



Developing Competency-Based Maritime Education for the Digital Age

April Gunawan Malau^{1,*}, Chanra Purnama¹, Mudakir¹, Marudut Bernadtua Simanjuntak^{1,2}

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 18 Jun 2024;
in revised from 22 Jun 2024;
accepted 23 Jul 2024.

Keywords:

Competency-based education,
Maritime education, Digital age,
Future officers.

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the development of competency-based maritime education programmes tailored to equip future officers with the skills and knowledge necessary to thrive in the digital age. Through qualitative inquiry and analysis of competency frameworks, pedagogical approaches, and assessment methods, key insights were gleaned regarding the alignment with international standards, emphasis on professionalism and ethical standards, and the importance of research and development in shaping the future of maritime education. The findings underscore the critical importance of adhering to established international standards, such as the STCW Convention, to ensure the quality and relevance of education programmes. Moreover, the integration of professionalism and ethical standards serves to instil a culture of responsibility and accountability among cadets, contributing to a more sustainable and socially responsible maritime industry. Additionally, the emphasis on research and development highlights the need for continuous innovation and adaptation to keep pace with technological advancements and industry trends. Overall, this research provides valuable insights into the transformative potential of competency-based maritime education in preparing future officers for the challenges and opportunities of the digital age.

© SEECMAR | All rights reserved

1. Introduction.

Maritime education stands at a critical juncture as the industry navigates the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital age (Baylon and Santos, 2011; Albayrak and Ziarati, 2012; Ghosh et al., 2014). The evolution of technology within the maritime sector has prompted a paradigm shift in the skills and competencies required of future officers. As a researcher and lecturer deeply entrenched in the maritime domain, my scholarly pursuit is dedicated to addressing this pressing need. This paper embarks on an exploration into the development of competency-based maritime education programmes tailored to equip future officers with the requisite skills and knowledge to flourish in the digital era.

The impetus for this research stems from the recognition that traditional knowledge-based education in maritime studies

may no longer suffice in preparing cadets for the multifaceted demands of contemporary maritime operations (Mallam, Nazir and Renganayagalu, 2019). The exponential growth of digital technologies, coupled with the emergence of Industry 4.0, necessitates a recalibration of educational frameworks to align with the evolving landscape of the maritime industry. Consequently, there exists a conspicuous gap between the skills imparted through conventional maritime education and those demanded by the modern maritime sector (Autsadee et al., 2023).

Against this backdrop, the primary objective of this study is to investigate and delineate the contours of competency-based maritime education programmes tailored to meet the exigencies of the digital age (Boswell, 2010; '13. Media Assessment', 2016; Hobbs, 2018). Through a qualitative inquiry employing a descriptive approach, this research endeavours to delve into the intricacies of competency frameworks prevalent in contemporary maritime education. By engaging in dialogue with maritime educators, industry professionals, and regulatory bodies, this study aims to discern the essential digital competencies requisite for different roles within the maritime hierarchy.

Central to this endeavour is the identification of the digital

¹ Maritime Institute, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pelayaran, Indonesia.

² State University of Jakarta (UNJ), Indonesia.

*Corresponding author: April Gunawan Malau. E-mail Address: aprilgunawan22@gmail.com.

skills imperative for future officers to navigate the complexities of modern maritime operations. From data analysis and automation management to cybersecurity awareness, the pantheon of digital competencies encompasses a spectrum of proficiencies crucial for ensuring the safety and efficiency of maritime activities (Oldenburg, Baur and Schlaich, 2010). By elucidating these core competencies, this research aspires to inform the design and implementation of innovative pedagogical approaches tailored to foster their acquisition among cadets.

Moreover, this research seeks to contribute to the burgeoning discourse on maritime education by propounding a paradigmatic shift towards competency-based learning. By prioritising the development of practical skills over traditional knowledge dissemination, competency-based programmes hold the promise of engendering a cadre of future officers equipped to confront the digital imperatives of the maritime industry. In doing so, this study seeks to bridge the chasm between academia and industry by cultivating a symbiotic relationship wherein educational initiatives are meticulously attuned to industry imperatives.

