



**The National Convention Of The
Guidance and Counseling XXII**

**The 3rd International Seminar
On Guidance and Counseling (ISGC)**

REVITALIZING THE ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING IN NATION BUILDING

**23th - 24th
August 2022**

**Guidance and Counseling
Departement Faculty of Education**

**Program
Book**

**Universitas Negeri
Yogyakarta Indonesia**

Panitia Pelaksana ABKIN

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UAD
Universitas
Ahmad Dahlan



KONVENSI NASIONAL BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING XXII
3rd INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING (ISGC)
KONGRES XIV ASOSIASI BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING INDONESIA

WELCOMING SPEECH

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

Welcome to the 3rd International Seminar on Guidance and Counseling (ISGC) 2022 in conjunction with the National Convention of the Guidance and Counseling XXII and Congress of Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association (ABKIN) XIV.

The conference is initiated by the Guidance and Counseling Study Program under the Faculty of Education at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. As the Dean, I on behalf of the faculty would like to thank and feel very proud of this conference. The theme of *Revitalizing the Role of Guidance and Counseling in the National Building* is a relevant topic to support the national recovery process after the pandemic. Not only in crucial sectors such as the economy but progressively in the educational sector, improvements and developments need to be continuously carried out.

The guidance and counseling profession has an important role in education to help students develop their potential towards their talents and interests, and support them to become independent individuals. An alternative way to optimize this role is to hold scientific forums and discussions in collaboration with professional organizations such as the Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association (ABKIN), national and international experts who are competent in the guidance and counseling profession. Therefore, it is hoped that after this seminar, participants consisting of the Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association members, counselor educators, school counselors, counseling practitioners, and guidance and counseling students can take advantage of being able to implement the ideal role of guidance and counseling at school and educational setting. Furthermore, I would like to thank the representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, the representatives from the ABKIN, all parties who support this activity, and the distinguished speakers from various well-known universities in Indonesia and the world. The honorable:

1. Nadiem Anwar Makarim, MBA. or the representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Prof. Dr. Sunaryo Kartadinata, M.Pd. as the Supervisor of the ABKIN
3. Prof. Dr. Muh Farozin, M. Pd., from Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta and as the ABKIN chairman
4. Prof. Dr. Ahman, M. Pd., from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
5. Prof. Dr. R. Partino, M. Pd., from Universitas Cendrawasih Indonesia
6. Prof. Dr. Prayitno, M. Sc., Ed., from Universitas Negeri Padang
7. Prof. Dr. Nur Hidayah, M. Pd., from Universitas Negeri Malang
8. Prof. Darcy Haag Granello, Ph. D., LPCC-S, from the Ohio State University, the US
9. Assoc Prof. Dr. Jean Kathleen Wright, from the University of Malta, Europe

Congratulations to the Guidance and Counseling Study Program for holding this conference. Finally, I believe that this conference will be insightful and have a significant impact on the development of the role of guidance and counseling in Indonesian education. I wish you a very successful conference and thank you to all participants.

Yours Sincerely,
The Dean Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Dr. Sujarwo M. Pd.

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MENGOKOHKAN KEPAKARAN BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING

(Sambutan Ketua Dewan Pembina ABKIN)

Sunaryo Kartadinata

Assalamu'alaikum wr wb

1. Pertama-tama saya mohon maaf atas ketidakhadiran saya daring secara langsung dalam acara pembukaan Konvensi XXII dan Kongres XIV ABKIN, serta the 3rd ISGC, karena pada waktu yang bersamaan saya harus menghadiri acara kenegaraan yang tidak bisa saya wakikan. Oleh karena itu ijin saya menyampaikan sambutan melalui rekaman video ini.
2. Tanpa mengurangi rasa hormat, mohon maaf saya tidak bisa menyebutkan satu persatu, saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh pihak yang telah mendukung dan memfasilitasi terselenggaranya Konvensi XXII dan Kongres XIV ABKIN, serta the 3rd ISGC.
3. Saya ucapkan selamat kepada PB ABKIN dan seluruh jajaran, para Pengurus Daerah, serta semua anggota ABKIN atas terselenggaranya hajatan bersama ini. Mari konvensi dan kongres ABKIN ini kita jadikan forum silaturahmi profesi yang melahirkan pemikiran cerdas tentang keilmuan dan kepakaran BK, yang menunjukkan kepada masyarakat bahwa keilmuan dan kepakaran profesi BK itu eksis, teruji, valid, dan akuntabel.
4. Perlu ditegaskan bahwa profesi BK adalah profesi pendidikan yang memiliki landasan filosofis, keilmuan, dan wilayah layanan ahli yang jelas, bekerja atas dasar kode etik profesi yang dikawal oleh ABKIN sebagai asosiasi profesi, dan para profesional BK dididik dan disiapkan melalui pendidikan khusus di bidang bimbingan dan konseling, mencakup pendidikan akademik dan profesi.
5. Terkait kepakaran yang saya sebutkan, paling tidak dalam dekade terakhir ini di berbagai belahan dunia terjadi gejala krisis kepakaran. Muncul pertanyaan di tengah-tengah masyarakat: "Apakah kepakaran sudah mati?" Saya ingin mengutip pendapat Nichols, dalam bukunya *The Death of Expertise*, 2017. Dia mengatakan bahwa: "While expertise isn't dead, however, it's in trouble. Something is going terribly wrong..." "Meskipun kepakaran itu tidak mati, bagaimanapun, hal itu ada dalam masalah. Sesuatu kesalahan besar sedang terjadi..."
6. Apa kesalahan besar dimaksud? Lebih lanjut Nichols mengatakan: "Americans now believe that having equal rights in a political system also means that each person's opinion about anything must be accepted as equal to anyone else's. This is the credo of a fair number of people despite being obvious nonsense. It is a flat assertion of actual quality that is always illogical, sometimes funny, and often dangerous..."
7. Apa yang dicontohkan Nichols di Amerika, Nichols memberitahukan bahwa: "Orang Amerika sekarang percaya bahwa memiliki hak yang sama dalam sistem politik juga berarti bahwa pendapat setiap orang tentang apa pun harus diterima sama dengan pendapat orang lain. Ini adalah kredo dari sejumlah besar orang meskipun jelas-jelas omong kosong. Ini adalah pernyataan datar dari kualitas sebenarnya yang selalu tidak logis, terkadang lucu, dan sering membahayakan".
8. Di bagian lain Nichols menegaskan: "We now live in a society where the acquisition of even a little learning is the endpoint, rather than the beginning, of education. And this is a dangerous thing..." (Nichols, 2017 *The Death of Expertise*). "Kita sekarang hidup dalam masyarakat di mana perolehan sedikit pembelajaran adalah titik akhir, bukan awal, dari pendidikan. Dan ini adalah hal yang berbahaya..." Ini menggambarkan sebuah fenomena di masyarakat bahwa orang dengan belajar sedikit saja merasa cukup, dan dia merasa mampu berbicara sesuatu yang memerlukan kepakaran itu dengan pengetahuan sedikit saja.
9. Esensi dari apa yang disampaikan Nichols, dengan mengambil contoh Amerika, menyampaikan pesan bahwa pada saat ini orang merasa berhak menyampaikan pendapat dan kebenaran kepakaran apapun walaupun apa yang diketahuinya sedikit saja dan tidak memadai.
10. Fenomena seperti ini sangat membahayakan dunia keilmuan dan kepakaran, karena kepakaran dianggap mati, sehingga kebenaran keilmuan dan profesi dipandang bisa disampaikan dan dilakukan oleh siapa saja.

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11. Kita berharap sikap dan cara berpikir seperti ini tidak terjadi pada dunia pendidikan dan profesi BK, walaupun sampai saat ini profesi BK di Indonesia masih terus melakukan perjuangan keilmuan dan kepakaran yang berkepanjangan untuk memperoleh pengakuan dan perlakuan secara berkeadilan dari kebijakan-kebijakan pendidikan nasional. Persoalan pengakuan keilmuan dan kepakaran BK dalam sistem pendidikan nasional kita seolah-olah tidak berujung, layaknya sebuah “unfinished bussines”. Jangan sampai kepakaran BK dianggap mati seperti fenomena yang digambarkan oleh Nichols.
12. Akhirnya, sekali lagi saya mengajak mari Konvensi ini dijadikan forum ilmiah untuk melahirkan pemikiran cerdas tentang keilmuan dan kepakaran BK, dan menunjukkan bahwa kepakaran BK itu eksis, valid, teruji, dan akuntabel secara akademik dan profesi di dalam dunia pendidikan di Indonesia, dan berkontribusi nyata terhadap pembangunan bangsa.
13. Terima kasih. Selamat berkonvensi dan berkongres. Have a nice and fruitful convention and congress.

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STRENGTHENING GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING EXPERTISE

(Welcoming Speech: Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association-ABKIN)

By Sunaryo Kartadinata

Assalamu'alaikum wr wb

1. First of all, I would like to apologize for my absence in person at the opening ceremony of the XXII Convention and the XIV ABKIN Congress, as well as the 3rd ISGC, because at the same time I have to attend an official state event that I cannot represent. Therefore, allow me to deliver my remarks online through this video.
2. Without reducing all sincere respect, I apologize that I cannot mention all parties one by one. I would like to thank all parties who have supported and facilitated the XXII Convention and the XIV ABKIN Congress, as well as the 3rd ISGC.
3. I congratulate the main board of ABKIN and all of its members, regional administrators, and all members of ABKIN for carrying out this joint event. Let's turn this ABKIN convention and congress into a professional friendship forum that gives the insight to develop intelligent thoughts about the science and expertise of guidance and counseling, which shows the public that the knowledge and expertise of the guidance and counseling profession exists, tested, valid, and accountable.
4. It should be emphasized that the guidance and counseling profession is an educational profession that has a clear philosophical, scientific, and expert service area, works on the basis of a professional code of ethics that is supervised by ABKIN as a professional association. Guidance and counseling professionals are educated and prepared through special education in the field of guidance and counseling, including academic and professional education.
5. Regarding the expertise I mentioned, at least in the last decade in various parts of the world there have been symptoms of a crisis of expertise. The question arises in the midst of society: "Is expertise dead?" I would like to quote Nichols, in his book *The Death of Expertise*, 2017. He said that: "While expertise isn't dead, however, it's in trouble. Something is going terribly wrong...". "Something big wrong is going on...", "Even though that skill isn't dead, after all, it's in trouble. Something terrible is going on..."
6. What is the big mistake? Nichols further said: "Americans now believe that having equal rights in a political system also means that each person's opinion about anything must be accepted as equal to anyone else's. This is the credo of a fair number of people despite being obvious nonsense. It is a flat assertion of actual quality that is always illogical, sometimes funny, and often dangerous...."
7. What Nichols exemplified in America, Nichols tells us that: "Americans now believe that having equal rights in the political system also means that everyone's opinion on anything should be accepted as everyone else's. This is a creed of a large number of people although it is obviously nonsense. This is a flat statement of true quality that is always illogical, sometimes humorous, and often harmful."
8. In another part Nichols asserted: "We now live in a society where the acquisition of even a little learning is the endpoint, rather than the beginning, of education. And this is a dangerous thing..." (Nichols, 2017 *The Death of Expertise*).
"We now live in a society where the acquisition of a little learning is the endpoint, not the beginning, of education. And this is a dangerous thing...". This illustrates a phenomenon in a society that people feel enough by learning a little thing, and they feel able to speak something that requires that expertise with little knowledge.
9. The essence of what Nichols said, by taking the example of America, conveys the message that at this time people feel entitled to express opinions and the truth of any expert, even though what they know is limited and inadequate.
10. These phenomena are very dangerous to the world of science and expertise because expertise is considered dead so that the truth of science and profession is seen as being able to be conveyed and carried out by anyone.

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11. We hope that this attitude and way of thinking does not occur in the education and the guidance and counseling profession, although until now the counseling profession in Indonesia is still carrying out a prolonged scientific and expert struggle to gain recognition and fair treatment from national education policies. The issue of acknowledging the knowledge and expertise of guidance and counseling in our national education system seems endless, like an "unfinished business". Don't let guidance and counseling expertise be considered dead like the phenomenon described by Nichols.
12. Finally, once again, I invite this convention to be a scientific forum to emerge intelligent thoughts about guidance and counseling knowledge and expertise, and to show that guidance and counseling expertise exists, is valid, tested, and accountable academically and professionally in the education in Indonesia, and can make a real contribution towards nation building.
13. Thank you and happy convention and congress. Have a nice and fruitful convention and congress.

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WELCOMING SPEECH

1. The honorable Nadiem Anwar Makarim, MBA., from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia or the representative.
2. The honorable Rector of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
3. The honorable Vice Rector of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
4. The honorable Dean and Vice Dean of Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

The honorable distinguished guest speakers:

1. Prof. Dr. Sunaryo Kartadinata, M.Pd. as the Supervisor of the ABKIN
2. Prof. Dr. Ahman, M. Pd., from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
3. Prof. Dr. R. Partino, M. Pd., from Universitas Cendrawasih Indonesia
4. Prof. Dr. Prayitno, M. Sc., Ed., from Universitas Negeri Padang
5. Prof. Dr. Nur Hidayah, M. Pd., from Universitas Negeri Malang
6. Prof. Darcy Haag Granello, Ph. D., LPCC-S, from the Ohio State University, the US
7. Assoc Prof. Dr. Jean Kathleen Wright, from the University of Malta, Europe

All excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

As the Chairman of the Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association (ABKIN), I would like to warmly welcome the participants of the National Convention of the Guidance and Counseling XXII, the 3rd International Seminar on Guidance and Counseling (ISGC), and the Congress of Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association (ABKIN) XIV. The synergy and collaboration between ABKIN and Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta in organizing these three big events is an achievement that needs to be appreciated together. On behalf of the committee, I thank you very much for the collaboration and mutual support, which in this regard is represented by the Guidance and Counseling Study Program, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. All of these events could not be separated from the support of association members consisting of guidance and counseling teachers, lecturers, students, and guidance and counseling practitioners from various provinces in Indonesia as well as various universities in Indonesia.

The ISGC is a scientific discussion forum that aims to bring together guidance and counseling practitioners both national and international. The topic that was brought up was *Revitalizing the Role of Guidance and Counseling in Nation Building*. This theme is an important issue in the guidance and counseling profession due to the increasingly complex challenges faced by guidance and counseling teachers and practitioners in schools and other settings. The development of theory and practice in guidance and counseling needs to be carried out and widely shared with practitioners who work directly with counselees. Therefore, the ISGC is a strategic forum as it is designed to bring together experts from both Indonesia and International, such as the United States of America, and Europe. Through this knowledge sharing, it is hoped that the participants will have new perspectives and techniques that are more effective in carrying out their roles as guidance and counseling practitioners.

Finally, I believe that these three integrated events of conventions, seminars, and congress can be a great step in revitalizing the role of guidance and counseling as stated in the theme in order to realize an increasingly developed country. Congratulations and thanks to Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta for the synergy.

Best Wishes,
The Chairman of ABKIN
Prof. Dr. Muh Farozin, M. Pd.

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OPENING REMARKS

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

The Guidance and Counseling Study Program, Faculty of Education, at the Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta is holding the 3rd International Seminar on Guidance and Counseling (ISGC) on August 23-25, 2022, at the Rich Jogja Hotel, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The conference is in conjunction with the National Convention of the Guidance and Counseling XXII and Congress of Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association (ABKIN) XIV. As a collaborative event, we work together with the Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association both national and regional, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, and our other colleagues. The theme of this event is Revitalizing the Role of Guidance and Counseling in Nation Building, with around 300 participants consisting of the Indonesian Guidance and Counseling Association members, counselor educators, school counselors, counseling practitioners, guidance and counseling students, and guests from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic Indonesia.

On behalf of the conference committee, I would like to warmly welcome all guest speakers, presenters, and participants to the conference. As the conference is designed as a forum for researchers, lecturers, guidance and counseling teacher, practitioners, and students to share their research and experience on the theme, we have received and selected 151 papers to be presented at the conference. The selected papers will be submitted to the national and international accredited journals indexed by Sinta and Scopus that have agreed to collaborate with the conference.

Finally, the organizers are grateful to the authors for their enthusiasm and we are also thankful for the hard work of all reviewers, who help to raise the quality standard of the papers that we publish.

Thank you to all speakers and participants, have a great conference.

Best Regards,
The Chief of ISGC
Fathur Rahman, M. Si.

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Day 1, 23th August 2022

“Opening Ceremonial and Keynote Speech of National Convention and 3rd ISGC”

Time	Details	PIC
09.00 – 13.00	Registration	All Committee
11.30 – 13.00	Lunch	All Committee
13.00 – 13.05	Opening National Convention and 3 rd ISGC	All Committee
13.05 – 13.10	Sing Indonesia Raya	All Committee
13.10 – 13.15	Sing Hymme and Mars ABKIN	All Committee
Speechs		
13.15 – 13.20	Speech 1 st : Organizing Committee	Chief of PD ABKIN DIY
13.20 – 13.30	Speech 2 nd : Chairman of PB ABKIN	Prof. Dr. Muh Farozin, M.Pd
13.30 – 13.40	Speech 3 rd : Rector of State University of Yogyakarta	Prof. Dr. Sumaryanto, M.Kes
13.40 – 13.50	Speech 4 th : Governor of DIY	Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X
Keynote Speech 1st		
13.50 – 15.00	Mendikbudristek RI	Prof. Dr. Nunuk Suyani, M.Pd
15.00 – 15.30	Coffe Break	All Committee
15.30 – 17.00	Plenary Session 1 st a. Prof. Dr. Muh Farozin, M.Pd b. Prof. Dr. Ahman, M.Pd	Dr. Aip Badrujaman, M.Pd
17.00 – 19.30	Break	All Committee
Keynote Speech 2nd		
19.30 – 21.00	Plenary Session (continuation) c. Prof. Dr. R. Partino, M.Pd	Dr. Aip Badrujaman, M.Pd
21.00 – 21.15	Q & A Session	Dr. Aip Badrujaman, M.Pd

Day 2, 24th August 2022

“National Convention and 3rd ISGC

Time	Details	PIC
08.00 – 09.30	Keynote Speech 2 nd Prof. Dr. Sunaryo Kartadinata, M.Pd	Dr. Suwarjo, M.Si
09.30 – 11.00	Keynote Speech 3 rd Prof. Darcy Haag Granello, Ph.D.	Yuli Nurmalasari, M.Pd
11.00 – 12.30	Plenary Session 2 nd a. Prof. Dr. Prayitno, MSc.Ed b. Prof. Dr. Nur Hidayah, M.Pd	Dr. Farida Aryani, M.Pd
12.30 – 14.00	Break – Lunch	All Committee
14.00 – 15.00	Keynote Speech 4 th Prof. Jeannie Wright, Ph.D	Natri Sutanti, M.A
15.00 – 15.30	Break	All Committee
15.30 – 17.00	Parallel Session	Fasilitator
17.00 – 19.30	Break	All Committee
19.30 – 21.15	Parallel Session (continuation)	Fasilitator

Day 3, 25th August 2022

ABKIN Congress

Time	Details	PIC
07.45 – 08.00	Opening	All Committee
08.00 – 09.00	Explanation the Rules of the Congress	PB ABKIN
09.00 – 09.30	Presidium Vote of of the ABKIN Congress	PB ABKIN

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09.30 – 12.00	PB ABKIN Program Accountability Report Session and General Perspectives	Congress Presidium
12.00 – 13.00	Break – Lunch	All Committee
13.00 – 15.00	General Chairperson Vote of PB ABKIN for the period 2022 - 2026	Congress Presidium
15.00 – 15.30	Break	All Committee
15.30 – 16.00	Establishment of Formation Team and Commissions	Congress Presidium
16.00 – 17.00	a. Formation Team Meeting b. Code of Ethics Committee Meeting c. AD/ ART Commision Meeting d. Committee Meeting of Work Program e. ABKIN Divisional Congress	Congress Presidium
17.00 – 19.00	Break	All Committee
19.00 – 20.30	Continuance of Committees Meeting and Congress of Divisions	Congress Presidium
20.30 – 21.30	a. Plenary Session Results of the Formation Team, Commissions, and Divisional Congresses b. Legitimation of Plenary Results and Certificates of Old and New Chairpersons	Congress Presidium
21.30 – 22.00	Closing ceremonial	Congress Presidium

