusion is TAM model can explain that user perceptions will determine its position in the benefits of the use of technology (Davis, 1986). This model is more clearly illustrates that the acceptance of the use of IT is influenced by the usefulness (usefulness) and ease of use (ease of use). This study used a 5 (five) constructs that have been modified from the previous TAM research model: Perceptions about ease of use (Perceived Ease Of Use), the perception of the usefulness (Perceived Usefulness), the attitude of the use (Attitude Toward Using), the behaviour to continue using (behavioural Intention To Use), and the real conditions of use of the system (Actual system usage) (Davis, 1989).

In TAM is known there are five constructs, namely:

- a. Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), defined as the extent to which one believes that using a technology would be free of effort.
- b. Perceived Usefulness (PU), defined as the extent to which a trust that uses a technology will improve performance.
- c. Attitude Toward Using (ATU), defined as the evaluation of the user about his interest in using the technology.
- d. Behavioural Intention to Use (BIU), defined as interest (desire) a person to perform a particular behaviour.
- e. Technology Actual Usage (AU), measured by the amount of time spent interacting with technology and frequency of use of these technologies

2.3 Analysis of Path (Path Analysis)

Path Analysis (Path Analysis) was first developed by Sewall Wright in 1934. Path analysis was used to analyse the causal relationships between variables in order to determine the direct and indirect

cause variable to a variable as a result, in contrast to regression analysis aimed at forecasting the endogenous variable (Y) on exogenous variables (X1, X2, ..., Xi).

Causal models to be analysed with path analysis must be made prior to the implementation of the study or prior to data analysis. The design of the research model in the path analysis is based on the basic theory studied. Once the conceptual and based on a framework, it can only be stated clearly how the causal relationship between study variables. So the path analysis is used to analyse the pattern of relationships between tills variable with the aim of knowing Tills direct relationship indirect variable set free (exogenous) on the dependent variable (endogenous).

Benefits of path analysis model are to explain the phenomenon under study, predicting the value of the dependent variable (Y) based on the value of the independent variable (X). determinant factor is the determination of the independent variable (X) where the dominant influence on the dependent variable (Y), can also be used to explore the mechanism (lines) the effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) and testing the model using trimming method. The basic principles that should be met in the analysis of such lines are:

- a. The relationship between variables is adaptively clan is normal. Only a system of causal flow in one direction means that there is no direction of causality reversed.
- b. The dependent variable (endogenous) at least in the measuring interval and ratio scale.
- c. Minimize the sample probability sampling is a sampling technique to provide equal opportunities to every member of the population to be elected as members of the sample

d. Observed variables are measured without error (measurement instrument validity and reliability) means that the variables studied can be observed directly.

e. The model analysed is specified (identified) correctly based on the theories and concepts that are relevant means models that were examined or tested theory is built on a particular theoretical framework that can explain the causal relationship between the variables studied.

2.4 Hypothesis

Based on previous studies above, then the hypothesis in this study was formulated:

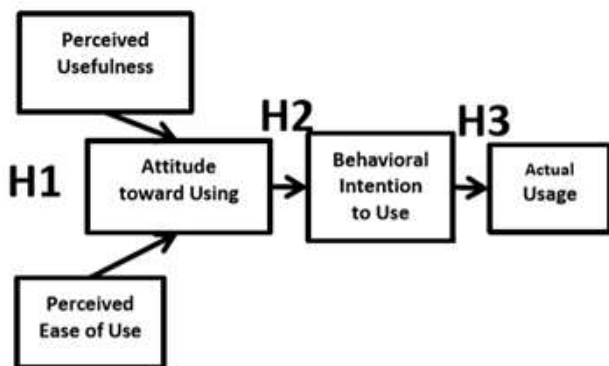


Fig.1 Hypothesis research frameworks

H1: Usefulness and Ease positive influence on attitude

H2: Attitude positive effect on Behavioural Intention

H3: Behavioural Intention positive effect on Actual Usage

3. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, data collection through a questionnaire that was made through a questionnaire. This questionnaire tailored to the subjects who were respondents of this thesis, namely the Virtual User soldier Arms Solution FTS D -423 (VAS) in Navy Fleet Training Command East Region. The method used for the selection of respondents is the

