

The Analysis Food Product Training Compared to the Skills Abilities Relationship

(Quantitative Research at Vocational School SMK Ananda Bekasi)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the relationship between food product training and the ability of students' skills at SMK Ananda Bekasi. Education is a form of human effort in improving its quality as a human being that can be done individually or in groups, Ananda Bekasi Vocational School which has a Hospitality Accommodation major where in class IX they get training material for food product training. This study uses historical-secondary data of grades IX grade students for the period 2017-2019, obtained a total of 78 students, then the data was cleaned to be processed. After testing with SPSS 25.0 software, the mean value of the training variable (X) 338.67 and the ability skills (Y) 167.47, the normality of the data obtained were normally distributed, the linear regression test obtained a significance result of 0.012, where it was less than 0, 05 it can be concluded that the training variables and skills ability have a correlation, the simulltan test obtained a value of 0.284 with the conclusion that the results of a close relationship (simultaneous) is low between the training variables (X) and skills ability (Y) with partial tests found a positive relationship and coefficient of determination (R²) 8.1%.

Keywords: training and devevelopment, skills vocational school

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Education is one form of human effort in improving its quality as a human being that can be done individually or in groups (Fadilah, Antoni, & Lubis, 2021). SMK Ananda Bekasi, which has a major in Hospitality Accommodation, strives to develop the abilities of its students before they enter the real world of work by conducting food product training. In an effort to develop food product training, various obstacles or problems have been experienced, including in terms of inadequate facilities and equipment, teachers / teachers who are not practitioners, and teaching patterns that are considered less attractive to students (Safaruddin, 2021).

Class XI students conduct Field Work Practice (PKL) in hotels for six months, one form of systematic and synchronous implementation between skills mastery programs obtained through direct work activities in the world of work. Fadillah et al., (2021) stated that one of the feedback or responses conveyed to the school from the hotel is the lack of



knowledge and skills of students, especially in food products, namely appetizers, main and desserts.

The background description that has been presented by the author as a student of the Management Study Program of the Muhammadiyah Bekasi Business Institute feels interested in researching whether there is a relationship between Food Product Training and Student Skill Abilities, especially Class XI of the Hospitality Accommodation Department at SMK Ananda Bekasi

Problems Statement

1. How is the simultaneous relationship of food product training variables to the skill abilities of grade XI students majoring in Hospitality Accommodation at SMK Ananda Bekasi.
2. How is the partial relationship of food product training to the skill abilities of grade XI students majoring in Hospitality Accommodation at SMK Ananda Bekasi.

Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of the research conducted is to obtain empirical evidence regarding:

1. The simultaneous relationship of food product training variables to the skill abilities of grade XI students majoring in Hospitality Accommodation at SMK Ananda Bekasi.
2. The partial relationship of food product training to the skill abilities of grade XI students majoring in Hospitality Accommodation at SMK Ananda Bekasi.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Training

Maulana & Hamidi, (2020) defined training as a systematic effort to master skills, rules, concepts, or ways of behaving that have an impact on improving performance. Furthermore, according to Wardina, et al., (2019) which states that training basically includes the teaching and learning process and training aims to achieve a certain level of competence or work efficiency. Based on the opinions of experts stated above, it can be concluded that training is a form of assistance in an organized and systematic learning process with a relatively short period of time to improve the knowledge and skills of trainees who are practical in nature to achieve certain goals.

Factors influenced training program

Training factors according to Wahyuni, (2018) are as follows:

1. Purpose
Training is a set goal, especially related to the preparation of action plans (action play) and goal setting, as well as the expected results of training that
2. Goals
Training objectives must be determined with detailed and measurable criteria.



3. Coach

Given that training is generally oriented towards improving skills, the trainers selected to provide training materials must really choose adequate qualifications according to their fields, professional, and competent.

4. Material

Human resource training requires material or curriculum that is in accordance with the objectives of human resource training to be achieved by the organization.

5. Method

The training method will better ensure the continuity of effective human resource training activities if it is in accordance with the type of material and the ability of the trainees. f. Trainees must of course be selected based on certain requirements and appropriate qualifications

Food Product

Food products are knowledge in the field of food, the art of processing food that includes the scope of appetizers, main dishes and desserts, which are traditional and international (Asri, 2015). In the Big Dictionary of Indonesian (Setyoko, 2015) food products themselves are defined as "Techniques of processing and providing food". It can be concluded that food product training is an activity carried out by students to obtain and improve their knowledge, attitudes and skills in processing techniques and providing food with methods that prioritize practice.

Skill Abilities

According to Zahroh & Sudira, (2014) skill ability is the cognitive ability to perform job function functions. According to Higgins (Asri, 2015) skill ability is the ability to act and fulfill a task. According to Iverson, skill ability is the ability to do work easily and precisely. From some of the understandings above, it can be concluded that skill is the ability to operate a job effectively and efficiently. According to Budiastuti, (2014) there are three factors that affect skill ability directly, namely:

1. Motivation

It is something that can arouse the desire in a person to perform various actions. Through this motivation a person will be encouraged to do in accordance with the procedures that have been taught.

2. Experience

Through experience can strengthen one's ability to perform an action (skill). Experience builds a person to be able to perform the next actions better because he has done Past actions.



3. Expertise

The expertise that a person has will make the person more skilled in performing these skills. Through the expertise possessed will also make someone able to do something in accordance with what has been taught.

Student

Students are students who sit at the study table of elementary and junior high school (SMP), high school (Hanafi, 2013). These students learn to gain knowledge and to achieve an understanding of the knowledge that has been gained in the world of education. Students or students are those who are specifically submitted by both parents to participate in learning held at school, with the aim of becoming knowledgeable, skilled, experienced, personality, noble character, and independent (Ayuningrum, D & Dewi S, 2013).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive research design, using secondary data, namely data based on the results of food product training values that are processed quantitatively and obtained from the results of assessments for 3 years (historical data) of grade XI students majoring in hospitality accommodation SMK Ananda Bekasi.