LIST OF PRESENTERS

1. **THE URGENCY OF PEER COUNSELOR PROGRAM SERVICES AS A MEDIA FOR INTER-STUDENT ASSISTANCE (PKS-BAM) IN HIGHER EDUCATION**
Abdullah Pandang¹, Nur Fadhilah Umar²
2. **BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING DI PERGURUAN TINGGI DALAM MENDUKUNG PROGRAM KAMPUS MERDEKA**
Ade Herdian Putra¹, Febriella Fauziah²
3. **WORK LIFE BALANCE ON INDONESIAN WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC: ANALYSIS BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS**
Afdal¹, Mega Iswari², Denia Syapitri³, Zikra⁴, Indah Sukmawati⁵, Miftahul Fikri⁶
4. **ANALISIS DESKRIPTIF KONTROL DIRI SISWA DALAM BELAJAR DAN ASPEK-ASPEK YANG MEMPENGARUHINYA**
Afrizal Sano¹, Sariro Sario², Nilma Zola³
5. **STRATEGI KOLABORASI KONSELOR DENGAN ORANG TUA DALAM MENGURANGI DROP OUT**
Ahmat Ario Akbar¹, Aisha Zuleyka², Yesi Nila Sari³, Caraka Putra Bhakti⁴
6. **CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE TRANSFERABLE SKILLS SCALE FOR ASSESSMENT OF CAREER GUIDANCE**
Ahmad Rofi Suryahadikusumah¹, Akhmad Harum², Hera Yulia Prabiastuti³
7. **PENGEMBANGAN MODUL LAYANAN INFORMASI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KONTROL DIRI DALAM PENCEGAHAN PORNOGRAFI**
Ahsanul Hafizh¹, Firman Firman², Netrawati Netrawati³, Febriella Fauziah⁴
8. **THE STRATEGY OF GUIDANCE COUNSELING SERVICES IN DEVELOPING STUDENT WELL-BEING WITH THE PROSPER CONCEPT IN ERA KURIKULUM MERDEKA**
Aidia Rasyid
9. **ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEARNING STYLE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS POST COVID 19**
Akhmad Sugianto¹, Sulistiyana²
10. **PENDEKATAN KONSELING WDEP UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PERENCANAAN KARIER SISWA**
Amalia Fardiani¹, Ilfiandra², Amin Budiamin³
11. **REKONTRUKSI MODEL LAYANAN PROFESIONAL KONSELING HIV/AIDS DI ERA PANDEMI COVID -19 BERBASIS FRONT- END ANALYSIS**
Anak Agung Ngurah Adhiputra¹, Kadek Suhardita²
12. **THE URGENCY OF EVALUATION AND SUPERVISION OF COMPUTERIZED THE BASIC COUNSELING SKILLS**
Anne Hafina Adiwinata¹, Rina Nurhudi Ramdhani²
13. **PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA FILM PENDEK “ASA” UNTUK PENCEGAHAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA SISWA SMA**
Antonius Ian Bayu Setiawan¹, Siti Aminah²

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- 14. COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHODS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' SELF DIRECTIVE LEARNING SERVICE STRATEGY**
Ariadi Nugraha¹, Nuri Cholidah Hanum², Hilda Hidayatun Nafi'ah³
- 15. ISSUES OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICE EXISTENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**
Arie Rakhmat Riyadi¹
- 16. IMPLEMENTASI MEDIA VISUAL ROLE PLAY COLLABORATION UNTUK MEMBANGUN SOLIDARITAS SISWA (STUDY KASUS PADA SISWA SMKN 3 PALU)**
Bau Ratu¹, Dhevy Puswiartika², Mardi Lestari³
- 17. AWARENESS LEVEL OF CAREER MATURITY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOLO ON THE ROLE OF CAREER INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE ERA OF THE PANDEMIC**
Billdy Saputro
- 18. PHUBBING BEHAVIOR OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BANDUNG CITY**
Dadang Sudrajat¹, Nani M. Sugandhi², Lulu Ilma' Nunah³
- 19. THE URGENCY OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND PARENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MERDEKA BELAJAR CURRICULUM**
Daharnis¹, Abdul Halim Ade², Zadrian Ardi³
- 20. HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERSEPSI GURU DENGAN KESIAPAN GURU DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KURIKULUM MERDEKA PADA SEKOLAH PENGGERAK DI SMA KOTA SUKABUMI**
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PRESENTERS ABSTRACT

THE URGENCY OF PEER COUNSELOR PROGRAM SERVICES AS A MEDIA FOR INTER-STUDENT ASSISTANCE (PKS-BAM) IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the urgency of peer counselor program services as a medium for helping each other among the students (PKS-BAM) in higher education, seen from the role of students and lecturers in the aspects of the material, personality, and service programs, and suggestions for improvement. This type of research is descriptive quantitative research conducted at Makassar State University. The population in this study were students at the Universitas Negeri Makassar (UNM). The sample in this study consisted of students from 9 faculties at UNM. The sample was taken using a random sampling method. The data collection instrument used a needs analysis questionnaire which was developed based on four indicators, namely: 1) Peer Counselors' attitudes towards the implementation of PKS; 2) Personality Aspects of Prospective Peer Counselors; 3) Program Material Aspects in the Implementation of Peer Counselors; 4) Evaluation and Supervision of Peer Counselor Programs. The data analysis technique used a descriptive test with the help of the JASP for windows application. The results showed that 1) the need for peer counselor program services was in the high category. 2) The need for the counselor's personality to develop the PKS-BAM program is very important. Especially in the aspect of personality with a high GPA, intelligent, friendly, caring, polite, patient, calm, and disciplined. 3) The material needs of the PKS BAM program include communication skills, skills in exploring counselee problems, problem-solving, and upholding the code of ethics.

Keywords: Peer Counsellor Program, Inter-Students Assistance, PKS-BAM, Higher Education

BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING DI PERGURUAN TINGGI DALAM MENDUKUNG PROGRAM KAMPUS MERDEKA

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ABSTRACT

Humans need to increase competence in order to adapt to the era of society 5.0. The inability of humans to adapt to the conditions of the times will cause problems in decreasing the quality of life. To improve the quality of university graduates in the era of society 5.0, Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republic of Indonesia made an innovation known as kampus merdeka program since 2020. Kampus merdeka program provides opportunities for active university students to be able to study outside the study program for a maximum of three semesters. Guidance and Counseling at universities plays an important role in assisting students in participating in kampus merdeka program. The purpose of this study is to describe the implementation of Guidance and Counseling in universities to supporting kampus merdeka program. This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. The data used in this study is literature related to kampus merdeka program and implementation of Guidance and Counseling in universities. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, display data, and verification. The results of this study are that Guidance and Counseling in universities has an important role in helping students' readiness to participate in kampus merdeka program, so it can be concluded that the implementation of Guidance and Counseling in universities can support the effectiveness of kampus merdeka program.

Keywords: guidance and counseling, university, kampus merdeka.

**WORK LIFE BALANCE ON INDONESIAN WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC: ANALYSIS
BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS**

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Abstract

The impact of this pandemic is clearly felt by the entire community, including workers in Indonesia. This situation has led to a lack of work-life balance for Indonesian workers who have worked during the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to see how the work life balance of Indonesian workers during the pandemic is viewed from the demographic aspect (gender, domicile, type of work) with a research sample of 492 workers obtained through purposive sampling. Data was collected through a work life balance questionnaire (41 statement items) measuring WIPL (Work Interferences with Personal Life), PLIW (Personal Life Interference with Work), PLEW (Personal Live Enhancement of Work), WEPL (Work Enhancement of Personal Life) . The results of the study obtained asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.192 < 0.05). This means that there is no significant difference between the work-life balance of male and female workers during the pandemic. Based on the domicile (rural, suburban, urban) descriptively, it can be concluded that the highest average work life balance of workers is suburban which is 136.90 and based on ANOVA output, it is known that the Sig value is 0.807 > 0.05 which means it has a significant difference. . Meanwhile, based on the type of work (Employees/Professionals of the Company, PNS/Government Employees, Lecturers/Teachers, Doctors/Midwives/Nurses, TNI/POLRI, Others) descriptively, it can be concluded that the average work life balance of the highest workers is TNI/POLRI, which is equal to 138.38 and based on the ANOVA output, it is known that the Sig value is 0.727 > 0.05, which means that it has a significant difference. These results can be a reference for Indonesian workers to improve their work-life balance during and after the pandemic. The discussion regarding the role of guidance and counseling will be discussed further.

Keywords: Work Life Balance, Indonesian Workers, Pandemic, Demographic

**ANALISIS DESKRIPTIF KONTROL DIRI SISWA DALAM BELAJAR DAN ASPEK-
ASPEK YANG MEMPENGARUHINYA**

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ABSTRAK

Memiliki kontrol diri yang baik terutama dalam belajar, merupakan hal penting yang perlu dimiliki oleh setiap siswa. Dengan adanya kontrol diri yang baik, siswa akan memiliki kemampuan dalam mengendalikan dorongan-dorongan yang ada dalam diri maupun dari orang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kontrol diri siswa dalam belajar dan aspek-aspek yang mempengaruhinya. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif, dengan jumlah populasi penelitian sebanyak 957 orang siswa, kemudian dengan menggunakan teknik stratified random sampling diperoleh sampel penelitian sebanyak 252 orang siswa. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada umumnya kontrol diri siswa berdasarkan aspek disiplin, kehati-hatian, kebiasaan sehat, etika kerja dan konsisten masih berada pada kategori sedang, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa kontrol diri siswa masih perlu ditingkatkan dengan memberikan pelayanan lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: Kontrol Diri, Belajar, Deskriptif

STRATEGI KOLABORASI KONSELOR DENGAN ORANG TUA DALAM MENGURANGI DROP OUT

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ABSTRAK

Konselor atau guru bimbingan dan konseling memiliki peran utama dalam mengkoordinir pelaksanaan seluruh kegiatan bimbingan dan konseling di sekolah untuk membantu siswa mencegah dan menyelesaikan permasalahan yang dihadapinya sehingga menjadi pribadi yang mandiri. Walaupun guru bimbingan dan konseling sekolah memiliki tanggung jawab utama dalam meningkatkan program-program yang komprehensif, namun guru bimbingan dan konseling tetap memerlukan kerjasama dan kolaborasi dari professional lain, sistem sekolah, dan masyarakat. Kolaborasi yang biasa dilakukan oleh guru bimbingan dan konseling adalah dengan guru mata pelajaran, wali kelas, orang tua, atau pihak lain yang berkaitan dalam upaya pemecahan masalah siswa. Saat ini, permasalahan yang banyak dialami oleh siswa adalah drop out. Drop out adalah anak yang putus sekolah atau anak yang keluar dari sekolah sebelum tamat sekolah yang sedang ditempuhnya. Oleh karena itu, guru bimbingan dan konseling memerlukan strategi untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut dan memerlukan kolaborasi dari orang tua siswa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui strategi layanan bimbingan dan konseling kepada siswa yang tepat dengan melibatkan orang tua siswa dalam layanan tersebut sehingga dapat mengurangi drop out pada siswa. Dengan demikian, orang tua dapat aktif dan memahami kondisi siswa agar mampu mengarahkan siswa dalam mengatasi permasalahannya. Dalam penelitian ini, digunakan metode studi literatur dengan mengumpulkan sumber yang relevan dengan pokok pembahasan penelitian ini. Adapun dari hasil yang ditemukan yaitu adanya bentuk layanan kolaborasi antara guru bimbingan dan konseling dengan orang tua dalam upaya mengurangi drop out.

Kata kunci: strategi, kolaborasi, drop out

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE TRANSFERABLE SKILLS SCALE FOR ASSESSMENT OF CAREER GUIDANCE

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ABSTRACT

Transferable skills are abilities and knowledge that can be used in various jobs and career paths and is related to the career development of students in the era of disruption. School counsellors need to understand student profiles related to these basic skill sets in order to be able to design career development programs that are relevant to today's career dynamics. This study aims to construct a transferable skill scale that can be used as a guidance and counselling assessment tool for student career development. The construction of this scale goes through the stages of 1) aspect construction based on literature studies, 2) item creation, and 3) pilot test (n=105). The construct validity test used Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The results of the analysis of 44 items showed Chi-Square = 920.19, df = 895, P-value = 0.27240, and RMSEA = 0.016. Thus the scale has a suitable model for measuring transferable skills, which consist of aspects of 1) Communication Skills (7 items), 2) Management Skills (9 Items), 3) Numerical Skills (5 Items), Creativity Skills (6 Items), Social Skills (6 Items), Critical Thinking Skills (5 Items), and Business Skills (6 Items).

Keywords: Transferable Skills, Scale, Validity

PENGEMBANGAN MODUL LAYANAN INFORMASI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KONTROL DIRI DALAM PENCEGAHAN PORNOGRAFI

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ABSTRAK

Remaja memiliki ciri khas yaitu rasa keingintahuan tinggi dengan menggali informasi melalui media sosial sehingga rentan dengan konten negatif khususnya pornografi. Fenomena pornografi yang terjadi banyak melibatkan remaja mulai dari kepemilikan video pornografi, menjadi korban pornografi, sampai menjadi pelaku kejahatan pornografi. Kenyataan ini mengecewakan sebagai generasi penerus bangsa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan keterpakaian dan kelayakan modul layanan informasi untuk meningkatkan kontrol diri dalam pencegahan pornografi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian pengembangan dengan mengikuti langkah model 4D (Define, Design, Development, and Disseminate). Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pengujian produk penelitian oleh ahli dan Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan statistik non parametrik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelayakan dan keterpakaian di lapangan pada modul layanan informasi untuk meningkatkan kontrol diri dalam pencegahan pornografi dapat digunakan sebagai media pada pelayanan bimbingan dan konseling di sekolah. Dengan demikian, prototipe modul layanan informasi untuk meningkatkan kontrol diri dalam pencegahan pornografi dapat digunakan sebagai media yang valid, praktis, dan efektif dalam peningkatan kontrol diri untuk pencegahan pornografi yang layak digunakan oleh Guru BK/Konselor.

Kata kunci: Modul Layanan Informasi, Kontrol Diri, Pornografi

THE STRATEGY OF GUIDANCE COUNSELING SERVICES IN DEVELOPING STUDENT WELL-BEING WITH THE PROSPER CONCEPT IN ERA KURIKULUM MERDEKA

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ABSTRACT

The Research Purpose is to examine strategy guidance counseling services in developing student well-being with the PROSPER concept in the era Kurikulum Merdeka. The method used in this research is a literature study by accessing various books and journals. PROSPER is an acronym for Positivity, Relationship, Outcomes, Strengths, Purpose, Engagement, and Resilience. These components are integrated into building student well-being. In the Kurikulum Merdeka, guidance and counseling teachers act as coordinators in realizing student well-being. Student well-being is a condition of a positive, pervasive, holistic and sustainable psychological state of learners characterized by, mood and positive attitude, resilience, self-satisfaction, social relationships, and relationships with school experiences. The concept of PROSPER can adapt to realizing student well-being in the development of basic service counseling programs, specialization, individual planning services, responsive service, and systems support through the four areas of personal, social, academic, and career.

Keywords: Guidance and Counselling Services, Student Well-being, PROSPER, Kurikulum Merdeka

ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEARNING STYLE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS POST COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

At the time of the new order of the COVID-19 outbreak, learning has begun to be implemented both online and offline. In a new order like this, it is necessary for the creativity of a teacher to carry out learning process activities with students so that the expected goals in learning are achieved and still pay attention to the learning style of each student. The purpose of the study was to identify and analyze the learning styles of post-distance learning students. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative by carrying out three stages, namely preparation, research and final reporting. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and questionnaires. Sampling technique using stratified sampling totaling 160 samples. Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis and frequencies. The results obtained showed that grade 3 students of SDIT UKhuwah Banjarmasin with a visual learning style of 65% of the high category. The learning style of grade 4 students is kinesthetic with a percentage of 75% of the high category. Grade 5 students with a kinesthetic learning style with a percentage of 77% of the high category and 6th grade students with a kinesthetic learning style with a percentage of 77% of the high category. Based on the results of the study, teachers should be able to adjust learning by paying attention to student learning styles so that learning objectives can be achieved.

Keywords: characteristics; learning style; Learning

PENDEKATAN KONSELING WDEP UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PERENCANAAN KARIER SISWA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini didasari pada temuan rendahnya kemampuan perencanaan karier siswa pada usia remaja. Permasalahan ini didukung oleh temuan data yang diambil melalui instrument perencanaan karier yang menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata siswa kelas X MAN 2 Karawang memiliki kemampuan perencanaan di katagori cukup atau kurang optimal. Rendahnya kemampuan perencanaan siswa disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti kesiapan, kesadaran hingga pemahaman diri dan lingkungannya. Oleh karena itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah menguji efektifitas program bimbingan dan konseling terhadap peningkatan kemampuan perencanaan karier siswa kelas X MAN 2 Karawang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain eksperimen kuasi dan hasil instrumen pre-pos test menjadi data utama. Instrumen perencanaan karir merupakan hasil adaptasi dan pengembangan dari Angela dan Dillard. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah kelas X MAN 2 Karawang tahun ajaran 2021/2022. Hasil pengolahan data menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan konseling WDEP memiliki nilai Hedge $g=3538$ dan nilai uji Mann-Whitney kurang dari 0.05 yang berarti bahwa p memiliki pengaruh yang kuat dan efektif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan perencanaan karier siswa. Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan untuk guru bimbingan konseling dan peneliti selanjutnya mengenai kemampuan perencanaan karier siswa.

Kata kunci: Program Bimbingan Karier, Konseling Karir, Perencanaan Karier

**REKONTRUKSI MODEL LAYANAN PROFESIONAL KONSELING HIV/AIDS DI ERA
PANDEMI COVID -19 BERBASIS FRONT- END ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

The low quality of comprehensive counseling services to solve the problems of people with HIV/Aids or people living with HIV so that they do not experience stress and mental stress due to the social impact of the spread of HIV/Aids. The long-term goal of this research is to reconstruct the Model of Professional Services for HIV/Aids Counseling in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is an applied research that is designed to be carried out for two years. This applied research model adopts the 4D model theory (Define, Design, Develop and Disseminate) and aims to reconstruct the HIV/Aids Counseling Professional Service Model in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic based on front-end analysis on an ongoing basis at the Bali Provincial Aids Prevention Commission. The results of this study are expected to provide benefits to stakeholders/stakeholders, namely developing model outputs: (1) A comprehensive counseling service guidebook containing learning resources in providing comprehensive counseling services to open up a wide space in developing a front-based model of HIV/Aids counseling professional services -end analysis, such as: (a) an innovative model of integration of professional services for HIV/Aids counseling and (b) an innovative model for implementing professional services for HIV/Aids counseling in the community. (2) The Counselor Professional Performance Model contains the principle of developing a model of sustainable HIV/Aids counseling professional services which is complemented by a counselor performance assessment. This product will be published in the form of: (a) Reference Books with ISBNs published nationally, (b) Haki: Copyrights, (c) National Journals indexed by Scopus and accredited by Sinta.

