COUNSELING GUIDANCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: THE PANDEMIC: CASE STUDY OF DURING CENDIKIA COUNSELING LITERACY (CCL) AT SD IT CENDEKIA

Wina Mustikaati
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
E-mail: hisnyfajrusallam@upi.edu

Agus Muharam
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Hisny Fajrussalam
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Aprilia Sanny
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Fitri Yani
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRAK
Literasi menjadi hal yang penting dalam dunia pendidikan, pentingnya literasi maka memerlukan pula bimbingan dan konseling. Dalam kondisi normal, kegiatan layanan bimbingan konseling tersebut baik cinema edukasi ataupun CCL dilaksanakan secara klasikal ataupun kelompok. Namun dengan kondisi Pandemi Covid seperti saat ini, tentu saja kegiatan layanan tersebut harus tetap berjalan. Untuk mengatasi hal ini, penggunaan CCL menjadi salah satu teknik konseling yang berliterasi untuk tetap memberikan layanan Konseling pada peserta didik. CCL adalah Cendekia Counseling Literasi adalah salah satu kegiatan konseling yang menggunakan media bacaan mengajarkan anak tentang Literasi. Berbagai literasi ini akan mengintervensi perilaku peserta didik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan objek kelas rendah, guna menganalisis dan mengungkapkan sejauh mana CCL dapat memberikan kecakapan hidup, kemandirian dan budaya literasi. Diharapkan dengan mendapatkan kajian ini kedepannya bisa menciptakan gagasan solusi sebagai upaya peningkatan kemampuan literasi siswa sekolah dasar.

Kata Kunci: Bimbingan Konseling, Literasy Konseling, Cendikia Counseling Literacy
ABSTRACT

Literacy is an important thing in the world of education, the importance of literacy requires guidance and counseling. Under normal conditions, the counseling service activities, both educational cinema or CCL, are carried out classically or in groups. However, with the current condition of the Covid pandemic, of course these service activities must continue. To overcome this, the use of CCL is one of the literate counseling techniques to continue to provide counseling services to students. CCL is a Literacy Counseling Scholar is a counseling activity that uses reading media to teach children about literacy. These various literacys will intervene in the behavior of students. This research uses a case study method with low grade objects, in order to analyze and reveal the extent to which CCL can provide life skills, independence and a culture of literacy. It is hoped that by obtaining this study in the future it can create solution ideas as an effort to improve the literacy skills of elementary school students.

Keywords: Counseling Guidance, Counseling Literacy, Cendikia Counseling Literacy

A. INTRODUCTION

During the revolution 4.0 Revolution Industry in the field of education today must be able to answer the demands of an increasingly complex era. 21st century education must be able to equip students with learning and innovation skills, skills in using and utilizing information media technology and life skills to work and contribute to society, these skills are included in 21st century skills, one of the prerequisites for having 21st century competence is with literacy. Literacy is simply defined as the ability to read and write. In a broader sense, literacy is not only about the ability to read and write, but there are other components such as the ability to count, science, and the use of technology. This understanding of literacy develops because of the needs and demands of the times. The fundamental thing in the practice of literacy as a basic foundation ability is reading and writing (Sanders et al., 2017). Thus, literacy is an important ability to have because it is a prerequisite for various skills, one of which is mastering every subject (Subandiyyah, 2013).

The importance of literacy is currently experiencing imbalances with various data showing the low quality of literacy in Indonesia. One of them is Indonesia ranks 60th out of 61 countries based on thereport Connecticut State University CCSU(Trim, 2016). In line with the results of the 2018 PISA test, especially regarding reading skills, Indonesia is ranked 6th from the bottom equivalent to rank 74 with an average score of 371 from the average PISA score of 377 (Permana, 2019).

This inequality also occurs in the author's observations during the Covid-19 pandemic, learning has been hampered so that there are some children who are lagging behind in literacy. Meanwhile literacy is very important. Therefore the need for special guidance to find out the cause of children experiencing delays in literacy, especially in this case is a high class that should have good literacy skills as a support for learning. Therefore, literacy guidance
and counseling is needed, guidance and counseling are assistance services for students to be able to be independent and develop optimally and in this case is the optimization of literacy skills. CCL is Scholar Counseling Literacy is one of the counseling activities which is one of the programs from SDIT Cendekia, CCL uses reading media to teach children about Literacy. This reading media is expected to be able to provide explicit or implied appeals, teachings, invitations or therapies. These various literacy skills will intervene in the behavior of reading students. Follow-up CCL and Distance Learning can go hand in hand.