The urgency of this research is underscored by the imperatives of the digital age, which mandate a holistic reconfiguration of maritime education paradigms. By elucidating the contours of competency-based education programmes, this study aspires to proffer a cogent response to the exigencies of the modern maritime landscape. Through a synthesis of theoretical insights and practical considerations, this research seeks to furnish stakeholders within the maritime domain with actionable insights to navigate the digital frontier effectively.

2. Research Method.

The research methodology employed in this study is anchored in qualitative inquiry, underpinned by a descriptive approach (Creswell and Clark, 2011; Padgett, 2016). This methodological choice is predicated on the need to conduct an in-depth exploration into the development of competency-based maritime education programs for the digital age (Chilisa, 2019). Qualitative research is particularly well-suited for this study as it allows for a nuanced understanding of complex phenomena, such as the skills and competencies required of future maritime officers in the digital era.

The primary data collection method utilized in this study is semi-structured interviews. This approach enables the researcher to engage directly with key stakeholders in the maritime domain, including maritime educators, industry professionals, and regulatory bodies (Yilmaz, 2013; Saldana, 2014). Semi-structured interviews are conducive to exploring participants' perspectives, experiences, and insights, thereby providing rich and detailed data essential for understanding the nuances of competency frameworks and digital skills requirements in maritime education.

The selection of participants for the interviews is guided by a purposive sampling strategy. This sampling method ensures that participants are selected based on their expertise and relevance to the research topic (Nkrumah et al., 2021). Specifically,

participants include academicians in maritime studies, professionals in the maritime and marine industry, and head officers involved in port and shipping management. By engaging with these diverse stakeholders, this study aims to capture a comprehensive range of perspectives and insights crucial for informing the development of competency-based education programs.

The data collected through interviews will be analysed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis involves the identification, analysis, and interpretation of patterns or themes within the data. This method allows for a systematic and rigorous analysis of qualitative data, enabling the researcher to uncover the underlying meanings and implications of participants' responses (Thanh and Thanh, 2015; Padgett, 2016). Themes that emerge from the data will be used to inform the development of competency frameworks and educational programs tailored to meet the digital skills requirements of future maritime officers.

In addition to interviews, this study will also draw on documentary analysis to complement the data gathered through interviews. Documents such as existing competency frameworks, curriculum guidelines, and industry reports will be analysed to provide contextual information and validate the findings from the interviews (Castleberry and Nolen, 2018). This triangulation of data sources enhances the credibility and robustness of the study findings, ensuring that the conclusions drawn are well-grounded and reflective of the realities of maritime education in the digital age. The research methodology employed in this study is designed to facilitate a comprehensive and rigorous exploration of competency-based maritime education programs for the digital age. Through the use of qualitative inquiry, semi-structured interviews, purposive sampling, thematic analysis, and documentary analysis, this study aims to generate insights and recommendations that can contribute to the advancement of maritime education and the preparation of future officers for the challenges and opportunities of the digital era (Glenn, 2016; Castleberry and Nolen, 2018).

3. First Result - Development of Competency-Based Maritime Education.

The results of the research shed light on the development of competency-based maritime education programs tailored to equip future officers with the requisite skills and knowledge to thrive in the digital age. Through a rigorous qualitative inquiry, including semi-structured interviews with maritime educators, industry professionals, and regulatory bodies, key insights were gleaned regarding the competencies deemed essential for navigating the complexities of modern maritime operations. This section presents a comprehensive analysis of the findings, organised into thematic categories and accompanied by illustrative tables to elucidate the nuances of the research outcomes.

3.1. Competency Framework Analysis.

One of the central findings of the research pertains to the analysis of existing competency frameworks in maritime education. Through an examination of various competency models employed by maritime training institutions and regulatory bodies, several core competencies emerged as foundational pillars

Table 1: Core Competencies for Future Maritime Officers.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Navigation and Seamanship	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	80%
Shipboard Operations	✓	✓	✓	✓	75	75%
Safety Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%
Digital Literacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	90	90%
Cybersecurity Awareness	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%

Source: Authors.

Table 2: Pedagogical Approaches in Competency-Based Maritime Education.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Experiential Learning	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%
Simulation-Based Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	80%
Technology-Enhanced Learning	✓	✓	✓	✓	90	90%
Industry Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	75	75%

Source: Authors.

for future officers in the digital age. These competencies encompass a range of technical, operational, and digital skills essential for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of maritime vessels in an increasingly digitised environment.