Keywords: Comprehensive Counseling Services, People with HIV/Aids (Odha), Counselor Professional Performance

**THE URGENCY OF EVALUATION AND SUPERVISION OF COMPUTERIZED THE
BASIC COUNSELING SKILLS**

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ABSTRACT

The basic skill of counseling is a skill, so a skill that is developed requires professional supervision. The Evaluation and Supervision process in basic counseling skills is still done manually. In Indonesia show that there is still no standardized evaluation and supervision instrument to measure the level of mastery for students in the Basic Counseling Skills practicum class. Therefore, a literature review is needed to construct a comprehensive evaluation and supervision of basic counseling skills. To obtain a theoretical foundation that supports the issue of the evaluation process and supervision of basic counseling skills, The first step for researchers to better understand the issue of the evaluation and supervision process of Basic Counseling Skills. This study uses a literature review method sourced from various scientific works. The analyzed content relates to the evaluation and supervision process in the Basic Counselling Skills. The data in the form of scientific work is then described according to the aspects that appear. Then do the comparative analysis of objectives, aspects, and topics. Research on evaluation and supervision of Basic Counseling Skills are still tended to be insignificant. Currently, evaluation and supervision in counseling are mostly carried out in guidance and counseling programs, counseling professional ethics, and accountability of school counselors. Research on evaluation innovation and supervision of Basic Counseling Skills are still tended to be insignificant. There is a need for research that examines innovations that are adaptive to current conditions in the evaluation and supervision of basic counseling skills with objective standards.

Keywords: Basic Counseling Skill, Evaluation and Supervision, Education

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA FILM PENDEK “ASA” UNTUK PENCEGAHAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA SISWA SMA

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ABSTRAK

Kekerasan seksual merupakan satu dari tiga dosa besar dalam pendidikan. Berdasarkan data Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, terdapat 14.066 kasus kekerasan seksual sampai tahun 2022 dengan presentasi korban remaja berusia 13-17 tahun adalah yang paling tinggi, yaitu 31,4%. Kekerasan seksual menyerupai fenomena gunung es, dimana masih banyak data yang dilaporkan karena minimnya informasi yang dimiliki oleh remaja. Berdasarkan penelitian awal, sebanyak 80% remaja membutuhkan informasi mengenai kekerasan seksual. Salah satu cara untuk pemberian edukasi dapat dilakukan melalui penayangan media film pendek yang dilakukan dalam layanan bimbingan dan konseling. Film pendek memiliki kekuatan untuk memberikan pengaruh perubahan perilaku dan dapat menjadi modelling bagi penonton. Film pendek dapat menjadi sumber model dengan menampilkan positif vicarious learning dan negative vicarious learning. Penelitian dan pengembangan ini menggunakan model Borg & Gall yang dilakukan sampai tahap keenam. Peneliti mengembangkan film pendek “Asa” yang digunakan sebagai media dalam layanan bimbingan dan konseling untuk pencegahan kekerasan seksual. Media film pendek divalidasi oleh ahli media dan ahli materi serta dinilai oleh guru bimbingan dan konseling untuk melihat kelayakan dan kepraktisan media. Ahli materi memberikan skor 39 yang masuk dalam kategori sangat setuju, dan ahli media memberikan skor 72 yang masuk dalam kategori sangat setuju, sehingga media film pendek “Asa” layak digunakan.

Kata kunci: Film Pendek, Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual

COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHODS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' SELF DIRECTIVE LEARNING SERVICE STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the model of group guidance services with cooperative learning methods in improving self-directive or learning ability to create an idea in students. Strategy is a method used by implementing a strategy in the form of teaching materials that are implemented in the learning process. The selection of this learning model is adjusted to the current needs of students so as to increase the effectiveness of the learning process. The current needs of students are closely related to the curriculum currently being used, namely the independent learning curriculum. Students today certainly need skills in various fields in order to be able to develop their interests and talents. Seeing this, we need a learning model strategy that is able to meet the needs of these students. Cooperative Learning method group guidance services are expected to be able to answer the challenges of today's education. The Cooperative Learning learning model is a learning model designed with the aim of training students' interaction skills and cooperation between groups. The research method used is qualitative. Data collection techniques The writing method is a literature study (review). The data/information is compiled from various literature which includes books, papers, legislation, proceedings, seminars, scientific journals, research results, and scientific articles on the internet.

Keywords: learning, needs, students

ISSUES OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICE EXISTENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 111 of 2014 concerning Guidance and Counseling (GC) in Basic Education and Secondary Education Article 9 paragraph (1) states that Guidance and Counseling Service (BK) in educational units are carried out by Counselors or Guidance and Counseling Teachers, including for Elementary School (ES)/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) in Article 10 paragraph (1). Unfortunately, it is common knowledge that this regulation is difficult to implement, apart from being primarily related to personnel availability, there are also other conflicting policies. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of a number of issues related to the implementation of GC related to its existence at the SD/MI level. This research method is qualitative by using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as a way of collecting data involving six parties, starting from ABKIN, MGBK, BK UPI Study Program, West Java Provincial Education Office, Elementary School Teacher, and PGSD UPI Study Program. The results of the study indicate that there are a number of BK implementation issues that have an impact on the existence of BK in ES/MI, ranging from personnel, regulations, financing for the procurement of BK teachers in SD/MI, the role of classroom teachers in SD/MI, to political will.

Keywords: Guidance and Counseling Service, Elementary School, Issues, and Existence.

IMPLEMENTASI MEDIA VISUAL ROLE PLAY COLLABORATION UNTUK MEMBANGUN SOLIDARITAS SISWA (STUDY KASUS PADA SISWA SMKN 3 PALU)

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk membangun solidaritas antar sesama siswa di SMKN melalui media visual berbasis *role play* secara kolaborasi. Terwujudnya rasa solidaritas yang tinggi di kalangan siswa SMKN 3 Palu diharapkan dapat meminimalisir terjadinya konflik antar sesama, sehingga dapat terwujudnya sekolah damai. Media yang digunakan merupakan media visual yang terwujud berupa naskah dan diperagakan oleh para siswa dengan cara bermain peran secara kolaborasi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan observasi, wawancara, dan angket. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Kondisi awal pada saat sebelum dilaksanakan penelitian skor rata-rata dari seluruh subjek sebesar 32,24% dan 67,76% setelah pelaksanaan penelitian berupa implementasi media *visual role play collaboration* untuk membangun solidaritas siswa; (2) Pelaksanaan layanan melalui media *visual role play collaboration* dapat membangun solidaritas siswa SMKN 3 Palu yang ditunjukkan dengan adanya peningkatan unsur solidaritas siswa dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan.

Kata Kunci: Media Visual, Role Play Collaboration, Solidaritas.

AWARENESS LEVEL OF CAREER MATURITY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOLO ON THE ROLE OF CAREER INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE ERA OF THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Career information services are provided to students to provide understanding in designing and determining future directions/goals. However, awareness of this (career) is not directly proportional to the theory of career development and the facts in the field, such as preparation for further studies or jobs for high school students who are mostly prepared at the final level. Especially during the closeness pandemic era, the provision of services from Guidance and Counseling Teachers is also limited and must be done online, the impact requires a different effort or approach compared to offline services. For this reason, this study examines the variable level of awareness of career maturity of high school students towards the provision of career information services in the pandemic era. This research is a survey. The sampling technique used is random sampling with a total of 426 students. The data collection technique used is a career maturity scale, which has been tested and categorized as valid and reliable at 0.834. The data analysis technique used in the limited field test is the product moment test and previously the prerequisite test was carried out with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test. The results of the expert validity test showed a score of 0.87 (very high) based on the Guilford classification and the small group test results showed a score of 0.78 (high) based on the Guilford classification. The results of the prerequisite test, namely the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test on the sample, showed a score of 0.722, which means the data is normally distributed. The product moment test is carried out to see whether or not there is a relationship between variables and the magnitude of the relationship between variables is known through percentages. The product moment test results show a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the correlation level is $0.704 > 0.098$ and the percentage of r^2 is 0.495 or 49.5% or the level of closeness of the relationship is categorized as moderate, meaning that there is a relationship between the two variables and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted because r count is greater than r table. Thus, the results of this study conclude that there is a positive correlation between the level of awareness of career maturity of high school students in Solo and career information services in the pandemic era.

Keywords: survey, career maturity awareness, career information service

PHUBBING BEHAVIOR OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BANDUNG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Communicating via smartphones is currently a trend, increasingly sophisticated, and generally favored by everyone, including high school students. When communicating, students pay more attention to smartphones than to other people. This behavior is called phubbing. High school students, belonging to Generation Z, have the most potential for phubbing because their lives are very familiar with smartphones. The purpose of this study was to describe the phubbing behavior tendency of high school students, through a quantitative descriptive approach with a sample of 3907 students. The data collection instrument uses the Generic Scale of Phubbing (GSP), in the form of a questionnaire, and uses a Likert scale with 7 options. As many as 99.9% of high school students do phubbing in the moderate to light category. There needs to be cooperation and comprehensive efforts to reduce phubbing problems in high school students.

Keywords: Phubbing, GSP, Smartphone, Comprehensive

THE URGENCY OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND PARENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MERDEKA BELAJAR CURRICULUM

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ABSTRACT

The process of learning activities in schools is still not optimal and even tends to experience a learning crisis in Indonesia. This can be seen from the various studies that have been conducted. To overcome this, the Government, through the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, has issued various policies, one of the most recent of which is about a Merdeka Belajar (freedom to learn), which is allegedly the direction of future learning. This policy provides opportunities to create fun and free learning activities for students and teachers. However, teachers have difficulty realizing this, and of course, it is necessary to involve many parties, one of which is parents or the community. This study aims to see the urgency of collaboration between school personnel and parents in the Merdeka Belajar curriculum. This research is a literature study, which is carried out by collecting data from relevant primary and secondary reading sources in accordance with the topic of the problem. This study implies that collaboration between school personnel and parents makes a real contribution to realizing optimal learning conditions in implementing the Merdeka Belajar curriculum. Models, techniques and strategies on collaboration between school personnel and parents are discussed.

Keywords: School Personnel Collaboration, Merdeka Belajar Curriculum, Student Learning Optimising

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERSEPSI GURU DENGAN KESIAPAN GURU DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KURIKULUM MERDEKA PADA SEKOLAH PENGGERAK DI SMA KOTA SUKABUMI

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ABSTRAK

Persepsi dan kesiapan guru merupakan salah satu faktor yang berpengaruh dalam implementasi kurikulum di kelas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keeratan hubungan antara persepsi guru dengan kesiapan guru dalam implementasi kurikulum merdeka. Responden penelitian berjumlah 78 guru yang berasal dari sekolah penggerak angkatan 1 pada tingkat SMA di wilayah kota Sukabumi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif korelasi. Pengumpulan data berupa kuisioner menggunakan model skala likert. Instrumen yang tersebar telah teruji valid dan reliabel untuk mengukur persepsi guru dan kesiapan guru. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi rank spearman. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi yang positif dan signifikan antara persepsi guru dengan kesiapan guru dari aspek perencanaan pembelajaran, pelaksanaan pembelajaran, dan penilaian pembelajaran dengan nilai Sig. Variabel persepsi guru dengan kesiapan guru dari aspek perencanaan guru sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ dan hasil koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,622, kemudian nilai Sig. Variabel persepsi guru dengan kesiapan guru dari aspek pelaksanaan pembelajaran sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ dan hasil koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,622, dan nilai Sig. Variabel persepsi guru dengan kesiapan guru dari aspek penilaian pembelajaran sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ dan hasil koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,695.

Kata kunci: persepsi guru, kesiapan guru, implementasi kurikulum

KEEFEKTIFAN KONSELING MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING UNTUK MEREDUKSI AGRESIVITAS SISWA YANG ADIKSI GAME ONLINE

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ABSTRAK

Maraknya keberadaan game online di zaman sekarang menyebabkan penggunaannya menjadi kecanduan dalam penggunaan game online. Sehingga salah satu dampak dari adiksi game online tersebut adalah munculnya perilaku agresif pada penggunanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji keefektifan Konseling Motivational Interviewing dalam mereduksi agresivitas pada siswa yang mengalami adiksi game online. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan desain pretest posttest dengan menggunakan pengukuran berulang (repeated measure). Subjek penelitian ini berjumlah 6 siswa yang mengalami tingkat agresivitas tinggi yang dipilih berdasarkan hasil studi awal yang dilakukan oleh peneliti. Hasil penelitian pelaksanaan konseling motivational interviewing menunjukkan nilai rata-rata pretest (T1) dari 94,33 (SD = 3,14) yang kemudian sampai pada pengukuran follow up (T4) yang diperoleh dengan rata-rata 47,5 (4,59). Oleh karena itu, secara umum, konseling Motivational Interviewing efektif dalam mengurangi tingkat agresivitas siswa yang adiksi game online. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, penulis merekomendasikan kepada seluruh guru bimbingan dan konseling untuk bisa menerapkan pendekatan ini sebagai upaya untuk mereduksi tingkat agresivitas siswa di sekolah.

Kata kunci: Konseling Motivational Interviewing, Agresivitas, Adiksi Game online

ANALISIS PELAYANAN KONSELING DI INSTANSI PEMERINTAH, DUNIA INDUSTRI, DAN PENDIDIKAN NON FORMAL

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ABSTRAK

Pelayanan konseling merupakan upaya sistematis, objektif, logis, dan berkelanjutan serta terprogram yang dilakukan konselor guna memfasilitasi perkembangan konseli dalam mencapai kemandirian di kehidupan sehari-hari. Analisis kebutuhan pelayanan konseling yang diselenggarakan meliputi komponen program dan bidang-bidang pelayanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan-kebutuhan pelayanan konseling yang ada di instansi pemerintah, dunia industri, dan pendidikan non formal. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survei melalui pendekatan kuantitatif. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan angket analisis kebutuhan pelayanan konseling. Populasi penelitian adalah konselor dari alumni prodi Pendidikan Profesi Konselor (PPK) Jurusan BK FIP UNNES yang berjumlah 225 orang. Sampling dilakukan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling, maka keseluruhan populasi dijadikan sampel penelitian. Uji statistik deskriptif digunakan sebagai metode analisis data. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelayanan konseling yang diselenggarakan konselor profesional di setting dunia industri adalah sebesar 10%, pada setting pendidikan non formal sebesar 22%, pada setting instansi pemerintah sebesar 37%, dan di setting pendidikan formal sebesar 31%. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar pertimbangan dalam pengambilan kebijakan untuk peningkatan penyelenggaraan layanan konseling pada instansi pemerintah, dunia industri, dan pendidikan non formal.

Kata kunci: Pelayanan Konseling, Instansi Pemerintah, Dunia Industri, Pendidikan Non-Formal

MODEL PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER DILEMA MORAL BERBASIS KEARIFAN LOKAL MINANGKABAU

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ABSTRAK

Diskusi dilema moral adalah sebuah metode pendidikan moral karya Lawrence Kohlberg yang cukup efektif dalam mengembangkan nilai karakter anti korupsi yang dilakukan dalam format kelompok (Cummings, R. dkk, 2010; Salvador, 2019; Araki, 2014). Tujuan khusus penelitian ini adalah mengembangkan model pendidikan karakter “anti korupsi” menggunakan pendekatan kelompok konseling berbasis real life dan kearifan lokal Minangkabau yang valid, praktis dan efektif untuk mengembangkan karakter anti korupsi siswa. Penelitian ini menjadi penting sebagai salah satu upaya Bimbingan Konseling (sebagai komponen di sekolah) untuk ikut serta dalam menyukseskan upaya pemerintah untuk menyelenggarakan pendidikan anti korupsi yang terintegrasi dengan kurikulum di sekolah. Penelitian yang menggunakan model pengembangan ADDIE. Penelitian desain dan pengembangan model uji lapangan terbatas di SMP Pembangunan Laboratorium UNP Kota Padang, MTS Singkarak Kabupaten Solok, SMP Negeri Situjuh Limo Nagari Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota. Subjek penelitian siswa SMP berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan. Teknik pengambilan data teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, meliputi: observasi, wawancara, kuesioner, dan instrumen berupa skala karakter siswa. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif, analisis koefisien persetujuan antar penilai (reliabilitas, inter-rater), analisis konsistensi internal, analisis perbedaan dengan uji t (t test).

Kata kunci: Pendidikan Karakter, Dilema Moral, Kearifan Lokal Minangkabau

THE ORGANIZATION OF IRRATIONAL BELIEFS IN ACADEMIC BURNOUT

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ABSTRACT

In the perspective of Rational-Emotive Behavior Therapy, irrational beliefs are the cause of most problems, including academic burnout. This study aims to examine the theoretical model of irrational beliefs organization in academic burnout. The model contains the paths: (1) from demandingness (DEM) to academic burnout (BURN) through catastrophizing (CAT); (2) from demandingness (DEM) to academic burnout (BURN) through low-frustration tolerance (LFT); and (3) from demandingness (DEM) to academic burnout (BURN) through low-frustration tolerance (LFT). To achieve the aim, the study applies a causal relationship study design. 424 subjects obtained by stratified random sampling participated in the study. The Indonesian version of Attitude Belief Scale II and the School Burnout Inventory were used to collect data. Data analysis was carried out using path analysis with SPSS 16. The results show that the proposed model has received adequate empirical support after eliminating a path from LFT to BURN. In other words, there are two alternative paths of irrational beliefs that contribute to academic burnout: (1) the path from DEM to BURN through CAT; and (2) the path from DEM to BURN through DEP. Based on the results, it can be concluded that demandingness is a primary irrational belief that affects academic burnout through two other secondary irrational beliefs, namely: catastrophizing and self-depreciation. On the other hand, low frustration tolerance is not the irrational belief that contributes to academic burnout.

Keywords: Irrational Beliefs, Academic Burnout, REBT

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' ACADEMIC RESILIENCE DURING LIMITED FACE-TO-FACE LEARNING (PTMT)

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ABSTRACT

Academic resilience in the midst of limited face-to-face learning is an ability and strength possessed by students to overcome various conditions that suppress and hinder their academic process, as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. This condition requires students to be able to survive, adapt and continue to excel as ideal conditions in carrying out learning. The purpose of this study was to determine the condition of academic resilience of DKI Jakarta junior high school students during the Limited Face-to-face Learning (PTMT) in terms of gender. This study uses a quantitative approach with a comparative descriptive method. The source of the data comes from the scale of academic resilience of students who take part in limited learning. The result of the reliability test is 0.898 so that the instrument is feasible to be tested in the field. This study used Independent- samples t-test. Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in the academic resilience of male and female students.

Keyword: Academic Resiliences, Gender, PTMT

CAI (COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION) AS A MEDIA FOR UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction) as media for Understanding Cultural Diversity contains the cultural diversity concept in Indonesia, equipped with interesting video and animation that can easily understand by student. Furthermore this media is also equipped with examples of problems and how to foster diversity in environment. In order for student to understand, this media equipped with game which contains examples of diversity interactions that can be found around. In addition there's also media operating manual book that help operate media easily. This CAI named MCU (Media Of Cultural Understanding) to easily remembered. This research use Borg&Gall development model. The purpose of the research is to produce CAI as a computer-based that meet the acceptability criteria. The results of the qualitative assessment of 2 material and media expert and potential user the result were 90.15% from media experts, 89,6% from material experts and 89.17% from potential users all of the result have criteria "very good, no need to be revised". Based the results of the quantitative assessment, it can be concluded that CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction) MCU (Media of Cultural Understanding) as media for understanding cultural diversity for students of SMPN 1 Tuban meets the acceptability criteria.

Keywords: development, CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction), cultural diversity.

ARSERTIF TECHNIQUES OF ONELINE GROUP COUNSELING ON STUDENT ACADEMIC RESILIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Academic resilience is the ability of students to achieve academic success, even in the midst of stressful situations that prevent them from achieving success (Bernard 2004). The lecture process can be experienced by all students including activities and creativity in learning in class in groups, including students who have not shown participation (tend to be silent, even withdraw) when the learning process takes place in class or outside the classroom, especially with pandemic or online conditions, even some wanted and had time to resign from campus. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of changes in student behavior in attending Onelin lectures after group counseling using assertive techniques is carried out. This writing method uses class action. This research is a population research and the sample is six students who experience resilience. This research is a population study and the sample is six students who experience resilience. Behavior change is a resilience scale compiled by researchers (lecturers) based on resilience aspects that are guided by Bernard's theory. The results obtained are 33.% (two people) high resilience in the sense of being able to complete 8 semesters of lectures, 50% (3 people) of moderate resilience completing 9 semesters of education and 17% low resilience (1 person returning to campus).

