

INTISARI

Tugas akhir adalah karya tulis ilmiah yang dikerjakan oleh mahasiswa tingkat akhir jenjang sarjana berdasarkan hasil penelitian untuk mendapatkan gelar sarjana. Topik penelitian merupakan tahapan awal dan pondasi dasar dalam penelitian karena mencerminkan pokok bahasan yang diteliti. Pandemi COVID-19 yang merebak di Indonesia pada Maret 2020 berdampak pada banyak lingkup kehidupan, termasuk dunia pendidikan. Dalam perspektif mahasiswa tingkat akhir, dampak yang dirasakan ialah sulitnya mengumpulkan data karena adanya pembatasan sosial dan penutupan tempat-tempat yang sering digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pola penelitian tugas akhir mahasiswa S1 Farmasi Universitas Gadjah Mada sebelum, selama, dan sesudah pandemi COVID-19, serta mengeksplorasi alasan-alasan yang dipertimbangkan dalam pemilihan topik penelitian.

Penelitian ini bersifat observasional, pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner yang disebar kepada mahasiswa S1 Farmasi UGM yang sedang atau sudah menyelesaikan tugas akhir. Kuesioner disebar melalui grup angkatan serta kontak personal melalui aplikasi *whatsapp*. Responden dikategorikan menjadi tiga periode yaitu sebelum pandemi, selama pandemi, dan sesudah pandemi yang didasarkan atas pandemi COVID-19 dan kebijakan akademik Fakultas Farmasi UGM. Data yang didapatkan akan dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif yang berfokus pada penyampaian data hasil kuesioner.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perubahan pada pola bidang keilmuan dan jenis tugas akhir mahasiswa. Pada sebelum pandemi, bidang keilmuan didominasi oleh Teknologi Farmasi sebanyak 15 (24,19), dan jenis penelitian laboratorium sebanyak 39 (65%). Pada selama pandemi, bidang keilmuan didominasi oleh Farmasi Klinik dan Farmakoterapi sebanyak 33 (24,26%) dan jenis penelitian *literature review* sebanyak 51 (43,59%). Pada sesudah pandemi, bidang keilmuan didominasi oleh Manajemen Farmasi dan Farmasi Masyarakat sebanyak 29 (21,32%) dan jenis penelitian laboratorium sebanyak 46 (43,14%). Terdapat delapan alasan pengaruh pemilihan bidang keilmuan yang pada tiga periode alasan terbanyak yaitu karena *scientific interest* dan kompetensi dosen.

Kata kunci: Tugas Akhir, S1 Farmasi UGM, Pola Penelitian, Pandemi COVID-19.

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a scientific paper written by final year undergraduate students based on research results to obtain a bachelor degree. Research topic is the initial stage and basic foundation in research because it reflects the subject matter under study. The COVID-19 pandemic that broke out in Indonesia in March 2020 has an impact on many scope of life, including the education world. From the perspective of final year students, the perceived impact is the difficulty of collecting data due to social restrictions and the closure of places that are often used to conduct research. This study aims to describe the final project research patterns of undergraduate Pharmacy students at Universitas Gadjah Mada before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and explore the reason considered in the selection of research topics.

This study is observational, data collection was carried out using a questionnaire distributed to UGM Pharmacy undergraduate students who are currently or have completed their final project. The questionnaire was distributed through class groups and personal contact through the WhatsApp application. Respondents were categorized into three periods, namely before the pandemic, during the pandemic, and after the pandemic based on the COVID-19 pandemic and the academic policies of the UGM Faculty of Pharmacy. The data obtained will be analyzed using descriptive statistics which focuses on presenting the data from questionnaire result.

Research results indicated a change in the pattern of scientific fields and types of student final assignments. Before the pandemic, the scientific field were dominated by Pharmaceutical Technology as many as 15 (24.19), and type of laboratory research were 39 (65%). During the pandemic, the scientific field were dominated by Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacotherapy as many as 33 (24.26%) and type of literature review research were 51 (43.59%). After the pandemic, the scientific fields were dominated by Pharmaceutical Management and Community Pharmacy with 29 (21.32%) and 46 (43.14%) types of laboratory research. There are eight reasons that influence the selection of scientific fields, which in the three periods the most reasons are due to scientific interest and lecturer competence.

Keyword: Thesis, UGM Bachelor of Pharmacy, Research Pattern, COVID-19 Pandemic.