

ABSTRAK

Suci Rara Citra. NIM 5201142009. “Hubungan Penggunaan Internet Dan Minat Belajar Dengan Hasil Praktek Makanan Indonesia SMK Putra Anda Binjai”. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Boga. Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2025.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) Penggunaan internet pada siswa; 2) Minat belajar siswa; 3) Hasil praktek siswa membuat Makanan Indonesia; 4) Hubungan penggunaan internet dengan hasil praktek siswa membuat Makanan Indonesia; 5) Hubungan minat belajar dengan hasil praktek siswa membuat Makanan Indonesia; 6) Hubungan penggunaan internet dan minat belajar dengan hasil praktek siswa membuat Makanan Indonesia. Tempat penelitian di SMK Putra Anda Binjai. Waktu penelitian Maret-Mei 2025. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh siswa kelas X kuliner dengan jumlah 32 siswa. Teknik penentuan sampel secara *total sampling* sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 32 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket. Untuk mengumpulkan data penggunaan internet dan minat belajar digunakan angket dan data hasil praktek Makanan Indonesia melalui lembar penilaian hasil praktek. Teknik analisis data secara deskripsi data, uji kecenderungan, dan uji persayaratan analisis, dengan uji normalitas, dan uji linearitas, serta uji hipotesis dengan uji korelasi product moment, uji parsial dan korelasi ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kecenderungan penggunaan internet cenderung tinggi sebesar 56,25 persen dan minat belajar termasuk dalam kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 53,12 persen. Tingkat kecenderungan hasil praktek Makanan Indonesia termasuk kategori cenderung baik sebesar 59,37 persen. Hasil analisis korelasi terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antar penggunaan internet dengan hasil praktek Makanan Indonesia dengan nilai $ry_{x_1x_2} = 0,42$ dan nilai koefisien korelasi parsial $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu $(2,82 > 1,69)$ pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi penggunaan internet maka semakin tinggi hasil praktek makanan Indonesia. Hasil analisis korelasi terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antar minat belajar dengan hasil praktek makanan Indonesia $ry_{x_2x_1} = 0,32$ dan nilai koefisien korelasi parsial $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu $(1,96 > 1,69)$ pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. artinya semakin tinggi minat belajar siswa maka semakin tinggi hasil praktek makanan Indonesia. Hasil analisis korelasi ganda terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antar Penggunaan Internet dan Minat Belajar dengan Hasil praktek Makanan Indonesia dengan nilai $Ry_{x_1x_2} = 0,67$ dan nilai $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ yaitu $(7,84 > 2,91)$. Artinya semakin tinggi Penggunaan Internet dan Minat Belajar maka semakin tinggi Hasil Praktek Makanan Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Suci Rara Citra. NIM 5201142009. "The Relationship Between Internet Usage and Learning Interest with the Practical Results of Indonesian Cuisine at SMK Putra Anda Binjai". Culinary Arts Education Study Program. Family Welfare Education Department. Faculty of Engineering. State University of Medan. 2025.

This research aims to investigate: (1) the level of internet usage among students; (2) students' learning interest; (3) the results of Indonesian food practice; (4) the relationship between internet usage and the results of Indonesian food practice; (5) the relationship between learning interest and the results of Indonesian food practice; and (6) the relationship between internet usage and learning interest with the results of Indonesian food practice. The research location was at SMK Putra Anda Binjai from March to May 2025. The population consisted of all tenth-grade culinary arts, totaling 32 individuals. The sampling technique applied was total sampling, resulting in a sample of 32 students. Data collection techniques included questionnaires for internet usage and learning interest, and a performance assessment sheet was used to collect data on the results of Indonesian food practice. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, assumption testing (normality and linearity), and hypothesis testing, including product moment correlation, partial correlation, and multiple correlation analysis.

The results of the study indicate that the level of internet usage tends to be high with percentages of 56.25%, while learning interest falls into the moderate category with percentages of 53.12%, respectively. The level of Indonesian food practice results is categorized as good, at 59.37%. Correlation analysis reveals a positive and significant relationship between internet usage and the results of Indonesian food practice, with a partial correlation coefficient ($r_{y.x_1x_2}$) of 0.42 and a t-value greater than the t-table ($2.82 > 1.69$). This indicates that the higher the internet usage, the better the students' Indonesian food practice results. Furthermore, the partial correlation analysis also reveals a positive and significant relationship between learning interest and the results of Indonesian food practice, with a partial correlation coefficient ($r_{yx_2.x_1}$) of 0.32 and a t-value greater than the t-table at the 5% significance level ($1.96 > 1.69$). This suggests that higher student learning interest corresponds to better Indonesian food practice results. The multiple correlation analysis shows a positive and significant relationship between internet usage and learning interest with the results of Indonesian food practice, with a multiple correlation coefficient ($R_{y.x_1x_2}$) of 0.67 and an F-value greater than the F-table ($7.84 > 2.91$). This means that the higher the internet usage and learning interest, the higher the students' performance in Indonesian food practice.