Keywords: Asertif Technique, Group Counseling, Academic Resilience

PERAN GURU BK DALAM MENGATASI BULLYING

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan 1). Bagaimana peran guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying 2). Layanan yang diberikan guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying, dan 3). Apa saja faktor yang pendukung dan penghambat guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying. Penelitian ini menggunakan model penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah dua guru bimbingan konseling dan tiga siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data dengan menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan didapatkan hasil bahwa 1. Peran guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying adalah: peran sebagai motivator, peran sebagai pengembangan pembelajaran, peran penunjang kegiatan pendidikan, dan peran sebagai pengembangan potensi diri. 2. Layanan guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying adalah: Layanan konseling individual dan layanan informasi. 3. Faktor pendukung peran guru bimbingan konseling dalam mengatasi perilaku bullying yaitu adanya jadwal masuk kelas untuk guru bimbingan konseling, dan faktor penghambatnya adalah fasilitas yang kurang memadai.

Kata Kunci : Peran Guru BK, Bullying.

KEKERASAN SEKSUAL DI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI: PERSEPSI DAN PENGALAMAN MAHASISWA

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ABSTRAK

Fenomena kekerasan seksual di lingkungan Pendidikan Tinggi diibaratkan fenomena gunung es. Pengesahan peraturan Menteri tentang pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual sebagai upaya mengatasi salah satu dosa besar Pendidikan memunculkan pro dan kontra. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi persepsi mahasiswa di DKI Jakarta tentang kebijakan pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual di Pendidikan tinggi. Penelitian ini menggunakan survei dengan responden sebanyak 553 mahasiswa dari beberapa perguruan tinggi di DKI Jakarta. Responden perempuan sebanyak 412 orang (74.50%) dan responden laki-laki sebanyak 141 mahasiswa (25.50%). Responden berlatar belakang S1 sebanyak 518 orang, S2 sebanyak 4 orang dan S3 sebanyak 21 orang, sementara 21 orang memilih tidak menyebutkan latar belakang Pendidikan. Pendapat mahasiswa tentang peraturan pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual bervariasi, sebanyak 219 (39.60%) mahasiswa menyatakan tidak setuju, 197 (197 %) mahasiswa setuju dan 137 (24,77%). Alasan ketidaksetujuan sebagian besar karena adanya pasal yang multi tafsir dan alasan persetujuan karena melindungi korban. 377 (68.17%) mahasiswa mengetahui adanya kekerasan seksual di kampus dan 176 (31.83%) mahasiswa tidak mengetahuinya adanya kekerasan seksual di kampus. Banyaknya mahasiswa yang mengetahui adanya kekerasan perlu ditindak lanjuti oleh perguruan tinggi dengan program bimbingan dan konseling yang memberikan perasaan aman bagi korban.

Kata kunci: Persepsi, Kebijakan, Kekerasan Seksual, Pendidikan Tinggi

IDENTIFIKASI PROBLEMATIKA MAHASISWA BARU BANTARAN SUNGAI

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ABSTRAK

Daerah bantaran sungai merupakan daerah yang terletak di pinggir sepanjang aliran sungai. atau jalur tanah pada kanan dan kiri sungai. Kota Banjarmasin merupakan salah satu daerah bantaran sungai, yang setiap tahunnya menerima mahasiswa baru dari berbagai macam daerah. Penyesuaian diri dengan lingkungan dan sistem belajar yang baru menimbulkan masalah bagi mahasiswa baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan permasalahan-permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh mahasiswa baru angkatan 2021 Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode mixed methods dengan rancangan explanatory sequential design. Sampel penelitian dipilih dengan teknik purposive sampling. Data kuantitatif dikumpulkan menggunakan Daftar Cek Masalah, dan data kualitatif didapat menggunakan wawancara konseling. Data kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa secara analisis kelompok, mahasiswa baru menghadapi masalah dalam bidang pribadi 44,9%, bidang sosial 59,5%, bidang karir 59,5%, dan bidang belajar 60,3%. Data kualitatif yang dikumpulkan dengan cara konseling menunjukkan hasil bahwa mahasiswa-mahasiswa tersebut mengalami masalah pribadi dan sosial, seperti 1) kesulitan membagi waktu; (2) kurang percaya diri; (3) memendam masalah sendiri, sehingga cepat stres, (4) overthinking, (5) hubungan dengan orangtua yang kurang baik; (6) pertemanan dengan lawan jenis yang tidak sehat; (7) ada kesalahpahaman dengan teman sebaya; (8) kesulitan untuk mempercayai orang lain; dan (9) susah beradaptasi dengan jadwal perkuliahan dan lingkungan baru. Masalah pada kedua bidang tersebut berdampak pada bidang akademik, menjadikan mahasiswa kurang motivasi belajar, karena ketidaksesuaian antara keinginan dan jurusan yang dipelajari, kesulitan membagi waktu serta kesulitan beradaptasi di lingkungan yang baru, ditambah dengan masalah sehingga membuat mahasiswa baru merasa stress dan tertekan dengan kegiatan perkuliahannya.

Kata kunci: Problematika, Mahasiswa Baru, Bantaran Sungai

**BIBLIOTHERAPY TO IMPROVE CAREER EXPLORATION ABILITY OF SLOW
LEARNER STUDENTS AT SMP NEGERI 2 SEWON BANTUL**

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the opportunity to use reading as a medium of guidance and counseling for students with disabilities. Reading can be used as a medium in helping students overcome problems, namely by using bibliotherapy techniques. These problems can be in the form of problems in the personal, social, learning, and career fields. Adolescence is the right time to explore careers, therefore the provision of guidance and counseling services with bibliotherapy techniques is important for students, especially slow learners. This is because slow learner students need different treatment from students in general. Media that can be used as a treatment is using reading books. Based on this background, this study aims to describe the implementation of bibliotherapy to improve the career exploration skills of slow learner students at SMP Negeri 2 Sewon Bantul. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The type of research is field research (field research). Data analysis was carried out by qualitative descriptive analysis using data collection techniques in the form of observation notes, recordings of interviews and documentation. The validity test of the data used by the author is using the source triangulation technique. The results of this study indicate that the stages of bibliotherapy to improve the career exploration skills of students with disabilities at SMP Negeri 2 Sewon Bantul consist of five stages, namely motivation, reading, incubation, follow-up, and evaluation.

Keywords: Bibliotherapy, Slow Learner, Career Exploration

**MODEL BIMBINGAN PRA NIKAH BERBASIS CYBER EDUCATION BERDASARKAN
STUDI ANALISIS KEBUTUHAN PADA MAHASISWA PERGURUAN TINGGI SE-JAWA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan menghasilkan model bimbingan pra nikah berbasis cyber education. Produk model dalam bentuk Buku Pedoman, Buku Materi dan Media audio video, akan digunakan untuk layanan bimbingan pra nikah secara daring, melalui platform Massive Open Online Courses MOOC. Desain penelitian mengadaptasi model prosedural dari Borg and Gall. Subyek penelitian sebagai sumber analisis kebutuhan sejumlah 280 mahasiswa serta 2 orang ahli materi dan seorang ahli pengembang sumber belajar. Instrumen penelitian terdiri dari angket kebutuhan materi bimbingan pra nikah serta format penilaian produk. Data kebutuhan dan penilaian ahli pengembang sumber belajar dianalisis dengan teknik prosentase, data penilaian ahli materi dianalisis dengan interrater agreement. Hasil analisis kebutuhan digunakan sebagai dasar dalam produk dalam bentuk buku panduan, buku materi dan media bimbingan pra nikah. Model bimbingan pra nikah sudah diterima secara teoritis melalui uji ahli, sehingga dapat digunakan dalam layanan bimbingan pranikah di perguruan tinggi secara daring. Namun demikian disarankan dilakukan uji efektivitas terlebih dahulu sehingga diketahui keberterimaannya secara praktis.

Kata kunci: bimbingan pra nikah, Cyber Education, mahasiswa

**MODEL DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIATION SERVICES IN GUIDANCE AND
COUNSELING IN SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

In schools, interpersonal problems are part of the guidance and counseling (BK) service, especially in the personal and social fields. One of the counseling services to help students with conflict problems is mediation services as a responsive service group activity. Mediation Services in BK are needed to help resolve students' interpersonal conflicts. However, if the search does not yet have a mediation service model or guide. Observing the BK curriculum in Indonesia, there are no special courses or guidelines for students or counselors to implement mediation services. Developing a model of mediation services within the framework of counseling services in schools is necessary. The research objectives are (1) developing mediation service guidelines, (2) validating experts and practitioners to test the feasibility of mediation service guidelines products, and (3) testing the effectiveness of implementing mediation services based on guidelines for resolving interpersonal conflicts in students. This study uses a development research design. The stages of research that have been carried out are: (1) developing a mediation guide product design, (2) relating to expert and user assessment instruments, and (3) the process of conducting expert and user assessments. This development research resulted in a mediation tool program that includes: (1) a mediation service manual; (2) video model mediation; and (3) the instrument for evaluating the results of the mediation. The product meets the acceptability based on usability, accuracy, and accuracy.

Keywords: Development, Mediation Services, Guidance and Counseling.

**IMPLEMENTASI SCHOOL BASED FAMILY COUNSELING (SBFC) PADA JENJANG
PENDIDIKAN ANAK USIA DINI**

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ABSTRAK

Di TK Lab School UPI Kampus di Serang, salah satu bentuk layanan bimbingan dan konseling yang dilaksanakan untuk membantu penyelesaian masalah yang dialami anak usia dini adalah konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah (*school-based family counseling*). Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menelusuri bagaimana pelaksanaan layanan konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah di jenjang PAUD. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik, dilakukan pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik observasi, *scheduling*, wawancara dan studi dokumentasi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di TK LabSchool UPI Kampus di Serang. Subjek penelitian terdiri atas kepala sekolah, guru, orang tua siswa, dan konselor. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kualitatif menggunakan model interaktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan temuan sebagai berikut: (1) konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah yang dilaksanakan di TK LabSchool UPI Kampus di Serang merupakan suatu kegiatan formal berupa intervensi psikoterapi yang menggunakan perspektif sistem keluarga dan dilaksanakan di sekolah dengan menggunakan sarana dan prasarana sekolah. Setiap sesinya dilakukan dalam bentuk *dyad* (terdiri dari satu orangtua dan satu anak), *triad* (dua orangtua dan satu anak), maupun kelompok kecil (dua orangtua, satu anak, satu atau lebih kerabat lain di luar keluarga inti). Konseling dilaksanakan dengan memperhatikan hak-hak individual dan *informed consent*, biasanya dilaksanakan lebih dari satu sesi dan bukan merupakan konferensi orang tua atau konsultasi orang tua. (2) Konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah mencakup 6 tahap utama yakni kontak awal dengan keluarga, membangun komunikasi dan menjalin relasi, menetapkan tujuan dan peran tiap anggota keluarga dalam pencapaiannya, peningkatan kesadaran dan dinamika keluarga, personalisasi, serta menetapkan rancangan tindakan, monitoring dan evaluasi. (3) peran guru pendidik anak usia dini dalam konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah mencakup inisiator, organizer, dan reflector (apabila diperlukan).

Kata kunci : anak usia dini, bimbingan dan konseling, konseling keluarga berbasis sekolah, pendidikan anak usia dini.

**COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL COUNSELING: OVERCOMING
TIKTOK ADDICTION THROUGH SELF-INSTRUCTION COPING METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of TikTok addiction had a negative impact on the development of student behavior. Efforts and strategies for handling counselors are needed to overcome problems that occurred in students. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a decrease in TikTok addiction in students after being given cognitive-behavioral counseling with self-instruction coping methods. The researchers employed experimental research with one group pretest-posttest designs as the research design. This research was conducted at SMA Adiguna Bandar Lampung in 2022. The research samples consisted of 11 students. The TikTok addiction scale was utilized by the researchers as the research instrument for collecting the data. The validity result of the instrument was in KMO value of 0.791 with Sig. of 0.000 ($0.791 > 0.5$). The finding of reliability test in the research instrument was 0.821 based on Alpha coefficient analysis. The researchers employed non-parametric statistics for data analysis of the research. Furthermore, the decision H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted based on the Z value of - 2.703 ($0.005 < 0.05$) through the implementation of the Wilcoxon test. Therefore, the results showed that there was a decrease in TikTok addiction of the students after being given cognitive-behavioral counseling with the self-instruction coping method. The results of this study contributed as enrichment material both theoretically and practically related to the use of cognitive behavioral counseling with self-instruction coping methods as the basis for counseling services in schools.

Keywords: Cognitive-Behavior Counseling, Self-Instruction Method, Tiktok Addiction, Students

**BULLYING PREVENTION THROUGH GESTALT APPROACH USING GROUP SETTING
IN INCREASING SELF-CONTROL**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of implementing the Gestalt Setting Group counseling approach to improve self-control in preventing student bullying. The population of this study were students of SMKN 1 Padang. The sample in this study was the students of SMK N 1 chosen by random cluster sampling. This type of research was experimental with a Quasy-Experiment control group design. The instrument used is a self-control questionnaire in bullying prevention using a Likert scale. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and SPSS version 20.00. The results showed that in the experimental group before being given the Gestalt setting counseling approach, the average pretest score of the group was 138.6, and after being given the Gestalt setting counseling approach the group's average posttest score increased to 187.33. However, in the control group, the pretest score was 134.4, and after being given the Gestalt setting counseling approach to the group, the group's average posttest score increased to 136.4. It can be concluded that "there is a significant difference in student self-control between the experimental and control groups"

Keywords: Gestalt Approach, Self-control, bullying

MENINGKATKAN SEMANGAT BELAJAR SISWA SMA NEGERI 1 TELAGA BIRU DI MASA COVID-19 MELALUI TEKNIK CINTA

Fitriyani Kamali

ABSTRAK

Fenomena atas covid-19 yang melanda dunia mengakibatkan banyak kegiatan yang mengalami banyak hambatan demikian juga dengan pendidikan. Sekolah yang menjadi tempat interaksi pendidikan pun mengalami kondisi yang sangat memprihatinkan. Berbagai regulasi yang dibuat pemerintah adalah jurus jitu sebagai tindakan penyelamatan pendidikan. Kondisi ini membuat banyak siswa yang menjadi kurang semangatnya dalam menjalankan pendidikannya dan proses belajarnya. Teknik CINTA yang terdiri dari C=Contoh, I= Ikatan, N=Nyata, T=Terampil dan A=Aku dan kita semua berhasil., ternyata mampu menjawab tantangan untuk membangun semangat belajar siswa khususnya di lingkungan SMA Negeri 1 Telaga Biru.

Kata kunci: Semangat Belajar, Teknik Cinta, Covid-19

HOMOSEXUALS; WHAT ARE THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS’?

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ABSTRACT

As evidenced by the numerous gay instances that have been reported in various print and electronic media, homosexuals continue to emerge in a variety of spheres of life. By understanding the causes influencing the existence of homosexuals, researchers paid particular attention to this condition in order to intervene in gay difficulties. The purpose of this study is to outline the variables that contribute to homosexual conduct in Padang. Data on 32 homosexuals in the city of Padang were collected for this quantitative descriptive study. Utilizing the FRC Homosexuality Inventory, data were gathered (FHI). Descriptive analysis was used to examine the data. The findings revealed that spiritual values in life (9.38 percent), social engagement in the gay community (87.5 percent), and the tragic experience of being the victim of sexual assault or harassment (18.75 percent) are the main variables that lead to homosexual conduct. There are some preventive actions that may be performed to stop someone from developing gay tendencies.

Keywords: Homosexual, Factor

PENGARUH MUATAN SENI KHAS MELAYU PADA BIMBINGAN KELOMPOK TEKNIK MODELING SIMBOLIS TERHADAP PENINGKATAN HARMONI SOSIAL

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ABSTRAK

Harmoni sosial penting distimulasi, karena berpengaruh pada karakter. Fakta yang terjadi di lapangan, perilaku disharmoni siswa semakin mengkhawatirkan. Guru BK memiliki peran sentral dalam meningkatkan harmoni sosial siswa. Bimbingan kelompok dengan teknik modeling simbolis, individu dapat mengarahkan pemikiran, sikap maupun perilaku individu agar lebih berdaya untuk diri sendiri maupun orang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh muatan seni khas melayu pada bimbingan kelompok dengan teknik modeling simbolis terhadap peningkatan harmoni sosial siswa. Desain penelitian menggunakan eksperimen murni dengan pretest-posttest comparison group design. Sampel yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 101 siswa kelas VII SMP se-Kota Pontianak. Untuk mengetahui tingkat harmoni sosial siswa menggunakan instrumen skala harmoni sosial diberikan sebelum dan sesudah tindakan. Data yang digunakan yaitu data interval, analisis dilakukan melalui statistik parametrik. Analisis data meliputi analisis deskriptif, uji normalitas, uji homogenitas dan pengujian hipotesis menggunakan uji t sampel berpasangan untuk melihat pengaruh keefektifan seni khas Melayu. Uji t sampel tidak berpasangan untuk melihat perbandingan keefektifan kedua jenis seni. Hasil penelitian diperoleh sig (2-tailed) $0,00 < 0,05$ data menunjukkan H_a diterima. Dapat disimpulkan ada pengaruh muatan seni khas melayu pada bimbingan kelompok dengan teknik modeling simbolis terhadap peningkatan harmoni sosial. Selanjutnya kedua seni dibandingkan, diperoleh Sig (2-tailed) $0,496 > 0,05$ bahwa H_0 diterima. Artinya perbandingan keefektifan kedua seni tidak signifikan, keduanya sama-sama efektif. Gubahan bait-bait syair gulung dan kesenian tundang mempengaruhi harmoni sosial. Implikasi dari hasil penelitian ini yaitu Guru BK menggunakan muatan seni khas Melayu pada bimbingan kelompok dengan teknik modeling simbolis untuk meningkatkan harmoni sosial siswa.

Kata kunci: Bimbingan Kelompok, Teknik Modeling Simbolis, Seni Khas Melayu, Harmoni Sosial

LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN THEIR CHILDREN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to explain how low socio-economic parents are involved in their children's education based on Epstein Parent Involvement Model. This model determines how parents can involve themselves with their children's education on 6 models; parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, and collaborating with the community. The method used in this article is a narrative literature review. Through literature review, the researcher can get an overview of how parents are involved in their children's education. The finding shows that low socio-economic parents tend to be less involved in their children's education because they are more focused on working and think that school would have more capability to educate their children than themselves. Improving parent involvement in children's education requires parental awareness of the importance of parental involvement and cooperation between parents, schools, and the environment. Teachers can hold discussions with parents regarding children's education where parents are allowed to have opinions and questions. In addition, teachers can explain the importance of parents' role in children's education.

Keywords: Parent Involvement, Epstein Model, Low Socio-Economic

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTION-FOCUSED BRIEF COUNSELING TO REDUCE ACADEMIC ANXIETY IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety can arise regardless of age, be it young or old. Anxiety can be triggered due to frustration with the obstacles experienced by individuals in meeting their needs. Some cases in this era of disruption actually cause anxiety for students' daily lives. The first year of college can be stressful for some students as they have to adapt to a different learning style than high school. The more obstacles or obstacles experienced by individuals in meeting their needs, the more anxious they become. Anxiety in learning is known as academic anxiety. In counseling activities to help counselees, one of the activities is individual counseling. The implementation of individual counseling certainly requires a special technique or approach, including the Solution-Focused Counseling (SFBT) approach. This approach will be useful for counselors to collaborate and help counselees to be more effective in solving problems. The use of the SFBT approach facilitates the counselee to freely change behavior and change behavior according to the goals. The approach used in building a solution is brief so that it can help the counselee in its development.

