

## **ABSTRAK**

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### **GAMBARAN KEAKTIFAN BELAJAR MAHASISWA KEPERAWATAN DI UNIVERSITAS SWASTA INDONESIA BAGIAN BARAT SELAMA PANDEMI *COVID-19***

(xii + 68 Halaman; 1 Bagan; 3 Tabel; 8 Lampiran)

Pandemi *Covid-19* menyebabkan perubahan sistem pembelajaran dari tatap muka menjadi pembelajaran jarak jauh (PJJ). PJJ menyebabkan peserta didik menjadi kurang aktif. Ketidakaktifan merupakan minimnya interaksi antara peserta didik dengan pengajar maupun antar peserta didik. Hasil wawancara penulis kepada sepuluh mahasiswa keperawatan menunjukkan sebagian besar lebih aktif ketika mengikuti kelas tatap muka. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran keaktifan belajar mahasiswa keperawatan di universitas swasta Indonesia bagian barat selama pandemi *Covid-19*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif deskriptif. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 180 orang. Instrumen dalam penelitian menggunakan kuesioner dengan analisis univariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mahasiswa yang memiliki tingkat keaktifan belajar sangat tinggi sebanyak 49 responden (27,2%), tingkat keaktifan belajar tinggi sebanyak 130 responden (72,2%), tingkat keaktifan belajar sedang sebanyak satu responden (0,6%), dan nol responden pada tingkat keaktifan belajar rendah. Rekomendasi penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan dapat menggali hubungan antar faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keaktifan belajar, dan diharapkan dapat dilakukan penelitian berdasarkan penilaian dari dosen atau pengajar.

Kata kunci: Keaktifan belajar, Mahasiswa keperawatan, Pandemi  
Referensi: 41 (2011-2020)

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### ***DESCRIPTION OF LEARNING ACTIVENESS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN INDONESIAN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC***

(xii + 68 Page; 1 Charts; 3 Table; 8 Attachments)

*Covid-19 pandemic caused a change in the learning system from face-to-face to online learning. Online learning causes students to be less active. Inactivity is the lack of interaction between students and teachers and between students. The results of the author's interviews with ten nursing students showed that most of them were more active when attending face-to-face classes. The purpose of this study was to describe a description of the learning activeness of nursing students at private western Indonesian universities during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research uses descriptive quantitative method. The sample in this study amounted to 180 people. The research instrument used a questionnaire with univariate analysis. The results showed that students who had a very high level of learning activeness were 49 respondents (27.2%), 130 respondents (72.2%) had high learning activeness, one respondents (0.6%) had moderate learning activeness, and zero respondents at a low level of learning activeness. Recommendations for further research are expected to explore the relationship between the factors that affect learning activeness, and it is hoped that research can be carried out based on the assessment of the lecturer or teacher.*

*Keywords: Learning Activeness, Nursing Students, Pandemic  
References: 41 (2011-2020)*