THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNSHIP ON THE PROFESSIONALITY OF STUDENTS DEPARTMENT OF ROOM DIVISION AT BATAM TOURISM POLYTECHNIC

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the impact of internships on the professionalism of students majoring in the Rooms Division at the Batam Tourism Polytechnic. The research data consists of active students and alumni of the room division program at Batam Tourism Polytechnic university. This research uses a structured questionnaire (58 closed questions assessed using a 4-point Likert scale) which consists of 4 parts: Part I: Internship, Parts II, III and IV are assessments related to professional skills, namely part II: Attitude, part III Discipline and part VI: responsibility. This research uses descriptive statistical analysis. Next, scale measurement analysis is used to check the validity of the research data and the reliability of the questionnaire. Based on the test results using SPSS software, it can be stated that all statement items or questions given from all variables X, Y1, Y2 and Y3 are valid, because the calculated rvalue > rtable. Based on the results of the X and Y reliability tests above, it can be stated that all Cronbach's Alpha values for variables. The results of the hypothesis test show that the alternative hypothesis for all variables is accepted. Based on research findings, it can be concluded that the internships carried out by Rooms division study program students have an influence on professionalism at work, especially for other factors of professionalism.

Keywords: Internships; Professionalism; Room Division; Hospitality

INTRODUCTION

It is felt that the role of education and training programs is a very big factor in developing the competencies needed by industry. The hospitality industry is an industry with strong applications. Therefore, it is vital that the goals of industry and academia are integrated and unified. Through on-the-job training, students gain general skills that they can transfer from one job to another and specific skills that are unique to a particular job. Therefore, internships are an important teaching link

314

in vocational colleges (Felicen et al., 2014), (Arts, Jos A. R.; Gijselaers, Wim H.; Boshuizen, 2006).

Internship itself is a university program to train students to apply the knowledge gained on campus to the world of work. It was explained by (Amir, 2015) that an internship is a person's learning process which is implemented in the real world (world of work). Of course, this is what students must do to immediately undertake internships at agencies, hotels and institutions that are relevant to the student's education curriculum. Internship programs are an opportunity for educational institutions to increase student enrollment and prepare their curriculum (Mintzberg, 2004), (Benton, Peter, 1990), (Eyler, 1993). For students, internships are practical work experience (Hymon-Parker, 1998). Internship programs allow students to get training during their course program and save companies on supervision and training costs by providing trained employees (Shishakly, 2022). Internships provide a variety of benefits for graduates, employers, and colleges. As it turns out, students are the most important beneficiaries of internship tests. The internship experience introduces students to practical skills, develops their social relationships, motivates future learning and strengthens their social personality.

It is hoped that after completing the internship, students will be able to apply their knowledge and experience in the world of work in the hospitality sector and be able to make customers satisfied with hotel services. Internship experience and work enthusiasm have an important and beneficial influence on students' readiness for work. Through internships, students will become more skilled in doing their work, and this is the competency needed by a hotel worker who can increase visitor satisfaction (As Shiddiqi et al., 2023).

Changing life stages from student to professional is not always easy. Students have to face many challenges when they enter professional life. They must adapt to the professional environment by applying their conceptual knowledge in the new world of work (Felicen et al., 2014), (Arts, Jos A. R.; Gijselaers, Wim H.; Boshuizen, 2006). Work readiness has an impact on whether or not a person achieves success in the workplace. Both college graduates and future graduates in Indonesia must concentrate on better education in the world of work, of course by developing the skills and abilities they acquired during their studies. Work readiness is actually the earliest capital for students or someone to face the world of work, and of course the unemployment rate will decrease. This is confirmed by research (Faradila Suyanto, 2019) which states that internship experience and interest in work greatly influence work readiness and individual professionalism, which in this case is called human resources.

