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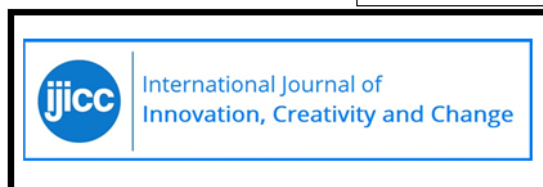
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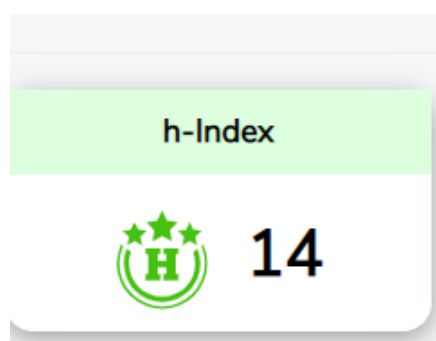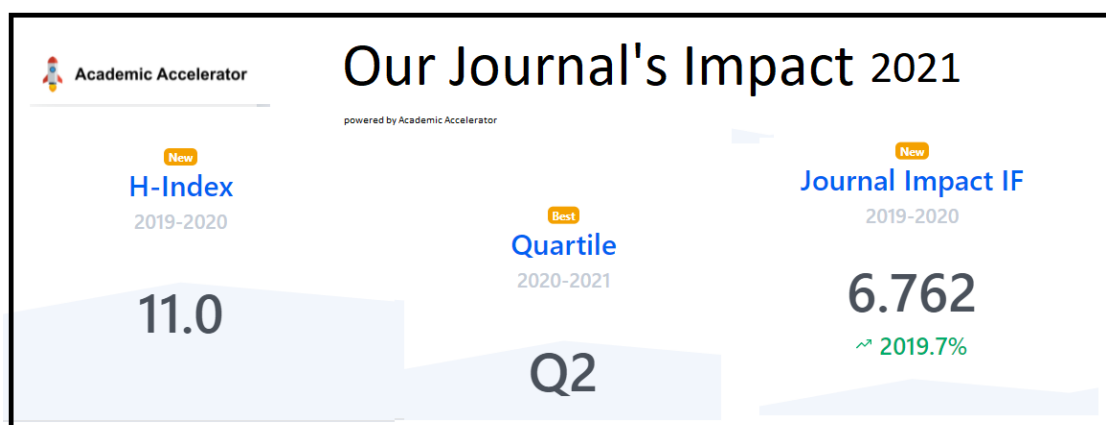
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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_11/151101_Alibraheim_2021_E1_R1.pdf)   **The Use of Internet Services by Female Graduate Students in Girls Colleges Central Library (GCCL), Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University Essa A. Alibraheim1, Hassan F. Hassan2Najla N. Albuainain3,**1Assistant professor, College of Education,

Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, 2Professor, College of Education, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, 3Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia Email: 1ealibraheim@iau.edu.sa (mailto:ealibraheim@iau.edu.sa), 2hfhassan@iau.edu.sa (mailto:hfhassan@iau.edu.sa)
In recent times, technology has rapidly infiltrated all aspects of life, including education. One...

- **Vol 15 Iss 10 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/226-vol-15-iss-10)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_10/151009_Nor_2021_E_R.pdf)   **Students' Cognitive Development Through Improvisations in a Theater Game-Based Approach Norzuraina binti Mohd Nor1, Norasmah binti Mohd Nor2, Santhi A/P Letchumanan3, Mohd Fadzil bin Mohd Arif4, Halim bin Busno5,**Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris1, Institut Pendidikan Guru Kampus Perempuan Melayu2, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tok Perdana3, Sekolah Kebangsaan Sultan Abdullah4, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Sultan Alauddin5 This study aims to examine students' cognitive development during the teaching and learning of the topic of Mixed-media Paintings using a theater game-based approach....

- **Vol 15 Iss 9 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/225-vol-15-iss-9)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_9/15920_Alhasanat_2021_E_R.pdf)   **Problems of Implementation ofArabic Language E-Curriculum in Amman's Schools Dr. Issa Khalil Alhasanat,** Arab Open University/Jordan, Email: I_hasanat@aou.edu.jo (mailto:I_hasanat@aou.edu.jo) This study aims to explore the problems that exist in the challenges of implementation of Arabic language e-curriculum in Amman's Schools. The researcher designed a questionnaire to identify these problems. The most prominent problems that confronted Arabic language teachers while applying e-curricula for the subject included technical problems in computer devices or communication networks, the scarcity of devices, inadequate...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_8/15800_Trevallion_2021_E_R.pdf)   **The Creativity Revolution and 21st Century Learning Dr Deborah Trevallion1, Mrs Leticia Nischang Cusanelli1**, 1The University of Newcastle, Australia Our hearts ache with the loss of Sir Ken Robinson, (1950-2020) after an extraordinary life as one of the world's leading educationalists and thinkers on creativity and innovation. The world has lost a giant with Sir Ken Robinson's passing. Sir Ken Robinson was to education, what Steve Jobs was to technology, and what Stephen Hawking was to physics and cosmology. Sir Ken Robinson, a great educationalist with a deep sense of humanity, an...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_7/15700_Knight_2021_E1_R.pdf)   **The Literacy Component Model: A Pragmatic Universal Paradigm Bruce Allen Knighta**, **Susan Galletlyb**, **Kerry Therese Aprilec** aCentral Queensland University, Australia; University of Ostrava, Czech Republic, **b**Private Speech Pathologist, Australia, cCentral Queensland University, Australia The Simple View of Reading (SVR; Gough & Tunmer, 1986; Hoover & Gough, 1990), a well-established model used widely in reading research, states that reading comprehension builds from two relatively independent subskills, word-reading skills and language skills. By not including writing and key...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_6/15601_Thagafi_2021_E1_R2.pdf)   **Need-For-Touch, Product Innovativeness, Gender and Product Knowledge: A Contextual Study on Consumers in Saudi Arabia Abdulelah Althagafi1,2 Mahmood Ali3, Hasan Balfaqih1 ,** 1College of Business Administration, University of Business and Technology, Jeddah 21448, Saudi Arabia. 2Glasgow School for Business & Society, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom. 3The Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Pakistan. Corresponding author: a.althagafi@ubt.edu.sa (mailto:a.althagafi@ubt.edu.sa) This study extends earlier research on the role of Need-For-Touch on consumer behaviour. To be more precise, it...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_5/15468_Ellahi_2021_E1_R.pdf)   **Investigating the Impact of COVID 19 Outbreak on Stock Market Returns: Evidence from Pakistan Nazima Ellahia, Jamshaid ur Rehmanb, Numair Ahmad Sulehric, Muhammad Abrar Ahmadd, Tanzeela Qureshie,** aAssociate Professor, Department of Economics & Finance, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan, bAssistant Professor, Department of Economics,

Government College University Lahore, Pakistan, cAssistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan, dAssistant Professor, Department of History and Arts, Division of Arts and Social Sciences, University...

- **Vol 15 Iss 4 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/219-vol-15-iss-4)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_4/15401_Budiwati_2021_E1_R.pdf) **Financial Literacy and Financial Planning in the Retirement Family Neti Budiwatia, Fazar Nuriansyahb, Deni Nugrahac,**a,b,Faculty of Economics, Universitas pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia, cFaculty of Economics Education, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia, Email: netibudiwati@upi.edu (mailto:netibudiwati@upi.edu) a, fazar@upi.edu (mailto:fazar@upi.edu)b, deni.babeh@gmail.com (mailto:deni.babeh@gmail.com)c This theoretical literature study aims to provide an overview of the concept of the importance of financial literacy in financial planning, especially in old age. Financial knowledge in managing finances is very important, especially towards retirement age. Readiness to face...

- **Vol 15 Iss 1 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/218-vol-15-iss-1)**

Volume 15, Issue 1, 2021 Special Edition: Innovative Ways Forward in Mental Health and Higher Education Practices   Guest Editor: Prof. Margaret Anne Carter Australian College of Applied Psychology (ACAP), Brisbane, Australia Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_1/15100_Forward_2021_R2.pdf) **Forward**by **Prof. Margaret Anne Carter** Pages i to iii   Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_1/15101_Kankam_2021_R.pdf) **Why Librarians Matter in the Promotion of Mental Health Literacy in Higher Education Dr. Philip Kwaku Kankam1**, **Frank Darkwa Baffour2,** 1Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana., 2College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University. All over the world, mental health problems have been...

- **Vol 15 Iss 3 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/217-vol-15-iss-3)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_3/15303_Kholis_2021_E1_R1.pdf) **Distribution of Productive Zakat for Reducing Urban Poverty in Indonesia Nur Kholisa, Mugiyatib,**a,bFakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: anurkholis@uinsby.ac.id, bmugiyati@uinsby.ac.id (mailto:mugiyati@uinsby.ac.id) DOI: 10.53333/IJICC2013/15303 Productive zakat is a strategic mechanism to help alleviate poverty. This study aims to explore the mechanism by which BAZNAS manages productive zakat in an attempt to help alleviate poverty in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative exploratory approach. Documentary data pertaining to zakat distribution to *mustahīq* in the urban...

- **Vol 15 Iss 2 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/216-vol-15-iss-2)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_2/141121_Massabia_2021_E1_R.pdf) **An Employee Perspective of IT Innovation in the Banking Industry: Evidence from a Canadian Bank Branch Nabil Messabia, DBA, CPA, CGAa, Ngo Ngue Marguerite, MBAb,Chokri Kooli, Phdc,**aAssociate professor, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada, bDoctoral candidate, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada, cAssistant professor, Lusail University, Doha, Qatar, Email: anabil.messabia@uqo.ca (mailto:nabil.messabia@uqo.ca), bnmaguy2004@yahoo.fr (mailto:nmaguy2004@yahoo.fr), cibm4chk@yahoo.fr (mailto:ibm4chk@yahoo.fr)   The purpose of this paper is to understand the perceived impact of check imaging service as a technological innovation on bank employees....

