

## Hubungan karakteristik lulusan Program D III Gizi Di DKI Jakarta dan Jawa Barat tahun 1998 dengan penguasaan pengetahuan gizi standar

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b>

Dalam rangka meningkatkan mutu lulusan program D III Gizi, selain memperbaiki manajemen institusi pendidikan, juga perlu diketahui hal-hal lain yang berhubungan dengan mutu, antara lain karakteristik lulusan (jenis kelamin, status mahasiswa, status perkawinan, hasil ujian masuk, umur, cara belajar, dana, tempat tinggal, NEM, minat dan persepsi lulusan terhadap proses belajar mengajar). Dalam penelitian ini dilihat hubungan antara karakteristik lulusan dengan penguasaan pengetahuan gizi standar (mutu dari aspek kognitif) berdasarkan kemampuan lulusan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan pengetahuan dimana pertanyaan yang diajukan adalah hal-hal standar yang hendaknya dikuasai oleh seorang ahli gizi.

Disain penelitian merupakan survei dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Lokasi penelitian adalah di DKI Jakarta dan Jawa Barat meliputi 3 institusi DIII Gizi yang terdiri dari 2 institusi D III Gizi Negeri dan 1 institusi D III Gizi swasta, dengan total populasi 212 orang dan sampel sebanyak 150 orang. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan dengan memberikan kuesioner pada responden sedangkan data sekunder yang diperlukan diperoleh dari masing-masing institusi dan Pusdiknakes.

Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata penguasaan pengetahuan gizi lulusan adalah 59.67 (nilai mutu D), sedangkan bila dilihat berdasarkan institusi, maka lulusan DIII negeri mempunyai rata rata yang lebih baik (61.36 atau nilai mutu C) dibanding D III Gizi swasta (49.89 atau nilai mutu E).

Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna ( $p < 0.05$ ) antara penguasaan pengetahuan gizi standar dengan jenis kelamin (laki-laki 62.61, perempuan 58.21), hasil ujian masuk (calon utama 63.47, calon cadangan 52.93), cara belajar (belajar teratur sesuai sistem SKS 66.15, belajar tidak teratur 53.54), NEM (semakin tinggi NEM, semakin tinggi skor mutu lulusan dengan  $r = 0.688$ ), persepsi terhadap proses belajar mengajar (semakin tinggi nilai persepsi, semakin tinggi skor mutu lulusan, dengan  $r = 0.642$ ). dan status institusi (institusi negeri institusi 63.66, dan institusi swasta 49.89 )

Dari analisis multivariat terlihat adanya hubungan bermakna antara penguasaan pengetahuan gizi dengan lima variabel bebas, masing-masing ( diurut sesuai keeratan hubungan) adalah cara belajar, status institusi, hasil ujian mosaic, persepsi terhadap proses belajar mengajar , dan NEM.

Disimpulkan bahwa kelima variabel tersebut dapat menjelaskan variabilitas nilai penguasaan gizi standar sebesar 75.3 %, sehingga perlu mendapat perhatian dalam usaha menghasilkan lulusan yang bermutu Sedangkan saran untuk perbaikan diberikan pada institusi D III Gizi, Pusdiknakes DepKes RI dan peneliti lain.

## *Relationship Between Characteristics Of D III Gizi Graduates in DKI Jakarta and West Java 1998 and The Mastering of Basic Nutrition Knowledge*

To increase the quality of D III Gizi graduates, besides improving the management of the institutions it is important to know the other problems in particular the student characteristics. This research aims to examine the relationship between students' characteristic and the quality of graduates which is measured through the score of the mastering basic nutrition knowledge, i.e from their answers to the questions on the standard knowledge about matters that they have to know as a nutritionist.

The research design is a cross sectional survey. It is carried out in 3 institutions of DIII Gizi i\_e in DKI Jakarta and West Java with the total population of 212 students and the number sampel of 150 students. The collection of primary data is conducted by distributing questionnaires to the respondents, while other data are taken from the respective institutions and Puskidnakes.

From the univariate analysis it reveals that the mean score of the mastering basic nutrition knowledge is 59.67 (D). The comparison between government and private institution showed that the government institution gets higher score than the private institution. The mean score in the government institution is 63.66 (C) while the mean score in private institution is 49.89 (E).

The result of bivariate analysis showed that variables which have significant relationship with the mastering basic nutrition knowledge are sex, admission test, method of study, NEM, perception of learning and teaching process, and institution status ( with the value of  $p < 0.05$ ). The different mean score is caused by sex ( male students 62.61 and female students 58.21 ), admission test (prime candidate 63.47 and reserve candidate 52.93), method of study ( good method of study 66.15 and bad method of study 53.54), NEM (  $r = 0.633$ ), the perception of learning and teaching process (  $r = 0.642$ ), and institution status ( government institution 63.66 and private institution 49.89).

The multivariate analysis shows that five variables are proved to be significantly related with mastering basic nutrition knowledge. They are method of study, institution status, admission test, perception of learning and teaching process, and NEM.

It is concluded that five variables give contribution of 75.3 % to increase the mastering basic nutrition knowledge, and have to be considered in the efforts to produce the high quality graduates. It is suggested that to improve the basic knowledge of the students of D III Gizi some measures should be taken by teaching institutions, Puskidnakes DepKes RI and also interested researchers.