FULFILLMENT OF THE NEEDS OF YOUTH IN THE PROCESS SOCIOLOGY LEARNING DURING PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the facts that occur in the community or school and able to provide answers and solutions in dealing with the process learning to keep going well in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic seen from the fulfillment of the needs of teenagers at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. This research aims: (1) to classify the needs of youth in SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, (2) Describe the forms of efforts to meet the needs of youth in the learning process on the subject of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, (3) Analyzing the fulfillment of adolescent needs in the learning process on the eyesSociology lessons during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. The method used in this research is the method qualitative and data collection by purposive sampling. Collection technique with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results Qualitative research emphasizes meaning rather than generalization. The results of the study show that (1) the needs of adolescents include: safety needs, physiological needs, needs for acceptance, needs to be appreciated, self-actualization needs, social needs, physical needs, the need for status, the need for achievement, and the need for venting (2) Educators have made various efforts to fulfill the needs of adolescents in the learning process in the subject of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin preferring to use the learning method. Prepare different learning media from the meeting previously.

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PRELIMINARY

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on people's activities in various fields. In government regulations that have determined, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) at least include: restrictions on religious activities, school learning going online, and restrictions in public facilities or certain places (Aprilia, R & Nurdian, 2020). Learning system done using a laptop or personal computer (PC), Cellphone or Mobile (HP) connected to the Internet network. Educators and students are able to carry out learning and learning at the same time through social media groups such as instagram, Whatsapp (WA), google meeting application, zoom or other media which can be used as learning media (Ramadhani et al., 2021 ; Rozalia, 2017)

However, how to fulfill human or adolescent needs? in the learning process during the covid-19 pandemic and habitual adaptation this new? From the previous description it can be said that students or Adolescents are individual beings who have personal needs or social. Attitudes or attitudes are very important to be developed with the ethical values in question, such as caring, honesty, fairness, respect, and responsibility to oneself and others accompanied by driving performance values such as persistence, high work ethic, perseverance as the foundation of good character. pretty good. This good attitude includes understanding, caring, and actions based on ethical values (Mini, 2017; Astini, 2019) .

Results of observations and short interviews with two teachers or educators regarding the needs of adolescents indicate that students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin have a decreased attitude in the learning process during the covid-19 pandemic due to lack of controlling students in learning which is very different from offline (outside the network) or face-to-face learning. This statement is appropriate with what Mini has said as mentioned in above, that a good attitude or attitude is caring, understanding, and actions based on good core ethical values. Some students shows that there is a decreased concern, including: some of them are slow in doing and submitting assignments which has been given as one of the supports for online learning (on the network) at this time. This is a form of indifference and shows that there is a decrease in students' attitudes or attitudes. But even so, SMAN 2 Banjarmasin received an award from the head of the Kalimantan Province Education Quality Assurance Institute South as Best Practice school During Distance Learning Far 2020. So that researchers want to know

how to fulfill the needs of youth in schools that receive the Best Practice degree the best even though some of the students still have problems in doing learning during the covid-19 pandemic this.

This research shows that there is one finding about the success of the learning process in the midst of the rise of quality news Education has declined during the COVID-19 pandemic. Study This describes the facts that occur in the community or school and able to provide answers and solutions in dealing with how the learning process so that it continues to run well during the pandemic covid-19 as seen from the fulfillment of the needs of teenagers at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. What is unique in this research is not only maximizing the learning process but also the school trying to fulfill the needs of teenagers even though it is not face to face. Thus, the scope of needs will be discussed students or adolescents as individuals and how to fulfill them in the process of learning Sociology subjects during the pandemic covid-19 at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, qualitative is the right method for used. Researchers too collect data obtained directly from research informants or primary data in the form of opinions, attitudes and thoughts of informants regarding the fulfillment of the needs of adolescents in the learning process at the time of the covid-19 pandemic. Secondary data, namely library data sourced from several books and journals on the needs of youth, the process learning and information about the education system during the pandemic. The data sources in this study amounted to six people who become informants and serve as consisting of informants totaling six people. Three people, namely Mrs. Rusfarini as an eye teacher Sociology class XI and XII, Mrs. Heni as subject teacher Sociology class X and Ibu Yeni as homeroom teacher for class X Social Sciences. And three people as additional informants consisting of social studies students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin covid-19.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Meeting the Needs of Youth at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin
Meeting the needs of youth from the teacher's point of view
1) Physiological Needs