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
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Vol 5 Iss 5 (/index.php/volume-5-2019 /148-vol-5-iss-5)

The 2019 5th International Conference on Education and Technology (ICET), Malang City, Indonesia

Reorientation of Education In the Industrial Era 4.0 in Nation Development

Guest Editor: Eko Susanto

Head of Scientific Publication unit, University of Muhammadiyah Metro, Lampung, Sumatra, Indonesia

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Pdf (/images/vol5iss5 /5501_Zulkarnain_2019_E_R.pdf)

Inheritance of the Customary Norms of Informal Education in the Tengger Community of Ngadas Village, East Java, Indonesia

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Customary norms are passed on to the younger generation in the Tengger community of Ngadas Village through informal education. Informal education is experiential, and runs spontaneously. The purpose of this research is to describe the process of inheriting customary norms through informal education to shape the behaviour of social order for the next generation of Tengger Village Ngadas. Qualitative research is used in descriptive case studies. The research case study illustrates that families inherit customary norms to shape social order behaviour. Conclusion: first, the inheritance of custom is carried out by the community through "tinular speech" or hereditary in the family to their offspring. One of the inheritances of customary norms is informal education, parents give direct examples to their children customary norms that exist in the village, so that children know and understand. Second, the norms in society are implemented jointly in the community, and custom is practiced by each individual in his family. Pages 1 to 14

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/5502_Isa_2019_E_R.pdf)

The Andragogy-Based Learning Model to Increase Functional Literacy Learning Motivation

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The objective of this study was describing and finding out: (1) the objective condition that motivates learners at functional literacy of PKBM Pengayoman at the Correctional Facility, Gorontalo; (2) the conceptual model of andragogy-based functional literacy to increase functional literacy learners' motivation, (3) implementation of andragogy-based functional literacy learning model to increase the motivation of the learners, and (4) effectiveness of the andragogy-based learning model to increase the learning motivation of the learners. This was a research and development study with a descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach. This study was implemented at PKBM Pengayoman of the Correctional Facility, Gorontalo. The subject of this study was 10 functional literacy learners (1 group). The study found implementation of this functional literacy learning model was tried through the stages of: (1) planning; (2) implementation; (3) assessment/evaluation; and (4) development of the andragogy-based functional literacy. Pages 15 to 25

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/5503_Astawan_2019_E_R.pdf)

The STEAM Integrated Panca Pramana Model in Learning Elementary School Science in The Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

I Gede Astawan[1], Dewa Nyoman Sudana[2], Nyoman Kusmariyatni[3], I Gusti Ngurah Japa[4]

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Education in general, and science education in particular, have close links with culture. This can be seen from the function of education, which is empowering human potential to inherit and develop future cultures and civilisations. Until now, science education in Indonesia has tended to be adopted from the western model. The science curriculum that applies in formal schools, starting from Kindergarten, Elementary School to College, is adopted based on western culture. This shows the independence of the Indonesian people in science education. As a result of the practice of education that adopts western culture-style education that does not necessarily fit the style of the nation's own culture, it has been proven to succeed in forming a generation that is less confident, *inferior* and infatuated with western culture. Other impacts can be seen from the still low quality of the Indonesian Human Resources. The innovative idea offered in this paper is the STEAM integrated panca pramana model. Pages 26 to 39

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Smart-Resilience Interventions for Middle School Students: A Pilot Study

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This pilot study aims at evaluating the effectiveness and feasibility of the SMART-Resilience program for secondary school students. The *control trial experiment* design conducted involved a total of 72 secondary school students in the Province of Bali. Resilience data was obtained using the 14 items of Indonesian resilience scale. The six items of acceptability and feasibility questions on the Likert's model was used to conduct the experimental group participant perception to the program, and an interview with the counsellor facilitator of the program. Data of the effectiveness of the SMART-Resilience intervention were analysed with ANCOVA and was performed by the JASP program. The results of this study showed that: (1) the SMART-Resilience of psycho-education showed consistent effectiveness in increasing the students resilience in one week and for weeks after these sessions were terminated; and (2) the program was positive and high feasibility from students and counsellor facilitator. Pages 40 to 59

Professional Identity of Middle School Counsellors in East Java, Indonesia, and the Development Efforts

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The development level of professional identity of guidance and counselling officers in public middle schools is the main research problem in this study. The quantitative descriptive research design using a survey method. Two data collection instruments were developed which were analyszed descriptively and the results were compared. The results show that there are level differences between self-perceptions obtained through instrument one and an assessment based on performance scale inventory obtained through instrument two. Based on these results, it is discussed the possible causes are discussed and level differences and their impact on service quality and the relationship between psychological assisting professions and other school personnel. Those issues mentioned above are discussed with the contribution of the idea on how the solution strengthens the professional identity of school counsellors from pre-service education, practice to organiszational. Pages 60 to 72

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/5506_Rahim_2019_E_R.pdf)

Aspects of Guidance and Counselling in the *Pembe'atan* Tradition of Gorontalo, Indonesia

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The research question is, what are the values contained in the tradition of cultural *pembe'atan* Gorontalo? It aims to determine the values of counselling and guidance contained on the *pembe'atan* tradition. A qualitative method is applied by having 6 informants consisting of 1 traditional figure, 2 stakeholders, 1 doctor (male nurse), and 2 teenagers. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation and documentation. The research applied data triangulation. The findings of the values are: (a) personal aspect, during *be'at* to change their personalities for the better, (b) social aspect, so that adolescent social behaviour is for the better, (c) learning aspect, to understand the importance of learning and to have high motivation in learning, (d) career aspect, to make them understand the importance of work, (e) comprehension aspect, for teens understand themselves better, and (f) development function aspect, suggested for making behaviour developed after *be'at*, and from the aspect of self-adjustment function, adjust positively with their friends after be'at procession. Pages 73 to 96

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/5507_Haris_2019_E_R.pdf)

Technology Approaches to School Supervision: The Way to Improve School Supervision Practice in Remote/Disadvantaged Areas

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This paper explores a review of using Information Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of school supervision practices in remote/disadvantaged areas from the national and international perspective. The recent manuscript was the result of a literature review of the International Research Collaborative and Scientific Publication, which was undertaken by one of UNG's researcher teams under the RISTEK-DIKTI scheme funding. The paper will be focused on the approaches of technology to school supervision that have been applied by other countries, as well as in Indonesia, that may be applicable for school supervision in Indonesia's 3T or special regions. In addition, the paper will examine and provide information on approaches to school supervision for remote, disadvantaged and border/outlying areas utilised in other countries and it may be adopted or adapted to the unique environment in the '3T' areas in Indonesia. Pages 97 to 107

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Adlerian Group Counselling to Improve Student's Self–Efficacy

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This research was carried out with counselling through the group counselling of the Adlerian approach with the aim of increasing low self-efficacy in middle school students. This study was conducted in Waleo State Middle School for approximately six months in the academic year of 2018/2019. There were eight students involved in this research. The design used in this research is counselling action research, carried out in stages, namely: planning, implementation, observation and reflection. The action was carried out for two sessions with eight meeting sessions, according to the steps of Adlerian counselling. The results of this study indicate that there was a significant increase in self-efficacy in the research subjects after going through the Adlerian group counselling action. Pages 136 to 146

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5 /5511_Tamara_2019_E_R.pdf)

Improving Poetry Reading Skills in Grade V Elementary School Students using the Emotive Approach

Margaritje Aliney *Tamara*[1], Risal Maykel Merentek[2]

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This research is based on the background of the emergence of the attitude of students who are impressed as they are in reading poetry, it means that students were not able to read poetry with regard to aspects of intonation, pronunciation, appreciation and appearance. This research is used to answer two main problems, how students are able to understand, appreciate the content or meaning of poetry and how students improve their poetry reading skills. The research design used is classroom action research designed by Kemmis and McTaggart. The results showed that students were able to improve their poetry reading skills using the Emotive Approach. The results of the first cycle of mastery learning classically show that students' skills reached 59.44%, and increased significantly in the second cycle reaching 92.22%. On the other hand, the results of this study have an impact and generate the emotive power of students. Pages 147 to 158

The New Paradigm of Leadership at Elementary Schools in Borneo in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era

Rizky Amelia[1], Ahmad Suriansyah[2], Aslamiah[3], Ngadimun[4]

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The school headmaster as a leader in schools is required to have digital skills, as required of both technical and managerial workers in all fields during the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. This study uses a qualitative method that aims to determine and describe the leadership of headmasters in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 in elementary schools in the city of Banjarmasin. Data collection using interviews, observation, and documentation techniques was conducted. Study results from several elementary schools showed that there was an increase in the need for analytical non-routine skills and interactive non-routine skills, whereas the needs of cognitive routine, non-routine manual and manual routine skills have decreased. The headmaster's leadership, following the development of technology, must exhibit skills in influencing, encouraging, guiding, directing, and moving others who are related to the implementation and development of education and teaching in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. Pages 159 to 173

The Strategy of Religious-Based Character Education in Early Childhood Education

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Character education is very important in early childhood because children are valuable assets for the nation and are the future of the Indonesian people. This study aims to determine and describe the religious-based character education strategy in the Integrated Islamic Early Childhood Education Sabilal Muhtadin in Banjarmasin. The study uses descriptive qualitative methods by collecting data using interview techniques, observation, and documentation studies. The data was validated for the criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. In this research, the foundations used by the school are Al-Qur'an, As-Sunnah and Pancasila which aim to develop individual students who believe and devote to Allah SWT and have characters that follow the teachings of Islam. The strategies used include assignment, direction, habituation, role models and environmental conditioning. Pages 174 to 189