probability sampling, using the sampling area (cluster sampling). Sampling was based on pre-defined population area, which in the context of this final project is the area of the field or division of Virtual Arms Solution Task Rehearsal Sports. In this study, respondents were all soldiers Navy Fleet Training Command East Region VAS users with a total population of 187 people. Of these, the respondents were required in this study is a population of 187 people, set between 5% precision with 95% confidence level. Questionnaire contains 28 items this question has been used by previous researchers (Appendix A), in which the validity and validity has been proven inadequate. This questionnaire was distributed to respondents consisting of rank officer, NCO, enlisted in accordance with the presence of the journal in 2011 that is owned by a division of Virtual Arms Solution. Questionnaires made directly to the respondent that soldiers who served in the Navy Fleet Command East Region. Distributing questionnaires to the respondents began in August 2014 to September 2014. The numbers of questionnaires with data that can be processed are as many as 127 copies. Researchers determine the deadline a questionnaire on 15 September 2014, with consideration of the limitations of time and the amount of the returned questionnaires was considered sufficient or adequate for analysis

4. DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

4.1 Questionnaire Design

Questionnaires in this study consists of five basic constructs relevant to the analysis of VAS revenues, namely the element Ease of use, usefulness or usefulness, attitude towards usage, Behavioural Intention and Reality Tendency to Use. The following discussion regarding construct associated with the statement that appears on the

questionnaire. Sheet questionnaire used is covered and can be seen in appendix A.

4.1.1 Ease of Use

Constructs ease of use has several indicators, which provide guidance, easy to use, practical to use, easy to control, easy to remember and ease overall (Table 4.1). The item is then poured in a statement to gauge user acceptance.

Table 1. Questionnaire Perceived Ease

NO	Statement Ease of Perception
1.	VAS provides guidance
2.	VAS is easy to use
3.	VAS is more practical to use in practice
4.	VAS is easily controlled as desired
5.	VAS is easy to remember in its use
6.	VAS is easy to use as a whole

4.1.2 Usefulness.

Perception of the usefulness or expediency have some items, such is useful in completing a task increases, useful to control, save time, finishing fast, useful essential for useful work and facilitate the work (Table 4.2).

Table 2. Perception Questionnaire Uses

NO	Statement Perception of Use
1.	VAS is useful in completing training
2.	VAS is useful for controlling exercise
3.	VAS is useful in saving training time
4.	With VAS can complete the Exercise quickly
5.	VAS is beneficial for work
6.	Useful VAS simplifies work

4.1.3 User Attitudes.

User attitudes have several items, including a wise decision positive, useful, good, happy in use and bored with the look. (Table 4.3). The item is then poured in a statement to gauge user acceptance

Table 3. User Attitudes Questionnaire

NO	Statement Attitude of Users
1.	Using VAS is a wise decision
2.	Using VAS is a positive decision
3.	Using VAS is a useful decision
4.	Using VAS is a good decision
5.	Glad to use VAS together
6.	Bored with the appearance of VAS

4.1.4 Behavioural Intention.

Behavioural intentions have some items, which are to be used for training, will be used to facilitate the exercise, will be used to determine the wishes of exercise, good idea, supported by all the soldiers in training, if difficult to accept (Table 4.4).

Table 4. Questionnaire Behavioural Intention Use

NO	Statement Intention of Use Behavior
1.	VAS will be used for training
2.	VAS will be used to facilitate training
3.	VAS will be used to determine the desire to practice
4.	VAS is a good idea
5.	Use of VAS is supported by all soldiers in training
6.	Difficult to accept as one way of training.