As an educator, you should give praise or recognition to students to further build their enthusiasm for learning even in the midst of a pandemic covid-19 using online learning at

SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. This supports Maslow's opinion (Iskandar, 2016 ; Wawo et al., 2016) who said that physiological needs this is primary. In physiological needs there are: desire to get praise or recognition from school environment. In order to fulfill the physiological needs of students, educators has given various forms of recognition through praise to students who are active and have achievements. In addition, he does this to make students others are also motivated. This need is very helpful in the development of a child in the process Sociology learning at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. Educators have trying to meet the physiological needs of students. Students have felt the fruit of the efforts of educators who always give praise and motivation to them. So it can be said that the physiological needs of participants students in the learning process has been met. Security Needs . The school is the second home for students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. Right now, even though studying and learning carried out at home, almost all day students stay do learning. It's the same with being at home, we need a sense of security and protection from everything form of problem. As stated by Maslow (Iskandar, 2016), that the need for security and protection is included in the basic needs that exist at the level after physiological needs. Someone who doesn't get a sense of security and protection from the surroundings, then he will feel restless, anxiety, fear and even fatal consequences such as stress and madness (Andesta Bujuri, 2018). Luckily it never happened to students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. The problems that occur to students are: problems that do not make them feel anxiety or even stress because of educators and homeroom teachers play an active role in meeting the security needs of the learners. Attentive and firm attitude to the participants students to create a sense of security in the classroom has been running well. So it can be said that the need for taste safe at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin has been met.

3) The need to be accepted

In doing social relations, we need a sense of received from others. There are no exceptions to the students about this need in the school environment SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. This supports the opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2016), he said that individuals have a desire to get friends, love and feeling accepted. So that the needs of being accepted and mutually accepted are met then the method used by the Sociology subject teacher is through group assignments given to learners. In addition to practicing cooperation, this is also help them to learn to accept each other's differences each other's opinion. So far, this method is quite effective done in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The students can accept each other and create cohesiveness stronger than before. So it can be said that the need for acceptance

has been met. The need to be appreciated The students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin too need an appreciation for what they have try and they get. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2016), he said that this need associated with desires that have a positive image and receive attention, recognition, and appreciation from others. Sociology subject teacher gives award to students as a whole. Award or the reward is in the form of praise for the results of the efforts made by students, added value and recognition from educators other students. Students feel happy with awards given to them by educators. Feeling this joy makes them even more excited in the learning process, either the current learning process or learning at the next meeting.

5) Self-actualization needs

Potential for self-development and progress students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin are really needed in the learning process. This is supported by opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2016), he said that In this self-actualization need, it is mentioned the importance of develop the potential that exists in oneself as a whole, improve self-ability, and become a better person. Self-actualization needs by students can be met by giving them the opportunity to grow, develop creativity, and get learning to get assignments. In learning Sociology in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the progress of the students can be seen. Both from the ability to capture learning and the delivery of ideas when the learning process takes place. The development felt by educators is very different from when learning online for the first time. The development in question starts from the attitude to the discipline of students. The changes and abilities that exist in the students are slowly starting to be seen. The role of educators so far is to help them to find their respective strengths. Efforts made by educators so that students have progress in any field, both academic and non- academic, are by speaking intensively directly to school to students or with the help of homeroom teachers and students. Meeting the needs of adolescents in their development

1) Physical Needs

Although the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin is carried out online, the physical needs of students also need to be considered for the smooth learning process. They also need food, drink to urinate. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Andesta Bujuri, 2018), he said that physical needs include oxygen to breathe, food, drink, clothing, shelter, sex, sleep, defecate or urinate, avoid danger or disease, rest and others. In

meeting physical needs, this is not much different from the state of offline learning (outside the network). Students are still trying to meet this need even though the learning process of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin is done online. So far, researchers have not found students who have difficulty meeting physical needs. So it can be said that the physical needs have been met.