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5
/5514_Novitawati_2019_E_R.pdf)

Religious Scientific Learning Based on Sentra in School

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The development of schools on a religious basis is experiencing rapid increase, especially in kindergarten education. Parent awareness of the importance of the early in life introduction of religious values is one of the reason for this. It is necessary to have appropriate preparation for learning activities in kindergarten age children, through religious scientific learning at the sentra. The application of scientific learning in such a way is very appropriate for children of kindergarten age because every step of the learning stimulates children in various aspects of child development, while religious learning is applied to children due to the importance of developing religious and moral values to children from an early age so that they grow and develop as a whole, both in terms of knowledge as well as moral human beings who in accordance with their religion. Pages 190 to 203

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/5515_Ngdimun_2019_E_R.pdf)

Empowerment of 'English Club' to influence Students Achievement in Speaking

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This study aims to describe the empowerment of English Club for students' achievement in speaking English, for sixth-semester students of PG-PSD at Lambung Mangkurat University. This study is conducted by using a qualitative approach. The conclusion of this study is that the English Club at PG-PSD of Lambung Mangkurat University allows for the empowerment of organization programs where students can learn English outside the classroom. It supports students to join the SEA Teacher program in the Philippines. It also supports the teaching-learning speaking process in the classroom directly; especially on the component of speaking. It can be seen from the student's speaking achievement; most students can achieve a high score for each component of speaking or get an excellent score; few students achieve a 'good' category score. Pages 204 to 216

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/5516_Hafina_2019_E_R.pdf)

Trends of Forgiveness in Adolescents who have experienced Emotional Violence by Parents

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This research was conducted to obtain an empirical picture of forgiveness in adolescents who experience emotional abuse by parents and its implications for guidance and counseling. This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive method. The sample used in this study were 39 adolescents who experienced emotional violence in SMP Negeri 14 Bandung Academic Year 2018/2019 during class of eight. Data was collected using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection used the Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivation-18 (TRIM-18) instrument that was tested for its validity and reliability. The research findings show that forgiveness in adolescents who experience emotional abuse by parents tends to be in the moderate category. The implication of this study is the development of a mentoring and personal-social counseling program to increase forgiveness in adolescents who experience emotional violence by parents. Pages 217 to 231

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/5517_Sofian_2019_E_R.pdf)

The Relationship between Self-Actualization Needs and Work Discipline with the Performance in Barito Kuala, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

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The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the need for self-actualization and work discipline in the context of Madrasah Aliyah (MA) teacher performance in Barito Kuala Regency. This research is a descriptive correlational research with a quantitative approach. Data analysis techniques using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), employed Software Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS). The results showed: (1) there is a direct relationship between the need for self-actualization and teacher work discipline, (2) there is a direct relationship between self-actualization needs and teacher performance, (3) there is a direct relationship between work discipline and teacher performance. Pages 232 to 243

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/5518_Ulfatin_2019_E_R.pdf)

Indigenous Education in Indonesian - Traditional Families Migrant Workers Abroad: From Mothering to Parenting and Schooling for Educational Design

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The purpose of this study is to explore indepth indigenous values from traditional communities in order to improve children's educational design services. Qualitative phenomenology methods are used to explore the experiences of families and relatives of Indonesian workers who work abroad regarding caring for and guiding and facilitating their children's educational needs. Data was collected through indepth interviews and direct observation of 30 families of migrant workers who have children attending primary and secondary schools. Cross-site analysis is used to construct propositions that refer to theoretical designs about traditional indigenous society. Pages 244 to 255

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/5519_Budiamin_2019_E_R.pdf)

The Development of a Career Guidance Program with a Modelling Technique to Improve Student Career Awareness

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The purpose of this study is to generate a career guidance program with the modelling technique to improve student career awareness. The research and development approach was conducted through several steps, namely: needs assessment, planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow-up of the program. The data analysis technique used was the paired sample t-test to determine the impact of the program. The participants are students in the fifth grade of Al-Fityan elementary school in Aceh, in the academic year of 2017/2018 and whom were selected using purposive sampling. The self-developed career awareness instrument was designed in the Likert scale with a coefficient reliability of 0.800. The findings of the research stated that the main indicator of a successful program evaluation is the improvement of the level of career awareness in students. This research concludes that the program of career guidance, which used the modelling technique, is effective to improve the awareness of students regarding their prospective future career choices. Pages 256 to 270

Implementation of an Innovation Supervision Program by a Principal

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This research aimed to describe the innovation of academic supervision undertaken by a principal. This study used the qualitative approach with a case study design. The research has been conducted since August 2015 in the Darul Ulum Elementary School, an elementary school with Islamic boarding in Indonesia. The research data was obtained through observation, interview, and documentation study. The data analysis was carried out through the stages of reduction, presentation, verification, and conclusion. Checking the validity or the correctness of the data in this research was undertaken by using four criteria: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The research results show that the principal conducts innovative supervision through three stages: pre-supervision, implementation, and following up. The result of the following up proves that the teacher's skill in conducting learning is improving. This case is known through the supervision process, completed in the next stage. Pages 271 to 284

Experiential Learning Model based on Creative Thinking in Learning to Write Narrative Texts

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Writing narrative text is a form of discourse that attempts to narrate an event so that it seems as if the reader sees or experiences himself. This study aims to decide whether there is an influence of the use of experiential learning models based on creative thinking in learning to write narrative texts for elementary school students in Indonesia. This study uses an experimental study consisting of a one-group pretest-posttest research design. This type of research is a quasi-experimental study. The selection of this sample uses a random sampling technique, which is a sampling technique where all people in the population, either individually or together, are given the same opportunity to be selected as sample members. The results of this study prove that there is an influence and effective use of experiential learning models based on creative thinking in learning to write narrative texts for elementary school students in Indonesia. So, this learning model can be recommended as an effective learning model for educators in teaching narrative text writing skills. Pages 285 to 296

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/5522_Musi_2019_E_R.pdf)

Development of Creative Game Models Through Natural Media

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The purpose of this study was to develop creative game models with natural media for early childhood. This research uses research and development methods to produce certain products, and test the effectiveness of these products. This research was conducted at the Teratai Kindergarten in Makassar City using a purposive sampling technique. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis techniques used in the development of the product design (prototype) learning models were in the form of a descriptive picture and a description of practicality before testing the product. The results showed that the form of the creative game design with natural media for early childhood consists of two components. Namely, the philosophy component of the model, including the rationality of the model, objectives, teacher roles and system support, while the operational components of the model are detailed in all types of activities with various themes or sub-themes. All activities are packaged with the aim of developing children's creativity. Pages 297 to 310

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/5523_Arbarini_2019_E_R.pdf)

Gender Equality and Women's Participation in the Development of the Tourism Village in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0

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The occurrence of the industry 4.0 era is the opportunity for women to actualise themselves and be actively involved in taking part in the world civilisation. This research aims at describing and analysing the profile of women in the tourist village; and the participation and role of women based on the gender equality perspective. The technique applied in this gender analysis is a gender mainstreaming approach, particularly the Longwe Model or Women's Empowerment Framework. The subject of this research is the women domiciled in the area of the tourism village in the Semarang Regency, Indonesia. The data was collected through in-depth interview, observation, and documentation. The analysis on women's participation and gender equality includes: initially, women have a low welfare rate but through participation in the tourism village entrepreneurship, they experience an improvement in terms of economy; women's limited access to resources positions them to be less productive compared to men, thus the access to resources, technology, information, and communication should be made more available for women; women have a lower awareness than men, that the attitude to be critical needs to be developed and men and women should be equally involved in any program conducted in the village; there is an improvement in terms of women's participation in regard to decision-making and strategic position in the tourist village development; and the ability to control is increased in terms of production factors and to ensure the equality of access to resources and benefit sharing. Pages 311 to 323

The Effectiveness of a Women's Empowerment Model

Through Social Entrepreneurship Training to Strengthen a Tourism Village Program

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The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of the women's empowerment model of the Samin community through culture-based social entrepreneurship training to strengthen tourism village programs. This study was designed with sequential mixed methods. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, documentation, and questionnaires. The populations were Samin women who were married, at productive age and living in the Klopo Dhuwur village area. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The qualitative data was analysed using an interactive model, while the quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics and t-test. The results showed a very good response from informal leaders (opinion leaders) of the Samin community, formal figures from the village staff, targets of Samin women's programs and village tourism program cadres on the implementation of the empowerment model through local culture-based social entrepreneurship training of batik arts and social values 'sedulur singkep' to strengthen tourism village programs. The empowerment model is effective in improving the personality, reasoning and logical thinking skills, ability in batik skills, knowledge of small business management and the ability to practice social entrepreneurship. The quality of the Samin womens' ability in managing social entrepreneurship, based on the local socio-cultural values 'sedulur singkep', improved and the Blora Batik designed by Samin is a very prospective tourist destination and is becoming a magnet for tourism village destinations. Pages 324 to 338

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The Impact of Non-Formal Education in Community Development: A Case Study in Pati, Indonesia

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Non-formal education, which functions as a complement, substitute and enhancer, is crucial in building a community for the better. This includes development through community empowerment programs or training to improve human and natural resources or local potential in a community. This study aims to describe the role of non-formal education in the Pati Regency, as well as the supporting factors and the inhibiting factors in its implementation. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach accompanied by a Forum Group Discussion (FGD). The research subjects were the Head of Nonformal Education (PAUD, Equality and Community Education), Head of the District Education and Culture Department, SKB (Learning Activity Studio), PKBM (Community Learning Activity Center), and LKP (Course and Training Institute). Data collection was completed by observation to see firsthand the conditions in the field, documentation to obtain documentative data, and interviews or with meeting the actors or stakeholders. The method of data analysis was undertaken by collecting data in the field, reducing data to select information or data to be used, presenting data in sequence, and drawing conclusions or verification. This research finds the existence of a superior non-formal education program in each sub-district in the Pati District. This study concludes that non-formal education plays a major role in improving community development related to education (school) and equality and providing skills to improve the economy of the people in the Pati Regency. Pages 339 to 352