The findings reveal that competency frameworks in maritime education have evolved to encompass a holistic blend of traditional seamanship skills and emerging digital competencies. Navigation and seamanship remain fundamental aspects of maritime education, underpinned by practical training and theoretical knowledge. However, the integration of digital literacy and cybersecurity awareness reflects a concerted effort to address the evolving challenges posed by digitalisation in the maritime sector.

3.2. Pedagogical Approaches.

In addition to analysing competency frameworks, the research also explored innovative pedagogical approaches employed in competency-based maritime education. Interviews with maritime educators and training professionals highlighted the importance of experiential learning, simulation-based training, and industry partnerships in fostering the development of practical skills among cadets. Moreover, the integration of technology-enhanced learning tools, such as virtual reality simulations and e-learning platforms, was identified as a promising avenue for enhancing the effectiveness of maritime education programmes.

The findings underscore the importance of pedagogical innovation in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application in maritime education. Experiential learning and simulation-based training provide cadets with hands-on

experience in simulated maritime scenarios, enabling them to develop critical decision-making skills and situational awareness. Furthermore, the integration of technology-enhanced learning tools offers a dynamic and interactive learning environment conducive to the acquisition of digital competencies.

3.3. Assessment Methods.

Another key aspect of the research pertains to the assessment methods employed to measure cadets' mastery of competency-based education programmes. Interviews with maritime educators and industry professionals revealed a shift towards competency-based assessment methods, which focus on evaluating students' proficiency in specific skills and competencies rather than rote memorisation of factual knowledge. Assessments encompass a combination of practical assessments, simulations, case studies, and real-world scenarios, providing a comprehensive evaluation of cadets' readiness for maritime operations.

The findings highlight the importance of aligning assessment methods with the principles of competency-based education, wherein students are evaluated based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills in real-world contexts. Practical assessments and simulations provide authentic opportunities for cadets to demonstrate their proficiency in various maritime tasks, while case studies and real-world scenarios offer insight into their decision-making capabilities and problem-solving skills.

The results of the research underscore the critical importance of competency-based maritime education programs in preparing future officers for the challenges and opportunities of

Table 3: Assessment Methods in Competency-Based Maritime Education.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Practical Assessments	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%
Simulations	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	80%
Case Studies	✓	✓	✓	✓	75	75%
Real-World Scenarios	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%

Source: Authors.

Table 4: Alignment with International Standards.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Alignment with STCW Convention	✓	✓	✓	✓	95	95%
Incorporation of Best Practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	90	90%
Global Relevance	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%

Source: Authors.

the digital age. The analysis of competency frameworks, pedagogical approaches, and assessment methods reveals a concerted effort within the maritime education sector to adapt to the evolving demands of the industry. By integrating traditional seamanship skills with emerging digital competencies and innovative pedagogies, competency - based education programs offer a promising pathway towards cultivating a cadre of future officers equipped to navigate the complexities of modern maritime operations.

4. Second Finding - Supporting and Empowering Competency - Based Maritime Education.

The researchers delve deeper into the analysis of the research findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the needs and professionalism required to standardize competency - based maritime education programmes in line with international standards. Drawing on the insights gleaned from interviews with maritime educators, industry professionals, and regulatory bodies, this section elucidates the critical factors that underpin the development and implementation of internationally standardized competency-based education in the maritime sector.

4.1. Alignment with International Standards.

A key finding of the research is the imperative of aligning competency-based maritime education programmes with international standards and best practices. Interviews with regulatory bodies and industry experts highlighted the importance of adhering to international conventions and guidelines, such as the Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention, in developing competency frameworks and educational curricula. By ensuring alignment with international standards, maritime education programmes can enhance their credibility and relevance on the global stage.

The findings underscore the importance of benchmarking competency-based education programmes against international standards to ensure their quality, relevance, and effectiveness. By aligning with the STCW Convention and incorporating best practices from around the world, maritime education programmes can enhance their global competitiveness and prepare cadets for careers in the international maritime industry.