2) Social Needs

Each of the students has its own environment. In addition, social relations with people around their environment are also carried out in various ways. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Nurfadilah, 2019; Astuti, 2015; Hamzah, 2018) , he said that this need is directly related to the community so that students can interact with the environmental community. The students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin have good social relationships and interactions with the people around them. They are able to establish good communication relationships with neighbors or people around them, ranging from individuals or social groups in society. Students have their own urge to communicate or socialize with others. Meanwhile, students' social relationships with their peers also look quite good. No bullying or discrimination occurs in the classroom or study group. There are no significant problems so that it can be said that social needs have been met.

3) The Need for Achievement

To get achievement, it takes confidence from students and of course also with encouragement and support from educators. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Irawan, 2017), he said that when students gain a sense of independence and self-confidence, students will find it easy to get achievements. The achievements of students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin are not only academic achievements, but also non-academic achievements. Their achievements are not only getting rankings or winning competitions, but also getting a lot of added value from educators when the learning process is complete. While non-academic achievements usually have a cover letter from the institution that held the competition. And the letter was distributed to the WhatsApp group of each class. Students make good use of the opportunities provided by educators to get added value. They compete to show their attitudes and potential, either in discipline or in their ability to capture learning. So it can be said that the need for achievement has been met.

4) The Need to Gain Status

Students must have a sense of pride in themselves and try to be people who are truly useful to those around them. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Irawan, 2017), he said that to meet this need a student usually wants to be a person who is proud of or can be someone who is truly useful and can blend in perfectly in a community environment. The students at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin compete with each other in showing their existence to other students in various ways. Either during the learning process or after the learning process is complete. Starting from helping educators to remind and contact their friends who have not entered the zoom meeting or help each other in doing assignments. This shows that each of them wants to feel needed and useful because students want to get a place and recognition of their presence in an environment. The desire for the need to get status is accompanied by maximum effort. So the need for status has been met.

5) The Need to Confess

Talking to other people will help reduce the burden that is being faced. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Irawan, 2017), he said that essentially when someone who is going through puberty needs someone with whom to share or confide. Usually students can confide in their peers or to educators directly through messages on Whatsapp. Apart from exchanging messages on social media to friends and even to educators to solve the problems they are facing. Or only limited to conveying their problems to reduce the burden of thought for the smooth learning process. Things that become material for venting can be about learning or outside learning. The media used for the opportunity for students to vent is the Whatsapp application. So it can be said that the need to vent has been met. The Sociology Learning Process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic.

1) Learning Implementation Management

Submission of learning objectives to motivate students in the learning process is the obligation of educators in carrying out learning activities. This is supported by the opinion of Basuni Yusuf (2017) who has detailed each indicator of effective learning. He said that teachers need to explain and convey learning objectives appropriately, motivate students to learn, and explain the benefits that students can get contextually. Despite being in the COVID-19 pandemic, educators at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin still try their best in managing the implementation of learning. Requires a harder effort when compared to the offline learning process (outside the network). However, this does not break the spirit of educators to continue to manage as well as possible the implementation of learning. Become a new challenge in carrying out Sociology teaching and learning activities. Online learning (on the network) uses more applications such as Ruangguru, Google Meet, Zoom, and Whatsapp Group, although sometimes they are given assignments only to repeat learning outside of online school hours. However, educators are more dominant in using the Ruangguru web application because there is a live feature for educators, there is an assignment feature, and there are learning videos from Ruangguru.

2) Communicative Learning

The need for communication between educators and students in the Sociology learning process is very important. The use of learning media and several techniques to attract the attention of students is also very much needed. This is supported by the opinion of Basuni Yusuf (2017) who has detailed each indicator of effective learning. He said that effective communication in learning includes clear presentation. Sociology students and teachers at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin have communicative learning because in the process of learning activities there is two-way communication, namely the educator as the questioner and the students as the answerer. These activities are always active during the learning process. It is not only limited to asking questions, but also exchanging stories between educators and students. So it can be said that learning Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin is communicative.