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze whether this CCL activity really helps students in improving the quality of their literacy. Thus, it is necessary to study further analysis of case studies regarding literacy counseling in order to reveal its effectiveness in improving the quality of literacy. Therefore, the author will review the research entitled "Elementary School Guidance and Counseling during the Pandemic: Case Study of Scholar Counseling Literacy (CCL) at SDIT Cendekia"

B. METHOD
The research approach used is qualitative research with case study methods. Data collection. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The data obtained is still in the form of raw data that is not regular, so that the analysis is treated so that the data becomes regular. The flow of data analysis is 1) data reduction, which is a selection process, focusing on simplification and abstraction of raw data; 2) data presentation, is an assembly of information organization that allows the conclusions of the research carried out. The data presentation can be in the form of drawings or schematics, activity networks and tables. They are designed to make it easier to understand the information; and 3) drawing conclusions. The conclusions that will be obtained are not only at the end of data collection, but a verification is needed in the form of repetition by looking back at the raw data so that the conclusions drawn are strong and can be accounted for.

Figure 1.
Data Analysis Flow

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Students' observations before CCL activities
Observation of students' numeracy literacy skills before participating in CCL activities will be observed by researchers to see literacy and numeracy abilities. The selected students are students who experience impaired learning outcomes, especially regarding literacy and numeracy.
Researchers made direct observations about students' numeracy literacy skills by analyzing the results of the relevant subject's test before the students took part in CCL activities. Observation data can be seen as follows:

### Table 1 Observation Results Before

| No | Aspects observed                                      | Subject 1 | Subject 2 | Subject 3 |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|    |                                                       | 1 2 3 4   | 1 2 3 4   | 1 2 3 4   |
| 1. | Writing down the kinds of numbers and symbols in solving problem solving | v v v v    |           |           |
| 2. | Analyzing in various forms (graphics, tables, charts, diagrams and so on) | v v v v    |           |           |
| 3. | Interpret the results of the analysis to predict and make decisions | v v v v    |           |           |
|    | Total score                                           | 6 5 6     |           |           |

Final score = \( \frac{\text{Total score}}{12} \) x 100

### Table 2 Observation Results

| No. | Indicators of Questions                                                                 | Student responses to questions                                                                 | Score |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1.  | Using a variety of numbers and symbols related to basic mathematics to solve problems in various contexts of everyday life. | Students are not able to write down types of numbers and symbols in solving problems          | 0     |
|     |                                                                                       | Students write down types of numbers and symbols that are not appropriate in solving problem solving | 1     |

1. **Student Observations after CCL Activities**

Observations on the literacy and numeracy skills of students who take part in CCL activities will be observed by researchers to see literacy and numeracy abilities. The selected students are students who experience impaired learning outcomes, especially regarding literacy and numeracy. Researchers made direct observations about students' numeracy literacy skills by analyzing the results of the student's test work after the students participated in CCL activities. Observation data can be seen as follows.
Based on observational data on students' numeracy literacy skills after participating in CLL activities using 3 indicators of numeracy literacy were observed based on 3 aspects of observation. Then the grouping of students' politeness is obtained as follows:

### Table 5 Observation Results After using CCL

| No | Aspects observed                                      | Subject 1 | Subject 2 | Subject 3 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|    |                                                      | 1 2 3 4   | 1 2 3 4   | 1 2 3 4   |
| 1. | Writing down the kinds of numbers and symbols in solving problem solving | v v v     | v v v     | v v v     |
| 2. | Analyzing in various forms (graphs, tables, charts, diagrams and so on) | v v v     | v v v     | v v v     |
| 3. | Interpret the results of the analysis to predict and make decisions | v v v     | v v v     | v v v     |

Total score | 10 | 9 | 10 |

Final score = \( \frac{\text{Total score}}{12} \times 100 \)

### Table 6 Grouping of Students

| Subjects | Indicator | Total | Percentage (%) | Literacy Category Numeration |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Subjects 1 | 3 3 4 | 10 | 83.3% | Height |
| Subject 2 | 3 3 3 | 9 | 75% | Height |
| Subject 3 | 3 3 4 | 10 | 83.3% | High |

### Table 7 Numerical Literacy Category

| Percentage | Category |
|------------|----------|
| 68-100%    | High     |
| 34-67%     | Medium   |
| 0-33%      | Low      |