The number of unemployed in Indonesia, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), is still ranked quite high. The number of unemployed people in Indonesia was recorded at 9.77 million people during the August 2020 period. Meanwhile, the open unemployment rate (TPT) in that period increased by 2.67 million people, up from 5.23% to 7.07 percent. The following is the data recorded by BPS and TPT according to the education secto

Table 1. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) Data Recorded by BPS for the February 2021 Period

No.	Highest Education Completed	Amount	Percentage
1	No/Never gone to school/Haven't finished elementary school	363.195	4,15%
2	Elementary School	1.219.494	13,94%
3	Junior High School	1.515.089	17,32%
4	Senior High School (General and Vocational)	4.394.230	50,24%
5	Diploma I/II/III/Academic	254.457	2,91%
6	University	999.543	11,43%
	Total	8.746.008	100,00%

Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019)

1,254,000 people, or the majority of college graduates, are unemployed, according to the data above or 14.34% of the total unemployed. Therefore, concerns regarding employment remain of interest to several stakeholders, such as the government, educational institutions, families and the wider community. Because human resources are basically very important for the success of national development, the government views employment as the main problem in national development (Listria, 2022).

That is why a university always programs internships as an academic activity that is relevant to the field a student is pursuing in their field of study. By doing an internship such as in the room division at a hotel, students who have graduated will certainly have skills in the room division that are professional so they are ready to work and certainly will not disappoint customers. According to research (Jefri et al., 2023) shows that employee professionalism will influence guest satisfaction in a hotel. Therefore, the author chose the title of this research "The Influence of Internships on the Professionalism of Students Majoring in Room Division Management at the Batam Tourism Polytechnic".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Internship

The definition of an internship is a study program that includes direct training at a company for a certain period of time. Businesses that accept interns are required to offer assistance throughout the program and have the authority to assign assignments. The process of transferring skills or information from the classroom to the workplace is known as an apprenticeship. where training participants can understand actual professional work methods (Rizeki, 2022). Internships, also known as work practicums, are a type of learning experience that provide educational and non-educational students with real-world exposure to real activities in educational and industrial settings. This allows students to acquire the necessary competencies to complete tasks related to their area of expertise.

The technique of gaining knowledge from a professional through practical experience is called apprenticeship (Faradila Suyanto, 2019). Apart from that, internships are a method of teaching information and abilities to overcome actual

problems in an organization. Therefore, internships can develop the skills and knowledge of students. It can be concluded that an internship or internship is a learning process activity from the world of education such as a university into the world of work which aims to make the intern practice work, know how to work and go directly into the world of work and the intern gets the knowledge that is often obtained in the world of work such as professionalism at work, improving skills at work, building broad relationships, training self-confidence, and opening up job opportunities after graduating from education such as university and having completed an internship or internship. Usually when we do an internship we will get wages or salaries from the agency or company or place where we do the internship.

Understanding Professionalism

Mentioned in the Big Indonesian Dictionary as (Setiawan, 2023) "One way to understand professionalism is as a job that requires certain intelligence to be able to work." Professionalism can be defined as a trait that is visible in a person's behavior and intentions in carrying out their work to ensure the highest quality results. According to (De George, 2003), Professionals are those who work full time and depend on a high level of competence to support their work.

According to (Maister, 1998) says that professional people are people who are relied on and trusted because they are experts, skilled, knowledgeable, responsible, diligent, disciplined and serious in carrying out their work duties. Professional means an expert in their field. Meanwhile, professionalism reflects a person's attitude towards their profession and their responsibility for their profession (F.X. Oerip S. Poerwopoespito, 2000). A professional is someone who has certain expertise, knowledge and skills in a field that has been recognized by society and regulated by a competent organization or institution.

Professionalism is first of all a matter of attitude. Then he said there were several things that could be considered to represent professionalism, namely, high skills, providing services oriented to the public interest, strict supervision of work behavior and a reward system which was a symbol of work performance (Harefa, 2004).

(Kasmir, 2006) adding that employees who are managed professionally will become a driving force for business activities. Professionalism in the apparatus with the internalization of the values above is needed as an effort to respond to environmental conditions that are difficult to predict in advance, rapid technological developments, changes in high levels of education and changes in work values. Employee professionalism is largely determined by the employee's level of ability which is reflected in their daily behavior in carrying out the organization's work. An employee's ability can be seen from the education and work training that the employee has attended. This is in accordance with opinion.

