

## ABSTRAK

**Rizqhi Aswina Dalimunthe, NIM: 5151142010. “Hubungan Pengetahuan Hygiene Sanitasi Dengan Sikap Praktek Siswa SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan T.A 2020/2021”. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Boga. Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: (1) Pengetahuan siswa tentang *hygiene* sanitasi, (2) Sikap praktek siswa, (3) Hubungan *hygiene* sanitasi dengan sikap praktek siswa. Lokasi penelitian di SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan, waktu penelitian September – Desember 2020. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh kelas XI dengan jumlah 60 siswa. Teknik penentuan sampel secara total sampling sehingga sampel diperoleh dengan jumlah 60 orang siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan tes dan angket. Data Pengetahuan Hygiene Sanitasi dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan tes dan Sikap Praktek dikumpulkan menggunakan angket. Teknik analisis data secara deskriptif, uji kecenderungan, uji persyaratan analisis dengan uji normalitas dan uji linieritas dan uji hipotesis dengan uji kolerasi product moment.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, tingkat kecenderungan Pengetahuan *Hygiene* Sanitasi siswa termasuk katagori cenderung cukup sebesar (81,70%) dan Sikap Praktek siswa termasuk katagori cenderung cukup sebesar (96,60%). Hasil uji normalitas dengan  $dk = 5$  pada variabel pengetahuan *hygiene* sanitasi diperoleh nilai ( $X_{hitung} < X_{tabel}$ ) ( $7,80 < 11,07$ ) dan sikap praktek diperoleh nilai ( $X_{hitung} < X_{tabel}$ ) ( $8,17 < 11,07$ ) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen, kedua variabel berdistribusi normal. Hasil analisis persamaan regresi Sikap Praktek Siswa (Y) atas Pengetahuan Hygiene Sanitasi (X) diperoleh persamaan regresi  $Y = 102,65 + 1,0077X$ , sehingga dapat disimpulkan koefisien arah regresi Y dan X linier/berarti. Hasil analisis korelasi product momen diperoleh  $r_{hitung} = 0,299$  dan nilai  $r_{tabel} = 0,250$  pada taraf signifikan 5 persen, dengan demikian  $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$  ( $0,299 > 0,250$ ). Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara Pengetahuan *Hygiene* Sanitasi dengan Sikap Praktek. Artinya semakin tinggi pengetahuan *hygiene* sanitasi siswa maka semakin baik sikap siswa dalam melaksanakan praktek. Nilai koefisien determinasi yang diperoleh sebesar 8,94 persen yang menunjukkan bahwa 8,94 persen sikap praktek siswa ditentukan oleh pengetahuan *hygiene* sanitasi dan 91,06 persen ditentukan oleh variabel lain diluar penelitian ini.

## ABSTRACT

**Rizqi Aswina Dalimunthe, NIM: 5151142010. “The Relationship between Knowledge of Sanitary Hygiene with Attitudes of Practice for Students of Imelda Tourism Vocational School, Medan”. Culinary Education Study Program. Departement of Family Welfare Educatiton. Faculty of Engineering. Medan State University.**

This study aims to analyze: (1) students' knowledge about sanitation hygiene, (2) students' practical attitudes, (3) the relationship between sanitation hygiene and students' practical attitudes. The research location is at the Imelda Tourism Vocational School in Medan, the research time was September-December 2020. The population in this study was all students of XI class with total 60 students. The technique of determining the sample is total sampling so the sample is obtained with total of 60 students. Data collection techniques using test and questionnaires. Sanitation Hygiene Knowledge data was collected using test and Practice Attitudes was collected using a questionnaire. The data analysis technique is descriptive, trend test, analysis requirements test with normality and linearity test and hypothesis test with product moment correlation test.

Based on the result of the study, it shows that the level of knowledge of sanitation hygiene knowledge of students, including the category tends to be sufficient (81.70%) and the attitude of practice of students including the category tends to be sufficient (96.60%). The result of the normality analysis test with  $dk=5$  on the sanitation hygiene knowledge variable ( $X_{count} < X_{table}$ ) ( $7.80 < 11.07$ ) and the practice attitude variable ( $X_{count} < X_{table}$ ) ( $8.17 < 11.07$ ) at a significant level of 5 percent, both variables are normally distributed. The result of the linearity test analysis of Student Practice Attitudes (Y) on Knowledge of Sanitary Hygiene (X) are significant and linear with the form of regression equation  $Y=102.65+1.0077X$ . The result of the product moment correlation analysis obtained  $r_{count}=0.299$  and the value of  $r_{table}=0.250$  at significant level 5 percent, thus  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  ( $0.299 > 0.250$ ). So it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between Knowledge of Sanitary Hygiene and Practice Attitudes. This means that the higher the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation of students, the better the attitude of students in carrying out the practice. The value of the coefficient of determination obtained is 8,94 percent, which indicates that 8.94 percent of student's practical attitudes are determined by knowledge of sanitation and hygiene and 91.06 percent is determined by other variables outside of this study.