Research Sample

The population used in this study was class XI students of the Department of Hospitality Accommodation for the period of 2017. 2020 at SMK Ananda Bekasi there were 78 students. The sample used was the entire population of 78 students.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques that researchers use are documentation used in this study, one of which is historical data (assessment of student training and skills). Documentation is a record of events that have been in effect and in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of a person (Soegiyono, 2011). The documentation method according to Arikunto (2006: 231) is to find data about variables in the form of records, transcripts, books, and so on. The documentation technique carried out in this study is by looking at the report card data of class XI food product subjects majoring in Hospitality Accommodation for the last three years.

Table 1. Data Collection Instrument

| No | Data | IPD | Object/Informan |
|----|---|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Knowledge Score | Documented | Teacher's Documentation |
| 2. | Skilled Score | Documented | Teacher's Documentation |
| 3. | Total Score | Documented | Teacher's Documentation |
| 4. | Organization structure of Hotelier Skills Association | Documented | Head of Program's Documentation |
| 5. | Human Resources / Teacher/Mentor of Hotel Accommodation | Documented | HR's Documentation |

Sources: Data from Author (2021)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Respondent Overview

In this study, the informants studied amounted to 78 people taken from the data of class xi students majoring in accommodation hospitality in 2017-2020. Informants can be classified by gender, age, education and occupation.

Table 2 Percentage of Informan's Gender

| Gender | Frequent (No. of Students) | Percentage (%) |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Male | 22 | 28% |
| Female | 56 | 72% |
| Total | 78 | 100 % |

Sources: Data from Author (2021)

Validity Test

The results of the validity test study using the IBM SPSS program version 25 product moment correlation is that the calculated r value is greater than r table $\alpha = 0.05$; $n = 78$ (0.284) or $r_{\text{calculate}} > r_{\text{table}}$ (0.284) then the statement item is valid, here are the results of the validity test of the research instrument.

Normality Test

Before researchers test regression analysis and correlation tests between training variables (X) and skill ability (Y), then researchers want to test the normality of each variable, if the results are normal then regression analysis and correlation tests can be done, the normality test results from SPSS 25.0 are obtained below:

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Table 3 Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov Smirnov | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistic | Df | Sig. | Statistic | Df | Sig. |
| Training | ,079 | 78 | ,200* | ,986 | 78 | ,548 |
| Skills & Ability | ,087 | 78 | ,200* | ,918 | 78 | ,000 |

Data from SPSS 25 (2021)

From the results of the normality test processing, a significance result of 0.200 was obtained for the training variable and 0.200 for the skill ability variable (see the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov picture), because above the significance of 0.05 (sig. >0.05) it can be concluded that the data is normal distributed, so the researcher proceeds to the linear regression analysis test.

Linear regression

Linear regression analysis is a test used to determine the effect between one independent variable and one bound variable displayed in the form of regression. From the picture above, it can be explained that training as an independent variable and skill ability as a dependent variable with the method used is the enter method, where the research variable (X) affects the ability variable skill (Y). From the results of decision making, it is known that the significance of F Change obtained is 0.012, where it is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that the training variable has a correlation with the skill ability variable.

Simultaneous Correlation

From the results of data processing in SPSS 25.0 to determine the simultaneous correlation test (the closeness of relationships between variables) results were obtained as below

Table 7 Correlations

Pearson Test Correlation Result

| | | | Skills |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Training | Pearson Correlation | 1 | ,284* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,012 |
| | N | 78 | 78 |
| Skills & Ability | Pearson Correlation | ,284* | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,012 | |
| | N | 78 | 78 |

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Sources: data from SPSS 25 (2021)

The same results were obtained from the linear regression test, where the significance was 0.012, and this was less than 0.05 with a correlation of 0.284 in 78 data samples so that it can be concluded that the research variable (X) and skill variable (Y) have a correlation. So the results of a low degree of closeness (simultaneous) relationship between the training variable (X) and the ability with a low level of closeness (simultaneous) relationship. So the calculation result is 0.284 where to find out the partial correlation we see the rtable at number 78 (n-2) 1.991673 (table number 76), because the calculation $>$ rtable ($0.284 > 0.2387$), obtained a positive partial correlation result with a low degree of relationship, which means a positive relationship with a low degree between training variables and skill abilities.

The magnitude of the correlation value / relationship (R) between the training variable (X) and the skill ability variable (Y) is 0.284 then with a coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.081, which means that the influence of the independent variable in this case training on the dependent variable in this case skill ability is 8.1%, while the remaining 91.9% by other variables that are not included in this study. The results of the coefficient of determination test mean that there are still other independent variables that affect students' skill abilities.

CONCLUSSIONS

Based on research to determine the relationship between food product training and the skill ability of SMK Ananda Bekasi students, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The results of the simultaneous correlation test obtained a value of 0.284 with the conclusion that the results of the closeness of the relationship (simultaneous) were low between the training variable (X) and exceeded the table used as a comparison, then the partial correlation results were declared positive skill ability (Y). The training variable on the ability of new skills simultaneously had a positive effect with a coefficient of determination (R²) of 8.1%, while the remaining 91.9% by other variables not studied in this study such as motivation, literacy and many more.

2. Suggestions for schools, especially the Hospitality Accommodation department, to carry out more food product training activities and always update training materials according to the needs of the related industrial world so that students' abilities and skills are further developed.
3. Suggestions for future researchers to add several other independent variables such as motivation for the next scientific study so that the conclusions obtained are good and detailed.

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