

INTISARI

Sistem Pendidikan Tinggi dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pembelajaran menggunakan acuan sebuah kurikulum, merupakan alat untuk mencapai tujuan pendidikan. Kurikulum adalah seperangkat rencana dan pengaturan mengenai tujuan, isi dan bahan pelajaran serta cara yang digunakan sebagai pedoman penyelenggaraan kegiatan pembelajaran. Kurikulum disusun berdasarkan Capaian Pembelajaran Lulusan (CPL) atau *Learning Outcome* yang terdiri dari unsur sikap, keterampilan umum, keterampilan khusus, dan pengetahuan. Salah satu untuk mencapai integrasi keempat unsur tersebut adalah mahasiswa wajib mengerjakan tugas akhir yang dilakukan dengan menjalankan penelitian untuk menjawab permasalahan dan menyusunnya dalam sebuah laporan. Pada saat Pandemi COVID-19, kegiatan akademik mengalami beberapa modifikasi. Kegiatan akademik (perkuliahan, praktikum, tugas akhir dll) bisa menggunakan metode *blended learning* atau pembelajaran online (dalam jaringan). Namun, pembelajaran online (dalam jaringan) tersebut tetap harus memperhatikan Capaian Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah (CPMK). Fakta-fakta di atas memunculkan sebuah pemikiran perlu penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola penelitian tugas akhir mahasiswa S1 Farmasi UGM sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19.

Pada penelitian ini, dilakukan analisis data sekunder dengan melakukan penelusuran database tugas akhir atau skripsi mahasiswa di perpustakaan Fakultas Farmasi UGM, dalam hal ini ditujukan untuk tugas akhir mahasiswa yang sudah lulus Program Studi Sarjana yang secara umum untuk tugas akhir pada periode sebelum dan selama Pandemi COVID-19. Penelusuran database ditujukan untuk mahasiswa akhir yang menyelesaikan tugas akhir pada tahun 2018 hingga 2021.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terjadi perubahan yang cukup signifikan dan dapat dilihat dari jenis penelitian tugas akhir atau skripsi mahasiswa pada sebelum dan selama Pandemi COVID-19. Sebelum Pandemi COVID-19, untuk penelitian observasional sebanyak 98 (22,79%), penelitian dengan wawancara sebanyak 29 (6,74%), penelitian laboratorium sebanyak 251 (58,37%), tidak terdapat literature review dan penelitian analisis data sekunder sebanyak 52 (12,09%). Kemudian untuk selama Pandemi COVID-19, untuk penelitian observasional sebanyak 90 (22,96%), penelitian dengan wawancara sebanyak 34 (8,67%), penelitian laboratorium sebanyak 90 (22,96%), literature review 133 (33,93%) dan penelitian analisis data sekunder sebanyak 45 (11,48%). Perubahan tersebut sangat terlihat jelas dari sebelum pandemi COVID-19 (2018-2019) dan selama pandemi COVID-19 (2020-2021).

Kata kunci : Tugas Akhir, Skripsi, S1 Farmasi, Pandemi COVID-19.

ABSTRACT

The Higher Education System in the implementation of learning activities uses a curriculum as a reference, which is a tool to achieve educational goals. Curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding objectives, content and learning materials as well as the methods used as guidelines for organizing learning activities. The curriculum is structured based on Graduate Learning Outcomes (CPL) or Learning Outcomes which consist of elements of attitudes, general skills, specific skills, and knowledge. One of the ways to achieve the integration of the four elements is that students are required to complete their final assignment by carrying out research to answer problems and compile them in a report. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, academic activities underwent several modifications. Academic activities (lectures, practicums, final assignments, etc.) can use the blended learning method or online learning (in a network). However, online (in-network) learning still has to pay attention to Course Learning Outcomes (CPMK). The facts above raise an idea that research is needed which aims to find out the research pattern of the final assignment of Pharmacy UGM students before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this study, secondary data analysis was carried out by searching the database of student final assignments or thesis in the library of the Faculty of Pharmacy UGM, in this case it is intended for the final assignment of students who have graduated from the Undergraduate Study Program which is generally for final assignments in the period before and during the COVID Pandemic -19. The database search is intended for final students who complete their final assignments in 2018 to 2021.

The results of the study show that there have been significant changes and can be seen from the type of final assignment or student thesis research before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 98 (22.79%) observational studies, 29 (6.74%) research with interviews, 251 laboratory studies (58.37%), no literature reviews and 52 secondary data analysis studies (52 (12.09%). Then during the COVID-19 Pandemic, there were 90 (22.96%) observational studies, 34 (8.67%) research with interviews, 90 (22.96%) laboratory studies, 133 literature reviews (33.93%) and 45 (11.48%) secondary data analysis research. These changes were very clear from before the COVID-19 pandemic (2018-2019) and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021).

Keywords: Final Project, Thesis, Bachelor of Pharmacy, COVID-19 Pandemic.