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The Implementation of Blended Learning Based Realistic Mathematics Education in Mathematics Teaching

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This study aims to understand the result of the implementation of a blended learning based realistic mathematics education (RME). The method used in this research is experiment research that compares the study results of the students using a blended learning based RME with a conventional model. The blended learning based RME affects the cognitive study results of the students in the elementary school mathematic study, evident from the result of the significance test calculation of the Mann Whitney test with a score of Asymp. Sig. is 0.000. The implementation of a blended learning based RME is proven to be more effective in increasing the study results than a conventional model. The N-gain percentage of the experiment class at 60.95 per cent was included in the 'quite effective' category, while control class at only 25.67 per cent was included in the 'not effective' category. Pages 353 to 361

Constructivism Approach in Science Learning

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The aims of this study were to determine the effect of the constructivist approach to the science learning of material based on human respiration. This study uses the classroom research method and is completed across several stages of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The subjects of the research were fifth grade students of the elementary school, Inpres 4/82 Walian. The data collection in the study used two assessments: namely, observation and the assessment sheet. The progress and improvement obtained during the two-cycle learning process shows that through the implementation of constructivism approaches in the science subject, it can improve learning outcomes. This study concluded that the constructivism learning approach had a positive influence on science learning. Pages 362 to 376

 Lifelong Learning Through A Gender-Responsive Family Education (Grfe) Program

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Gender-Responsive Family Education (GRFE) is an activity of sharing knowledge, insight, and comprehension about the right and obligation, role, position, and responsibility between males and females to meet the gender fairness and equality in the family. The objective of this study is to upgrade families through education by providing knowledge, insight, and comprehension of gender in the family. This study was conducted in the SKB Nganjuk Regency by using the quantitative approach with a correlational research design to identify the influence of the Gender-Responsive Family Education (GRFE) program on the families residing in the SKB Nganjuk Regency. The results of this study found the technical implementation of Gender-Responsive Family Education. The packaged material was delivered using discussion or simulation. Furthermore, the implications of Gender-Responsive Family Education was identified from the perspectives of education, self, family, social society, health and politics. Pages 377 to 393

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/55204_Ahmadi_2020_E_R.pdf)

E-Learning Based On 'Joomla!' To Improve the Learning Results of Social Studies Content in Primary School

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The Social Studies learning outcomes in primary school are not optimal. This research aims to develop e-learning based on the Joomla! platform to increase the learning result of Social Studies completed in the fifth grade. The research and development (R&D) undertaken used the ADDIE development model. The research subjects were 38 students in the fifth grade of a public elementary school. The data collection methods used were observation, questionnaire, interview, documentation, and test. The data analysis techniques used were preliminary data analysis, t-test, n-gain test, and the average improvement of the skill. The research results showed that e-learning, based on Joomla! media, was feasible for use. E-learning based on Joomla! media was effective towards the learning outcomes with the average differences using the t-test being 14.353, and the n-gain being 0.59, in the medium criteria. The conclusion of this study is e-learning based on Joomla! media is effective towards improving the Social Studies learning outcomes of students in the fifth grade. Pages 394 to 405

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/55205_Subkhan_2020_E_R.pdf)

Does Indonesian Curriculum Studies Exist?

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In order to develop an appropriate curriculum design in which it is responsive to the uniqueness of the social context, its problems and challenges, curriculum studies should be well developed. Unfortunately, in the Indonesian context, curriculum studies seem stagnant because of many problems. In this article, I combine literature review and an ethnographic method to collect and analyse the information from numerous resources; primarily, several works on curriculum and teacher college as a site of the research. I briefly elucidate the presumption of the curriculum as a legal product — not an academic product — and the lack of intellectual tradition within teacher colleges have become the main factors of why curriculum studies cannot evolve optimally in the Indonesian context. These problems should be overcome by the government, the top management of the teacher colleges and the lecturers themselves — especially those concerned with curriculum studies. Pages 406 to 420

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The Challenge of School Operational Assistance Management in Elementary Schools

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The Government of Indonesia seeks to improve the service and quality of education by providing School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS). This research was conducted in elementary schools in the Kampar Regency. Data was obtained through interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the analysis and discussion concluded that there were several obstacles in the management of BOS. The data was collected by interview and documentation methods, which were analysed by qualitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that the management of BOS at the elementary school was in accordance with the Ministry of Education and Culture No. 03 of 2019, concerning the Technical Guidelines for the Use of School Operational Assistance. In contrast, not all school elements have been involved and there is still a lack of supervision of the program. It is suggested that management of BOS needs to be improved more transparently and accountably though e-budgeting. Pages 421 to 432

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Character Education for the 21st Century in Developing the Careers of Children with Special Needs in the Vocational Inclusive School

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This research aims to study and compile data that is comprehensive and ranges from the new data and actual data integrated on character education in developing the careers of children in need of special vocational education. Subsequently, a process of verification and the validation of data is performed to identify where children in need of special vocational schools are, including possessing a good character in the development of his or her career as a blind, deaf, or autistic child. They are capable of learning to follow suit with their talent and interest in achieving careers in the future. Character education has always been integrated in every learning process in school, whether in being honest, working, responsible, confident, perseverant, and meticulous, among others. External research during the first year comprised a learning implementation plan and the integrated learning materials on character education for individual learning in vocational secondary schools as inclusive education providers in the City of Padang. Pages 433 to 447

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/55208_Lena_2020_E_R.pdf)

Students' Learning Outcomes Using Problem-Based Learning and Discovery Learning Models in Thematic Integrated Learning

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The aim of this study is to compare students' learning outcomes in thematic integrated learning using problem-based learning and discovery learning models. This was a comparative study. The sample of this research was 43, grade four students in selected elementary schools. A test was used to collect the data. The results of data analysis were produced using a simple statistic and showed that the value of the students' learning results using the problem-based learning model was 89.51, while it was 89.50 using the discovery learning model. It can be concluded that both the problem-based learning and the discovery learning models can improve students' learning outcomes in thematic integrated learning in elementary schools. The difference in the students' learning outcomes and between the learning models was not significant because the models are cooperative learning models. Pages 448 to 457

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/55209_Kenedi_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Mathematical Connection Ability of Elementary School Students in the 4.0 Industrial Revolution Era

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The background of this research is the change into the 4.0 industrial revolution era which resulted in changing the learning ability of elementary school students. The purpose of this study is to determine the connection ability of elementary school students in the era of the 4.0 industrial revolution. This is a descriptive qualitative study. The results show a weak mathematical connection ability of elementary school students in the 4.0 industrial revolution era. The implication of this research is that it provides a foundation for teachers or other researchers in developing an effort to improve the mathematical connection ability of elementary school students. Pages 458 to 472

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55210_Prasetyo_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Impact of The Industrial Revolution 4.0 on Non-Formal Education Practice

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This study aims to uncover the extent of the impact of the industrial revolution 4.0 on the development of non-formal education. Furthermore, to explain the programs developed by the PNF unit in the face of the industrial revolution 4.0. This study used a qualitative descriptive explorative approach. The research respondents were managers and educators of non-formal education units that were determined purposively. The study was conducted on the PNF units in the cities of Sleman, Bantul, and Yogyakarta. The results showed the impact of the industrial revolution 4.0 on the practice of non-formal education, included the optimisation of information technology had been widely applied in the academic and administrative fields in the PNF unit. Pages 473 to 486

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55211_Wibawa_2020_E_R.pdf)

Self-Directed Learning in The Learning Program for Integrated Healthcare Service Elderly Managerial Staff in The Bejiharjo Village, Karangmojo District, Gunungkidul Regency

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This research aims to describe the self-directed learning (SDL) process in the learning program of the integrated healthcare centre elderly managerial staff of the Bejiharjo Village in the Karangmojo District of the Gunungkidul District. The results of the study show that the purpose of this non-formal education activity is to provide information, understanding and insight to the elderly community managerial staff and elderly residents about the importance of a healthy lifestyle. The SDL approach is completed through several stages, namely: (a) increases participants' trust; (b) provides opportunities for participants to learn to ask questions; (c) provides open and mutually reinforcing communities; (d) makes learning a personal need; (e) SDL then becomes an individual commitment; (f) instils a sense of belonging to learning needs; (g) creates opportunities for participants to be involved in the learning process; (h) provides motivation to learn; and (i) encourages commitment to participants for SDL skills development. Pages 487 to 500

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2/55213_Rusmana_2020_E_R.pdf)

Collaborative Action Research Application of Socratic Methods in Learning in Primary School

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The purpose of this research is to apply the socratic method in learning in elementary schools. The research method used is research and development, which is modified into three stages. First, is a preliminary study related to the teacher's learning process at school. Second, is the development of socratic methods in elementary schools, which are validated by experts and practitioners. Thirdly, the application of the test socratic method was limited to one UPI laboratory school to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the socratic method, and to test the wider socratic method at the SD laboratory of the regional campus of the Indonesian University of Education. Pages 501 to 514

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2/55214_Nasrun_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Effect of Dean Leadership, on the Performance of Lecturers Working in The Faculty of Education in Medan State University

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The aims of this study are to determine: (1) the effect of the dean of the Faculty of Education's leadership on the work motivation of lecturers working in the Faculty of Education in Medan State University, (2) the effect of organizational culture on the work motivation of lecturers working in the Faculty of Education in Medan State University, (3) the effect of the dean of the Faculty of Education's leadership on the performance of lecturers working in the Faculty of Education in Medan State University, (4) the effect of organizational culture on the performance of lecturers working in the Faculty of Education in Medan State University, (5) the effect of work motivation on the performance of lecturers working in the Faculty of Education in Medan State University and publishing in international journals. This research is a quantitative study using a path analysis approach (path analysis) which began in the Academic Year 2018-2019 and concluded December 2018. Pages 513 to 530