Keywords: SFBC, Academic Anxiety

PEER COUNSELING BASED CREATIVE ARTS STRATEGIES TO INCREASE RESILIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the increasing prevalence of juvenile delinquency and the low flexibility possessed by students. This problem is often referred to as resilience. The phenomenon of low levels of resilience in students so that it has a negative impact on students, including promiscuity, smoking, drugs, academic cheating, and even klitih (crimes using sharp weapons in Jogja area). An adaptable adolescent will cause the appearance of maladaptive behaviors that can be carried out by the adolescent which certainly harms him and others. Looking at the current adolescent social phenomenon, it is known how important endurance and resilience (resilience) are for a teenager to be able to face obstacles in his life so that he can avoid stress, depression, and negative behaviors that harm himself and his social environment. This research was carried out through two years of implementation using the development research method (RnD). In the first year, the purpose of this study was to analyze resilience problems and produce a product in the form of Creative Arts-Based Peer Counseling which was tested for feasibility by experts and practitioners in the field of guidance and counseling. Furthermore, in the second year the purpose of this study is to identify the acceptance and effectiveness of the product empirically and can be implemented by users, namely BK teachers (school counselors).

Keywords: Creative Arts; Peer Counseling; Resilience

ASESMEN DIAGNOSTIK “SENOSTIK” UNTUK LAYANAN BK PADA KURIKULUM MERDEKA

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ABSTRAK

Implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar mensyaratkan adanya asesmen diagnostik sebagai dasar penyusunan kurikulum, kegiatan pembelajaran dan layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK). Guru BK berperan sentral dalam pemetaan, perancangan dan pengambilan keputusan berbasis data kondisi, kekuatan dan kelemahan peserta didik dengan tujuan agar “sekolah” mampu menyelenggarakan proses pembelajaran yang berkualitas serta ruang berkreasi dan mengembangkan diri. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan permasalahan yang dihadapi dalam penyusunan asesmen diagnostik dan alternatif aplikasi alat asesmen diagnostik “Senostik” yang dapat menyediakan data yang valid dan reliabel, khususnya dalam layanan BK pada Implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka (IKM). Artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data didapatkan dari literatur, observasi dan wawancara. Data yang terkumpul digunakan untuk menganalisis permasalahan dan alternatif solusi yang ditawarkan Senostik terhadap kebutuhan penyelenggaraan layanan BK. Media asesmen diagnostik “Senostik” berisi tes kognitif dan tes non kognitif dalam bentuk aplikasi android 4.4 (API level 19). Senostik dapat digunakan pada perangkat mobile berbasis android yang dikembangkan melalui framework flutter 3.0, database mysql, firebase, server cpanel (php 7.3) framework laravel 9.0. Hasil asesmen non diagnostik memetakan peserta didik berdasarkan tiga kategori dan rekomendasi yang disarankan, apakah peserta didik akan mendapatkan layanan bimbingan klasikal, konseling individual atau tindak lanjut berupa referral, konseling keluarga atau home visit.

Kata Kunci: asesmen diagnostik, senostik, layanan bk, kurikulum merdeka

IMPLEMENTASI MODEL INSPIRATIF LAYANAN BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING KURIKULUM MERDEKA SEKOLAH PENGGERAK

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan model inspiratif layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling di salah satu Sekolah Penggerak yakni SMP Negeri 16 Banjarmasin. Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Bimbingan dan Konseling menggunakan model layanan BK Inspiratif baik. Kolaborasi guru Bimbingan dan Konseling dengan guru mata pelajaran lebih intensif ketika menerapkan kurikulum merdeka. Nilai-nilai layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling mengacu pada profil pelajar pancasila. Bimbingan dan Konseling juga terlibat dalam perencanaan dan pelaksanaan proyek penguatan profil pelajar pancasila. Target Capaian layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling pada fase D perlu diberikan penguatan lebih mendalam. Hambatan yang dialami karena pelatihan guru dalam implementasi model layanan inspiratif masih terbatas, sehingga guru Bimbingan dan Konseling mencoba mengembangkan secara mandiri implementasi model inspiratif layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling. Referensi implementasi layanan Bimbingan dan Konseling dalam kurikulum merdeka pada sekolah penggerak dari platform merdeka mengajar dan sumber lain juga terbatas. Tindak lanjut yang dapat dilakukan oleh sekolah, perlu memberikan pelatihan lanjutan secara khusus kepada guru Bimbingan dan Konseling tentang implementasi model inspiratif sekolah penggerak, kemudian dilakukan pendampingan, refleksi secara berkala, monitoring dan evaluasi.

Kata kunci: Model Inspiratif, Kurikulum Merdeka, Sekolah Penggerak

ANALYSIS DETERMINATION OF MEANING OF LIFE ON SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING MINANGKABAU ETHNIC ADOLESCENCE

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ABSTRACT

Meaning of life is one of the important aspects of well-being in all stages of life. Adolescents who can realize and find the meaning of life determine experience satisfaction and happiness in their lives. The purpose of this study was to analyze and determine the meaning of life on the subjective well-being of Minangkabau ethnic adolescents. The research method uses a quantitative approach with a correlational type. The research population is adolescents with Minangkabau ethnic background with a sample of 182 people selected by random sampling technique. The research instrument uses a "meaning of life checklist" and a "subjective well-being checklist". Data were analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques, correlation test, and simple regression test. The research findings show that the meaning of life for adolescents is in the medium category and their subjective well-being is in the high category. Then the meaning of life of Minangkabau youth contributed significantly to subjective well-being, which was 42.7%. This shows that the meaning of life is one of the determinants of subjective well-being. In other words, the development/improvement of the meaning of life can increase the life satisfaction and happiness of adolescents.

Keywords: Meaning of life, Subjective well being, Minangkabau

NEUROCOUNSELING: HIDDEN GEM IN COUNSELING PRACTICE

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ABSTRAK

The field of mental health services, including counseling, has developed quite rapidly. One important trend emerging in this area is the integration of neuroscience into counseling practice. This new approach is called neurocounseling. Neurocounseling is defined as the integration of neuroscience into counseling practice, by teaching and illustrating the physiological underpinnings of many mental health problems. The term "neurocounseling" in a professional context was still considered odd decades ago, but in recent years many counselors have shown an interest in using ideas from neuroscience in their work with clients. Because it is not only the psychological element, counselors also need to understand the neurological elements of humans throughout their life span. Clients want a counselor who can help with their psychological and physiological problems. Clients often question what is really going on with their body (brain) in relation to any mental health problems they are experiencing. Neurocounseling can illustrate the physiological underpinnings of many mental health problems. Neurocounseling provides counselors with a more holistic, wellness-based, and mind-body integrative approach to client work. Then technical approaches such as biofeedback and neurofeedback in neurocounseling can be used to determine the physiological and neurological basis of the client's distress and dysfunction. With these various uses, neurocounseling deserves to be called a hidden gem in the practice of counseling.

Keywords: Neurocounseling, Counseling Practice, Hidden Gem

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER COUNSELING IN IMPROVING POSITIVE
HABITUATION BUILDING UP THE PERSONAL COMPETENCE OF PROSPECTIVE
ISLAMIC COUNSELOR**

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ABSTRACT

Personality Competence is an important aspect in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of a counselor in providing guidance and counseling services in schools. The effectiveness of the counselor is much determined by his personal qualities. The counselor's personality competence is a picture of an individual who believes and is devoted to God Almighty and is consistent in carrying out religious life and is tolerant of followers of other religions. Achieving personality competence requires efforts to instill positive habituation in prospective Islamic counselors. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of peer counseling in increasing positive habituation to build up the personality competencies of prospective counselors. The method used is a quasi experiment with a one group pretest-posttest design. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling technique with a total of 27 prospective counselors, namely fourth semester students with high scores in the behavior of implementing the pillars of Islam on the Guttman scale. The positive habituation scale used in this study is the Likert scale to measure the quality in carrying out the pillars of Islam, namely in carrying out the virtues of worship and sunnahs exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The research data were analyzed using paired-sample t-test statistical analysis. The results showed that the significance value obtained was $0.004 < 0.05$ indicating a significant difference between the pretest and posttest. Judging from the test results between the pre-test and post-test, the t-test value $(3, 190) > t$ table (1.706) then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. Thus, peer counseling is effective in increasing positive habituation in building up the personality competencies of prospective Islamic counselors.

Keywords: Peer Counseling, Positive Habituation, Personal Competence, Islamic Counselor

**A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON CHILD SEXUAL HARASSMENT: WHAT
SHOULD BE DONE FOR PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION?**

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment is a problem that needs attention by parents. This is done because parents are the main and first educators for children. This study was conducted to see what parents should do in the prevention and alleviation of cases of sexual harassment through a systematic literature review of research results related to sexual harassment/abuse in children and the role of parents in its prevention and intervention. A database search covering child sexual abuse, physical and psychological impacts, the role of prevention by parents as well as counseling interventions was conducted at Scopus, EBSCO, Web of Science – Social Citation Index, Medline, PsycINFO and PubMed for a selective review. The results of the research show that cases of child sexual abuse have increased in prevalence from year to year, both universally and worldwide. Parents can make various efforts to prevent and overcome the problem of sexual harassment through warm communication with children, telling stories about the activities they do, providing sex education to children and growing their confidence. These findings serve as input for parents to provide positive boundaries so that children can avoid sexual harassment as well as counseling interventions that can be carried out to alleviate the problem of sexual abuse in children.

Keywords: Parents, Sexual Harassment, Prevention, Alleviation, Counseling Intervention

URGENCE OF ONLINE BK PLATFORM TO OPTIMIZE BK SERVICES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Guidance and Counseling services in schools during the pandemic to the endemic COVID-19 experience very rapid changes. This is because the learning system uses the internet and online media platforms a lot with full online learning settings to hybrid learning. This also affects BK services in schools. This study will discuss the urgency of developing an online guidance and counseling platform as an effort to optimize guidance and counseling services for students. This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method, with the research subjects being students from junior high school to senior high school / vocational school in East Java. The results of the study will explain how the use of BK media is interesting for students in the new normal era (pandemic to endemic) and what and how the online media platform that has been used by BK teachers in providing guidance and counseling services in the new normal era and also how the description an online BK media platform that is attractive and in accordance with the needs of students. This research is a preliminary study to develop an online guidance and counseling platform that can be used independently by students with guidance and monitoring by BK teachers and professional counselors.

Keywords: online platform, guidance and counseling services

PEMANFAATAN MEDIA SOSIAL TERPOPULER PADA LAYANAN BIMBINGAN KONSELING DI KALANGAN KONSELOR SEKOLAH MENENGAH

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ABSTRAK

Seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi yang ditandai dengan munculnya berbagai aplikasi media sosial yang mendukung penyebaran konten-konten, baik dalam bentuk foto dan atau video, bimbingan dan konseling di sekolah perlu memanfaatkan keberadaan media sosial sebagai media layanan BK yang ramah dan menarik bagi peserta didik. TikTok dan Instagram merupakan media sosial terpopuler di kalangan remaja yang sedang menjadi pusat perhatian masyarakat dan dapat dimanfaatkan oleh konselor sebagai media dalam layanan BK. Penelitian kuantitatif kepada guru-guru BK di Jawa Timur ini bertujuan untuk memotret bagaimana pemanfaatan media sosial terpopuler di kalangan peserta didik sebagai media bimbingan dan konseling di sekolah menengah. Hasil penelitian ini memaparkan bagaimana pendapat guru BK terkait pengembangan dan pemanfaatan media BK selama masa pandemi serta bagaimana pemanfaatan media sosial dalam layanan BK. Pembaharuan dalam media layanan bimbingan dan konseling akan mempengaruhi keberhasilan dan tercapainya tujuan layanan secara maksimal. Hasil penelitian menjadi penelitian awal dalam meningkatkan kompetensi konselor dalam mengembangkan media bimbingan dan konseling berbasis media sosial.

Kata kunci: Bimbingan dan Konseling, Media Bimbingan dan Konseling, Media Sosial Populer, Tiktok, Instagram

PHYSICAL ABUSE IN HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Violence occurs a lot in the high school environment. Physical violence often occurs among students. This study aims to determine the most frequent violence committed by high school students by using a survey design method with quantitative data results. Researchers distributed questionnaires. The questionnaire was about what physical violence was committed by high school students. They consist of 4 statements to indicate the physical violence committed. This study involved 200 respondents, namely high school students, both male and female. This study reveals the physical violence committed. As a result, physical violence, namely hitting, became the most common, followed by slapping, kicking and pinching.

Keywords: Physical Abuse, High School

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE CAREER ENGAGEMENT SCALE IN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Career preparation requires proactive individual involvement as measured using a career engagement scale (CES; Hirschi, Freund & Herrmann, 2013). This study was intended to adapt CES into Indonesian as well as to test its validity and reliability by involving a population of university students. A total of 512 students (43% male) were involved as the research sample selected by proportional random sampling technique. This study produced CES items through a series of back-translation procedures. The findings of this study indicated that CES has an alpha coefficient of .83 and has a loading factor of .56 to .73. The results of this study also provided support for construct validity between male and female students obtained from the results of multigroup-invariance confirmatory factor analysis. Findings and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Keywords: Career Engagement Scale, Psychometric Properties, University Students

**DEVELOPING E-BOOK USING ADDIE MODEL TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF
HIGHER EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

In the current digital era, where information and communication technology is growing rapidly, humans are required to adapt to various innovations in several aspects, including in the education aspect in the field of guidance and counseling. This research aims to (1) to produce electronic book (e-book) media about information on higher education for students at senior high schools; (2) to determine the feasibility level of this e-book. This study used a research and development approach (RnD). The development procedure used refers to the ADDIE procedure that includes the analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation stages. The validation subjects in this research and development are two expert validators consisting of material experts in the field of guidance and counseling, and media experts in the field of information and communication technology. Data collecting in this study used a needs assessment questionnaire, material validation questionnaire, and media validation questionnaire. The data analysis technique used is a quantitative descriptive analysis technique using categorization. The results of the material expert validation test in the field of guidance and counseling achieved a score of 65 (good category), and the results of the technology and information media validation test received a score of 67.5 (good category). Based on the expert validation test results, this media for career guidance and counseling services in the form of an electronic book about information on higher education for the students at senior high schools can be used with minor revision.

Keywords: media, electronic book (e-book), higher education

**THE DIFFERENCE OF SELF EFFICACY BETWEEN ACADEMIC AND NON-
ACADEMIC (SPORT FIELD) ACHIEVEMENT STUDENT CLASS XII OF SMAN 2
MANDAU**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the difference in the level of self efficacy of students with academic and non-academic achievement majoring in Mathematics and Natural Sciences and Social Sciences class XII SMAN 2 Mandau. The research method used is quantitative research. The research subjects were taken through a purposive sampling technique with a sample size using the Yamane formula of 50 students with academic achievements and 38 students with non-academic achievements. The instrument used in data collection is using a self-efficacy scale. Data analysis used comparative analysis with Independent Sample T Test. The results showed that: 1) Self-efficacy of students with academic achievement in class XII of SMAN 2 Mandau was in the medium category, 2) Self-efficacy of students with non-academic achievements in class XII of SMAN 2 Mandau was in the medium category, and 3) Results of the Independent Sample T test, the research hypothesis is rejected. So it was concluded that there was no difference in the self-efficacy of students with academic achievement and non-academic achievement in class XII of SMAN 2 Mandau.

Keywords: Self Efficacy, Academic Achievement, Sport Achievement

THE INTENSITY OF SPIRITUAL COUNSELING SERVICES IN DEVELOPING THE EMINENCE GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

Creating the Eminence Generation in accordance with the provisions launched by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia since 2019 is still hard to achieve. Characteristics of an Indonesian eminence learner has not fully reached the competence in the field of science, virtuous, and be broad minded. Based on data and facts until June 2022, it has been found that several problems must be overcome. (POLRI, 2022) At the beginning of 2022 the National Police had handled 774 cases related to crime of deception or dishonest in all provinces in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Metro Jaya Regional Police recorded data on the prosecution of similar crimes in 193 cases. (Admin BNPT, 2022) The Head of National Counter Terrorism Agency stated in his comments that the number of hate speech is increasing. (Said, 2022) According to the latest data from the Central Bureau Of Statistics in February 2022, the unemployment rate of Indonesian citizens was 5.83 percent of the total working age population of 208.54 million people. Therefore, researchers are trying to find solutions so that the noble goal of creating The Eminence Generation can soon be fulfilled. Through intensive services from spiritual counselors, it is expected that future generations will have holistic abilities as announced by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Education and Culture. This research will use qualitative methods to achieve a new paradigm. The research data sets will be analyzed, reduced, validated and verified carefully in order to produce useful findings for the development of a superior Indonesian Generation.

Keywords: intensity, spiritual counseling services, Eminem generation development

PENGEMBANGAN PERMAINAN ULAR TANGGA INKLUSI: STRATEGI BIMBINGAN DALAM MENANAMKAN NILAI-NILAI INKLUSI DI TAMAN KANAK-KANAK

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ABSTRAK

Pendidikan Inklusif merupakan sistem yang terbuka dalam merespon berbagai kebutuhan setiap anak melalui peningkatan keterlibatan anak dalam belajar dan mengurangi eksklusivitas dalam bermasyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan Design-Based Research (DBR) dalam mengembangkan alat permainan untuk menanamkan nilai-nilai inklusif di Taman Kanak-kanak. Penelitian ini melalui 7 tahapan yaitu: identifikasi masalah pelaksanaan Pendidikan inklusif di Taman Kanak-kanak Bunga Bangsa Jakarta Timur; identifikasi kebutuhan di TK; penyusunan desain; validasi ahli oleh ahli Bimbingan dan Konseling, ahli Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, ahli Pendidikan Khusus, dan ahli Bahasa; revisi desain; uji coba lapangan di TK; dan revisi akhir. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebuah papan permainan ular tangga yang terdiri dari 50 kotak dilengkapi nomor yang sistematis. Memiliki konten nilai-nilai inklusif yang secara teknis berisi 15 (lima belas) pernyataan positif dengan reward naik tangga dan maju beberapa langkah, empat pernyataan negatif dengan hukuman turun melalui ular atau mundur beberapa langkah.

Kata kunci: Pengembangan, Permainan, Ular Tangga, Nilai-Nilai Inklusif.

HOME VISIT SEBAGAI ALTERNATIF DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEDISIPLINAN SISWA DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 (STUDI KASUS DI SMPN 5 TAKISUNG)

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ABSTRAK

Kurangnya kedisiplinan yang terjadi di SMP Negeri 5 Takisung membuat Guru BK mengambil langkah dalam mengatasi permasalahan kurangnya kedisiplinan agar tidak terjadi keterlarutan. Langkah yang diambil Guru BK di SMP Negeri 5 Takisung adalah melakukan Home Visit terhadap siswa yang kurang disiplin seperti membolos dan berturut-turut selama tiga hari tidak hadir untuk mengikuti pembelajaran yang diselenggarakan sekolah sekolah baik itu secara daring atau tatap muka. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor keberhasilan dari kegiatan pendukung home visit. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif studi kasus. Hasil dari penelitian ini salah satu faktor keberhasilan home visit adalah adanya kerja sama antara guru bk dan orang tua siswa yang membuat home visit ini berhasil mengurangi kurangnya kedisiplinan siswa. Hasil penelitian ini juga dapat menambah wawasan keilmiah, terutama di bidang home visit, sedangkan bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat dijadikan sebagai salah satu bahan rujukan untuk melakukan penelitian yang sejenis serta lebih spesifik menurut aturan yang berlaku dan diharapkan dapat menguji kembali tingkat keefektifan dalam rangka meningkatkan kedisiplinan siswa.

