

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER

PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN

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Nur Diah Aayu Pitaloka

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT STRES DENGAN HASIL BELAJAR ANAK USIA 10-12 TAHUN PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID - 19 DI SDN KEMUNING SARI LOR-01**

Xvi + 64 halaman + 2 bagan + 10 tabel + 14 lampiran

**Abstrak**

Adanya pandemi COVID-19 berdampak pada segala bidang termasuk bidang pendidikan. Seperti penutupan sekolah yang menghambat proses belajar tatap muka. stres adalah suatu kondisi atau keadaan di mana terjadi ketidak sesuaian antara tuntutan lingkungan dengan sumber daya aktual yang dimiliki siswa sehingga mereka semakin terbebani oleh berbagai tekanan dan tuntutan. Hasil belajar suatu kemampuan yang didapatkan individu setelah proses belajar berlangsung, yang dapat mempengaruhi perubahan tingkah laku baik pengetahuan, pemahaman, sikap dan ketrampilan. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini mengetahui hubungan tingkat stres dengan hasil belajar anak usia 10-12 tahun pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di sekolah dasar kemuning sari lor-01. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *korelasi* melalui pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Instrumen yang digunakan menggunakan kuisioner DASS-21 dan jumlah rata-rata nilai raport anak. Populasi dalam penelitian 118 anak dan sampel sebanyak 116 sampel dengan menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Hasil uji *Spearman Rho* didapatkan nilai p-value sebesar 0,000 yang berarti sig <0,05 maka H0 ditolak dan H1 diterima. Sehingga ada hubungan tingkat stres dengan hasil belajar pada anak usia 10-12 tahun pada masa pandemic covid-19 di SDN kemuningsari lor 01 berkorelasi. Koefesien korelasi  $r=0,425$  artinya ada hubungan yang cukup sedang anatara tingkat stres dengan hasil belajar. Sehingga Tingkat stres anak usia 10-12 tahun pada masa Pandemi Covid - 19 di SDN Kemuningsari Lor-01 mayoritas mengalami stres normal dan hasil belajar yang maksimal.

Kata Kunci : Tingkat Stres, Hasil Belajar, Anak Usia Sekolah

Abstract

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY JEMBER  
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FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

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Nur Diah Aayu Pitaloka

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRESS LEVEL WITH THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN AGED 10-12 YEARS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT SDN KEMUNING SARI LOR-01**

Xvi + 64 pages + 2 outline + 10 tables + 14 sheets

**Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on all fields, including the education sector. Such as school closures that hinder the face-to-face learning process. Stress is a condition or situation in which there is a mismatch between environmental demands and the actual resources that students have so that they are increasingly burdened by various pressures and demands. Learning outcomes are abilities that are obtained by individuals after the learning process takes place, which can affect changes in behavior in terms of knowledge, understanding, attitudes and skills. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between stress levels and learning outcomes for children aged 10-12 years during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kemuning Sari Elementary School lor-01. This type of research uses a correlation technique through a Cross Sectional approach. The instrument used was the DASS-21 questionnaire and the average number of children's report cards. The population in the study was 118 children and a sample of 116 samples using simple random sampling. Spearman Rho test results obtained p-value of 0.000 which means  $\text{sig} < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. So there is a correlation between stress levels and learning outcomes for children aged 10-12 years during the COVID-19 pandemic at SDN Kemuningsari lor 01. The correlation coefficient  $r=0.425$  means that there is a fairly moderate relationship between stress levels and learning outcomes. So that the stress level of children aged 10-12 years during the Covid-19 Pandemic at SDN Kemuningsari Lor-01 experienced normal stress and maximum learning outcomes.

Keywords: Stress Level, Learning Outcomes, School Age Children