According to (Backman, 2023) attitude is a regularity in terms of a person's feelings (affection), thoughts (cognition), and predisposition to action (conation) towards an aspect of the surrounding environment. Attitude is an initial disposition to respond to the stimulus received (Gros, 2023). Attitude is a relatively determined tendency to act well or badly towards certain people or things (Bruno, 2023).

According to (Shaw, 2021) responsibility is every person who is able to put all their knowledge and energy into practice in an effective action, and it is useful if someone is obliged to bear all the consequences of what they do. According to (Hayek, 2021) the term responsibility is generally used to cover responsibility itself. Meanwhile, responsibility and freedom are two things that cannot be separated.

According to (Gordon, 2023) discipline is behavior and order that is in accordance with rules and regulations, or behavior obtained from continuous training. Discipline is a person's obedience in following rules or regulations because it is driven by the awareness that exists in his heart without any coercion from outside parties (Arikunto, 2023).

From all the opinions of the experts above, it shows that professionalism as a whole can be defined as work carried out by those who are specifically prepared or educated for them to carry out the work because they are relied on and trusted because they are experts, skilled, responsible, have knowledge, diligent discipline. , have a serious attitude in carrying out work in their respective fields and they receive rewards or results in the form of wages or money for carrying out the work well and with satisfactory results.

Room Division Management Study Program

A hospitality study program called Room Division Management, or simply Room Division Management, prepares its graduates primarily for jobs in the hotel business (Yayasan Vitka, 2023b). Alumni of the Rooms Division Management Department study hospitality administration with a focus on hospitality sector employment. From all the meanings of the room division above, it can be concluded that the room division is a study program within the hospitality department which consists of the housekeeping and front office departments which have the task of supervising hotel rooms and maintaining the cleanliness of the hotel environment. To train the skills of housekeeping employees, it is necessary to carry out job training periodically, thereby improving their work performance (Parhusip et al., 2023).

The hospitality department researches the subject of hotel management and various strategies to balance the demands of tourism and business management, especially hotel management, to increase profitability. The department in charge of hospitality is also tasked with maintaining regional culture, providing benefits to the surrounding community, and providing facilities to its staff (Danacita, 2022). Hospitality majors usually prioritize appearance and attitude because this major is responsible for guest satisfaction. Apart from that, hotel majors also have to be flexible in communicating because this major requires us to meet lots of people, of course with the flexibility in communication that we have, it will make it easier for us to interact with guests.

METHOD

The quantitative approach in research tests hypotheses with accurate statistical data. According to (Sugiyono, 2018) To test predetermined hypotheses, quantitative research methods are used which are based on positivist philosophy and rely on empirical thinking to study certain groups or samples. Sampling methods tend to be random, and objective research instruments are used for data collection and

analysis. This research measures the impact of internships on the professionalism of the hotel room department division using quantitative techniques, taking into account the background and problem formulation discussed previously. The following image shows the mindset used in this research.
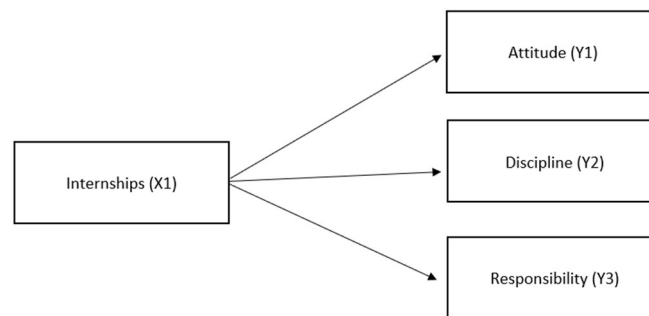

Figure 1. Thinking Framework
Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Every room division student as well as graduates who had completed their work experience were included in the study demographics. The sample, namely a portion taken from all the items studied, is considered to represent the entire population. Non Probability is the sampling approach used. using a purposive sampling strategy, or selecting participants according to predetermined standards. Thus, 57 respondents will be the group of participants employed in this research who have met the criteria as active students of the Room Division Program and alumni of the Room Division who have carried out an internship program. The author uses the Slovin formula to determine the number of samples to be studied.