Kata kunci : Home Visit; Kedisiplinan; Guru BK

PATTERN SCHOOL REFUSAL BEHAVIOR ON SANTRI IN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Based on a review of the scientific literature, the purpose of this study is: first, to examine the pattern of school refusal on students at Islamic boarding schools. Second, identify the trigger for school refusal, and third, test the Effectiveness of Ego State Counseling (ESC) to reduce School Refusal Behavior in students in Islamic boarding schools. This research design is a single-case experimental design (SCED) with models A - B - A. SCEDs provide a time- and cost-effective alternative to randomized clinical trials. The steps of this Ego State counseling include relationship building and problem assessment, goal formulation and strategy selection, relaxation exercises, mapping ego state, processing and dealing with injured egos, in vivo practice, evaluation, follow-up, and termination. The data collection instrument is the school refusal Scale Revised-Child (SRS-RC). Techniques used to analyze the data are an analysis of visual data and a small group t-test using IBM SPSS version 25 software. The results show that The triggering factors of the school refusal i.e.: a) the child has anxiety, such as (separation anxiety), b) the fear experienced by children related to academic activities, c) a parent is sick or conflict in the family, d) the intensity of stress while at school in caused because of teachers or friends at school e) traumatic experience triggered by bullying. The results show that the ESC has shown convincing efficacy; there has been a change in the known scores at baseline conditions, decreased treatment scores, and reduced withdrawal conditions. Likewise, the scoring trend recognizes a change in slope, which varies in the change in score from the baseline to the treatment stage and the stable trend at the withdrawal stage. Therefore, it can be concluded that the ESC is significantly effective for solving the school refusal behavior problems on santri in Islamic boarding schools.

Keywords: School Refusal Behavior, ESC, Effectiveness, Santri, Islamic Boarding School

EFEKTIVITAS TRAINING OF TRAINER KONSELOR SEBAYA UNTUK KESADARAN GENDER DI PERGURUAN TINGGI ISLAM DI BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui efektivitas training of trainer konselor sebaya untuk meningkatkan kesadaran gender di perguruan tinggi Islam di kota Banjarmasin. Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian true experiment design yang berbentuk rancangan Pre test – Post test Control Group Design. Objek penelitian ini adalah kesadaran gender. Instrumen pengumpul data adalah skala kesadaran gender. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kota Banjarmasin pada mahasiswa prodi Bimbingan dan Konseling UIN Antasari Banjarmasin dan Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjary. Teknik analisis data menggunakan Uji T Test. Temuan penelitian bahwa training of trainer konselor sebaya yang dilaksanakan efektif untuk meningkatkan kesadaran gender dilihat dari skor perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok eksperimen dan kontrol.

Kata kunci: Konselor sebaya, kesadaran gender

CHARACTER EDUCATION VALUES IN PROCESS "MODULU-DULU" AS MATERIAL FOR DEVELOPING THE INDEPENDENCE OF STUDENT

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ABSTRACT

The "Modulu-dulu" tradition is one of the cultures of the "Bada" community, in Poso District. This tradition is considered to contain the values of character education that may be ignored by the younger generation. The purpose of this study is to reveal character values in the "Modulu-dulu" process. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative, which describes the values of character education in traditional "Modulu-dulu". Data collection in the form of literature studies and interviews to explore the values of character education contained in tradition "Modulu-dulu". Data were analyzed using an interactive analysis model and involved 4 peoples "Bada" tribes. The research locations were Tomihipi Valley and Badangkaia Villey "Bada" Village and in Palu. The results of this study show that the value of character education in the "Modulu-dulu" process, is religious, tolerance, discipline, democracy, friendly/communicative, peace-loving, caring for the environment, caring socially, and responsibility. Aspects of developing in guidance and counseling including: the basis of religious life, the basis of ethical behavior, emotional maturity, self development, awareness of responsibility, maturity of relationships with peer parks, gender awarness, intelektual maturity, enterpreneurial behavior, and economic behavior.

Keywords: Character Education, "Modulu-dulu" Traditions, and "Tampo Bada"

ANALISIS FAKTOR INTERNAL RENDAHNYA MINAT MELANJUTKAN STUDI PADA ANAK PENERIMA BANTUAN PKH

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ABSTRAK

Minat melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi pada anak penerima Bantuan Program keluarga Harapan (PKH) cenderung rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor internal yang menyebabkan rendahnya minat dalam melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi pada anak penerima bantuan PKH. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Uji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik. Analisis data menggunakan analisis data model Miles and Huberman melalui proses reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi salah satunya disebabkan oleh faktor internal. Terdapat temuan yang berbeda pada tiap responden. (1) Responden AI, rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi disebabkan emosi yang berubah. (2) Responden DA, rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi disebabkan karena tidak adanya perhatian, rendahnya motivasi, kebutuhan tidak terpenuhi, keingintahuan yang rendah, tidak bersemangat, emosi yang berubah, merasa tidak senang, dan tidak adanya aktivitas. (3) Responden UK, rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi disebabkan karena tidak adanya perhatian, rendahnya motivasi, banyaknya kebutuhan, keingintahuan yang rendah, tidak bersemangat, emosi yang berubah, dan tidak adanya aktivitas. (4) Responden RB, rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi disebabkan tidak adanya perhatian, rendahnya motivasi, banyaknya kebutuhan, tidak bersemangat, emosi yang berubah, merasa tidak senang dan tidak adanya aktivitas. (5) Responden LRF, rendahnya minat melanjutkan studi disebabkan oleh kebutuhan yang harus dipenuhi dan emosi yang berubah.

Kata kunci: Faktor Internal, Minat, Studi, Anak, PKH

ANALISIS ACADEMIC HARDINESS SISWA SEKOLAH FARMASI DI KOTA BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRAK

Sekolah farmasi merupakan sekolah kejuruan yang mempersiapkan kemampuan vokasi siswa. Sekolah farmasi memberikan tuntutan akademik berupa pengetahuan dan keterampilan bidang. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka sangat memungkinkan siswa sekolah farmasi memiliki karakter yang mampu menyeimbangkan antara tuntutan akademik, keterampilan maupun hal lain seperti mengikuti ekstrakurikuler dalam konteks pengembangan diri. Karakter yang memungkinkan perlu dimiliki siswa farmasi salah satunya adalah academic hardiness. Academic hardiness merupakan karakter kepribadian yang mampu memandang positif potensi stres akademik menjadi tantangan. Tujuan penelitian untuk melakukan analisis academic hardiness pada siswa farmasi. Sampel penelitian adalah siswa kelas XI disalah satu sekolah Farmasi di Kota Banjarmasin. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 69 siswa. Teknik analisis data menggunakan statistik deskriptif sederhana dengan metode penelitian survey. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 28 (41%) siswa menunjukkan academic hardiness sangat tinggi, 30 (43%) siswa menunjukkan academic hardiness tinggi, 11 (16%) siswa menunjukkan academic hardiness cukup rendah dan tidak ada siswa yang menunjukkan academic hardiness rendah. Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa siswa sekolah farmasi di kota Banjarmasin menunjukkan academic hardiness yang tergolong tinggi.

Kata kunci: Academic Hardiness, Academic Stress, Siswa Farmasi.

BLENDED LEARNING BASED ON THE GOOGLE CLASSROOM APPLICATION AS A MEDIA TO IMPROVE STUDENT SELF-REGULATED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out (1) the description of the application of blended learning with the Google Classroom application as a learning medium to improve student self-regulated learning, and (2) the effect of the application of blended learning with the Google classroom application as a learning medium to improve student self-regulated learning. The research method is quantitative using a pre-experimental design approach that examines the application of Blended Learning with the Google Classroom Application as a learning medium to improve students' Self-Regulated Learning, using a one-group pre-test post-test design. The results of the study are: (1) An overview of the application of Blended Learning with the Google Classroom Application as a learning medium to improve students' Self Regulated Learning shows the average Self Regulated Learning scale is in the medium category, which means that students have good learning independence in terms of planning, implementing and supervise their learning activities. Then the application of student blende learning in learning based on the Google Classroom application has gone well with the highest category or 62% of the implementation is good and the implementation is very good or is in the highest category with a percentage of 31%. The data illustrates that the implementation of blended learning based on the Google Classroom application has been carried out very well; (2) The application of Google Classroom-based blended learning is very effective to improve Student Self-Regulatory Learning because the results of the hypothesis analysis test show that there is a significant effect on the implementation of Google Classroom Application-based Blended Learning. By applying Google Classroom as a blended learning learning method, it can improve student learning independence where students will study their own libraries, study on their own, do assignments and submit assignments independently so that it has a high impact on enthusiasm and learning motivation.

Keywords: Blended Learning; Google Classroom app; learning Media; Self-Regulated Learning.

**EVEKTIVITAS BIMBINGAN KELOMPOK BERBASIS NILAI BUDAYA
MASSENREMPULU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KARAKTER SISWA**

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ABSTRAK

Karakter merupakan pola perilaku yang ditampakkan dalam bentuk perbuatan atau tindakan. Nilai-nilai budaya massenrempulu adalah simbol keluhuran yang diwariskan secara turun temurun. Saling menghargai, sopan santun dan beretika diistilahkan mataratte. Mataratte adalah saling mengasihi, saling menghormati, berkata yang baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui evektivitas bimbingan kelompok berbasis nilai budaya massenrempulu terhadap karakter siswa SMK. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif. Jenis penelitian eksperimen, model penelitian yang digunakan adalah Pre-Experimental Designs yang mengkaji penerapan bimbingan kelompok berbasis nilai budaya massenrempul untuk meningkatkan karakter siswa. Desain Experimen yang digunakan adalah One-Group Pretest-Posttest Designs. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas X dan kelas XI SMK Latanro Enrekang. Adapun teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah dengan menggunakan simple random sampling. Berdasarkan hasil penghitungan dengan menggunakan SPSS for windows melalui paired sample t-test terdapat perbedaan nilai rata-rata setelah perlakuan lebih tinggi dari sebelum diberikan perlakuan, dengan nilai $t = 10,645$ dengan $df = 29$. Harga t_{tabel} pada $t_{0,05} = 2,05$ dengan nilai signifikan $(P) = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$. Hal ini berarti bahwa hipotesis nihil (H_0) yang berbunyi "bimbingan kelompok berbasis nilai budaya massenrempulu tidak efektif meningkatkan karakter Siswa dinyatakan ditolak. Sehingga hipotesis kerja (H_1) yaitu "bimbingan kelompok berbasis nilai budaya massenrempulu efektif meningkatkan karakter siswa" dinyatakan diterima. Dari pernyataan sebelumnya, maka disimpulkan bahwa bimbingan kelompok berbasis nilai budaya massenrempulu efektif untuk meningkatkan karakter siswa.

Kata kunci: Bimbingan Kelompok, Nilai Massenrempulu, Karakter

APPLICATION OF SOLUTION FOCUSED BRIEF COUNSELING FOR ONLINE GAME PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this mixed method study was to test the effectiveness of the Solution Focused Brief Counseling (SFBC) intervention to reduce the problem of using online games in college students. The research subjects were chosen by purposive sampling method through studies on students who have problems with online games at the State University of Semarang. This study was conducted with an experimental embedded research design in which the data obtained using an approach that supports the acquisition of the main data from the quantitative approach. The problematic use of online games (POGU) and online addiction games has a negative impact. POGU is included in the characteristics of people with internet addiction (IA) which is based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) Criteria, especially addiction to justice. Negative effects of playing online games include low self-control, not being able to reduce the length of time playing online games, having thoughts (preoccupation cognitive) that cannot be controlled and weakened and changing brain work systems for online game addicts. The results showed that there was a significant decrease in online gaming behavior on subjects quantitatively and qualitatively through conversational analysis can also reveal that changes that occur on the side of the counselee's speech or speech and the counselee's desire as well as the counselee's actions to resolve (solutions) to online behavioral problems.

Keywords: Solution-Focused Brief Counseling; Game Online; Experimental Embedded Design

HOW SCHOOL GUIDANCE PROGRAM SHOULD PREVENT MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM AMONG ADOLESCENT IN METAVERSE ERA?

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ABSTRACT

Metaverse, a combination of social media, gaming, and virtual reality technology innovation, is a new phenomenon that has attracted the attention of various groups, including in helping academic profession. The metaverse era with various advantages of innovation is considered to be able to change lives and patterns of human interaction; and also predicted to give a negative impact on the mental health of its users, even greater than online games' impacts. This narrative review article aims to review the prediction of the metaverse impact on adolescents and preventive services that need developing through guidance and counselling programs in schools. This study is motivated by the lack of research conducting related to the impact of metaverse on adolescences' mental health and intervention strategies. This article uses a review narrative with year 2017 minimum research articles. The search stages are carried out with the help of Publish or Perish software; thus, 25 relevant articles from Science direct, Springer link, Sage Journals, Google Scholar, WOS, ProQuest, Taylor & Francis Group, Emerald Insight, DOAJ, and Garuda are obtained for the review. The results of this study show that metaverse has the potential to give negative impacts on adolescents; especially on non-cognitive aspects, such as social skills, empathy, and self-efficacy. In addition, a basic service strategy is needed with various approaches and techniques, particularly psychoeducation through information technology and social media to develop youth literacy about mental health in this metaverse era.

Keywords: Metaverse, Adolescences' Mental Health, Psychoeducation, Basic Service Strategy

ISU KEBIJAKAN PERJUMPAAN NILAI MULTIKULTURAL DENGAN BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING BERDASARKAN MATRIK WAKTU COVEY

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ABSTRAK

Laju pergerakan nilai multikultural perlu dikendalikan secara profesional supaya esensi bimbingan dan konseling maupun nilai multikultural itu sendiri tetap terjaga. Sebagaimana diketahui bahwa trend penelitian dalam bidang bimbingan dan konseling di Indonesia mulai 2019-2022 menggambarkan akulturasi nilai multikultural melalui berbagai metode mulai dari adopsi, adaptasi, basis dan kolaborasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan laju penggunaan nilai multikultural dalam layanan bimbingan dan konseling di Indonesia melalui perhitungan matrik waktu milik Covey. Metode penelitian menggunakan studi kasus dengan teknik analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa eksistensi nilai multikultural dengan bimbingan dan konseling teridentifikasi dalam empat kuadran yaitu: Kuadran I (penting-mendesak), Kuadran II (Penting-Tidak Mendesak), Kuadran III (Tidak Penting-Mendesak), Kuadran IV (Tidak Penting-Tidak Mendesak). Hasil penelitian merekomendasikan supaya diberlakukan regulasi sistematis berkaitan dengan upaya menjaga esensi bimbingan dan konseling maupun nilai multikultural di Indonesia untuk masa depan.

Kata kunci: Multikultural, Konseling

ANALISIS KEBUTUHAN E-KONSELING BERBASIS INSTAGRAM, WHATSAPP DAN WEBSITE PADA MAHASISWA FKIP UNIVERSITAS JAMBI

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ABSTRACT

Counseling services are very much needed by students in carrying out their studies. In line with the rapid development of technology, the counseling process can be carried out in a remote format and with the help of technology that is connected by the internet network, known as e-counseling, and websites. This type of research is exploratory research. The population of 1291 people and a sample of 305 people with purposive sampling. Data analysis using percentages. Research results In the aspect of student knowledge about counseling services obtained 83% of students. In the second aspect, the counseling services that students want are obtained as much as 84%. In the third aspect of effective counseling services as much as 97%. it can be concluded that students have a high interest in Instagram, Whatsapp and Website-Based E-counseling.

Keywords: e-counseling, instagram, whatsapps, website

INOVASI PERAN DAN FUNGSI BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KURIKULUM MERDEKA

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ABSTRAK

Konselor merupakan tenaga profesional yang memberikan pelayanan melalui proses konseling dalam upaya pendidikan agar tercipta siswa yang bermutu dan berkualitas. Berbagai persoalan yang dihadapi oleh konselor baik yang berkaitan dengan proses pelayanan yang dilakukan seperti kurang terampil dalam bekerjasama dengan guru mata pelajaran untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan diagnostik kesulitan belajar dan pembelajaran remedial. Selanjutnya kurang mendapatkan pengakuan terhadap pelayanan yang telah diselenggarakan. Tidak mudah untuk menjadi konselor yang profesional dan bermartabat, sehingga konselor perlu melakukan inovasi peran dan fungsinya sebagai konselor agar memiliki kemampuan dalam mendesain pelayanan yang bermanfaat bagi siswa. Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar merupakan salah satu langkah baru yang melakukan beberapa perubahan dalam pendidikan. Teknologi Informasi merupakan kunci pengimplementasian kurikulum merdeka belajar sebagai proses inovasi peran dan fungsi konselor. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam kesempatan ini adalah studi literatur dan pengalaman dalam membimbing mahasiswa yang melaksanakan Praktik Lapangan Bimbingan dan Konseling di Sekolah (PLBK di Sekolah). Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggali informasi dari berbagai sumber rujukan dan dianalisis untuk menjadi dasar pembuatan kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menjelaskan inovasi peran dan fungsi bimbingan dan konseling dalam implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka pada satuan pendidikan.

Kata kunci: Peran BK, Fungsi BK, Kurikulum Merdeka

AGGRESSION REPLACEMENT TRAINING UNTUK MEREDUKSI AGRESIVITAS SISWA DENGAN KECENDERUNGAN GAME ONLINE

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ABSTRAK

Maraknya keberadaan game online di zaman sekarang menyebabkan penggunaannya menjadi kecanduan dalam penggunaan game online. Sehingga salah satu dampak dari adiksi game online tersebut adalah munculnya perilaku agresif pada penggunaannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji keefektifan Aggression Replacement Training dalam mereduksi agresivitas pada siswa yang mengalami adiksi game online. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan desain pretest posttest dengan menggunakan pengukuran berulang. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 6 siswa yang mengalami tingkat agresi tinggi yang dipilih berdasarkan hasil studi awal peneliti dengan menggunakan kuesioner Agresi dari Buss & Perry (1992). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara umum Aggression Replacement Training efektif dalam mereduksi agresivitas pada siswa dengan kecenderungan game online. Penerapan aggression replacement training efektif digunakan untuk menurunkan agresivitas siswa dengan kecenderungan game online karena mencakup tiga komponen, yaitu skillstreaming, manajemen pengendalian amarah, dan penalaran moral. Aggression replacement training menunjukkan hasil keefektifan yang tinggi untuk menurunkan agresivitas pada siswa adiksi game online di SMA Negeri 1 Toboali. Semakin banyak keterampilan sosial dan manajemen pengendalian amarah dilakukan, maka tingkat penurunan agresivitas siswa juga semakin menurun.

Kata kunci: Aggression Replacement Training, Agresivitas, Adiksi Game Online

**MEDIA BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING BERBASIS BUKU SAKU UNTUK
MENGURANGI KECANDUAN MENGGUNAKAN INSTAGRAM DI KABUPATEN HULU
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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui tingkatan kecanduan menggunakan Instagram di kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara. Metode penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan penelitian dan pengembangan. Deskripsi hasil penelitian mengacu pada tujuan yang hendak dicapai peneliti yaitu (1) studi pendahuluan peneliti merencanakan untuk mencari informasi dan melihat permasalahan yang muncul di lapangan, melihat dari kondisi nyata yang terjadi di lapangan menjadi bahan utama pemikiran peneliti untuk mengembangkan suatu produk yaitu (Buku Saku). Buku saku yang dimaksud pada penelitian ini yaitu bertujuan untuk mengurangi kecanduan menggunakan Instagram khususnya di SMKN Babirik. (2) Pengembangan model hipotetik yaitu peneliti mengembangkan desain media buku saku, isi media buku saku dan pencegahan yang digunakan sebagai alat untuk mengetahui perkembangan yang digunakan remaja pada saat menggunakan media sosial Instagram sehari-hari. (3) Pada model hipotetik dilakukan validasi kepada 2 ahli bimbingan dan konseling dan guru bimbingan konseling untuk mendapatkan masukan, tanggapan, serta kritik dan saran sebagai bahan rujukan untuk. (4) merevisi model yang dikembangkan atau dosen yang memang relevan untuk mengkaji model tersebut. kesimpulan yaitu validasi ahli telah menghasilkan produk akhir "Buku Saku" sebagai media bimbingan dan konseling yang dapat digunakan oleh para konselor. Adapun saran untuk peneliti selanjutnya disarankan melanjutkan menguji produk yang dikembangkan sampai akhir untuk mengetahui hasil akhir dari penelitian.