4.2. Professionalism and Ethical Standards.

Another critical aspect highlighted by the research is the emphasis on professionalism and ethical standards in competency - based maritime education. Interviews with industry professionals underscored the importance of instilling a culture of professionalism, integrity, and ethical conduct among future officers. This includes adherence to safety protocols, environmental stewardship, and respect for cultural diversity, reflecting the multifaceted responsibilities of maritime professionals in the digital age.

The findings highlight the importance of integrating professionalism and ethical standards into competency-based education programmes to ensure that future officers are not only technically proficient but also ethically responsible and culturally sensitive. By emphasizing these aspects, maritime education programmes can contribute to a more sustainable and socially responsible maritime industry.

4.3. Research and Development.

The research also underscored the importance of ongoing research and development in shaping the future of competency-based maritime education. Interviews with industry experts highlighted the need for continuous innovation and adaptation to keep pace with technological advancements and industry trends. This includes the development of new pedagogical approaches, assessment methods, and competency frameworks to meet the evolving needs of the maritime sector.

Table 5: Professionalism and Ethical Standards.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Safety Protocols	✓	✓	✓	✓	90	90%
Environmental Stewardship	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%
Cultural Sensitivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	80%
Ethical Conduct	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%

Source: Authors.

Table 6: Research and Development in Maritime Education.

Indicator	Competency-Based Education	Maritime Education	Digital Age	Future Officers	Score	Percentage
Innovation in Pedagogy	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	85%
Adaptation to Technological Advancements	✓	✓	✓	✓	90	90%
Industry Collaboration	✓	✓	✓	✓	80	80%

Source: Authors.

The findings underscore the importance of a dynamic and forward-thinking approach to maritime education, one that is responsive to the evolving needs of the industry. By fostering a culture of research and development, maritime education programmes can ensure that future officers are equipped with the skills, knowledge, and competencies needed to excel in the digital age. The results of the research provide valuable insights into the development and standardization of competency-based maritime education programmes in the digital age. By aligning with international standards, emphasizing professionalism and ethical standards, and prioritizing research and development, maritime education programmes can empower future officers to navigate the complexities of modern maritime operations with confidence and competence. Through a concerted effort to standardize competency-based education, the maritime sector can foster a culture of excellence and innovation that will propel it into a sustainable and prosperous future.

5. Discussion.

The discussion of the research findings delves into the implications, significance, and broader context of the results presented in the previous sections. This discussion synthesizes the key themes and insights gleaned from the analysis of competency-based maritime education programmes, aligning them with the overarching objectives of the research and addressing their relevance to the maritime industry as a whole.

5.1. Alignment with International Standards.

The findings regarding the alignment of competency-based maritime education programmes with international standards highlight the critical importance of adhering to established conventions and guidelines in ensuring the quality and relevance of

educational curricula. By benchmarking against the Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention and incorporating best practices from around the world, maritime education programmes can enhance their global competitiveness and prepare cadets for careers in the international maritime industry (Berg, 2013; House and Saeed, 2016).

The significance of this alignment cannot be overstated, as it serves as a testament to the commitment of maritime training institutions and regulatory bodies to uphold the highest standards of education and training (Guerin and Toland, 2020; Sharma, 2023). By adhering to internationally recognised standards, maritime education programmes can enhance their credibility and legitimacy, thereby facilitating the mobility of seafarers across national borders and ensuring the seamless transferability of qualifications.

Moreover, the alignment with international standards underscores the global nature of the maritime industry and the interconnectedness of maritime operations across diverse geographical regions (Chircop, 2015; Sukomardojo and Ratnaningsih, 2022). In an increasingly interconnected world, where vessels traverse international waters and ports serve as hubs of global commerce, standardisation of competency-based education programmes is imperative to ensure uniformity and consistency in the training of future officers.

5.2. Professionalism and Ethical Standards.

The emphasis on professionalism and ethical standards in competency-based maritime education programmes reflects the multifaceted responsibilities of maritime professionals in the digital age. Beyond technical proficiency, future officers must embody a commitment to safety, environmental stewardship, cultural sensitivity, and ethical conduct in their roles as custodians of the seas.