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55215_Pradipta_2020_E_R.pdf)

Origami and Fine Motoric Ability of Intellectual Disability Students

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This study aims to analyse the effect of playing origami on fine motor skills. The research method used is quasi experiment with time series design. Data analysis techniques including the Wilcoxon test. Data analysis techniques were based on the developmental delays experienced by students with mental retardation caused by various things. One of which is the absence of activities that optimally develop fine motor skills. One of the activities that can be used to optimize fine motor skills in retarded students is playing origami. Origami play activities involve the skills to move the fingers, the skills to move the wrists, and the skills to move the arms. Wilcoxon test will be used to test whether playing origami affects the fine motor skills of retarded students. Pages 531 to 545

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55216_Sukamti_2020_E_R.pdf)

Innovation of Project Base Learning (PjBL) on Outdoor Study for PGSD's Student Activity on Education Diffusion

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This study aims to determine the response of students participating in learning activities by applying the Project Base Learning (PjBL) model based on outdoor learning in innovation diffusion courses. The research method uses a qualitative descriptive method by direct observation and documentation. The instrument used was the observation sheet and student response questionnaire. The results showed a student response of 87.1% with the criteria of strongly agreeing to the PjBL model based on outdoor learning. PjBL outside the room was in the form of training, counselling and group discussion forums. Pages 546 to 561

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55217_Sutama_2020_E_R.pdf)

Developing Learning Models to Increase Higher Order Thinking Skills in Early Childhood

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This research is based on the needs of teachers and parents for a concrete learning model, especially in regard to the implementation of the 2013 Early Childhood Education Curriculum. This is so that children can find, process and inform the results of their learning outcomes, have soft skills, and be creative in solving their daily problems by using high thinking skills. This paper seeks to develop a relevant and effective learning model to enhance children's high order thinking skills based on open ended play. This paper employed Borg and Gall's model which was adjusted into seven steps, including research and data collection, planning, development of product drafts, initial field trials, revising trial results, field trials, refinement of field trial results. The subjects were involved in product evaluation, small group trials, and big group trials. The research results confirm that the developed learning model is relevant, effective, and valid for 5-6 years old children.
Pages 562 to 578

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55218_Hotifah_2020_E_R.pdf)

Systematic Literature Review: Concept, Dimension, and Antecedent Multicultural Counselling Competence

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Multicultural counselling competence is a theoretical and practical movement about racial, ethnic and cultural differences in the counseling process. The purpose of this study is to review the literature of concepts, dimensions, factors that influence the competency of multicultural counseling and its measurement tools by using a systematic literature review using databases, including science-direct, IPI / Garuda Portal, Emerald, and specifically the Multicultural Development and Counseling Journal (JMCD) using the keywords "multicultural counseling", "cross-cultural counseling" and "cultural awareness," which obtained 16 articles (N = 263). The results of the review show the concept of competence is diverse, but is still based on the Tripartite model. Moreover, a multicultural counseling competency model based on competency has not been found. Therefore, future research needs to examine competency models that are more comprehensive and based on established competency theories.
Pages 579 to 595

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/55219_Ananda_2020_E_R.pdf)

Development of Three-Dimensional Visuals Learning Media Using the Scientific Approach

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The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of three-dimensional visuals learning media using the scientific approach. The type of research is development research. The subjects of this study were students of class V-C Primary School (SDN) 101766 Bandar Setia and consisted of 28 students. Data collection techniques in this study used questionnaires and tests. Based on the results of the first media expert validation research an average score of 4.33 and 4.80 was obtained, while the results of the second media expert obtained an average score of 4.47 and 4.67. The results of the validation of the first material expert obtained an average score of 4.77 and 4.85, while the results of the validation of the second material expert obtained an average score of 4.38 and 4.69. The results of individual trials obtained an average score of 4.67, and the results of small group trials obtained an average score of 4.35. The results of field tests obtained an average score of 4.60. Rhe results of the pre-test scores obtained an average score of 41.6 and the post-test results obtained an average score of 78.6. In regard to the pre-test and post-test scores on science subjects, the average score was 3.68 and 6.11. Pages 596 to 610

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/55220_Roesminingsih_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Change of Educational Tutoring Paradigm as a Non-Formal Education Unit

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Tutoring is needed because parents' lack confidence in the services provided by the school. Tutoring is considered to make students successful in their schools. Tutoring institutions as non-formal institutions are seen as important for their success in helping learning difficulties. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 apparently had a profound impact on the services provided by non-formal education including tutoring. The purpose of this article is to analyse the paradigm changes in tutoring of the industrial revolution 4.0 era through a literature review and the use of qualitative approaches. The literature review comprises of various research results and existing analysis, which are then mapped so that it can provide information related to why conventional tutoring must change, and what strategies must be done for conventional learning guidance in order to maintain their existence and be able to compete in the future. Pages 611 to 622

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55221_Wiyono_2020_E_R.pdf)

Development of Online Learning for Undergraduate Guidance and Counseling Students

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Blended learning is a combination of learning face to face, computer (offline), and internet-based learning (online). The main purpose of blended learning is to provide opportunities for a variety of students to learn independently, sustainably, and mature, so that learning will be more effective, more efficient, and more interesting. The development model used in the process of developing blended learning in the guidance and counselling profession course is the ADDIE model. The steps of developing this model include: (1) Analysis, (2) Design, (3) Development, (4) Implementation, (5) Evaluation. The development phase that has been carried out includes analysis, design, development and implementation. The results of expert tests obtained P = 97.5%. The interpretation criteria included "very good" criteria and obtained an alternative decision "very feasible". The evaluation results showed that 92.85% items were rated as good. Pages 623 to 634

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55222_Setyaedhi_2020_E_R.pdf)

Problem-Based Learning Model in Practice-Oriented Student Work Sheets for Integrated Social Sciences

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This research aims to test the feasibility and effectiveness of a practice-oriented Student Work Sheet (SWS) for Integrated Social Sciences based on the PBL model for changing learning outcomes. The research used the ADDIE model. The research subject is junior high school students. The research applies the quasi experimental design that uses the non-equivalent control group design for both pre-test and post-test. Research results showed: (1) the learning media in the form of a syllabus showed a validation score of 79.16%, and therefore is considered feasible to apply, (2) a significant difference between classrooms that do and do not use the SWS. This is evidenced from a post-test mean of 79.83 for Classroom A and 70.83 for Classroom B. It can therefore be concluded that the PBL-oriented SWS for Integrated Social Sciences is feasible and effective for improving the learning outcomes for the integrated social science subject. Pages 635 to 646

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55223_Mariana_2020_E_R.pdf)

Transformation of Research Education at Elementary School Mathematics in the Industry 4.0

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Industry 4.0 has brought change to all fields. This includes mathematics education, especially at the level of elementary education. The changes that took place in the era of the fourth industrial revolution demanded transformation in the field of research|education at elementary mathematics education. The "|" sign in the phrase signifies an interconnection between the transformations carried out in the world of mathematics education and those carried out in the world of mathematics education research. This paper was devised in order to see changes in the world in the era of Industry 4.0, as well as its impact on the direction of elementary mathematics education and the shifting paradigm of mathematics education research. Pages 647 to 656

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2
/55224_Hariyati_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Difference of Efficacy in Gaining Test of English Proficiency (TEP) Students of BIDIKMISI Scholarship Recipient

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This study aims to explore and analyse the difference of efficacy among students of the Bidik Misi scholarship who have and have not graduated by gaining TEP score. The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive approach. The population consists of 2016 and 2017 generation students receiving the Bidik Misi Scholarship in the Faculty of Education of the State University of Surabaya. Sample size is determined by using Issac and Michael Table. Questionnaire is used as research instrument. Discrimination test is used to analyse data. The findings show that: 1) most of the Bidik Misi Scholarship students have less efficacy in gaining TEP score; 2) students of the Bidik Misi Scholarship have not been able obtain score beyond the determined passing grade ; 3) there is a significant difference of efficacy among students of the Bidik Misi Scholarship who have and have not passed TEP in order to obtain TEP test. Pages 657 to 668

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Reconstructional concept map: automatic Assessment and reciprocal reconstruction

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In this paper, Kit-Build concept map (KB map) is introduced as a reconstruction type of a concept map. In the use of KB map, a learner is requested to build a concept map by using provided components, that is, nodes and links with labels. The set of components (kit) is generated by decomposing a concept map that is originally constructed by a teacher (in teaching-learning) or by a partner (in mutual understanding in collaboration). Because KB map requires a learner to reconstruct the original concept map made by another, KB map building is a promising activity to promote a learner to understand the other's understanding. In KB map, a reconstructed map can be directly compared with the original map and their differences can be detected exactly. Because several maps reconstructed from the same kit can be also laid over each other, a map expressing group understanding is generated as the result of the overlapping. These automatic functions are used in collaborative learning situation to detect differences of the participants' understanding. This paper describes a framework of KB map, practical uses in classrooms, the validity of automatic assessment of KB map, and reciprocal kit-building as a mutual reconstruction of KB map in a collaborative situation. Pages 669 to 682

Pdf (/images/vol5iss5/Part_2 /55212_Yusuf_2020_E_R.pdf)

Islamic Comprehensive Guidance and Counselling to Enhance High School Students' Mental Health

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All human beings naturally have 'hanif'. It is a potential that tends to truth and directs to the achievement of a beatific life of the present time and the hereafter. However, its development is varied from one person to another, especially in its relation to the current situation, when some social practices are gradually changing to overcome local wisdom. An abominable living environment results in unfavourable impacts, i.e. personal-communal problems, unhealthy mental development (anxiety, stress, feeling of isolation), and distorted behaviours (moral decadence, alcohol and drugs consumption, and free sex). To cope with these conditions, a practical solution is required. The solution can be compulsorily drawn by the involvement and commitment from all parties involved in the individual's development; specifically, family, school, and the community. Pages 683 to 696

Aspects of Guidance and Counselling in the *Pembe'atan* Tradition of Gorontalo, Indonesia

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The research question is, what are the values contained in the tradition of cultural *pembe'atan* Gorontalo? It aims to determine the values of counselling and guidance contained on the *pembe'atan* tradition. A qualitative method is applied by having 6 informants consisting of 1 traditional figure, 2 stakeholders, 1 doctor (male nurse), and 2 teenagers. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation and documentation. The research applied data triangulation. The findings of the values are: (a) personal aspect, during *be'at* to change their personalities for the better, (b) social aspect, so that adolescent social behaviour is for the better, (c) learning aspect, to understand the importance of learning and to have high motivation in learning, (d) career aspect, to make them understand the importance of work, (e) comprehension aspect, for teens understand themselves better, and (f) development function aspect, suggested for making behaviour developed after *be'at*, and from the aspect of self-adjustment function, adjust positively with their friends after be'at procession.