Data collection methods used include: questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentation. The questionnaire used in this research is a closed questionnaire with a Likert scale. Researchers use a questionnaire distribution technique, the results of the questionnaire will be used as the main data source or reference in research related to the influence of internships on the professionalism of the Rooms Division in the Hospitality Department. The researcher prepared a structured list of questions related to the research. Then the researcher met with the resource person and asked questions. Equipment and supplies that can be used during the interview period include tape recorders, paper, pens, laptops, etc.

In analyzing the data, descriptive statistical analysis is used to describe or illustrate the data collected from each variable studied, which is then interpreted to make conclusions. Researchers use this validity test to determine the validity of the instrument as well as the degree of validity and reliability of the questionnaire items. To ensure the degree of consistency of the measurement results, the researcher carried out a reliability test followed by a validity test. According to (Ghozali, 2016) the purpose of the normality test is to find out whether the distribution of an independent variable, dependent variable, or both in a model that uses regression is normal or not normal. The t test, which is often called the partial test, is used to find out how each independent variable affects its own dependent variable. The F test looks for evidence of a simultaneous (together) influence between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 2. Front view of the BTP Campus and BTP Campus Lobby
Source: (Yayasan Vitka, 2023a)

Batam Tourism Polytechnic receives support from other tourism universities in Indonesia. BTP is supported by the Swiss Institute of International Management and supported by the Nusa Dua Bali College and the Bandung Tourism College (NHI) Campus. Batam Tourism Polytechnic received modification permission on October 17 2014 to upgrade the Diploma II program to Diploma IV. With this permit, the Batam Tourism Polytechnic is the only institution in Indonesia that offers Diploma IV programs in Room Division Management, Cuisine Management and Culinary Management.

Figure 3. Room Division Management Practicum Activities on the BTP Campus
Source: (Yayasan Vitka, 2023a)

BTP's vision is to become the leading destination for higher education in tourism in Southeast Asia. BTP's mission is as follows: (1) offering the best teaching and training in the tourism industry; (2) fostering learning capacity through an international curriculum; (3) carrying out research to develop tourism science and technology of international caliber based on local wisdom; and (4) carry out community service for the interests of the state. The objectives of BTP as an educational institution are (1) Producing quality education and teaching in the tourism sector through developing learning capacity in order to produce professional graduates; (2) Produce a variety of research for the development of tourism science and technology based on local wisdom; (3) Disseminating tourism scientific applications through community service in order to improve community welfare; (4) As a reform agent in encouraging independent national tourism

development; and (5) Become the main node in the Indonesian tourism higher education network. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of internship activities which are part of the curriculum in the Rooms Division Management Study Program in supporting their professionalism as workers in the Hospitality sector.

When using a questionnaire as a research instrument, it can be considered valid if the statements and questions accurately reflect the research findings (Sugiyono, 2018). Testing of the variables X and Y instruments was carried out on 57 students of the Education Management Study Program. The rtable value for respondents (N) of 57 people with a significance level of 10% was set at 0.345. Based on the results of the instrument trials carried out, the following results were obtained:

Table 2. Internship Variable Validity Test Results (X)

Variable	R count	R table	Note
X.1	0,891	0,345	Valid
X.2	0,800	0,345	Valid
X.3	0,779	0,345	Valid
X.4	0,845	0,345	Valid
X.5	0,725	0,345	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Based on the results of the validity test for variable X from 5 questions, there are 5 questions that are declared valid because the results show that all answers to the questionnaire are greater than r_{table} ($r_{hitung} > r_{table}$ (0,345) . So the professionalism variable is broken down into 3 Y variables, namely Attitude (Y_1), Discipline (Y_2), and Responsibility (Y_3) which will be used in this research.

