"EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING TO IMPROVE STUDENT SOCIAL INTERACTION THROUGH SOCIOMETRY" (CASE STUDY IN UNGGUL SIGLI STATE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS).

Fauzi Aldina[1], Muqqarramah Fitri[2], Zamratul aini[3], Rizka Heni[4]
Universitad Jabal Ghafur Indonesia[1234]
Email : fauzialdina@unigha.ac.id,
muqarramahfitri@unigha.ac.id, zamratul@unigha.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Social interaction is a dynamic social relations. Social relations in question can be in the form of one individual relationship with another individual, between one group and another, or between groups and individuals. In interaction there are also symbols, where a symbol is defined as something whose value or meaning is given to those who use it. This study aims to find out how students can interact socially using sociometry and also assisted with counseling services. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, namely research that seeks to increase students' social interaction using sociometry. The results of the study can be stated that there are some students whose interactions are not good, but because this study uses follow-up in the form of group counseling.

INTRODUCTION

Every living human must interact with one another. But now it's starting to be less like what we see around us. Likewise in the world of education this interaction is very much needed between one student and another student (Sam. To achieve optimal learning outcomes, there are many influencing factors. One of them is the good relationship between friends in learning (Arikunto, 2002). Teachers who lack an approach to students and are not wise, will not see that in the class there are groups that compete with each other unhealthy, so that the class atmosphere is not pleasant, even the relationship between each student is not visible.

Students who have bad traits or behavior usually do not have the enthusiasm to learn and their learning is disrupted, so they will be ostracized by their group. As a result, it will interfere with learning (Al-Haddad, Abidin, & Ulfa, 2014). Because at school he experienced unpleasant behavior from his friends, he became lazy to go to school for various reasons (MAULINA, n.d.). If this happens, students should immediately be given guidance services so that they are accepted back into the group, thus fostering enthusiasm for learning again (Sumaatmadja, 2000). Guidance and Counseling is basically a process of providing assistance to realize optimal human development both as individual groups in accordance with the nature of humanity with various potential strengths and weaknesses, weaknesses and problems.

Creating good relationships between students is necessary, in order to have a positive influence on student learning (Walgito, 2010). The relationships are diverse. There are students who do not want to take advantage of relationships between friends, but there are students who deliberately take advantage of relationships between friends. Children who deliberately take advantage of relationships between friends are based on certain reasons (Yusuf Syamsu &

Nurrihsan, 2008). The first reason the child wants to try to solve problems in learning, and the second reason the child is only looking for friends to play while students who don't want to take advantage of relationships between friends is based on the reason because the child has an inferiority complex and usually he will isolate himself from his friends (Yusuf Syamsu & Nurrihsan, 2008). In general, student achievement can be achieved well if students want to make use of friends when compared to students who do not take advantage of relationships between friends in the sense of class mates.

In general, peer group interactions at school are formed from extra-curricular activities that rarely have anything to do with the main problems of classroom life Mc Partland (1977: 67). From the results of Brofanbrenner's research, (1960:45) in American schools, this activity is carried out by thousands of American students which can be seen in the tutoring program for children of minority groups, this group is held outside of school hours. Tutoring is an interesting technique in educational renewal, in this case the provision of teaching by a friend who is smarter to another friend who has learning difficulties (Hamalik, Tohirin, & Mahmud, 2007). In some societies older pupils regularly tutor younger pupils. And there are also group activities that are carried out together in class, for example schools in Russia, as explained by Brofen Rener (1972:63) "classes have a number of peer status systems. The system originates from a class formal organization (Fauzia, 2022). Some students influence the attitudes and behavior of other students in their class." However, so far he does not know the specifics of this influence process. The aspect of students' relationships with other students that gets the most attention is students' feelings towards one another, as measured by a technique called sociometric analysis.

METHOD RESEARCH
A. Approach and type of research

This study uses a descriptive research approach. Descriptive research is research that is to describe conditions or things related to something being studied (Hasanah, 2017).

In this study, researchers will directly observe, interview, and examine documents directly to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, actions and others (Dayakisni, 2003).