INTRODUCTION

Guidance and counselling are an effort to help individuals achieve their optimal development based on their talents, interest, and potentials; while also helping them overcome their problems, adjust themselves with their surroundings, and understand the cultural norms that can influence their behaviours (Clement, 2016; DeFOREST, 1958; Manivannan, 2016). The guidance and counselling particularly aims to help students in achieving their development goals involving their personal-social aspect, their academic performance, and their career (Yusuf & Nurihsan, 2012).

The development in social aspects of the individuals is related to cultural aspects which is through guidance and counselling; it is expected the individuals or students can adjust themselves with the culture they are in. Basically, individuals cannot be separated with social life which contains various cultures based on each region's belief, and understand better the positive qualities of people from different backgrounds or cultures (Flurentin, 2001).

Culture is an activity created by a group or community which then becomes a habit. Culture "structures our behaviour, thoughts, perception, values, goals, moral, and cognitive process." Culture may be defined in several ways. This includes ethnographic variables such as ethnicity, nationality, religion, and language, as well as demographic variables of age, gender, place of residence, etc; status variables such as social, economic, and educational background and a wide range of formal or informal memberships and affiliations (Kashima, 2019; Rosenberg, 2005; Sharabi, 2011; Valent, 2005). Culture also contains aesthetics values believed by certain communities which are being maintained. In social life, people hold different cultures. The different cultures have their own values; thus, they lead to different life goals (Matsumoto, 2006; Robertson, 2013). The individuals cannot be separated by the culture where they live. Hence, it can be stated that culture also takes a part to influence ones' life (Murray, Lippman, Donini, & ..., 2010; Spector & Pinto, 2011).

Gorontalo is one of the regions that has its own cultures or traditions. One of the traditions in Gorontalo was "*pembe'atan*" which is "*Mo me'ati*" in Gorontalo language. This traditional ceremony has become the tradition for males and females when they enter their teenage age in order to understand how to behave as Muslims, to respect their parents and older people, and to be able to adapt better with their environment (Muhamad, Ramli, Ceylon, & Sindring, 2016; Ntobuo, Arbie, & Amali, 2018). The change of behaviour in children's lives after *pembe'atan* is 80% positive. The change itself is the result of the guidance during the *pembe'atan* ceremony. The values are assumed to be related to guidance and counselling. In order to investigate more about the guidance and counselling values in *pembe'atan* tradition, the research entitled "Aspects of Guidance and Counselling in *Pembe'atan* Tradition of Gorontalo Culture" was conducted (Botutihe, 2003; Daulima, 2006). The problem statement of this research is: What aspects of guidance and counselling are contained in *Pembe'atan* tradition in Gorontalo Culture? It is aimed at investigating aspects of guidance and counselling contained in *Pembe'atan* tradition in Gorontalo Culture (Sholehah, Rahim, & Muslim, 2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW
Values of Guidance and Counselling

Guidance and counselling is an interaction between counsellor and counsellee either directly or indirectly in order to help the counsellee to develop. Guidance as a process of facilitating the individuals continuously as an effort to understand themselves, thus they will be able to act naturally based on the demand and condition of the school environment, family, society, and life in general (Fan & Sailor, 2005). Guidance as a process of assisting conducted by an expert to somebody or some individuals including children, teenagers, and adults in order for those people to be able to develop their ability independently by utilising the power and the available facilities to be developed based on the norms (Prayitno & Amti, 2004).

Kartadinata (in Hikmawati, 2014) defines counselling as a process of assisting individuals to achieve optimal development. However, Prayitno and Amti (2013) formulate: counselling is a process of facilitating through interview conducted by an expert (counsellor) toward individuals who have problems (clients) that leads to the problem-solving. Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that guidance and counselling is a process of assisting individuals in various aspects in order for those individuals to be able to develop optimally and adjust themselves with their surroundings and solve their problems, hence, it can reduce the possibility of problems happening in the future.

The values of guidance and counselling meant that this research involvse aspects of guidance and counselling and functions of guidance and counselling such as personal aspects, social aspects, learning aspects, and career aspects. Meanwhile, the functions of guidance and counselling are understanding function, preventive function, development function, healing function, adaptation function, and adjustment function.

Aspects of Guidance and Counselling, (Yusuf & Nurihsan, 2012) explain 4 aspects of guidance and counselling: (1) Academic guidance, is conducted to facilitate individuals in encountering and solving the academic problems such as curriculum introduction, department (concentration) determination, way to study, task and exercise completeness, learning sources searching and utilisation process, further education plan, and others; (2) Social-Personal Guidance, is to assist the individuals to solve their social-personal problems such as the relation with other friends, lecturers, and staff, understanding of characteristics and self abilities, self-adjustment with school and community environment, and conflict solution; (3) Career Guidance, aims at helping individuals in career planning, development, and problem-solving. It included the understanding of the position and job tasks, understanding of self condition and ability, understanding of environmental condition, career plan and development, job adjustment, career problem-solving; and (4) Family Guidance, is an effort to help those as family leaders/members, hence, they will be able to create an intact and harmonious family, empower themselves productively, and create and adjust themselves with family norms as well as actively participating in achieving a happy family.

The function of guidance and counselling, is to help the students to have a better understanding about themselves (their potentials) and their environments (education, job, and religion norms). Based on this understanding, individuals are expected to develop their potential optimally and adjust themselves with the environment dynamically and constructively (CHRISTENSEN, 1949, 1968) .

A preventive function is the effort of a counsellor to anticipate some problems that are possible to occur and to prevent them from occurring to the students. Through this function, the counsellor guides the students to avoid activities that can endanger the students' life. Development function is that the counsellor always tries to create a conducive learning environment in facilitating the students' development. Counsellors and other school personnel cooperate in formulating and in conducting the program of guidance and counselling systematically and continuously as an effort to assist students to achieve their development tasks.

Healing function is curative. This function is closely related to the effort to assist students who have already had problems including personal, social, learning, and career aspects. Adaptation function, is to help the education implementers particularly counsellors and teachers or lecturers to adapt the education programs with education background, interest, ability, and needs of students through adequate information about the students. Adjustment function is the guidance function to help individuals (students) in order to be able to adjust dynamically and constructively in their education program, school rules and religious norms. The explanation about guidance and counselling functions strengthen the position of guidance and counselling in school as a service to facilitate students in optimally developing.

Pembe'atan as Gorontalo Culture

Gorontalo is a province in Sulawesi Island. Formerly, Gorontalo was a part of Sulawesi Utara Province, however, Gorontalo has seceded from Sulawesi Utara Province. According to Botutihe Medi (2003: 8) "Gorontalo is as many other cities. Regarding history, the Gorontalo people was a success to drive out the colonialist in 1942." *Pembe'atan* or known as *Khitanan* for males is an obligation for Muslim teenagers. It means that they have been ready to enter another phase of life. Liputo, et., al (2006) says that *khitanan* is a culture or custom regulating even determining the traditional values and the implementation of Islamic law.

Khitanan (*moluna*) for males is the process of cutting off the skin that covers the head of the male genitals. The requirements are that the child has to be aged between 10 – 12 years and finishing the reciting. *Moluna* is a must in Islamic law and the obligation for Gorontalo people. Liputo, et., al (2006: 5) utters "*Moluna* tradition is a customary level of Gorontalo in the aspect of birth which is hereditarily conducted by Gorontalo people."

Khitanan (*h*) for male children is mandatory. If a male believes in Islam, he must do a *khitanan*. *Khitanan* for males is a process to purify themselves from excrement (najis), and khitan is one of

the perfections of religion. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the essences in the implementation of *khitan (pembe'atan)* are: (1) the self-cleaning for male children on his genitals in order for his future children from his marriage to be clean physically and spiritually, (2) through *pembe'atan*, the males are more stable in implementing the Islamic rules, and (3) as the transition from children to adolescents: the child that has been circumcised is not allowed to sleep with his mother and sisters.

The khitan procession for a female baby is not taboo in Indonesia, particularly in Gorontalo. A procession is the form of embodiment of parents' protection, family, and society which are accumulated in the traditional concepts in order for the children to not be uncontrollable and follow the Islamic rules. Based on history, female *khitan* (*pembe'atan*) has been known from a long time ago.

According to Sarapung (Sa'dan, 2016), "*Khitan* is interpreted as medical treatment of mutilating the half or the whole part of preputial (the skin that covers the head of male genital). For the female, *khitan* is done by mutilating the half or the whole part of the clitoris, even the labia minora." The assumption that the female does not do the female circumcision is the family disgrace as it makes it as the unwritten tradition but obeyed by females, particularly in Indonesia. According to Musyarofah (in Sa'dan, 2016: 119), female circumcision is the obligation that should be done for females in order that they will not be uncontrollable. It is supported by the presumption that females are considered as taboo if she is expressing her sexual desire even to her husband.