3) Student Response

After the learning activities have been carried out, then it appears how the responses given by the students about the learning process. This is supported by the opinion of Basuni Yusuf (2017) who has detailed each indicator of effective learning. He said that there are two aspects of student response in learning, namely the response aspect and the reaction aspect which includes enthusiasm, taste and attention. When the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin took place, students showed varied responses and even extraordinary enthusiasm when entering certain learning sessions such as telling stories. So it can be said that in the learning process has raised various kinds of responses from students.

4) Learning Activities

When learning takes place, there are several activities that occur in the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin. This is supported by the opinion of Basuni Yusuf (2017) who has detailed each indicator of effective learning. He said that the activity was carried out by utilizing the five senses, mentally and intellectually. The mental activity of thinking or remembering the lesson has been fulfilled by the way the teacher asks to re-explain last week's learning material, as described above. Then the listening activity has also been fulfilled because at the beginning of the lesson the Sociology teacher gave a little warm-up of the material and the students listened. Then visual activities, reading and observing objects have also been fulfilled because after learning begins students are asked to study the material for 25 minutes. Then the writing activity has been carried out by means of students taking notes on things they feel are important. Oral activities can be seen from how Sociology teachers conduct questions and answers to exams that go well between educators and students. Emotional activities that occur during the learning process have also been felt through students who show enthusiasm and courage in expressing their opinions. And finally, there are motor activities that are not carried out during the learning process. So that the Sociology learning activities at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin are quite complex even though not all activities and activities can be carried out.

5) Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes in question are the overall learning outcomes concluded by the educators themselves by paying attention to the students. Sociology learning outcomes at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin are influenced by the students themselves. This is supported by the opinion of Basuni Yusuf (2017) who has detailed each indicator of effective learning. He said that the learning outcomes obtained were from the students themselves, such as talent, intellectuality and readiness. While other factors are from the teacher, environment, facilities, teaching materials and learning conditioning. In the subject of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, the students made significant progress. Many things make them bring changes in a more positive direction in the learning process, both from attitudes and from how they capture and digest learning material.

3. Meeting the Needs of Adolescents in the Sociology Learning Process during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic at SMAN 2 Banjarmasi

1) Physiological Needs in the Learning Process

In the learning process of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, it is very necessary to fulfill the physiological needs of students. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2016), he said that in the daily life of students, these physiological needs become the biggest motivation in learning. Educators not only explain the material but also provide encouragement and motivation in the form of a compliment to students who have achieved their achievements after the learning process takes place. Their achievements are varied. No matter how small, educators still appreciate the efforts that have been made by students. So it can be said that the physiological needs in the learning process of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin have been fulfilled.

2) The Need for Safety in the Learning Process

The sense of security obtained from students must be created by the educators themselves. Students must be comfortable, and protected from the environment that makes them feel insecure. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Andesta Bujuri, 2018), he said that the need for security tends to encourage humans to obtain comfort, peace of mind and is protected from their environment, such as getting security guarantees and being protected from harm and freedom from threatening forces such as crime, war, terrorism, disease, fear, anxiety, danger, unrest and disaster. When the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin takes place, the educators always insist not to bully or alienate friends. Reprimands and threats for students who do this are very strongly instilled so as not to create anxiety and fear, both during the learning process or after the learning process takes place. The assertiveness carried out by educators makes students feel safe and free from fear. So it can be said that the need for security has been fulfilled.

3) The Need for Acceptance in the Learning Process

As social beings, students do many ways to find themselves accepted by the people around them. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2017), he said that students have a desire to get friends, love and feel accepted. They will be happy when they are liked. In meeting this need, students cannot try alone. Educators help and provide facilities through learning process activities so that they can interact with each other, exchange opinions until they feel they accept each other. The group assignment given by the Sociology teacher at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin is one of the educators' efforts to start students accepting

each other. So it can be said that the needs of students to be accepted when the learning process has been met.

4) The Need for Respect in the Learning Process

Students need a sense of respect, be it from their peers or from educators. The learning process will run well if what they do and the ideas they convey are appreciated. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Iskandar, 2017), he said that this need is related to the desire to have a positive image and receive attention, recognition, and appreciation from others. When the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin takes place, educators give appreciation for the creativity and work of students. The awards given can be in the form of praise, added value and recognition of educators in front of their peers. In addition to making students get recognition, other students can also be motivated to get the award. So it can be said that the needs of students to be respected have been met.