Table 3. Attitude Variable Validity Test Results (Y_1)

Variable	R count	R table	Note
Y1.1	0,589	0,345	Valid
Y1.2	0,596	0,345	Valid
Y1.3	0,522	0,345	Valid
Y1.4	0,539	0,345	Valid
Y1.5	0,511	0,345	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Table 4. Discipline Variable Validity Test Results (Y_2)

Variable	R count	R table	Note
Y2.1	0,901	0,345	Valid
Y2.2	0,922	0,345	Valid
Y2.3	0,750	0,345	Valid
Y2.4	0,612	0,345	Valid
Y2.5	0,581	0,345	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Table 5. Responsibility Variable Validity Test Results (Y_3)

Variable	R count	R table	Note
Y3.1	0,911	0,345	Valid
Y3.2	0,910	0,345	Valid
Y3.3	0,732	0,345	Valid
Y3.4	0,793	0,345	Valid
Y3.5	0,680	0,345	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Based on the results of the variable validity test Y_1, Y_2 dan Y_3 of the 15 questions, all questions were declared valid because the results showed that all answers to the questionnaire were greater than r_{Table} (r_{Count} > r_{Table} (0,345). So the questionnaire items for the internship variable remain 15 questions that will be used in the research.

Reliability testing is carried out to calculate whether each questionnaire item is reliable or not through calculating the Cronbach alpha coefficient. The assessment of whether a research instrument is considered reliable or not is based on a comparison between the Cronbach alpha value and the reference value (r_{table}). If the Cronbach alpha value is greater than the value r_{table} then the research instrument can be considered a reliable tool.

Table 6. Reliability Test Results for All Variables

Variable	Alpha	Item	Crombach's Alpha	Note
Internships (X)	0.868	5	0,6	Reliable
Attitude (Y1)	0,427	5	0,6	Reliable
Discipline (Y2)	0,826	5	0,6	Reliable
Responsibility (Y3)	0,869	5	0,6	Reliable

Source: Data Processing Results by Researchers

Based on the table above, it shows that the results of the questionnaire data obtained are variable X (0,868), Y_1 (0427), Y_2 (0,825) and Y_3 (0,869) stated to have a value greater than 0.6 so it can be said that all instruments are reliable.

The normality test is used to assist researchers in finding a normal distribution with a total of 57 research data respondents. The provisions in this test are as follows: Hypothesis used : H_0 : Data is distributed normally; H_1 : Data is not distributed normally If the sig value. (p-value) > 0.10 (10%) so H_0 accepted, which means the data is normally distributed. On the other hand, if the sig value (p-value) < 0.10 (10%) then H_1 accepted, which means the data is not normally distributed.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual	Unstandardized Residual	Unstandardized Residual
N		57	57	57
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000	.0000000	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.32209678	.98625889	1.27271856
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.103	.075	.085
	Positive	.103	.075	.085
	Negative	-.073	-.053	-.079
Test Statistic		.103	.075	.085
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]	.200[c,d]	.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Figure 4. Data Normality Test Results

Referring to the results shown in this SPSS, it can be concluded that the variable X (Internship), Variable Y_1 (Attitude), Y_2 (Discipline) and Y_3 (Responsibility) has a good Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value of (Y_1) 0,200, (Y_2) 0,200 and (Y_3) 0,200. Thus, because the Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data has a normal distribution.

The Heteroscedasticity Test aims to test whether in a regression model there is a variation in variance from the residuals from one observation to another. If the variances are different, it is called heteroscedasticity. One way to find out whether there is heteroscedasticity in a multiple linear regression model is by looking at the scatterplot graph or from the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely SRESID, with the residual error, namely ZPRED. If there is no particular pattern and it does not spread above or below zero on the y-axis, then it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur. A good research model is one that does not contain heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2016). Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test in the image below, The significance value of the variables X against Y1, X against Y2, and X against Y3 shows that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Coefficients[a]		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.695	1.205		2.236	.029
	MAGANG	-.099	.071	-.186	-1.403	.166
a. Dependent Variable: RES2 (Sikap)						
2	(Constant)	3.019	.798		3.783	.000
	MAGANG	-.132	.047	-.354	-2.809	.007
b. Dependent Variable: RES2 (Kedisiplinan)						
3	(Constant)	2.525	.943		2.676	.010
	MAGANG	-.104	.055	-.245	-1.873	.066
c. Dependent Variable: RES2 (Tanggung Jawab)						