One type of qualitative descriptive research that the authors used in this study was the method or case study approach, namely research that focuses more intensively on a particular object that is studied as a case. Case study research is "an in-depth study of a particular social unit and the results of this research provide a broad and in-depth picture of a particular social unit, the subjects studied are relatively limited, but the variables studied are very broad in dimensions" (Setiyowati, 2015).

This case study research is intended to study intensively about the background of the problem, the situation and the position of a phenomenon that is currently happening, as well as the environmental interactions of certain social units that are as they are. Research subjects can be individuals, groups, institutions or community (Rohmad, 2015).

The research location was carried out at Unggul Sigli High School in the 2012/2013 academic year, this school is located on Jalan Tibang-Krueng Raya, Pidie sub-district, where this research was taken based on facts in the field (Moleong, 2007). The choice of research location at this school was based on the results of observations that had been made that the school had become a barometer of education in Pidie.

A sample of students who were isolated in social interaction was found by doing sociometry (Bahri, 2017). Thus, the sample in this study were students of SMA Negeri Unggul Sigli who were isolated in social interactions, namely the descriptions and traits shown in their daily behavior prior to the sociometry process.

According to Lofland (1984:87) "The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others." Therefore, the main data source used in interviews is conversation with a specific purpose.

The interview method is a technique for gathering information that is carried out by holding questions and answers, either directly or indirectly (Hidayanti, 2014). The interview technique is able to explore someone's knowledge, opinion and position on a matter, and will be able to find out changes in students based on the results of sociometry. In this study the authors used guided free interviews, meaning that the authors had prepared questions to be asked in the form of immediate assessments. This method aims to obtain solutions to students who are isolated in social interaction.Bogdan and Taylor Moleong, (2007: 3) argue that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.

From the expert opinion above, we can conclude that data analysis intends to organize data first (Zulamri, 2019). Much of the data collected consists of questionnaires distributed to students, documents in the form of reports, biographies, and so on (Sari et al., 2022).

After data from students has been collected using the data collection method above, the researcher will process and analyze the data using descriptive-qualitative analysis (Prayitno, 2004).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

B. Brief History of Unggul Sigli State High School

Geographically, the Unggul Sigli State High School is located at Jalan Krueng Raya-Blang Galang, Pidie District, Pidie Regency. The location of the school is approximately 700 meters from the national road.

The environmental condition of Unggul Sigli State High School is a very favorable condition in the process of learning activities where the school location is free from vehicle noise and free from air pollution. In addition, the population around the school consists of employees, farmers, the private sector and entrepreneurs. This can support the creation of an educational environment that is relatively safe from unwanted disturbances.99% of students at Unggul Sigli State High School will continue their studies at favorite tertiary institutions both within the region and outside the region. They generally have conditioned themselves to always learn. In addition, their parents are generally classified as good economically. Both of these are environmental conditions that are very supportive of better education.

SMA Negeri Unggul Sigli can accommodate as many as 7 study groups consisting of 1 accelerated class group and 6 regular class study groups. The number of students in the 2012-2013 school year was 184 students consisting of 58 male students and 126 female students. The number of teachers is 32 people, administrative staff are 3 people and administrative assistants are 5 people.Sigli Unggul State High School was built by the Swiss Red Cross and handed over to the Local Government of Pidie Regency in 2010, with a total land area of 3.5 Ha and a building area of 7,500 M2.

C. Facilities and infrastructure at Unggul Sigli State High School

Table 1
Facilities and Infrastructure of Superior Sigli High School

No.	Room/Facilities	Amount	Condition	Information
1.	Classroom	9	Well	
2.	R. Laboratory	1		
	a. Physics	1	Well	
	b. Chemical	1	Well	
	c. Biology	1	Well	
	d. Language	1	Well	
3.	e. Computer	1	Well	
4.	R. Art	1	Well	
5.	R. Audio Visual	1	Well	
6.	R. Library		Well	
		1		
7.	R. Worship	1		
	a. prayer room	2	Well	
	Sports Facilities	2		
	a. Volleyball field	1	Well	
8.	b. Wipe. Table tennis	1	Well	
9.	c. Wipe. Badminton	1	Well	
10.	d. Wipe. Basketball	1	Well	
11.	R. Principal	1	Well	
12.	R. Teacher	1	Well	
13.	R.BK	1	Well	
14.	R. Administration		Well	
		1		
	R. Student Council	1	Well	