4.1.5 Use of Actual

On the Use of Actual have several items, including the satisfaction of use, comfort, required compliance with procedures, honesty, suitability to the timetable, the confidence level (Table 4.5).

Table 5. Questionnaire Use of Actual

NO	Statement Real Use
1.	Satisfaction of using VAS is more than other Exercises
2.	Comfort in using VAS
3.	Compliance with procedures is needed
4.	Honesty is needed in the use of VAS
5.	Use of VAS according to the time schedule
6.	The high level of trust in using VA

4.2 Description of Data

On the results of the data collection showed that the respondents are dominated by men as much as 127 people or 100%. Furthermore, judging from the age factor most of the respondents aged between 17 to 25 years of the 52 respondents, or 40.9%, of respondents were aged between 26 to 35 years were 41 respondents or 32.3%, and the respondents were aged between 36 till 45 as many as 23 respondents, or 18.1%, while those aged over 46 years were 11 respondents or 8.7%. Furthermore, respondents who use the largest VAS is the length of time under 1 hour is as much as 118 people or by 92.9%, while the remaining 9 people or 7.1% of their use of the VAS during a time of 1 to 3 hours.

4.3 Identification of Variables

In research on the acceptance of Virtual Arms Solution FTS D - 423 (VAS) at Fleet Training Command RI East Region with the approach of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), a variable - a variable that will be used is the ease of use, usefulness, attitude in use, behavioural intention to use and Actual Usage. Then of these variables will be divided into several measurement items. The results of the data collected will be included in the Technology Acceptance Model (Figure 2)

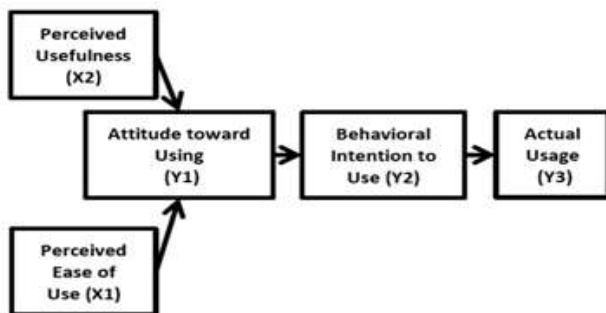


Fig.2. Diagram of Line TAM VAS

Revenue Figure 2 can be obtained by the presence of exogenous and endogenous variables as follows:

- a. Exogenous variables
 - 1). The first exogenous variables (X1) is Ease
 - 2). Both exogenous variables (X2) is the use or usefulness
- b. Endogenous variables
 - 1) The first endogenous variables (Y1) is the attitude in use
 - 2) The second endogenous variable (Y2) is a Behavioural Intention
 - 3) Third endogenous variable (Y3) is precisely the use of actual

4.4 Test Model Assumptions

Assumptions that must be met in the testing path analysis model is as follows

4.4.1 The sample size

By using the approach of Hair et al. (1998), the required sample size for multivariate data is between 100 - 200. In this study used 127 samples, the sample size assumptions have been met.

4.4.2 Normality Test Results

The results of the normality test data are shown in the table below:

Table 6. Normality Test Results Usefulness, Ease on Attitude

		Unstandardized Residual
N		127
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	.79052129
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute Positive	.116
	Negative	-.099
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.304
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.067

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Table 7. Normality Test Results of Attitudes toward Behavioural Intention

		Standardized Residual
N		127
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	.99602384
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.324
	Positive	.324
	Negative	-.281
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		3.647
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