Figure 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

According to (Ghozali, 2016) the aim of multicollinearity testing is to find out whether the regression model found any correlation between independent variables or independent variables. The effect of this multicollinearity is that it causes high variability in the sample. This means that the standard error is large, as a result, when the coefficient is tested, the t-count will be a smaller value than the t-

table. This shows that there is no linear relationship between the independent variable that is influenced by the dependent variable. To find out whether or not there is multicollinearity in the regression model, it can be seen from the tolerance value and variance inflation factor (VIF) value. The Tolerance value measures the variability of the selected independent variable that cannot be explained by other independent variables. So a low tolerance value is the same as a high VIF value, because VIF = 1/tolerance, and indicates there is high collinearity. The cut off value used is a tolerance value of 0.10 or a VIF value above 10. Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the image below, the tolerance results obtained are greater than > 0.10 and the VIF value is smaller than < 10.00, so it can be stated that the regression model does not have symptoms of multicollinearity.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	12.307	1.927		6.387	.000		
	MAGANG	.295	.113	.331	2.602	.012	1.000	1.000
a. Dependent Variable: SIKAP								
2	(Constant)	11.940	1.437		8.307	.000		
	MAGANG	.305	.084	.438	3.609	.001	1.000	1.000
b. Dependent Variable: KEDISIPLINAN								
3	(Constant)	11.940	1.437		8.307	.000		
	MAGANG	.305	.084	.438	3.609	.001	1.000	1.000
c. Dependent Variable: KEDISIPLINAN								

Figure 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

To ascertain whether the variable X (internships) influence on variables Y_1 (attitude), Y_2 (discipline), and Y_3 (responsibility), hypothesis testing is carried out. Multiple linear regression analysis was used in this investigation. The first test is the t-test which aims to see whether the variables are independent (X) has a partial influence on the variable (Y). The basic guideline used to draw this conclusion is: If the value of the sig < 0,10 or calculated t value > the t table value is there, then there is an influence of the variable (x) against variable (y). T_{table} obtained from the t table = t (a/2 ; n-k-1) = t (0,05 ; 55) = 1,673 vice versa.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.307	1.927		6.387	.000
	MAGANG	.295	.113	.331	2.602	.012
a. Dependent Variable: SIKAP						
1	(Constant)	7.790	1.610		4.839	.000
	MAGANG	.538	.095	.609	5.690	.000
a. Dependent Variable: KEDISIPILINAN						
1	(Constant)	9.932	1.855		5.354	.000
	MAGANG	.418	.109	.459	3.836	.000
a. Dependent Variable: TANGGUNGJAWAB						

Figure 7. Results of the t test for Variable Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3

From the results of the SPSS data above, the sig value is obtained X 0,00 < 0,10. The calculated t value is 2.602. For the t table, calculations have been carried out and looking at the distribution of the t table, it is 1.673, so the calculated t value is 2.602 >

1.673 so it can be concluded that H_{a1} is accepted and there is an influence of internship (X) on attitude (Y_1). The calculated t $_{value}$ for Y_2 is 5.690 > 1.673 so it can be concluded that H_{a2} is accepted and there is an influence of internship (X) on discipline (Y_2). The calculated t $_{value}$ for Y_3 is 3.836 > 1.673 so it can be concluded that H_{a3} is accepted and there is an influence of internship (X) on responsibility (Y_3)

For the F test, the basic rule applied in the f-test decision is if the sig value < 0.10, or F_{count} > F_{table} then there is a simultaneous influence of variable X on variable Y. F $_{table}$ = F(k ; n-k) = F (1 ; 56) = 4.08 and vice versa.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.045	1	12.045	6.768	.012^b
	Residual	97.885	55	1.780		
	Total	109.930	56			
a. Dependent Variable: SIKAP						
b. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG						
1	Regression	40.230	1	40.230	32.381	.000^b
	Residual	68.332	55	1.242		
	Total	108.561	56			
a. Dependent Variable: KEDISIPILINAN						
b. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG						
1	Regression	24.273	1	24.273	14.717	.000^b
	Residual	90.710	55	1.649		
	Total	114.982	56			
a. Dependent Variable: TANGGUNGJAWAB						
b. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG						

Figure 8. F Test Results for Variable Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3

Based on the results of the table above, it is known that the sig value is 0.00 < 0.10 and the value F_{count} for Y_1 is 6,768 > 4,08, so it can be concluded that the influence of the internship variable (X) simultaneously influences attitudes (Y_1). The value F_{count} for Y_2 is 32,381 > 4,08, So it can be concluded that the influence of the internship variable (X) simultaneously influences discipline (Y_2). The F_{count} for Y_2 is 14.717 > 4.08, so it can be concluded that the influence of the internship variable (X) simultaneously influences responsibility (Y_3).