The integration of professionalism and ethical standards into maritime education programmes serves to instil a culture of responsibility and accountability among cadets, preparing them to navigate the complex ethical dilemmas and challenges inherent in maritime operations (Chircop, 2015). By emphasising safety protocols, environmental stewardship, and cultural sensitivity, maritime education programmes can contribute to a more sustainable and socially responsible maritime industry.

Furthermore, the incorporation of professionalism and ethical standards aligns with the broader goals of the maritime industry to promote good governance, transparency, and ethical behaviour. In an era marked by increasing scrutiny of corporate practices and social responsibility, the adherence to ethical standards in maritime education programmes is not only morally imperative but also essential for safeguarding the reputation and integrity of the industry as a whole.

5.3. Research and Development.

The findings pertaining to research and development underscore the importance of ongoing innovation and adaptation in shaping the future of competency-based maritime education. In an era characterised by rapid technological advancements and industry disruptions, maritime education programmes must remain agile and responsive to emerging trends and challenges (Baş et al., 2002; Nalupa, 2022).

The emphasis on innovation in pedagogy, adaptation to technological advancements, and collaboration with industry stakeholders reflects a forward-thinking approach to maritime education. By embracing new pedagogical approaches, such as experiential learning and simulation-based training, maritime education programmes can provide cadets with practical skills and real-world experience essential for success in the digital age.

Moreover, the integration of technology-enhanced learning tools and industry collaborations offers new opportunities for enhancing the effectiveness and relevance of maritime education programmes. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies, such as virtual reality simulations and e-learning platforms, maritime training institutions can create dynamic and interactive learning environments that cater to the diverse learning needs of cadets.

The discussion of the research findings underscores the transformative potential of competency-based maritime education programmes in preparing future officers for the challenges and opportunities of the digital age. By aligning with international standards, emphasising professionalism and ethical standards, and prioritising research and development, maritime education programmes can empower cadets to excel as competent, ethical, and forward-thinking maritime professionals.

Conclusions.

This research has provided valuable insights into the development and standardization of competency-based maritime education programmes for the digital age. Through a rigorous qualitative inquiry, key findings have emerged regarding

the alignment with international standards, emphasis on professionalism and ethical standards, and the importance of research and development in shaping the future of maritime education. The alignment of competency-based education programmes with international standards, particularly the Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention, underscores the commitment of maritime training institutions and regulatory bodies to upholding the highest standards of education and training. By adhering to internationally recognised standards, maritime education programmes can enhance their credibility and relevance on a global scale. Moreover, the emphasis on professionalism and ethical standards reflects the multifaceted responsibilities of future maritime officers in ensuring safety, environmental stewardship, and ethical conduct in their roles as custodians of the seas. By integrating professionalism and ethical standards into education programmes, maritime training institutions can instil a culture of responsibility and accountability among cadets, contributing to a more sustainable and socially responsible maritime industry. Furthermore, the importance of research and development in shaping the future of maritime education cannot be overstated. By embracing innovation, adapting to technological advancements, and collaborating with industry stakeholders, maritime education programmes can remain agile and responsive to emerging trends and challenges, ensuring that future officers are well-equipped to navigate the complexities of modern maritime operations. Overall, this research underscores the transformative potential of competency-based maritime education in preparing future officers for the challenges and opportunities of the digital age.

Acknowledgements.

Researchers thanked Principal, lecturers, librarians, students and professionals in maritime industry of Maritime Institute, Vocational School of Maritimes of Jakarta and some training center of seafarers who helped fund the research as well as the resources to find data for data mining and interview that used by researchers to write this academic research.

References.

- '13. Media Assessment' (2016) Global Media Literacy in a Digital Age [Preprint]. Peter Lang. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3726/978-1-4539-1728-2/26>.
- Albayrak, T. and Ziarati, R. (2012) 'Encouraging research in maritime education & training', *Journal of Maritime transport and engineering*, 1(1), pp. 4–9.
- Autsadee, Y. et al. (2023) 'Digital tools and challenges in human resource development and its potential within the maritime sector through bibliometric analysis', *Journal of International Maritime Safety, Environmental Affairs, and Shipping*, 7(4), p. 2286409.
- Baş, M. et al. (2002) 'ITUMF Maritime English Education & Training Model'.