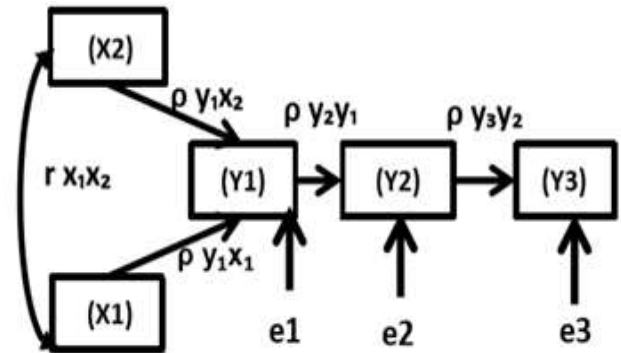


Fig.3 Diagram Path coefficients

Table 8. Normality Test Results Behavioural Intention to Actual Usage

		Standardized Residual
N		127
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	.99602384
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.151
	Positive	.151
	Negative	-.071
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.702
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.006

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Structural path coefficients obtained from the diagram VAS revenues that will be examined are:

$$Y1 = \rho y_1x_1 + \rho y_1x_2 + e_1$$

$$Y2 = \rho y_2y_1 + e_2$$

$$Y3 = \rho y_3y_2 + e_3$$

In accordance with the formulation of the problem which is based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), the hypothesis proposed in this study can be seen in Figure 3, Path diagram consists of a complete structure which is obtained assuming that stated as follows:

Y1 : The perception of usability (perceived usefulness) and Perceived Ease (Perceived Ease of Use) affect the attitude of using VAS (attitude toward using).

Y2 : Attitudes using VAS (attitude toward using) effect on behavioural intention to use VAS (behavioural intention to use).

Y3 : Behavioural intention to use VAS (behavioural intention to use) influence.

4.4.3 Test Results Multicollinearity

In Multicollinearity testing with SPSS 20 obtained the data

Table 9. Test Results Multicollinearity Coefficient Correlations

Model		PEOU	PU
Correlations	PEOU	1.000	-.876
	PU	-.876	1.000
Covariances	PEOU	.001	-.001
	PU	-.001	.001

4.5 Testing Path Analysis (Path Analysis).

The significance of the estimated parameters provides very useful information about the relationship between the study variables. The basis used in testing the hypothesis that there is value in the output path coefficients following:

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis.

Correlation analysis is the first step before the start of the path analysis (path analysis). Where this correlation analysis correlating variables - variables to be studied. The results of the processing of SPSS are:

Table 10. Correlation Matrix

	PU	PEOU	BIU	ATU	AU
PU	1				
PEOU	.876**	1			
BIU	.957**	.938**	1		
ATU	.953**	.919**	.994**	1	
AU	.897**	.991**	.940**	.918**	1

In Table 10 shows that the correlation between Usefulness, Ease, Attitude, Behaviour and actual use by Sig. 0,000 which is stated Significant (Appendix E). In comparing the significance test of correlation r calculate the table r ($\alpha, n - 2$) or (0.05; 125) obtained whole r count larger than r table = 0.176 can be concluded that there is a positive correlation between the ease of usability.

4.5.2 Path Coefficient.

In this section will be conducted regression analysis to calculate the correlation lines of Usefulness, Ease, Attitude and Behaviour Intention (Appendix B).

a. Sub-Structure 1

At this stage will be the calculation of regression coefficients (Appendix B) for the sub-structure of 1 (Figure 4) by using structural equation formula (4.10).

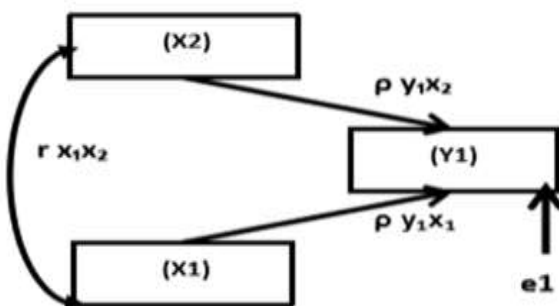


Fig.4 Perceived Ease of Use and Perceived Usefulness to Attitude

Attitude can be explained by the use of VAS Perceived Ease of Use and Perceived Usefulness of 95.9% so that the coefficient of the influence of other variables (e_1)

$$\sqrt{1-R\ square} = e$$

$$\sqrt{1-0,959} = 0, 202$$

In X2 has amounted to 15.400 t is greater than the outcome variable t on the ease of 11.303, so it can be said that the variable uses or benefits of greater influence than the X1 variable on the dependent variable.

b. Sub-Structure 2

At this stage regression coefficient calculation will be done for substructure 2 (Figure 5) by using structural equation formula (4:11).