Khitan for females is the obligation and has become the tradition for Muslim people, hence, they will understand the Islamic rules and keep their purity before and after the marriage. According to Musyarofah (in Sa'dan, 2016), sequences of *khitanan* (*pembe'atan*) in Gorontalo were: (a) lemon *bathing*/*mandi lemon* (*mopolihu lolimu*), (b) *tepuk mayang*, (c) breaking the egg, and (d) walking on the plates. According to Daulima, (2008), the sequences of pembe'atan for females in Gorontalo are: (a) *molungudu*, (b) *momonto*, (c) *mohomutu*, (d) breaking the native chicken egg in the palm of the girl, (e) bathing with flowers in the basin, (f) *mopuhutaa* to *pingge* (stepping on the plate), and (g) *pembe'atan*.

METHODS

The research applied qualitative method. This approach is implemented in order to describe the values of guidance and counselling in pembe'atan tradition in Gorontalo culture. The researchers were the main instruments in collecting data besides other supporting instruments. In this research, the researchers fully participated in which the researchers attended the pembe'atan ceremony, really observed carefully the studied object that became the focus of research namely the values of guidance and counselling in pembe'atan tradition in Gorontalo culture. The collected data were related to guidance and counselling focusing on the aspects and functions of guidance and counselling. The data sources consisted of 6 informants: 1 traditional figure, 2 traditional leaders, 1

doctor (male nurse), and 2 teenagers. The techniques of data collection were observation, interview, and documentation study. The technique of data analysis was qualitative.

RESULTS

The impact of pembe'atan on the individuals who conduct pembe'atan is that there is an improvement of the individuals after pembe'atan or khitanan, particularly the improvement in their characteristics. It is because during guidance process there is advice given by the counsellor (traditional leader) and parents. The interview results with the informants can be observed as follows:

The interview result with informant (PA 2):
> "*Iya ada perubahan terhadap kepribadian anak tersebut setelah dibeat, terutama perubahan terhadap sikap terhadap najis itu, kemudian pertumbuhannya debo madelo tahiyameyamelalo malopato tiluna lio, odito olo mongo bua ma sudah lihua mao liyo lo limu tingga delo ma tahiyameyamelalo*".The intention of (PA 2) is that there is an improvement after pembe'atan particularly the attitudes toward excrement (najis) in terms of cleanness. Then, the male children grow fast after khitanan as the female children after pembe'atan.

The statement is supported by "MA' who explains:
> "*Perubahan terhadap kepribadian seorang anak itu bisa terjadi, sebab ada 60% perubahan dari anak yang belum dikhitan dan setelah dikhitan. Sebelum melakukan khitanan anak tersebut musti dibae'at atau pembinaan bagi seorang anak bagaimana kepribadiannya terhadap masyarakat, kepada orang tua itu memang sangat ditekankan oleh pembae'at atau pembina dalam prosesi khitanan.*"

This data shows that the pembe'atan tradition is closely related to the personal aspect of guidance and counselling. The process of pembe'atan also influences the change or improvement of social behaviour of the children after pembe'atan or khitanan. During the process, the children show that they are Muslims and learn many things such as education, moral, and self-adjustment. The following statement is the statement of the informant during the interview.

The data from 'MA" shows that there was an improvement of social behaviour of children after pembe'atan which can be observed as follows:
> "*Perubahan dari kehidupan sosial seorang anak yang sudah dikhitan itu bisa terjadi, biasanya itu akan nampak pada aktifitas sehari-hari, biasanya bagi anak-anak yang belum dikhitan itu seenaknya untuk membuka pakainnya pada saat buang air kecil, jadi etika dari kemasyarakatan itu tidak terkontrol. Tetapi setelah anak tersebut dikhitan perilaku itu sudah hilang, sebab ditekankan oleh pembeat bahwa jika sudah disunat (khitan) agar supaya untuk menjaga dirinya dari hal-hal yang tidak baik contohnya agar tidak sembarangan untuk membuka celana jika buang air kecil, tidak sembarangan buang air*

kecil, dan terutama berbicara dengan orang lain harus sopan. Jadi untuk perubahan dari seorang anak yang sudah dikhitan itu tetap ada perubahan".

The data have been supported by a teenager (KRI) who do *pembe'atan*:
> "*Iya ada perubahan dalam kehidupan sosial saya, setelah dibeat teman-teman saya juga sudah banyak dan sudah bisa beradaptasi dengan masyarakat sekitar*".

They stated that there is an improvement in their social life after pembe'atan; they get many friends and are able to adapt with other people. Hence, based on the data, it can be concluded that the pembe'atan tradition is closely related to the social aspect of guidance and counselling. Guidance and counselling also influence the education and learning aspect, because one of the goals of pembe'atan is educating and teaching about the spirit to learn and improve knowledge. The following statements are the interview result with informants:

The interview result with informant (PA 2):
> "*Wanu masalah lo pendidikan begitu berpengaruh karena debo woluwo heajari lio to umosikolah. (artinya untuk masalah pendidikan sangat berpengaruh, sebab diajarkan juga tentang pentingnya pendidikan atau bersekolah)*.

While the interview result with (KR 1):
> "*Ada perubahan dari segi pendidikan, dan dampaknya sangat besar sebelum saya dibeat saya tidak mau meneruskan sekolah. Lalu setelah dibeat itu sudah punya pemikiran untuk meneruskan sekolah sampai kuliah ataupun sampai bekerja. Itu setelah dibina oleh bapak imam, orang tua, dan keluarga*".

Based on the data, it can be concluded that the pembe'atan tradition is related to the learning aspect of guidance and counselling. Meanwhile, the pembe'atan process is also influenced by career, job, or future of the children. In fact, individuals who have done pembe'atan are able to determine their future; yet it depends on how they behave and develop. In the process of guidance and counselling, some things are stress in relation to the future of the children. Here are some statements of the interviewees:

Informant (PA 1):
> "*Iya ada perubahan terhadap masa depan anak tersebut, karena pembina selalu menekankan dalam menjalani kehidupan selalu berhati-hati dalam mengambil keputusan, dan agar bisa menyelesaikan pendidikan sehingga bisa membahagiakan orang tua. Semua tergantung dari diri kita masing-masing, sebab kita sudah bisa memilih mana yang baik dan mana yang tidak baik*".

Informant (PA 2):
> "*Jo, debo woluwo perubahan liyo. Kan mamo otawa tonu karaja ugaga wau ja gaga". (Maksud dari (PA 2) adalah ada pengaruh terhadap karir dari soerang anak setelah dibeat atau dikhitan. Sebab anak tersebut sudah bisa menentukan mana pekerjaan yang baik untuknya dan mana pekerjaan yang tidak baik untuknya)*.

Informant (KR 1)

> "*Iya, tadi kan saya sudah katakan saya ingin melanjutkan sekolah sampai kuliah jadi saya sudah bisa memilih mana yang baik dan mana yang tidak baik*".

Based on the data, it can be concluded that pembe'atan is related to the career aspect of guidance and counselling. Functions of guidance and counselling in pembe'atan tradition in Gorontalo:

The *Pembe'atan* process guided the children in order to give an understanding about the essence of pembe'atan for the children's life thus they will understand themselves better. Here are some interview statements from the informants:

The data of PA1 related to understanding function in pembe'atan:

> "*Iya ada nasehat-nasehat yang disampaikan dalam pembe'atan atau memberikan pemahaman terhadap anak yang dibeat, anak tersebut sudah diketahui kekurangannya oleh pembina dan akan dinasehati oleh pembina bahwa apa yang tidak diinginkan oleh orang tua itu jangan dilakukan.*"

The statement of PA 1 indicates that there are some advice given in pembe'atan, hence, the children will obey their parents.

Then, PA 2 states that:

> "*Pokoknya tonu he endela lio to agama insya allah tingga debo ma otuwota lio wau pahamba lio wawu odihima lio uwito. Terutama itu dua kalimat syahadat. Lapatao bolo bolu lio mo puasa, mo tabia wonu o mo jakati mo pitara sanggupi mo haji lapato bo penasehat-penasehat boti ma tiluna lio tingga mamo wolo kedua orang tua timongolio tingga ma otawa pootapulala dusa pootapulala pahala wanu pootapulala dusa tola lomao wanu mo piyohu pohutuwalo. Insya allah debo operubahan lapato tiluna lio mao*".

This statement means that whatever banned in Islamic laws must be avoided after the children understand and can make it as the foundation to behave, particularly the syahadat (confession of faith) which is then followed by advice about fasting, praying, paying zakat, and going on the pilgrimage. Then, there is also advice about obeying the parents and they understand what activities are allowed and what are not. In fact, there is an improvement after be'at. The data are also supported by statement of "MA".

The informant explains:

> "*Ada juga penekanan-penekanan tertentu dalam proses bae'at, contohnya jika seorang yang sudah dikhitan berarti sudah beranjak remaja, jadi untuk prilaku atau tingkah laku anak-anak sudah bisa dirubah sedikit-sedikit jadi anak remaja yang baik, sebab ada pengontrolan-pengontrolan sikap untuk menjadi dewasa. Sikap itu yang selalu ditekankan bahwa untuk bersosial dengan orang lain itu harus bersikap baik. Tetap ada perubahan dari sikap seorang anak setelah dikhitan*".