Researchers used observations on each subject using 3 indicators of numeracy literacy based on the observed aspects including solving problems in various life contexts daily life, Analyzing in various forms (graphs, tables, charts, diagrams and so on), Interpreting analysis results to predict and make decisions. It can be seen that students who have participated in CCL activities can make a good contribution to improving students' literacy and numeracy skills. Students can become more refocused with work and assignments as a student. Subjects participate in counseling activities to find out if there are problems experienced by students that cause students not to be
maximal in teaching and learning activities, besides that this factor can occur due to several things such as the weak ability of students to master certain basic knowledge and skills in some subject matter that must be mastered before. The basic knowledge and skills generally revolve around reading, writing, and arithmetic. Students carry out individual counseling to find out more about the treatment that will be carried out next by the homeroom teacher. In general, this counseling asks several things about the obstacles experienced by students, student factors that cause influence into academic learning outcomes.

a) Subject 1
Subject S, according to the researcher's observations of CCL counseling activities, subject S has certain problems that cause learning activities, especially regarding numeracy literacy, to be low. Subjects experience obstacles in the family that cause learning activities are not optimal and lose motivation and low self-confidence. So that counselors provide reinforcement to students to be more motivated and overcome problems experienced in their families by calling parents of students to then be given direction and reinforcement so that students become more confident again.

b) Subject 2
Subject 2 experienced various problems that caused the subject not to be optimal when learning activities, especially numeracy literacy, were not too focused. Subject 2 experienced pressure constraints experienced by the subject so that the subject often felt tired and unmotivated in learning activities. The counselor provides reinforcement and recommendations to the homeroom so that the subject concerned is given more special attention and is not given a lot of workload but provides work in other forms that the subject likes.

c) Subject 3
Subject 3 experienced a problem, namely losing motivation to learn because they liked playing games more so they lost interest in learning, especially regarding numeracy literacy. So that the counselor provides reinforcement for students then they can be more motivated and the counselor provides recommendations to the homeroom so that the subject in question is given further attention and does more teaching and learning activities that the subject enjoys.

2. Implementation of Interviews
Interviews were conducted face-to-face to students and to the homeroom teacher as well as a counselor in CCL activities. Interviews with students were conducted to determine student responses to CCL activities while teachers were to find out more about the stages of CCL activities carried out. From the results of interviews, researchers found various information about CCL activities from students and the effectiveness that students felt when participating in CCL activities and

| Subjects | Observation data | Observation data | Final Outcome | Category |
|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|
|          | Results before CCL (%) | Results after CCL (%) |              |          |
| 1        | 50%              | 83.3%            | 91.65%        | High     |
| 2        | 41%              | 75%              | 78.5%         | High     |
| 3        | 50%              | 83.3%            | 91.65%        | High     |

researchers found a lot of information from homeroom teachers regarding the implementation of CCL activities that were arranged.
3. Qualitative Analysis

This qualitative analysis will show a description of students' numeracy literacy skills before and after the implementation of CCL. The indicators used are as follows: solving problems in various contexts of daily life, Analyzing in various forms (graphs, tables, charts, diagrams and so on), Interpreting the results of the analysis to predict and make decisions.

The sequence in conducting the analysis includes: (1) analyzing student test results before participating in CCL activities (2) analyzing student test results after participating in CCL activities (3) analyzing counseling results observations (4) analyzing interview results regarding CCL activities (4) triangulation of data collection techniques based on the results of observations before and after CCL activities and student interviews. The research subjects were categorized as having high literacy skills with a range of 68%-100%, categorized as moderate if the percentage was in the range of 34%-67% and categorized as low if the percentage was in the range of 0%-33%.

a) The literacy ability of high-class students who participate in the CCL (Cendekia Counseling Literacy) activities at SDIT Cendekia.

The literacy skills of students, especially regarding numeracy literacy, which is a special topic in this CCL, are in the high category. This is evidenced by the results of the researchers' observations on the results of the initial daily test before students took part in CCL activities with a score obtained, namely subject 1 50% in the medium category, subject 2 41% in the medium category and subject 3 with a score of 50% in the medium category. When students are seen having problems in class, then the subject is included in CCL activities, the subject takes part in CCL activities and after the CCL activity is completed, the subject's numeracy literacy ability becomes high, this is evidenced by the results of the researchers' observations on the results of the second daily test after the CCL implementation. It can be found that the ability of subject 1 is 83.3% with a high category then subject 2 is 75% with a high category and the last is subject 3 with a score of 83.3% which is high. Subjects experienced an increase after participating in CCL activities because according to students' speeches that CCL activities lead students to be more motivated and provide a forum to express things that become obstacles not only about academics but everything related to these students. The low literacy rate is in line with the results of research (Fuadi, Robia and Jufri, 2020) which states that the environment in which it is located affects the quality of students' literacy scores. In line with the results of the student counseling data, it was found that the family had the greatest influence on the non-conducive student learning environment so that students felt difficult and lost motivation in learning activities.

b) Literacy counseling activities (Cendekia Counseling Literacy) can improve the literacy quality of high grade students at SDIT Cendekia.