5) Self-Actualization Needs in the Learning Process

The learning process will not run smoothly if students lose confidence in participating in online learning activities (on the network). They must have a passion for showing themselves to others. this is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Devianti & Lia Sari, 2020; Oktaviani, AN, Nugroho, 2015; Subarkah & Winayah, 2015) , he said that in the need for self-actualization, students must have the drive to prove and show themselves to others. other. At this stage, a person as much as possible develops all the abilities, capacities and potentials he has. In the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, educators get the progress of the students in a better direction. This change can be seen from the attitudes and potential of students who are increasingly prominent. This shows the efforts made by the students in proving themselves and the desire to become better people. Self-actualization of students is closely related to the learning process. The way of educators So it can be said that the need for self-actualization in the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin has been fulfilled. Students who get the lowest grades in the class still have the desire to change for the better and the desire to show their potential and abilities. However, his desires are not as big as those of his friends. This happened because he saw that his friends around him had greater potential, so his confidence decreased. Even so, educators are never tired of continuing to provide encouragement and motivation so that students can still actualize themselves among people who have more abilities than them. The support from educators is

what helps and encourages students to believe that they are able to compete and show their respective potentials.

6) The need to be independent in the learning process

The independence possessed by students can guide them in choosing the next step. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Irawan, 2017), he said that students are teenagers, he will have ambitions or ideals that are starting to be shown and thought by them. This is what will guide students to be able to choose the steps they choose. The students have independence by showing their ideals and desires to achieve them. This enthusiasm makes them more active in learning and fosters a deeper sense of curiosity about their goals. In the learning process of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, many things were discussed about various social and life sciences that were closely related to their daily lives. The knowledge they get can add information to the spirit to try and hone their abilities. Among the students who have such strong ambitions and ideals, there is one of them who should be given more attention. Students will feel lazy to take part in learning if they are not reprimanded if they make a mistake such as being late for learning and being late in collecting assignments. Their ambitions decreased when In the Sociology learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin the educators got the progress of the students in a better direction. This change can be seen from the attitudes and potential of students who are increasingly prominent. This shows the efforts made by the students in proving themselves and the desire to become better people. Self-actualization of students is closely related to the learning process. The way of educators So it can be said that the need for self-actualization in the learning process of Sociology at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin has been fulfilled. Students who get the lowest grades in the class still have the desire to change for the better and the desire to show their potential and abilities. However, his desires are not as big as those of his friends. This happened because he saw that his friends around him had greater potential, so his confidence decreased. Even so, educators are never tired of continuing to provide encouragement and motivation so that students can still actualize themselves among people who have more abilities than them. The support from educators is what helps and encourages students to believe that they are able to compete and show their respective potentials.

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8) The Need to Get Affection and Love in

Learning Process Educators are second parents in the world of Education   for students. Love and affection from students is needed for the smooth learning process. This is supported by the opinion of Maslow (Irawan, 2017), he said that this need is very influential on the mental formation and achievement of a student. The attitude of love from educators

This will greatly motivate students to get achievements, compared to a rigid and passive attitude that will actually hinder the process of growth and development of students' mental attitudes. The form of affection and love given by Sociology teachers in the learning process at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin is to give attention and opportunities for students to discuss things that make them curious. The students also feel the affection and love of the educators by enjoying the service and patience of the educators who explain the material. So it can be said that the needs of students to get affection and love have been fulfilled.

CONCLUSION

The fulfillment of the needs of adolescents or students and the needs of adolescents in the process of their development at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin have been fulfilled. Adolescent needs include the need for security, physiological needs, the need to be accepted, the need to be appreciated, the need for self-actualization. While the needs of adolescents in the development process include social needs, physical needs, the need to gain status, the need for achievement, and the need to vent. Educators have made various efforts to meet the needs of adolescents in the learning process on Sociology subjects at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin by preferring to use learning methods. Prepare different learning media from the previous meeting. Provide many opportunities for students to gain added value. Be friendly and assertive to create a sense of security and a pleasant atmosphere when learning takes place. Provide stimulation so that students are able to convey ideas, thoughts and points of view on a matter to increase self-confidence and develop their abilities in learning.

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