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.307	1.927		6.387	.000
	MAGANG	.295	.113	.331	2.602	.012
a. Dependent Variable: SIKAP						
1	(Constant)	7.790	1.610		4.839	.000
	MAGANG	.538	.095	.609	5.690	.000
a. Dependent Variable: KEDISIPILINAN						
Coefficients^a						
1	(Constant)	9.932	1.855		5.354	.000
	MAGANG	.418	.109	.459	3.836	.000
a. Dependent Variable: TANGGUNGJAWAB						

Figure 9. F Test Result Coefficient for Variable Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3

Based on the results of the data test above, a mathematical formulation of the relationship between the internship variable (X) and the attitude variable (Y_1) was obtained in the form of multiple regression analysis. The mathematical formula is **Y_1 = 12,307 + 0,295 X, Y_2 = 7,790 + 0,538 X, and Y_3 = 9,932 + 0,418 X** .

The R^2 test was carried out to determine the extent of the internship variable (X). influencing the variables of attitude (Y_1), discipline (Y_2), and responsibility (Y_3).

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.331a	.110	.093	1.33406
a. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG				
1	.609a	.371	.359	1.11463
a. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG				
1	.459a	.211	.197	1.28424
a. Predictors: (Constant), MAGANG				

Figure 10. Adjusted R2 Test Results for Variable Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3

Based on the data above, the results presented through images obtained from SPSS version 24 can be concluded that the R^2 test results above, it can be concluded that the contribution of the internship variable (X) has an effect of 11% on attitudes (Y_1), 37.1% on discipline (Y_2), and 21.1% on responsibility (Y_3).

Discussion

The discussion of research results aims to provide an overview and understanding obtained from the results of this research. Based on the results of data calculations from the field, it can be seen that there is an influence between internships on the professionalism of the rooms division in the hotel department.

Through the results of the validity and reliability tests that have been carried out, the questionnaire distributed is valid and reliable. This means that the questionnaire remains consistent even if it is submitted more than once. And in this data there are no symptoms of multicollinearity because the tolerance value is > 0.10 and the VIF value is < 10.

Through the partial t influence test, it can be concluded that variable X influences variables Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3 with a sig value of X1 0.012 <0.10. Calculated t_{count} is 2,602 > 0,345, X_2 affected variable Y with sig score X_2 0.00 < 0.10 and t_{count} value is 5,690 > 0,345, variable X_3 affected variable Y with sig score X_3 0.00 < 0.10 and t_{count} value is 3,836 > 0,345. And it can be stated simultaneously that variables X_1, X_2, and X_3 have a positive influence on variable Y.

CONCLUSIONS

This research, entitled The Influence of Internships on the Professionalism of the Rooms Division in the Hospitality Department, was conducted as an effort to determine the influence of internship activities on professionalism at work. Referring to the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

Hypothesis test results show that the alternative hypothesis for all variables is accepted as follows: H_{01}, H_{02}, H_{03}, and H_{04} are all not accepted because it does not match research findings. Alternatives hyphotesis which represents by H_{01}, H_{02}, H_{03}, and H_{04} are all accepted, because it is proven that internships influence attitudes, discipline, and responsibility both partial and simultaneously.

For mathematical formulation of the relationship between variable X with Y_1, Y_2, and Y_3 using simple regression analysis on each variable Y.

Based on the results of the R^2 test, it is concluded that the internship variable (X) has an effect on all variables, which are: variable attitude (Y_1); variable discipline (Y_2); and variable responsibility (Y_3).

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the internships carried out by Rooms division study program students have an influence on professionalism at work, especially for other factors of professionalism. So the better the student's internship, the more professional the student will be when they are in the world of work.

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