- Baylon, A.M. and Santos, V. (2011) 'The challenges in Philippine maritime education and training', *International Journal of Innovative Interdisciplinary Research*, 1(1), pp. 34–43.
- Berg, H.P. (2013) 'Human factors and safety culture in maritime safety', *Marine Navigation and Safety of Sea Transportation: STCW, Maritime Education and Training (MET), Human Resources and Crew Manning, Maritime Policy, Logistics and Economic Matters*, 107, pp. 107–115.
- Boswell, J. (2010) 'Appendix 2: Information Literacy Assessment Trial Study of Students in the 11th Grade in Mississippi', *Information Literacy in the Digital Age*. Elsevier, pp. 151–177. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-1-84334-515-2.50022-6>.
- Castleberry, A. and Nolen, A. (2018) 'Thematic analysis of qualitative research data: Is it as easy as it sounds?', *Currents in pharmacy teaching and learning*, 10(6), pp. 807–815.
- Chilisa, B. (2019) *Indigenous research methodologies*. Sage publications.
- Chircop, A. (2015) 'The international maritime organization'.
- Creswell, J.W. and Clark, V.L.P. (2011) 'Choosing a mixed methods design', in *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. California: Sage Publications, Inc., pp. 53–106.
- Ghosh, S. et al. (2014) 'On a lookout beyond STCW: Seeking standards and context for the authentic assessment of seafarers', in *15th Annual General Assembly of the International Association of Maritime Universities, IAMU AGA 2014-Looking Ahead: Innovation in Maritime Education, Training and Research*. Australian Maritime College, pp. 77–86.
- Glenn, E.N. (2016) 'Social constructions of mothering: A thematic overview', *Mothering*, pp. 1–29.
- Guerin, R.J. and Toland, M.D. (2020) 'An application of a modified theory of planned behavior model to investigate adolescents' job safety knowledge, norms, attitude and intention to enact workplace safety and health skills', *Journal of Safety Research*, 72, pp. 189–198. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsr.2019.12.002>.
- Hobbs, R. (2018) 'Reconceptualizing media literacy for the digital age', *Digital Literacies for Learning*. Facet, pp. 99–109. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.29085/9781856049870.011>.
- House, D. and Saeed, F. (2016) *The seamanship examiner: for STCW certification examinations*. Taylor & Francis.
- Mallam, S.C., Nazir, S. and Renganayagalu, S.K. (2019) 'Rethinking maritime education, training, and operations in the digital era: Applications for emerging immersive technologies', *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 7(12), p. 428.
- Nalupa, H.D.V. (2022) 'Challenges and opportunities for maritime education and training in the 4th industrial revolution'.
- Nkrumah, E.N. et al. (2021) 'Improving the Safety – Performance Nexus: A Study on the Moderating and Mediating Influence of Work Motivation in the Causal Link between Occupational Health and Safety Management (OHSM) Practices and Work Performance in the Oil and Gas Sector', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18105064>.
- Oldenburg, M., Baur, X. and Schlaich, C. (2010) 'Occupational Risks and Challenges of Seafaring', *Journal of Occupational Health*, 52(5), pp. 249–256. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1539/joh.K10004>.
- Padgett, D.K. (2016) *Qualitative methods in social work research*. Sage publications.
- Saldana, J. (2014) *Thinking qualitatively: Methods of mind*. SAGE publications.
- Sharma, A. (2023) 'Potential of technology supported competence development for Maritime Education and Training'.
- Sukomardojo, T. and Ratnaningsih, D. (2022) 'The Using of Media Games to Improve SMCP (Standard Marine Communication Phrases) Vocabulary in Maritime English', in *ICES 2021: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference of Education and Science, ICES 2021, November 17-18, 2021, Jakarta, Indonesia*. European Alliance for Innovation, p. 56.
- Thanh, N.C. and Thanh, T.T. (2015) 'The interconnection between interpretivist paradigm and qualitative methods in education', *American journal of educational science*, 1(2), pp. 24–27.
- Yilmaz, K. (2013) 'Comparison of quantitative and qualitative research traditions: Epistemological, theoretical, and methodological differences', *European journal of education*, 48(2), pp. 311–325.