Literacy is a term used to refer to a set of individual abilities and skills in reading, writing, speaking, calculating, and solving problems at a certain level of expertise needed in everyday life, so that literacy cannot be separated from language skills (TIM GLN, 2017). Literacy is very important to improve quality human resources. Especially in the world of education which has a major impact on the progress of the nation (Hamdiah, H., & Yusoff, 2021; Roisatin, Thamrin, & Wahyuningtyas, 2021). With current technological advances, it is possible for someone to get information or knowledge very easily from various media. This raises
unavoidable challenges for every country. One of them is Indonesia which has the lowest rank in literacy activities, especially literacy. Literacy is the knowledge and skills to read, write, search, search, process and understand information to analyze, respond to, and use written texts to achieve goals, develop understanding and potential, as well as to participate in the social environment (TIM GLN, 2017, 2017). p. 6). Literacy in the world of education is becoming more important today. The echo of literacy has been played by the ministry of education by programming various activities based on the power of literacy itself. Starting from curriculum changes, the assessment process to the direct learning process for students by providing various trainings to teachers as the spearhead of education.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion that has been described, conclusions can be drawn, namely, 1) The literacy ability of high grade students who participate in the CCL (Scholar Counseling Literacy) activities of SDIT Cendekia is high. The existence of CCL activities can make a positive contribution to numeracy literacy skills; and 2) Literacy counseling activities (Cendekia Counseling Literacy) can improve the literacy quality of high-class students at SDIT Cendekia.

E. REFERENCES

Bunu, HY (2012). Journal of Counseling Guidance. Journal of Counseling Guidance, 1(2), 109–116.

Fuadi, H., Robbia, AZ, & Jufri, AW (2020). Analysis of the factors causing the low scientific literacy skills of students. Scientific Journal of the Educational Profession, 5, 108–116.

Habsy, BA (2017). Scientific philosophy of guidance and counseling. Journal of Education, 2, 1–7.

Hamdiah, H., & Yusoff, N. M. R. N. (2021). Number Head Together (NHT) in Teaching Writing in EFL Classroom. Anglophile Journal, 1(2), 22-31.

Hikmawanti, F. (2016). Guidance and Counseling (5th ed.). PT rajagrafindo persada.

Kartadinata, S. (2007). Guidance and Counseling Theory. Guidance and Counseling, 1–14. www.upi.edu

Musaffak, M., & Setiawan, A. (2020). Critical reading is one of the steps to anticipate misinformation during the pandemic. Proceedings of the National Seminar ..., 4, 454–459. http://research-report.unm.ac.id/index.php/SENASBASA/article/view/3708

Permana, RH (2019). Indonesia’s 2018 PISA Education Quality Survey Top Ten from the Bottom. detik.com, 1.

Purwanto, A., Pramono, R., Asbari, M., Santoso, PB, Wijayanti, LM, Choi, CH, & Putri, RS (2020). Exploratory Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools. EduPsyCouns: Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling, 2(1), 1–12. https://ummaspul.ejournal.id/Edupsycouns/article/view/397

Roisatin, U. A., Thamrin, M., & Wahyuningsih, N. (2021). An Analysis of Application of Project-Based Learning to Improve Writing Skills of Mechanical Engineering Students. Bulletin of Pedagogical Research, 1(2), 306–316.

Sanders, MG, Lukmansyah, D., Danniarti, R., & Moh. Rois, Fartika Ifriqia, DS (2017). Implementation of the School Literacy Movement as a Former of Character Education. American Journal of Education, 1(2), 233–255.

Subandiyah, H. (2013). Literacy Learning in
Indonesian Language Subjects. *Journal of Petrology*, 369(1), 1689–1699.

Trim, B. (2016). *Boosting Indonesia's Literacy Power: A Preliminary Study*. Jakarta: Indonesian Writers Institute.

Zamroni, E., & Rahardjo, S. (2015). Guidance and Counseling Management Based on Permendikbud No. 111 of 2014. *GUSJIGANG Counseling Junal*, 1(1), 1–11.