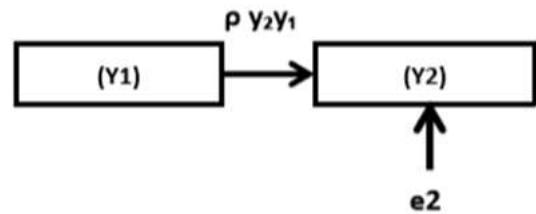


Fig.5 Attitudes towards Behaviour

Retrieved R square value of 0.989 means Behavioural Intention can be explained by the use of VAS attitude of 98.9% so that the coefficient of the influence of other variables (e_2) of: $\sqrt{1-0,989} = 0, 332$

c. Sub-Structure 3

At this stage regression coefficient calculation will be done for the sub structure of 3 (Figure 6) by using structural equation formula (4.12).

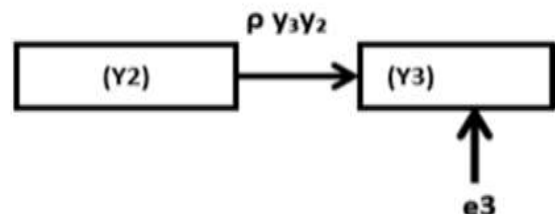


Fig.6 Behaviour of the Actual Usage

In this sub-structure obtained value R square of 0.842 means can be explained by the use of Actual Behaviour Intention of 84.2% so that the coefficient of the influence of other variables (e3) of: $\sqrt{1-0.842} = 0.397$

4.5.3. Testing Simultaneously (Test F) and Individual (t test).

From the data processing program SPSS version 20 (Appendix B), the above-mentioned sub-structures visible path coefficients obtained were tested as follows:

a. Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Table 11. F Test Results

Item	F	F table	Sig	Hyp
PU,PEOU	1436,287	3,087	< 0,05	H1 diterima

From Simultaneous test (Test F) received is H1 = $\rho_{yx} \neq 0$ (Section 2.3).

b. Individual Test (t test)

While the individual test (t test) was obtained as follows:

- 1). H0: Uses no effect on attitude Ha: Uses a significant effect on attitude it is seen that the column sig (significant) in Table 1 obtained 4:14 Coefficients Model 0000 Due sig value less than 0.05 then the decision is rejected and Ha, Ho is accepted
- 2). H0: Ease not affect the attitude Ha: Ease significant effect on attitude it is seen that the column sig (significant) in Table 1 obtained 4:14 Coefficients Model 0000 Due sig value less than 0.05 was then Ho is rejected and Ha accepted
- 3) H0: no effect on the attitude of Conduct Ha: Attitudes significant effect on Behaviour It

is seen that the column sig (significant) in Table 1 obtained 4:15 Coefficients Model 0000 Due sig value less than 0.05 then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

- 4) H0: The behaviour does not affect the use of Actual Ha: Behaviour significant effect on Actual Usage It is seen that the column sig (significant) in Table 4.16 Coefficients Model 1 obtained sig 0.000 because the Sig is smaller than 0.05 then the decision is rejected and Ha Ho accepted

From the entire above test either simultaneously or individually obtained coefficient lines X1, X2, Y1, Y2, and Y3 described in column Standardized Coefficients also called Beta coefficients obtained from the table above table as follows:

Table 12. Coefficient Value Path

Koefisien Jalur	Nilai (Beta)
$\rho_{Y_1 X_1}$	0,428
$\rho_{Y_1 X_2}$	0,583
$\rho_{Y_2 Y_1}$	0,994
$\rho_{Y_3 Y_2}$	0,918
$r_{X_1 X_2}$	0,876

From the table it can be seen that 4:19 entire path coefficient is positive so that it no longer required trimming method or the issuance of a variable is not significant. So that the path coefficients obtained diagram as follows

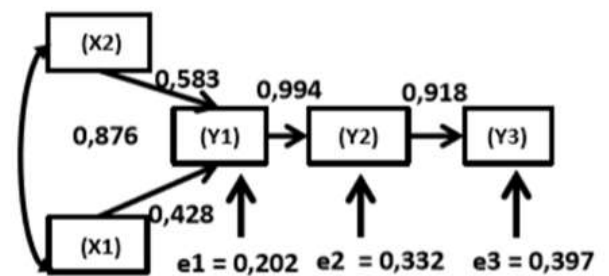


Fig.7 Results of Path Analysis Facility, Uses, Attitudes, Behaviour and actual usage

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Path Analysis begins with the usefulness and ease of using a Virtual Arms Solution FTS D - 423 (VAS) which has a significant positive effect on the attitude of the use of VAS. Seen that the major influence is the Usefulness (X2) and followed by convenience (X1) in using the VAS technology directly influence the attitude of (Y1) RI Fleet Command soldiers in the East Region. This gives the meaning that the use or benefit of VAS in completing the exercise, control the exercise, save time exercise, complete the exercises quickly, it is important for the work and facilitate the work can be concluded affect the conduct of the soldiers. While an increase in the use of technology Ease VAS, easy to learn and easy to understand, flexible, quick to understand, easy to use, easy to use overall will directly affect the attitude of the soldiers in the use of VAS. Influence the user's attitude toward the use of behavioural intentions seen in the attitude of the path (Y1) to Behaviour (Y2). The user attitude VAS is a wise decision, positive decisions, decision to support the emergence of the use of behavioural intentions is to use or Behavioural Intention (Y2) influence on the Conditions of Use Actual (Y3) is very large. This is shown by the VAS is used for training, to facilitate the exercise, exercise desire to know, is a great idea, and supported by all the soldiers and accepted as one way of exercise. Where condition or indeed seen from the satisfaction of use, convenience in use, compliance with procedures, capable of honesty in the use of timely and level of confidence. In the path coefficients are also obtained the effect of external influences shown e_1 , e_2 , e_3 . Where the value is not so great, but it also is a contribution that can change the effect of the acceptance of the soldiers to use the VAS. Test of hypothesis testing either simultaneously or individually test is obtained as follows:

- a. Usefulness and Ease influence on attitude.
- b. Effect on Behavioural Intention attitude.
- c. Behavioural intentions affect the Actual Usage.

Perception and perception of usefulness influential Ease of 95.9% against 4.1% attitude and is influenced by other factors. Attitude has the effect of 98.9% against 1.1% and Behavioural Intentions influenced factor of 84.2% Behaviour affect the use of Actual and influenced by other factors of 15.8%.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous section, it is obtained as follows:

- a. That the ease and usefulness positively influence on attitude.
- b. That attitude using VAS positive effect on Behavioural Intention using the VAS.
- c. Behavioural Intention that affect the Actual usage.

Based on the research that has been done, the researchers gave some suggestions as follows:

- a. In addition to the facilities and the establishment of perception in terms of ease of use and practicality, the leader can also form a good attitude and in line with the changing times, so that the soldiers are not rigid in the use of VAS.
- b. Creating a flexible environment, to encourage the soldiers, so that high willed in the use of technology in order not to lag behind other military institutions that have also implemented the VAS as a training tool shoots.

Improved training as needed users continuously. So that users can use technology in all activities are proficient and not rigid, but is able to show good behaviour through the use of technology in their daily work activities in the Eastern Fleet.

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