THE CORRELATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING IN PKPR WITH THE ABILITY TO PROBLEM SOLVING ADOLESCENTS AGED 13-15 YEARS AT LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL STATE 1 PURI MOJOKERTO

Binarti Dwi W¹, Lutfi Wahyuni²

Bina Sehat PPNI Health Science Institute of Mojokerto

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze correlation between the role of adolescence care services (PKPR) particular program as psychological counseling to problem solving capabilities in adolescent aged 13-15 years at lower secondary school state 1 puri Mojokerto. This study used is analytic with cross-sectional. A simple of 52 people were taken by cluster random sampling. Protap monitoring data collection using standard PKPR 3 adolescence, especially psychological counseling program and questionnaire problem solving abilities. Spearman rho test showed that $p (0,000) < \alpha (0,05)$ so, $H_0$ is rejected it means there is correlation of psychological counseling in PKPR with ability to problem solving adolescents aged 13-15 years at lower secondary school state 1 puri Mojokerto. With valve $r-0.474$ which shows correlation moderate. To improve quality of Psychological counseling services in PKPR expected to help adolescent choose alternative solutions to problems and improve the ability of problem solving in adolescent.

Keywords

Psychological Counseling In PKPR, Ability Problem Solving, Adolescent.
INTRODUCTION

Every human being has a gestation period of moving towards a more perfect, one development stage in human life is adolescence. The phenomenon is more common in teenagers today are some studies say courtship behavior teens that they were not reluctant hold hands and hugged each other in public, fight among teenagers, sex, drug use and alcohol is increasing among adolescents (Setiawan, 2014), in addition to the ability of problem solving in adolescents from other studies showed lower social support received by juveniles, the low bushes adolescent problem solving ability (Anastasya, 2010). In Indonesia has been in the form of a protective container teenagers known as the Youth Care Health Services one of the programs Counseling Adolescent Psychology that aims to improve the ability of problem solving in adolescents (Ministry of Health Indonesia, 2014).

United Nations Development Econom and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2010) stated Indonesia country to -37 with the percentage of young age marriage the second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia. Demographic and health surveys especially the components of adolescent reproductive health (ARH) and the central body statistics 2012, interviewed adolescents aged 15-24 years and unmarried. In adolescents usia15-19 year, the largest proportion going out first in the teenage years usia15-17 33.3% female and 34.5% male adolescents aged 15-19 years began dating at the age of 15 years, premarital sex among teens male 4.5% and 0.7% adolescent girls, HIV AIDS 70% of the afflicted are teenagers. RISKESDAS in 2013 the prevalence of mental emotional disorder in te population aged ≥15 years based on self-reporting questionnalre, was 6.0% (37,728 people from being analyzed). Riskesdas 2013 East Java tallest 9 of 32 provindi in Indonesia with a prevalence of 6.5%. In Mojokerto data from the Women's Empowerment and the Keluarga Berencana in 2014 amounted to 172 girls who were pregnant schoolgirls, under-age marriage 192 students (RISKESDAS, 2013).

In adolescence often have problems both physical and psychological, psychological state that is not perfectly ripe, future development of the adolescent search for identity, emotional instability, feelings of love deep, the ability to think abstractly about increased sexual making abilities problem solving teens still less so in the role of health Services cares for teenagers there is one to increase problem-solving skills in adolescents is in the standard 3 teenagers where one of the program of psychological counseling teens. Psychological counseling is a relationship in which at least one among

The parties involved have the intention of helping others to improve their development, maturity, ability to function and face life with better (Ministry of Health, 2014). Efforts to help teenagers solve problems in a responsible manner, the necessary role of government and all communities. One form of activity Health Care Services Youth (PKPR), which can help young people in solving the problems faced in understanding, empathy and support to youth is through psychological counseling teen.

Based on the above, the authors wanted to examine about "The Role of Health Care Relationship Care Youth (PKPR) Particularly Psychological Counseling
Teen Troubleshooting Capabilities (Problem Solving) On Teens Ages 13-15 Years In SMPN I Puri Mojokerto to analyze the role relationships Services Health Care for Youth (PKPR) especially counseling psychology and Troubleshooting Capabilities (problem Solve) in adolescents aged 13-15 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used analytical cross-sectional approach. A sample of 52 people were taken by cluster random sampling. Collecting data using standard operating PKPR monitoring program standard 3 teenagers, especially psychological counseling and problem solving abilities questionnaire. Spearman rho test.

RESULTS

1. Tabel Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age Students of Class 1X And Students At Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto Date March 2017
2. Tabel Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender At Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mookerto Date March 2017
3. Tabel frequency distribution of Psychological Counseling Program Implementation Monitoring Standard 3 On Respondents Teens 13-15 Years At Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto Date March 2017.
4. Tabel frequency distribution of Problem Solving Ability in Adolescents Respondents aged 13-15 years At Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto Date March 2017.
DISCUSSION

In this study, the majority of respondents have received psychological counseling services optimally, while problem-solving ability is good enough most of the respondents of this case in accordance with the purpose of psychological counseling. The interest psychological counseling adolescents is to help teens in order to understand the problem, provide information relating to the matter impartially and information about the outreach to a range of resources health facilities, encourage teens define various problem solving alternatives, helping Teens define various problem solving alternatives, helping teens make their own decisions and are responsible for my decisions (Ministry of Health, 2014).

