

ABSTRAK

Terang Ukur Br Ginting, 5143342013, Hubungan Status Gizi Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa SMP yang Berada Di Pengungsi Gunung Sinabung Kabanjahe. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Boga. Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Medan, 2022.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Status Gizi Siswa Pengungsian. (2) Prestasi Belajar Siswa (3) Hubungan Status Gizi dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 1 Naman Teran Kabanjahe Kabupaten Karo. Waktu Penelitian diambil pada bulan april sampai Juni 2021. Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik survei dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Dengan sampel sebanyak 38 siswa sedangkan populasinya adalah 38 siswa. Sampel menggunakan teknik *Sampling*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, tingkat kecenderungan variabel Status Gizi normal 60,52%, Status Gizi lebih 25% dan Obesitas 17,52% dan variabel prestasi belajar termasuk kategori kurang sebesar 26% dan rendah 74%. Hasil perhitungan koefisien korelasi spearman rank antar variabel adalah signifikan antara hubungan status gizi terhadap prestasi belajar dengan nilai korelasi sebesar 0,480 dan nilai p-value sebesar 0,002 pada taraf signifikansi 0,05. Jadi jika $r(\text{hitung}) < r(\text{tabel})$, maka H_a diterima dan H_o ditolak.

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ABSTRACT

Terang Ukur Br Ginting, 5143342013. Relationship between Nutritional Status and Learning Achievement of Junior High School Students who are Refugees in Mount Sinabung Kabanjahe. Thesis, Department of Family Welfare Education. Catering Education Study Program. Faculty of Engineering, State University of Medan, 2022.

This study aims to (1) Nutritional Status of Refugee Students. (2) Student Achievement (3) Relationship of Nutritional Status with Student Achievement. The location of the research was carried out at the State Junior High School 1 Naman Teran Kabanjahe, Karo Regency. The time of the study was taken in april until june 2021. The design of this study was an analytic survey with a cross-sectional approach. With a sample of 38 students while the population is 38 students. The sample uses the Sampling technique.

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the level of nutritional status variable was less in the underweight normal 60,52%, nutritional status over 25% and obesity 17,52% and learning achievement variables included in the less category of 26% and 74% low. The results of the calculation of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient between variables are significant between the relationship between nutritional status and learning 0,480 and score p-value as big as 0,002 on level significance. 0,05 So if $r(\text{count}) < r(\text{table})$, then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

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