15.	R. UKS	1	Well
16.	R. Cooperative	1	
17.	a. Teacher		Well
	b. Student	2	Well
		2	

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

Table 2

Sigli Superior High School Library Facilities

No.	Book Type	Book title	Amount	Condition	Information
1.	Fiction			Well	
2.	Non-fiction			Well	
3.	References			Well	
4.	Package book			Well	

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

D. The condition of the students at the Sigli Superior State High School

Table 3

State of Superior Sigli High School Students

No.	Class	Program	Amount Rombel	L	P	Total
1.	X	-	3	23	51	74
2.	XI	IPA	2	21	32	53
3.	XII	IPA	2	14	43	57
Amount			7	58	126	184

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

E. State of Education Staff at Unggul Sigli State High School

Table 4

Sigli Superior High School teacher

No.	Gol	Amount					Ket
		L	P	D3	S1	S2	
1.	III/a	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	III/b	1	3	-	4	-	
3.	III/c	1	-	-	1	-	
4.	III/d	4	1	-	4	1	
5.	IV/a	3	3	-	5	1	

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

Table 5
Number of Sigli Superior High School Teachers

No	Subjects	the required amount	the number of teachers present	deficiency
1	Pend. Agama Islam	1	1	-
2	Pend. Kewarganegaraan	1	-	1
3	Bhs. Indonesia	2	2	-
4	Sejarah	1	-	1
5	Bhs. Inggris	3	3	-
6	Matematika	3	3	-
7	Fisika	2	2	-
8	Kimia	2	2	-
9	Biologi	2	2	-
10	Ekonomi	1	-	1
1	Akuntansi	-	-	-
12	Geografi	1	1	-
13	Sosiologi	1	-	1
14	Seni dan Budaya	1	-	1
15	Penjas, Orkes	1	-	1
16	Bimbingan Konseling	1	-	1
17	Bhs. Asing (Bhs Arab)	1	-	1
18	Tek. Informatika & Komp	1	-	1
19	Muatan Lokal	1	-	1
amount		**26**	**16**	**10**

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

Table 6
Administration of Superior Sigli High School

No	Employee Status	SD	SMP	SMA	D3	S1
1	PNS	-	-	-	-	-
2	Honorer	-	-	8	2	1

Source: Documentation of Superior Sigli Public High School in 2013

This research uses a case study approach, therefore before researchers conduct research in a school, they first conduct a survey or observation of the target audience. The aim is to make it easier to find cases that you want to study, namely students who are isolated in class.

This survey was conducted on May 17, 2013. The researcher was directed directly by the picket to the vice principal's room for curriculum. After introducing himself, the researcher informed the intent and purpose of conducting the survey. The vice principal for curriculum welcomed the researcher's arrival at his school, after which one class was appointed. to do sociometry, namely class XI IPA.

Before doing sociometry, the researcher first gave a little explanation about the meaning of sociometry and the benefits of doing sociometry. After all students understood, the researcher demonstrated on the blackboard how to fill in the sociometry.

After everything was finished the researcher collected all the results of the students' answers then entered the data into the sociometry table and analyzed it with a sociogram. After being analyzed, the results are as follows:

From the results of the sociometry it can be seen that the student with the most votes or star is O with the highest number of points, namely 13 points (6 student voters) and students without a single voter are L, meaning the student is isolated. While students who choose each other are:

1. C with E they choose each other in choice 1
2. N with O they choose each other in choice 1
3. W with H they choose each other in choice 1

CONCLUSION

In the process of implementing individual counseling for handling isolated students at Unggul Sigli State High School, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: The implementation is carried out in several steps, namely: the first step is to carry out the first stage of sociometry which finds isolated students, then the individual counseling process stages I and II are carried out to isolated students. After completing the individual counseling processes stages I and II, only stage II sociometry was carried out with the result that one student was dominant with 7 voters and 2 students were the fewest voters. There were no students who were isolated in stage II sociometry. Individual counseling services were proven to be able to solve isolated client problems found in stage I sociometry, this can be seen after the counseling process felt better and had a commitment to change their attitudes and behavior. His commitment was proven during stage II of sociometry, the student was no longer isolated. This can be seen by the fact that there are already 4 students who have chosen.

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