Problem solving ability among respondents At Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto is good enough, but there are still some respondents that the ability of solution to the problem is still lacking, namely by 3.8 %, this can be influenced by several factors, among others: focusing, motivation, habits, emotions, these things can affect an individual in choosing alternative solutions to problems, and making the best decision to resolve the problems experienced (Safaria Triantoro, 2012). Other factors that affect the ability of problem solving, among others: according to research Arini Hidayati in getting the results of calculations of product moment that is 0.484 greater than r table product moment at 1% significance level 0.403, which means there is a relationship between positive thinking with the ability to problem-solving in students grade 11 Madrasah Aliyah Ma'Arif Boyolali in 2010 (Hidayati, 2010). Factors affecting the conduct of the respondent in counseling psychology and problem solving ability is the age of the respondents are of the results can be \( \rho = 0.000 < \alpha (0.05) \) with High Enough correlation coefficient (0.577) then there is a relationship between the conduct of counseling psychology with problem solving abilities, and influence by the age of respondents, increasing age of the respondents receive capability to manage information better so that the better problem-solving abilities. By improving the quality of counseling services in PKPR expected to provide information and education to adolescents to help teens choose alternative solutions to problems and improve the ability of problem solving in adolescents in accordance with the role of the health service cares for teenagers in the psychological field, namely: Problem solving, creative thinking, thinking critical, effective communication, interpersonal relationships, self-awareness, empathy, control emotions and cope with stress.

CONCLUSION

1) The frequency of monitoring of program implementation 3 standard psychological counseling at adolescent respondents aged 13-15 years at Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto based on the survey results revealed that most respondents obtain optimal psychological counseling services.

2) The ability of solving problems based on the standard 3 teenagers aged 13-15 years at Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto, based on the survey results revealed that the ability of Solving Problems in Adolescents Respondents aged 13-15 years at Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto largely sufficient.
3) Analysis of the relationship of psychological counseling adolescents with problem solving ability in adolescents aged 13-15 years at SMPN 1 Puri Mojokerto dated March 15, 2016, based on a statistical test of Rank Spearman $r=0.000$ obtained $<\alpha (0.05)$ with a fairly high correlation coefficient (0574) so that Ho is rejected, Which Means That There Counseling Psychological Adolescent Relationships Troubleshooting Capabilities In Adolescents 13-15 Years at Lower Secondary School State 1 Puri Mojokerto.

REFERENCES

Anastasya, R. (2010). Hubungan Antara Dukungan Teman Sebaya Dengan Problem Solving Remaja. BSogor: Universitas Gunadarma.

Asrori, M. A. (2010). Psikologis Remaja Perkembangan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

BKKBN. (2013). Data Masalah Remaja. Indonesia: BKKBN.

Corey, G. (2013). Teori dan Praktik Konseling dan Psikoterapi. Bandung: Redaksi Refika.

Depertemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2014). Pedoman Teknik Konseling Kesehatan. Jakarta: Depertemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.

Direktorat Bina Kesehatan Anak (2010). Pedoman Teknik Konseling Kesehatan Remaja. Jakarta: Direktorat Bina Kesehatan Anak.

Fadhina. (2015, desember 12). Pelaksanaan PKPR 2012. http://pkpr.datainformasi.net/berita-101-pelaksanaan-pelayanan-peduliremaja-pkpr.html.

Hidayat, A. A. (2010). Metode Penelitian Kesehatan. Surabaya: Health Book Publishing.

Hidayati, A. (2010). Pengaruh Positive Thinking Terhadap Kemampuan Menyelesaikan Masalah Pada Siswa Kelas 11 Madrasah Aliyah Ma'Arif Cepogo Boyolali. Jurnal Psikologis.

Intan Kumalasari, I. A. (2012). Kesehatan Reproduksi Untuk Mahasiswa Kebidanan dan Keperawatan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Tim Penulis Jakarta. (2010). Kesehatan Remaja problem dan solusinya. Jakarta: salemba medika.

KEMENKES. (2014). Pedoman Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.

Kusmiran, E. (2011). Kesehatan Reproduksi Untuk Wanita. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Mappiare, A. (2011). Pengantar Konseling Dan Psikoterapi. Jakarta: Raja Wali Pers.

Nasution. (2009). Metodh Research : Penelitian Ilmiah. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). Metodologi Penelitian kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Riset Kesehatan Dasar. (2013). Data Masalah Remaja Di Indonesia. Jawa Timur: RISKESDAS.

Safira Triantoro, N. E. (2012). Manajemen Emosi. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.
Santrock, j. (2009). *psikologis pendidikan educational psychology.* jakarta: salemba humanika.

Sarwono, S. W. (2011). *Psikologi Remaja Edisi Refisi.* jakarta: Raja Wali Pers.

Sastroasmo, S. (2014). *Dasar-Dasar Metodeologi Penelitian Klinis.* Jakarta: Sagung Seto Sinopsis.

Setiadi. (2013). *Konsep dan Praktik Penulisan Riset Keperawatan.* Jakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Setiawan, F. (2014). *Peran Keluarga Dalam Menanggulangi Kenakalan Remaja Desa Gayaman Mojoanyar.* Mojokerto: Hafazbundaku@yahoo.co.id.

Solso, R. L. (2008). *Psikologis Kognitif Edisi Kedelapan.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Sugiyono. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sulistyaningsih. (2011). *Metodeologi Penelitian Kebidanan Kuantitatif-kualitatif.* Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

WHO. (2014). *Data Remaja Di Duinia.* Jawa Timur: WHO.

Widiantari, F. (2010). *Kontribusi Kemandirian Terhadap Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Pada Remaja di SMK Karya Wijaya Kusuma.* Jurnal Psikologis