Kata kunci: Instagram, Buku Saku

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The protection of students is absolutely done by the school, so that in the learning process students can go through the stages of learning well and excel. But sometimes in the course of time and the influence of science and technology students' behavior changes. The function of education as a tool towards the development of student independence is tarnished by unscrupulous persons. This creates physical and psychological fear and threats. The concept of education to equip students with knowledge and skills to be able to compete in every line of life seems to be inversely proportional to expectations because cases of harassment and torture have arisen against them. The government has provided protection for children as regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014, Law Number 23 of 2002, Law Number 17 of 2016 stipulation of regulations to replace Law Number 1 of 2016, amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The prohibition of sexual crimes in the form of obscene acts against children is regulated in Article 76E of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 76E stipulates that "Everyone is prohibited from committing violence or threats, coercing, deceiving, committing a series of lies, or persuading children to commit or allow obscene acts". This condition will have an impact on children and parents who entrust the school as a forum for formal education that can transfer knowledge and shape character after the education provided by parents at home.

Keywords: Harassment, Physical and psychological, Legislation

THE DIFFERENCES OF STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN FOLLOWING ONLINE LEARNING BASED ON LEVEL OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Emotion regulation is a person's ability to regulate, manage and respond to emotions according to the situation that occurs. Individuals who are able to manage emotions well will have a positive impact on their lives. This research was motivated by various problems experienced by students regarding emotional regulation in participating in online learning at the UNP Laboratory Development High School. Problems experienced by students include students who feel uncomfortable, bored, sad, annoyed, angry, anxious about tasks that have not been done, worried about learning outcomes, stress during online learning. This is because students cannot meet with friends and teachers, students do not understand the task to be done, students find it difficult to understand the subject matter given by the teacher and many assignments. One of the factors that influence emotion regulation is education. Through the education obtained, it is hoped that individual knowledge and knowledge will increase, so that individuals are able to regulate and manage emotions well. The aims of the study were to (1) describe the emotional regulation of students in participating in online learning. (2) examine differences in students' emotional regulation in participating in online learning based on education level. This type of research is a comparative descriptive research using quantitative methods. The population of this study were all students of SMA UNP Laboratory Development totaling 645 people. The research sample amounted to 247 people selected using proportional random sampling technique. The research instrument used was a Likert scale emotional regulation questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive techniques and analysis of the difference test (one way ANOVA) with the help of the SPSS for windows version 20.0 program. The results of the study revealed that (1) overall students' emotional regulation was in the good category (52.63%). (2) there is no significant difference between the emotional regulation of students in grades X, XI and XII.

Keywords: Emotion Regulation, Online Learning

PROMOTING GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES IN OVERCOMING ACADEMIC STRESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to introduce the urgency of counseling guidance services in dealing with student academic stress in Indonesia. This research approach is qualitative with a systematic review, used to synthesize (summarize) the results of research that is descriptive qualitative. There are approximately 40 studies that have discussed that academic stress can be minimized with the help of counseling services. Various research studies have proven that five out of ten guidance and counseling services are proven to contribute positively to academic stress, such as: 1) information services with stress management techniques; 2) group guidance services using mind mapping techniques, problem solving methods, rational emotive behavior therapy approaches; with discussion techniques; with self-instruction techniques; 3) individual counseling services; 4) group counseling services; 5) orientation service. The benefit of this paper is to enrich studies in the field of guidance and counseling that guidance and counseling teachers and counselors are able to provide appropriate treatment for students who feel psychological symptoms and physical symptoms through various services, support activities, models and techniques in counseling guidance services so that these students feel prosperous.

Keywords: counseling services, academic stress, metasynthetic studies

**ACCOUNTABILITY GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING FOR IMPROVING PROGRAMS
Putri Ria Angelina**

ABSTRACT

Guidance and Counseling in Indonesia is currently in an increasingly established condition. Several education system policies in Indonesia have begun to put the existence of Guidance and Counseling in their rightful position. However, there are things that need to be a shared responsibility for educators who are exploring guidance and counseling in this case guidance and counseling teachers. Planning, implementing and evaluating the implementation of the guidance and counseling service program is expected to be able to be carried out as well as possible in order to achieve good accountability so that its existence can be recognized by stakeholders including students. This paper demonstrates the importance of accountability of guidance and counseling services to increase public confidence in guidance and counseling.

Keywords: Guidance and Counseling, Education, Planning

**PENGEMBANGAN INSTRUMEN PERENCANAAN KARIR DALAM BENTUK
FLASHCARD UNTUK SISWA SMP**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan instrumen perencanaan karir siswa SMP dalam bentuk flashcard yang valid dan reabel dengan kriteria ketepatan, kelayakan dan kegunaan. Model penelitian ini menggunakan model penelitian pengembangan yang mengadopsi dari Brog and Gall, (1983). Penelitian pengembangan ini menggunakan instrumen pengumpulan data yaitu angket akseptabilitas untuk uji ahli media, ahli isi dan calon pengguna (guru) dan angket keterbacaan untuk uji calon pengguna siswa. Teknik analisis data menggunakan inter-rater agreement model dari Gregory (2004) dan Guilford (1956) dan uji statistik deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan nilai indeks 1 pada uji ahli media, uji ahli konten nilai indeks 0,90 calon pengguna Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling nilai indeks 1 dan calon pengguna pada siswa hasil nilai rata-rata presentase 94,18% artinya media flashcard dapat diterima secara teori dan praktik.

Kata kunci: Instrumen, Perencanaan karir, Flashcard

**MEDIA POSITION IN CAREER FIELD SERVICE SYSTEM
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to better understand the position of the media in the career field service system in Vocational High Schools. The research uses qualitative research methods based on literature studies, data collection uses documentation techniques derived from library sources. Data analysis used content analysis techniques from book sources, journals and other research results that have been adjusted and seen to match the context with the source literature. The results of the study found that the media became a solution for Guidance Counseling Teachers in vocational high schools in the career field service system according to the spectrum of expertise in the world of work. The conclusion shows that this study is limited to a discussion of the position of the media in career field services for vocational students and further research is needed that discusses career field service media that are focused on using vocational students in preparation for field work practicum in the business world, industry, state-owned corporation, regional-owned enterprise, Government Agencies and other Institutions.

Keywords: Media, Career Service System, Vocational High School

WHAT SHOULD A SCHOOL COUNSELOR DO TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR?

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ABSTRACT

The adolescent concern of others' difficulties is required in the form of prosocial behaviour. Previous research has found that the prosocial behavior of Indonesian adolescents has not been optimally developed. Unfortunately, there are very few research results were found, if any, on the development of a model for improving adolescent prosocial behaviour through the implementation of group guidance in schools. This study uses development research methods with the aim of producing a model of agentic group guidance to improve a valid and practical adolescent prosocial behaviour. The model integrates the principles of behaviour development according to the agentic perspective in the implementation of group guidance to improve other-oriented prosocial behavior; altruistic, emotional, anonymous and dire. The validation test uses the acceptability scale of the agentic group guidance model and the practical test uses the practicality assessment scale of the agentic group guidance model which is based on the Likert scale. The validation and practical test data were analyze using the Aiken's V formula. The results of the analysis showed that the validity and practicality levels of the model were high with values of 0.86 and 0.87, respectively. In conclusion, the agentic group guidance model to improve students' prosocial behaviour is considered valid and practical to use.

Keywords: Agentic Perspective, Group Guidance, Psychoeducational Group, Prosocial

THE ROLE OF THE BK TEACHER IN DEVELOPING THE DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS IN EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the role of BK teachers in fostering student discipline as a form of devotion in scout extracurricular activities. The purpose of this study is to describe: 1. The role of BK teachers in developing discipline from the aspect of time. 2. The role of BK teachers in fostering discipline from the aspect of dressing. 3. The role of BK teachers in fostering discipline from the aspect of responsibility for a given task. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. This research was conducted by interview method with 1 key informant and 2 additional informants consisting of 1 scout leader, 1 supervisor, 1 scout leader at SMK N I Gunung Tuleh. This data is tested by triangulating the data, after being analyzed through three stages: 1. Data reduction. 2. Presentation of data. 3. Conclusion. The results of this study reveal: 1. The role of BK teachers in coaching discipline from the aspect of time, where the coach must have good communication to members and always be assertive. 2. The role of BK teachers in coaching discipline from the aspect of dressing, namely the coach must first give an example of how mandatory clothing is in scouts and always help members in dressing difficulties. 3. The role of BK teachers in disciplinary coaching from the aspect of responsibility for the tasks given, the trainer must be clear in giving assignments and delivering material and always giving awards to disciplinary members.

Keyword: Teacher Role, Discipline, Scout

IMPLEMENTASI SOLUTION FOCUSED BRIEF COUNSELING DENGAN SETTING KONSELING KELOMPOK UNTUK MENGEMBANGKAN ACADEMIC RESILIENSI MAHASISWA

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ABSTRAK

Academic resilience merupakan suatu konsep yang menunjukkan ketahanan seseorang dalam menghadapi tantangan maupun kegagalan dalam konteks pendidikan. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seseorang yang memiliki academic resilience yang rendah cenderung mengalami perilaku negatif sehingga kesulitan dalam menyelesaikan studinya. Di sisi lain, inovasi pengembangan teknik Solution Focused Brief Counseling dalam konseling kelompok dinilai efektif dalam penyelesaian masalah-masalah belajar sehingga dapat meningkatkan academic resilience. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memetakan konsep dari academic resilience, dan efektivitas Solution Focused Brief Counseling dalam setting konseling kelompok. Metode penelitian menggunakan semi quasi experiment terhadap dua mahasiswa yang mengalami permasalahan dalam belajar. Hasil menunjukkan adanya peningkatan berdasarkan evaluasi secara kualitatif dari kedua partisipan. Implikasi untuk implementasi Solution Focused Brief Counseling dibahas dalam artikel ini.

Keywords: academic resilience, academic burnout, solution focused brief counseling, konseling kelompok

BAGAIMANA MAHASISWA TAHUN PERTAMA PRODUK PANDEMI MEMAKNAI ASPIRASI KARIER?

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ABSTRAK

Idealnya mahasiswa tahun pertama adalah siswa akhir sekolah menengah yang memiliki aspirasi karier sehingga ketika memutuskan untuk memilih jurusan di perguruan tinggi memiliki kematangan akan pilihannya, namun berdasarkan hasil inventori daftar cek masalah pada mahasiswa tahun pertama di Universitas Lambung Mangkurat sebagai produk penerimaan mahasiswa dimasa pandemi didapat bahwa bidang aspirasi karir belajar dan karier menunjukkan bahwa: aspek penyesuaian terhadap perguruan tinggi berkategori sedang (22%), penyesuaian terhadap kurikulum perguruan tinggi dalam kategori kurang (40%), kebiasaan belajar pada kategori kurang (50%), dan pandangan terhadap masa depan dan cita-cita dalam kategori kurang (48%). Penelitian ini mengambil responden dengan sampling acak didapat 103 mahasiswa yang dinyatakan diterima pada Universitas Lambung Mangkurat ditahun 2021, pengisian tersebut dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Februari 2022 dengan metode pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen daftar cek masalah yang dikembangkan Ross L. Mooney.

Kata kunci: Aspirasi Karier, Inventori Daftar Cek Masalah, Mahasiswa Tahun Pertama, Pandemi

MARVEL CINEMATIC UNIVERSE (MCU) DAN POTENSINYA DALAM PRAKTEK SINEMA KONSELING

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ABSTRAK

Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) merupakan waralaba besar di industri film Hollywood yang mengangkat kisah beragam pahlawan super dalam satu kesinambungan cerita. Kepopuleran MCU telah meroket di masyarakat sejak 14 tahun silam dan mempengaruhi perkembangan budaya populer saat ini. Tulisan ini bermaksud untuk meninjau potensi MCU sebagai salah satu tren besar di era milenial ke dalam praktek sinema konseling. Metode tinjauan yang digunakan adalah studi kepustakaan, penulis meninjau berbagai literatur terkait untuk menyajikan pembahasan yang komprehensif. Hasil tinjauan mengemukakan bahwa MCU memiliki potensi yang besar untuk dimanfaatkan dalam sinema konseling, khususnya bagi kalangan anak-anak dan remaja milenial. Hal ini karena pada hakikatnya film merupakan media yang teruji efektif digunakan untuk membentuk, merekonstruksi, dan mengubah pola pikir individu. Selain itu, MCU sebagai sekumpulan film pahlawan super juga menyisipkan berbagai pesan moral dan pelajaran hidup yang dapat disarikan, serta digunakan sebagai metafora oleh konselor dalam praktek sinema konseling. Walau demikian, masih diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut terkait pemanfaatan MCU dalam sinema konseling guna menjadi landasan yang kokoh bagi konselor untuk mempraktekannya.

Kata kunci: Marvel Cinematic Universe, Sinema Konseling, Konseling Kreatif

ANALYSING CHILDREN'S TRAUMA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC USING RELATIONAL-CULTURAL THEORY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian telah menunjukkan berbagai dampak dari Covid-19, namun pembahasan tentang kemungkinan dampak covid-19 terhadap trauma pada anak-anak masih jarang. Artikel ini menggunakan literature review untuk menganalisis kaitan antara covid-19 dan trauma pada anak. Review dilakukan pada 38 artikel hasil penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif yang telah dipublikasikan pada peer-reviewed jurnal internasional bereputasi. Hasil dari literature review diketahui bahwa anak-anak mengalami kejadian tiba-tiba yang mengejutkan, kehilangan, kekerasan, terinfeksi covid-19, kesepian, bersama dengan orang dewasa yang mengalami tekanan mental dan kesulitan ekonomi. Berdasarkan relational-cultural theory, orang tua atau pengasuh dan pendidik perlu menyediakan lingkungan yang aman bagi anak dengan menunjukkan empati dan membangun kepercayaan anak sehingga anak bisa menghadapi situasi traumatis selama covid-19 pandemic.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, Anak. Trauma, Pengalaman Traumatis, Relational-Cultural Theory

**PERSONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE STUDENT
ACADEMIC RESILIENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on every sector of life, one of which is the education sector. The impact that arises is a spontaneous change in the learning model from direct learning to online learning with quite a lot of task demands. Students feel burdened and experience various difficulties in doing assignments, because they feel confused with the material they are learning. Students are required to be alert and tough in dealing with changes in learning models, students who have good academic resilience can carry out their education and survive in various difficulties. This study was conducted to determine the academic resilience profile of SMA Negeri 1 Bandar Sribhawono students during the pandemic. Using a quantitative approach with a descriptive method. The population of class X SMA Negeri 1 Bandar Sribhawono sampling was 313 students (96.60%). The research questionnaire used aspects of academic resilience, namely persistence, adaptive self-reflection and seeking help, and negative affect and emotional responses. The result is that in general, the academic resilience level of students during the pandemic is moderate, with the explanation that 1 student (0.32%) is low category, 243 students (77.64%) are in the medium category, and 69 students (22, 04%) are in the high category. Based on the research results, a program can be developed based on aspects of academic resilience.

Keywords: academic resilience, covid-19, GC program

**PENDEKATAN STRENGTH-BASED DALAM BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING
KELUARGA: ALTERNATIF PENGUATAN FUNGSI KELUARGA**

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ABSTRAK

Keluarga merupakan bagian kecil dalam masyarakat yang terdiri dari suami istri, atau suami, istri dan anaknya, atau ayah dan anaknya, atau ibu dan anaknya. Keluarga memiliki peran penting bagi kelangsungan kehidupan anak dan merupakan lingkungan atau rumah yang pertama dikenal oleh sang anak. Maraknya permasalahan yang terjadi dalam keluarga saat ini seperti perceraian, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT), ekonomi, perselisihan/pertengkaran, dan sebagainya yang mengakibatkan perceraian hingga kasus kejahatan (kriminal). Survei menunjukkan angka perceraian meningkat 54% dibandingkan tahun 2020 pada 2021, yaitu dari 291.677 kasus menjadi 447.743 kasus. Tujuan tulisan ini yaitu untuk menguraikan lebih dalam mengenai pendekatan strength-based dalam bimbingan dan konseling keluarga sebagai alternatif penguatan fungsi keluarga. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi kepustakaan dengan mengumpulkan data, menyusun atau mengklasifikasikan, menganalisis, dan menginterpretasikannya menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Pendekatan strength-based dalam keluarga merupakan cara berinteraksi dengan keluarga yang didasarkan pada pemahaman dan pengembangan kekuatan dan kemampuan keluarga. Dengan berfokus pada dua asumsi utama yaitu semua keluarga memiliki kekuatan, dan semua keluarga melakukan yang terbaik pada setiap kesulitan yang dialami. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peran Bimbingan dan Konseling dengan berkolaborasi bersama instansi terkait untuk meminimalkan atau mencegah munculnya berbagai masalah dalam keluarga dengan berpedoman pada pendekatan strength-based dengan mengembangkan dan mengoptimalkan sumber daya yang ada dalam keluarga.

Kata kunci: Bimbingan dan Konseling, Keluarga, Pendekatan Strength-Based

PSIKOLOGI KARIR (KERANGKA UNTUK PRAKTEK KONSELING DAN DUNIA KARIR)

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Abstrak

Tujuan psikologi karir memuat pemikiran tentang pokok-pokok kerangka konseling karir fungsi pekerjaan bagi manusia dan implikasi untuk praktek konseling dalam karir dan kebijakan pemerintah. Metode penulisan makalah dengan pengkajian literatur diperekuat dengan penyajian dan pengkajian kasus relevan. Kesimpulannya adalah pada hakekatnya, kerangka psikologi di dunia kerja menawarkan dua hal yaitu kritik dari keadaan pada suatu saat tertentu dan gagasan utuh untuk pengembangan kondisi yang lebih baik dengan pendekatan intelektual lebih bermanfaat untuk konselor yang tertarik akan bidang pekerjaan dan karier.

Kata kunci: Psikologi Karir, Konseling, Karir

IMPACT OF CO-WORKER SOCIAL SUPPORT ON BURNOUT OF SCHOOL COUNSELOR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the contribution of co-workers' social support to the condition of school counselor burnout. This study uses a descriptive correlational quantitative method. The study population was a high school counselor SMAN in Pekanbaru . The sample amounted to 52 people who were determined by the Sampling total sampling technique. The instrument used was co-workers social support questionnaire and burnout with a Likert scale model . Instrument reliability test results co-worker social support 0.959 and burnout conditions of 0.976. The research data were analyzed using simple regression. The research findings show that there is a contribution of co-workers social support to the conditions of school counselor burnout by 37.4%. The implications of the results of the study can be used as an effort to improve the quality of guidance and counseling services, especially in increasing social support for work towards the conditions of school counselor burnout.

Keywords: Co-worker Social Support, Burnout, School Counselor

GOAL SETTING INTERVENTION: REDUCING ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to test the effectiveness of group guidance using goal setting interventions to reduce academic procrastination. The randomized pretest-posttest control group design involved a total of 10 students who had high academic procrastination scores in students of SMPN 2 Banjarmasin. The data analysis techniques used are non-parametric statistics with the u many whitney test to test the effects of goal setting interventions to reduce academic procrastination and the Wilcoxon signedrank test to determine the effectiveness of interventions given by male and female sexes. The results showed that group guidance with goal setting interventions effectively reduced academic procrastination. Goal setting interventions are suitable for both male and female students. It is proven by the absence of significant differences in the results of the post test scores between the two.