The data states that there are certain emphases during pembe'atan, particularly the transition from childhood to adolescence, which is to behave properly when interacting with others. Based on the data, it can be concluded that the pembea'tan tradition in Gorontalo culture has an understanding function as in guidance and counselling. The process guides children about the personality after be'at in order the children can develop their personality to be better, solve the problems either problem with family, friend, or school. The results can be observed in the following statements:

The interview result with PA 1 related to development function in pembe'atan tradition:

> "*Iyo ada, pokoknya apa yang kami sampaikan kedapa anak yang dibeat hanya untuk kebaikan diri mereka sendiri, seperti halnya harus mendengarkan keuda orang tuanya, tidak boleh berbuat hal-hal yang tidak baik, setelah dibe'at sangat diharapkan mereka akan berubah menjadi lebih baik, menjadi anak yang cerdas dan berhati mulia*"

The statement means that whatever is delivered during pembe'atan is for the good of the children, and after pembe'atan, the children should be improved better.

Then, PA 2 states that:

> "*Ma sama lo uendi uwito uti, pokoknya didu hemo lahi teto, nggamila matetolo. Karna mauwitolo tilanggulo lio tipembina, debo woluwo perubahan, pengalaman ati walaiyo li kasino dulunya tikan wanu hemo yingo mo mai mai lo botu mongola tii, odito tiyo pilo ituna lomao masa tiya tingga mamo nao lomayi didulu boyito eyi nakali lio, kan maotawa perubahan lio. Wanu oluwo mamo oyingo lio tobele tio mamo hinggi lomao tio tobele*"

It means that after pembe'atan or khitanan, the children must be improved in behaving better. For example, there is a child, when getting mad, he will throw stones into his house, but after khitanan, he is not doing it anymore and able to control his emotions.

KR 2 states that:

> "*Kepribadian itu berubah seperti selalu menghormati orang tua, ketika sebelum disunat saya selalu membantahi orang tua, saya tidak sholat, Alhamdullillah sekrang so kuat sambayang. Caranya ketika teman memaki saya, saya tidak memaki teman dan akan membalas dengan baik-baik. Kalau orang tua memarahi teman saya atau memukulnya, kita harus menasehati teman itu supaya tidak akan d pukul oleh orang tuanya, dan memberitahukan kepada teman supaya tidak melakukan yang tidak benar. Setelah saya dibeat itu ada 80% perubahan yang terjadi pada diri saya*"

He says that he changes to be better after khitanan in which he obeys his parents and always does the prayers. Also, he gives advice to his friends to do only the good. He improves about 80% after khitanan. Based on the data, it can be concluded that the pembea'tan tradition in Gorontalo culture has a development function as in guidance and counselling. The pembe'atan process teaches the teenagers to realise that they are not children anymore, and they will look for new challenges by mingling with the community or other environments. Here are some statements of the interviewees:

PA 1 states that:

> "*Ada nasehat-nasehat kepada anak tersebut bagaiamana perilakunya dengan orang tua bahkan dengan orang lain. Insya allah dengan perubahan yang diperlihatkan oleh anak*

tersebut maka anak tersebut akan diterima dimasyarakat dengan baik. Contohnya anak saya yang satu ini dia bagus dia tapi masih mudah terpengaruh dia".

It means that after pembe'atan or khitanan, the children will be easier to adapt with community and accepted by the community itself because the children behave properly and are able to mingle with the community. Then, PA 2 supports the following statement:

> "*Woluwo nasehati odito, jadi debo matolimo lo masyarakat tiyo. Wanu hemopoobilohu ugaga umopiyo debo ma tinyanga lo masyarakat tiyo*".

It means that after pembe'atan or khitanan, the children are welcomed in the community because the children show a better improvement. Based on the data, it can be concluded that *pembe'atan* in Gorontalo culture has adjustment function as in guidance and counselling.

DISCUSSION

The research is to investigate the guidance and counselling values in *pembe'atan* tradition in Gorontalo culture including the aspects of guidance and counselling and function of guidance and counselling. The values are related to the effect of *pembe'atan* toward the characteristics, social life, education, and career of an individual after *be'at*. Besides, it was conducted in relation to its understanding, development, and self-adjustment functions.

Pembea'tan is a tradition in Gorontalo that has a long history in which this tradition has been conducted for a long time ago by the Gorontalo people. *Pembea'tan* or *khitanan* is implemented by Gorontalo people as the symbol of a child who has entered a teenage age. The aim of *pembea'tan* is related to cleanliness, health, sexual control, and the implementation of Islamic rules. *Pembe'atan* has a function to pledge a promise to God, to symbolise that the child or the teenager is a Muslim and to strengthen the belief on Islam.

After *be'at*, the teenager shows the change in his/her behaviour as the effect of pembea'tan itself, particularly from the aspect of characteristics. It is because, during be'at procession, there is a guidance and direction from the customary leader and advises from the parents. The change of behaviour of the teenager after *be'at* is about 80%, but, of course, it depends on how well the individual understands the direction and advises and also maintains his/her faith (Daulima, 2006; Ismail, 2018; Lipman, 1987). If it is observed from guidance and counselling service, thus, this case is included in personal aspect. Personal guidance is the guidance and counselling service that aims to facilitate the individuals to find out, to recognise, and to develop becoming individuals who are believed in and devoted to God. Also, it is expected the children becoming independent, active, and creative as well as physically and spiritually healthy (Abdul, Arifin, & Tallei, 2017; Ismail, 2018).

The change or improvement toward the child's social life after *be'at* is because, during the process of *pembea'tan*, the child has made himself/herself a Muslim and learned many things

such as education and moral, self-adjustment, and religion. If the child understands well what has been said by the elder member, there will be an improvement in his/her self, and he/she will be able to differentiate the good and the bad. The improvement will be shown through the daily activities. Adhiputra (2013) says that social guidance is aimed to help individuals to recognise and to understand their social environment. In that environment, it is expected those individuals can socialise by having noble character and social responsibility.

In relation to the education aspect, it shows that *be'at* procession has significantly affected the child. One of the main goals of *pembea'tan* is the education aspect in which it is expected after *be'at*, that the child will be diligently studying and learning the religious teachings. Hence, *pembea'tan* or *khitanan* significantly influences the education aspect of the person. It is included in the learning aspect and in the guidance and counselling aspect. Adhiputra (2013) states that learning guidance is to help the individuals recognise, create, and develop a good habit to study. Also, it is expected for those individuals to own knowledge and skills that will be implemented.

The career indicated here is how individuals who have been conducted in the *be'at* procession can complete their study and get the job. The influence of *pembea'tan* or *khitanan* towards their career can be seen from the improvement of the children's behaviours that have done certain jobs starting from family, school, and the social environment. It is included in the career aspect in guidance and counselling services. Adhiputra (2013) utters "career guidance is a service to assist the individuals to recognise, direct, and plan their future.

In the process of *pembea'tan* or *khitanan* a customary leader states some advice to the child which is to give understanding about the essence of *pembea'tan* itself, because it is the most crucial part form *pembea'tan* or *khitanan* in order for the child to understand and implement those advises in his/her life. It is an understanding function in guidance and counselling. According to Yusuf & Nurihsan (2012), "The understanding function helps the students to have understanding toward themselves (their potentials) and their environments (education, job, and religion norms). Based on this understanding, individuals are expected to develop their potential optimally and adjust themselves dynamically and constructively."

There are many things stated by the customary leader as the counsellor, one of those advice is the child's characteristics after *pembe'atan* or *khitanan*. Besides advice, the counsellor expects a positive improvement on the child. However, if the child improves positively after *pembe'atan* or *khitanan*, it is considered that that advice is a success. If it is seen from the guidance and counselling service functions, it is included in development function. Yusuf & Nurihsan (2012) state that, in the development function, the counsellor tries to create a conducive learning environment that can facilitate the students' development. Counsellors and other school personnel cooperate with each other in formulating and implementing the guidance and counselling program systematically and continuously in an effort to help students to achieve their developmental tasks.

Pembe'atan or *khitanan* significantly influences the social improvement of students particularly to be socialised with people. A child that has done *pembe'atan* or *khitanan* should realise that they have been developed in becoming a teenager and they should look for new challenges by blending in society or other environments. Basically, the teenager tends to have the willingness to know more and to show off their skills and creativity to other people. If it is observed from the function of guidance and counselling service, it is included in adjustment function. According to Yusuf & Nurihsan (2012), "the function of adjustment is the function of guidance and counselling to help individuals in order to adjust themselves dynamically and constructively toward education program, school's rules, and religious norms.

The explanation of guidance and counselling aspects in *pembe'atan* tradition in Gorontalo culture shows that the *pembe'atan* is closely related to guidance and counselling aspects. It is also indicated that guidance and counselling cannot be separated from the culture's values of a region. The culture even contains the aspects and the values of guidance and counselling. The implementation of cultural aspects in guidance and counselling services is beneficial for the effectiveness of the service and culture preservation (Hulukati and Rahim, 2016). As the statement of Amalia (2016), practically, the counsellor needs to integrate local culture in counselling in order to improve the percentage of effectiveness and success in the counselling process. Therefore, the counsellor should be sensitive to the counsellees' cultural background difference (Atmoko, 2015). On the other hand, the implementation of local culture will support the self-development background of students or counsellees which is conducted through guidance and counselling services.

CONCLUSION

The findings revealed the aspects of guidance and counselling in *pembe'atan* tradition of Gorontalo culture, namely: (a) in the aspect of personal guidance and counselling, there is an effort to make individuals improve their characteristics, (b) in the aspect of social guidance and counselling, there is an effort to make individuals improve their social behaviour to be better, (c) in the aspect of learning, there is an effort to make individuals understand the importance of studying and improvement in learning motivation, (d) in the aspect of career, there is an effort to make individuals understand the importance of the future and working, (e) from the aspect of understanding function, there is a guidance statement in order for the individuals have a better understanding about themselves, (f) in the aspect of development function, there is advice about the individuals' behaviour improvement after *pembe'atan*, and (g) in the aspect of self-adjustment function, the teenagers that have conducted *pembe'atan* should adjust themselves positively with other friends in the current era. Hence, it can be concluded that *pembea'atan* in Gorontalo culture contains aspects of guidance and counselling.

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