Keywords: Goal Setting Interventions, Academic Procrastination

MENINGKATKAN KEPERCAYAAN DAN PENYESUAIAN DIRI PADA REMAJA DENGAN KONSELING KREATIF

Sumarlin¹

Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling, Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad-Al-Banjari

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada peningkatan kepercayaan diri remaja yang berpengaruh kepada penyesuaian diri terhadap berbagai situasi dan kondisi. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode literature review. Teknik ini digunakan untuk mengungkap teori-teori yang berkaitan dengan masalah-masalah yang diteliti untuk bahan referensi pembahasan hasil penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan datanya dengan mengumpulkan buku-jurnal-jurnal dari berbagai sumber yang diperoleh. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa konseling kreatif kelompok juga cukup efektif dalam meningkatkan pengembangan penyesuaian diri remaja.

Kata kunci: Kepercayaan Diri, Penyesuaian Diri, Konseling Kreatif, Keconselingan Kelompok, Remaja

KEEFEKTIFAN KONSELING MODEL KIPAS DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN TEKNIK BIBLIOKONSELING BERMUATAN PEPATAH-PETITIH MINANGKABAU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KONTROL DIRI MAHASISWA DI PRODI BK UIN BUKITTINGGI

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ABSTRAK

Individu yang memiliki kontrol diri yang rendah rentan melanggar aturan tanpa memikirkan efek jangka panjang. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji keefektifan Konseling model KIPAS dengan menggunakan teknik bibliokonseling bermuatan pepatah-petitih Minangkabau untuk meningkatkan kontrol diri mahasiswa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimen dengan menggunakan desain Pretest-Posttest Group Design. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling IAIN Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat berjumlah 108 responden. Adapun teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik simple random sampling, sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 15 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu skala kontrol diri. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis deskriptif menggunakan mean hipotetis; uji hipotesis menggunakan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan: terdapat 9 mahasiswa mengalami peningkatan kontrol diri dari klasifikasi sedang menjadi tinggi. Sedangkan 6 sisanya masih berada dalam kategori sedang. Meskipun begitu 6 mahasiswa tersebut tetap mengalami peningkatan skor; berdasarkan Uji hipotesis didapatkan nilai Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) sebesar $0.001 < 0.05$, ini berarti bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima yang bermakna Model KIPAS dengan Teknik bibliokonseling bermuatan nilai-nilai Pepatah-Petitih Minangkabau efektif dalam meningkatkan kontrol diri mahasiswa.

Kata Kunci: Model KIPAS, Bibliokonseling, Nilai-nilai Pepatah-Petitih Minangkabau, Kontrol Diri

PROFIL PEMAHAMAN KARAKTER-CERDAS DAN KECENDERUNGAN BERPRILAKU SEKS BEBAS SISWA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berangkat dari fenomena banyaknya muncul masalah seksualitas atau perilaku seks bebas di kalangan remaja. Masalah perilaku seks bebas dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal remaja itu sendiri. Salah satu dari faktor internal adalah karakter yang dimiliki individu itu. Karakter yang menjadi pengendali perilaku itu adalah karakter cerdas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pemahaman karakter-cerdas dan kecenderungan perilaku seks bebas siswa. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan populasi siswa SMK Negeri 6 Padang, yang siswanya didominasi siswa perempuan. Sampel diambil dengan menggunakan teknik Stratified Random Sampling. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan angket berskala tentang pemahaman karakter-cerdas dan kecenderungan perilaku seks bebas. Data dianalisis dengan statistik deskriptif sederhana, dengan mencari rata-rata, SD dan persentase. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) rata-rata skor capaian pemahaman karakter-cerdas siswa 150,8 atau 82 %, dan kebanyakan siswa memiliki pemahaman yang tinggi, terntang karakter cerdas (2) rata-rata skor capaian kecenderungan perilaku seks bebas siswa adalah 48,8 atau 33 %, yang menunjukkan relatif rendah, serta kebanyakan siswa memiliki kecenderungan perilaku seks bebas yang rendah. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian ini, disarankan untuk menyelenggarakan pelayanan bimbingan dan konseling dengan tentang pemahaman karkater cerdas guna mencegah kecenderungan perilaku seks bebas.

Kata kunci: Karakter-Cerdas, Kecenderungan Perilaku Seks Bebas

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF COMPASSION FATIGUE IN COUNSELORS

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ABSTRACT

Compassion fatigue is recognized as having an impact on the effectiveness of counseling services to clients. This research is a literature review of compassion fatigue counselors. Systematic searches using Scopus, JSTORE, EBSCO, ProQues, and manual searches of listed references were conducted in 2018-2022. Studies (n = 8) were analyzed, and the strengths and limitations of the compassion fatigue model were identified. Empathy is an important factor in counselling, but the process of empathizing with suffering can have a detrimental impact on the counsellor's well-being. The compassion fatigue model suggests that it is not empathy that puts counselors at risk for developing compassion fatigue, but rather lack of resources, inadequate positive feedback, and the counselor's response to personal pressure.

Keywords: Compassion Fatigue, Emphaty, Counselors

**MANAJEMEN SEKOLAH RAMAH ANAK UNTUK MENGEMBANGKAN
KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGIS PESERTA DIDIK**

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ABSTRACT

Various problems in violence that occur in the implementation of education such as violence, discrimination, and treatment that can invade human rights. The purpose of this study is to obtain an overview and analyze the Child Friendly School Management that can strengthen the Psychological Well Being of Students. This study uses a qualitative approach with the data analysis technique method used is content analysis. The data collection technique used in this research is library research. The results of the study show that in organizing child-friendly schools to develop the psychological well-being of students, a framework that is in accordance with the implementation of child-friendly schools with a management approach including planning, implementation, supervision and follow-up must be made.

Keywords: Management, Child Friendly Schools, Psychological, Learners

**IMPLIKASI PEMBELAJARAN PERSIAPAN KARIER BAGI MAHASISWA BIMBINGAN
DAN KONSELING DI ERA MERDEKA BELAJAR**

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ABSTRAK

Pada lingkup Perguruan Tinggi, mahasiswa harus disiapkan untuk menjadi pribadi yang berkarakter, mampu berdaya saing dan adaptif dengan dunia industri. Tantangan ini memberikan peluang bagi Perguruan Tinggi untuk menciptakan kultur belajar yang inovatif dengan memberikan sentuhan materi perkuliahan yang mendukung mahasiswa untuk siap dan memiliki keterampilan yang optimal dalam menghadapi dinamika lingkungan kerja. Artikel ini menggunakan kajian literatur untuk mengulas tentang aktivitas pembelajaran mahasiswa bimbingan dan konseling Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta yang searah dengan konteks merdeka belajar melalui pembelajaran persiapan karier yang diberikan pada mahasiswa dengan tujuan untuk membantu mahasiswa dalam menggali potensi diri, santun dan terampil dalam berkomunikasi serta juga terbentuknya orientasi karier yang jelas. Mahasiswa perlu memiliki kesiapan baik hardskill maupun softskill untuk meniti karier di dunia nyata. Mengingat saat ini, persoalan dalam dunia kerja tidak sederhana, sehingga dibutuhkan keterampilan untuk berpikir kritis dan kematangan mental untuk tetap produktif bekerja secara profesional. Pembelajaran persiapan karier merupakan langkah positif untuk membentuk pribadi yang tangguh dan siap memenangkan kompetisi dalam dunia karier.

Kata kunci: Persiapan Karier, Mahasiswa, Merdeka Belajar

PENGEMBANGAN INSTRUMENT MASALAH PERUNDUNGAN VERBAL BERBASIS SURVEY HEART DI KOTA MARTAPURA

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ABSTRACT

Verbal bullying is the act of possessing and intimidating speech by issuing harsh words without touching the person physically. There are several facts in the field regarding verbal bullying that students at SMKN 1 Martapura and SMAN 2 Martapura abuse verbally against other students, and there is no use of instruments regarding the problem of verbal bullying from BK teachers in schools, and most BK teachers are still using the instrument for students manually at the implementation level BK teachers are still less efficient. The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument for verbal bullying problems based on a heart survey. The method used in this research is research and development (R&D development) in its implementation using 5 stages, namely: 1) preliminary study, 2) planning, 3) hypothetical development, 4) hypothetical model review, 5) and model revision. In this study, researchers used data collection instruments, namely: 1) observation, 2) interviews, 3) and expert validation sheets. The results of the study are: 1) the development of a model for developing verbal bullying problems based on a heart survey, 2) the hypothetical model developed by the researcher has also been validated by academics and practitioners according to the input provided. From these results, the lack of a hypothetical model developed by researchers only uses 5 stages so that it has not been followed up until the dissemination stage. It is recommended for BK teachers and future researchers to test hypothetical models in the field/school.

Keywords: Instrument Development, Verbal Abuse, Heart Survey

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL TO EMPLOYABILITY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The world of work is changing and dynamic, which means that no matter how stable individual attributes are, the environment will constantly change. With the characteristics of the world of work, graduates must possess abilities that can be transferred from one job to another, including employability. Graduate employability must be in line with labor market needs so that final year students can be absorbed by the job market as fresh graduates. Individual attributes are associated with employability, such as psychological capital (PsyCap), which improves an individual's ability to handle challenging situations. The study aims to see the contribution of psychological capital to the employability of university students. The study included 402 final-year university students using the convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ-24)-Indonesian version and Graduate Employability Measure (GEM), adapted into the Indonesian context. This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlation method. The validity test results showed the PCQ-24 score of 0.934, and the GEM scored 0.983. Spearman's rho correlation test result is 0.713, indicating a positive relationship between psychological capital and employability in final-year university students.

Keywords: Psychological Capital, Employability, University Students

**EKSISTENSI BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING BAGI MAHASISWA BERMASALAH:
ANALISIS BERBASIS PELAYANAN DI UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG**

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ABSTRACT

In every college there are usually students who have problems, both personal problems, learning/academic problems, social problems, career problems, and other problems that adversely affect themselves and the continuation of their studies. This research was conducted and counseling for students with problems. This type of research is carried out using quantitative research with survey methods. The focus of the research is student who use counseling guidance at Universitas Negeri Padang. The research sample being students who have received at UPT counseling services Universitas Negeri Padang in the last 5 years. Data obtained through documentation study. Data analysis was carried out using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques. The result showed that first, in general, students who were registered to use counseling guidance services were students of Universitas Negeri Padang undergraduate program consisting of FIP, FMIPA, FBS, FIK, FIS, FT, FPK, FE, and FPP students. Second, the number of student who most participate in counseling and guidance services, first in classical service, second is group service, and third is individual service. Third, based on the year of implementation, is is known that the highest number of students who use counseling guidance services is the first in 2021, the second in 2018, the third in 2017, the fourth in 2019 and the fifth in 2020. The types of problems experienced by students are mostly personal problems, the second problem is learning/academic, the third is family problems and the fourth is social problems.

Keywords: Counseling guidance services, students, psychology

**STUDI KASUS KLIEN YANG MELAKUKAN BULLYING DAN KONSELING KREATIF
MODIFIKASI KOGNITIF PERILAKU**

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ABSTRAK

Perilaku bullying adalah tindakan intimidasi yang dilakukan oleh pihak yang kuat secara fisik dan mental kepada pihak yang lemah. Akibat dari perilaku bullying korban berada dalam kondisi tertekan, stress, panik, cemas dan bahkan ingin bunuh diri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membantu siswa mengatasi perilaku bullying peserta didik dengan menggunakan pendekatan konseling kreatif inovatif berbasis modifikasi kognitif perilaku. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan bentuk penelitian studi kasus. Subjek kasus dalam penelitian ini sebanyak dua orang. Teknik pengumpulan data komunikasi langsung, observasi langsung dan studi dokumenter. Hasil dari penelitian subjek kasus I berperilaku sering menjahili temannya seperti memandang sinis, memandang penuh ancaman, mendiamkan, mengucilkan, memandang yang merendahkan, memelototi, dan mencibir. Subjek kasus II berperilaku seperti memukul, meninju, menendang, menampar, mendorong dan memalak; bentuk bullying verbal: memarahi, menghina, mengejek dan memanggil dengan sebutan yang buruk. Bantuan yang diberikan untuk subjek kasus I dan II menggunakan konseling kreatif, inovatif, berbasis modifikasi kognitif perilaku.

Kata kunci: Perilaku *Bullying*, Studi Kasus, Konseling Kreatif Inovatif, Modifikasi Kognitif Perilaku

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING TO INCREASE WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

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ABSTRAK

Perempuan yang memiliki motivasi berprestasi tinggi di Indonesia ini sangat minim, ini di akibatkan dengan banyaknya faktor yang membuat motivasi berprestasi perempuan yang tadinya tinggi menjadi melemah, salah satu alasan nya adalah faktor orang tua. Peran bimbingan dan konseling adalah untuk memfasilitasi dan mendukung hubungan perempuan dengan masyarakat, dan untuk meningkatkan motivasi berprestasi perempuan sesuai dengan situasi perempuan saat ini. Tujuan umum ini mendeskripsikan tingkat motivasi berprestasi perempuan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif, dengan teknik pengumpulan data adalah wawancara mendalam, pengamatan, dan studi dokumentasi. Sampel diambil dengan purposive sample yang terdiri dari perempuan yang sudah menikah di Kelurahan Cigasong di rentang usia 20 tahun sampai 30 tahun. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah angket motivasi berprestasi. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif dan uji-t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara profil motivasi berprestasi perempuan di rentang usia 20 tahun sampai 30 tahun. Hasil penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai dasar untuk mengembangkan model bimbingan dan konseling akademik bagi perempuan untuk meningkatkan motivasi berprestasi perempuan.

Kata kunci: Bimbingan dan Konseling, Motivasi Berprestasi, Perempuan

ANALISIS PADA GURU PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM DALAM MENINGKATKAN MOTIVASI INTRINSIK PELAJARAN AKHLAK TARIKH PADA MASA COVID-19 DI SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 2 PONTIANAK

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi guru pendidikan agama Islam dalam meningkatkan motivasi belajar intrinsik siswa kelas X SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pontianak serta mendapatkan faktor pendukung dan penghambat dalam meningkatkan motivasi intrinsik belajar siswa kelas X SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pontianak. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode deskriptif. Teknik yang digunakan untuk pengumpulan data atau informasi dalam penelitian ini berupa observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Data yang telah dikumpulkan, selanjutnya dianalisis, dengan teknik analisis secara induktif yaitu peneliti berusaha mengumpulkan fakta dari fenomena atau peristiwa-peristiwa yang bersifat khusus, kemudian berdasarkan fenomena atau peristiwa yang bersifat khusus tadi, diambil kesimpulan yang bersifat umum. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu: (1) upaya guru PAI dalam meningkatkan motivasi belajar siswa antara lain membimbing, menggunakan metode belajar yang bervariasi, sebagai mediator dan fasilitator, mengelola kelas, pemberian nilai, dan memberikan pujian. (2) motivasi belajar yang dimiliki siswa kelas X SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pontianak, yaitu motivasi intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. (3) hambatan yang dirasakan pada pembelajaran jarak jauh yang dilakukan secara online yaitu sulit memahami materi yang disampaikan, keterbatasan kuota dan jangkauan internet.

Kata kunci: Analisis, Akhlak, Peserta Didik, Motivasi Belajar, Covid-19

TREATMENT KONSELOR TERHADAP SISWA YANG MENGALAMI KESULITAN DALAM MENENTUKAN KARIR

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ABSTRAK

Permasalahan karir menjadi isu yang sangat menarik dan tiada henti-hentinya untuk dikaji pada masa kini. Persaingan dunia kerja yang semakin ketat, menuntut semua individu harus memiliki kemampuan mempersiapkan karir mereka secara matang dan mampu menjalaninya dengan seoptimal mungkin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai metode-metode penanganan yang digunakan oleh konselor dalam proses pemberian bantuan terhadap siswa yang mengalami kesulitan dalam menentukan karirnya di SMAN 1 Pejagoan. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian studi kasus terhadap siswa yang mengalami kesulitan dalam menentukan karir. Permasalahan karir merupakan permasalahan emosional individu. TH yang memiliki sumber permasalahan pada bidang karir. Hal ini berdampak negatif pada perkembangan TH dan terganggu dalam proses pembelajaran. Kematangan pribadi-sosial TH menjadi terganggu akibat permasalahan karir yang dihadapi. TH yang memiliki permasalahan karir dapat mengganggu stabilitas mentalnya. Disamping itu, ada kemungkinan permasalahan pribadi seseorang berdampak atau berpengaruh pada orang lain, sebagai cara individu melampiaskan permasalahan personal individu. TH yang sudah tidak lagi betah dengan profesinya, tidak menerima keadaannya, merasa iri pada temannya yang lebih berkecukupan, tampaknya perlu mendapat penanganan yang intensif dari konselor.

Kata kunci: Treatment, Karir, Konselor

KETERKAITAN DINAMIKA PSIKOLOGIS KECERDASAN SPIRITUAL, KECERDASAN EMOSIONAL DAN REGULASI DIRI DALAM BELAJAR

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ABSTRAK

Riset ini dilatarbelakangi oleh rendahnya regulasi diri peserta didik dalam belajar. Tujuan riset ini untuk mengetahui keterkaitan dinamika psikologis kecerdasan spiritual dan kecerdasan emosional dengan regulasi diri dalam belajar, SMAN X menjadi lokasi riset. Riset ini mengungkap metode pendekatan kuantitatif, subjek riset terdiri dari 100 peserta didik, menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Instrumen riset ini skala kecerdasan spiritual, skala kecerdasan emosional dan skala regulasi diri dalam belajar, data dianalisis dengan teknik analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan ada keterkaitan dinamika psikologis kecerdasan spiritual dan kecerdasan emosional dengan regulasi diri dalam belajar. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan koefisien korelasi keterkaitan dinamika psikologis $R=0,429$ dan nilai $F=5,751$, $p=0,006$, $p<0,010$, maka hipotesis riset ini diterima artinya ada keterkaitan dinamika psikologis kecerdasan spiritual dan kecerdasan emosional dengan regulasi diri dalam belajar. Hasil analisis di atas dapat disimpulkan ada keterkaitan dinamika psikologis kecerdasan spiritual dan kecerdasan emosional dengan regulasi diri dalam belajar.

Kata kunci: Kecerdasan Spiritual, Kecerdasan Emosional, Regulasi Diri dalam Belajar.

**THE COLLABORATIVE ROLE OF NAGARI COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN
STUDENTS' LEARNING DIFFICULTIES DURING PANDEMIC: PRE ELIMINARY-
QUALITATIVE STUDY IN NAGARI SITUJUAH BATU, LIMAPULUHKOTA REGENCY,
WEST SUMATRA**

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic does not only leave health problems, but also causes problems in other fields, namely the problem of learning difficulties in students. Overcoming learning difficulties is not only the role of the teacher, but also expects a collaborative role through community empowerment, especially in the nagari. This research was conducted to see the collaborative role of community empowerment in overcoming cases of learning difficulties experienced by students which was measured qualitatively through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The subjects in this study were 30 people and Representatives of the Family Welfare Empowerment Program (Program Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga—PKK) . The results showed that student learning changed during the pandemic period which resulted in the emergence of various learning difficulties such as reading disabilities (even dyslexia), mathematical learning disorders, nonverbal learning disabilities, and various learning difficulties and other psychological problems. Respondents said that currently there are educational programs organized by the Nagari government such as the availability of Nagari Reading Houses, the RANCAK (iuRAN Cinta Anak dan Kemenakan ---Love Children and Nephew Contributions) program, scholarships and free Wi-Fi facilities, but collaborative efforts in overcoming learning difficulties have not been programmed properly. For this reason, a planned collaborative effort is needed in overcoming learning difficulties by directly involving parents, teachers, Nagari institutions, the PKK program and the Nagari government by expanding the RANCAK program into a Collaborative RANCAK program.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Learning Difficulties, Elementary School Students, Pandemic

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