

The Relationship Of Patterns Use Of Time And Income Family With Juvenile Delinquency In Junior High School Students At Lebak Distric

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Abstract: Every stage of life always has its challenges, especially in adolescence where psychologically experiencing many changes from the phase of children to adults. This challenging period, if not well prepared early on, will lead to many problems that currently tend to increase significantly statistically. Starting from drug use, gambling, watching porn videos, having pre-marital sexual relations, fighting, stealing, skipping school and leaving home without permission. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between patterns of time use and family income with juvenile delinquency in junior high school students in one private junior high school in Lebak Regency in 2018. The research method used in this study is analytic research with a cross-sectional approach (cross-sectional). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between time usage patterns with juvenile delinquency (P -value = 0.0003). and there is no significant relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency (P -value = 0.87). Therefore it important every parent must be able to restore the parental function/family function in the house. So that children become well educated / intelligent in all aspects of life, both physically and psychologically. And avoid all forms of threats from the outside and the nature of the child as a superior human being maintained until the end of his life.

Keywords: school, student, lebak, relation, income

1. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is all adolescent behavior (the age of transition from childhood to adulthood) that transcends the tolerance limits of society - and violates norms, rules, or law in the community [1]. Teenagers who spend time alone after school, away from home, tend to consume alcohol and drugs, especially if they have experienced behavioral problems. This might not happen if the supervision of the activities of adolescent children is carried out by parents and the environment [2]. From the results of research conducted by Drs. Edward in 2018 proved that the relationship between the pattern of time use and juvenile delinquency in Kelurahan Matsum II showed a significant degree of relationship. Because of the count > table, it shows that the hypothesis (H_a) is accepted through the results of the correlation analysis conducted with product moment analysis, where the correlation coefficient (r) = 0.563 and the correlation coefficient on the table is 5% significant level that is 0.201. Juvenile delinquency is more common in low socioeconomic groups [3] while according to Hurwitz in Barus, 2012 adolescents from high socioeconomic groups also have the opportunity to commit acts of delinquency[4][5]. And in this study, it can also be concluded that the economic conditions of the family have a close relationship with the increasing acts of juvenile delinquency in Lantasan Baru Village, Patumbak District, Deli Serdang Regency[6].

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Many factors cause juvenile delinquency, one contributing factor is the socio-economic condition of the family. Between the socioeconomic family with juvenile delinquency has a close relationship because the socio-economic conditions affect the behavior patterns of parents towards children. As a result of unfavorable family, conditions cause parents to treat children poorly, because they are unemployed, lacking education and loss of livelihoods [7]. The role of parents is very important in shaping the character and personality of adolescents and parents who successfully carry out their duties and functions in the family are parents who can provide welfare to their children and protect children from delinquency[8][9]. For adolescents who come from low socioeconomic families, they do delinquency due to their distress and grief because they are unable to compete with upper-class adolescents due to lack of privileges and material facilities. Due to the economic pressure that is so heavy, it makes parents from low socioeconomic groups tend to be inconsistent and commit violence against their children. So to carry out certain social functions and to give meaning to the existence of his life, also to raise his dignity and improve the function of his ego together with adolescents and then committing crimes [10]. The economic situation of parents can affect whether or not the child's mental health education is achieved. Inadequate economic influence can cause a lack of opportunities for parents to equal their children and can cause a child's failure to continue his goals [11]. Juvenile delinquency referred to in this study is the use of drugs, gambling, watching porn videos, having premarital sexual relations, fighting, stealing, skipping school and leaving home without permission. According to data from the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) in 2017, it was found that female adolescents (15-19 years old) who smoke 1.1% and 6.9% came from the lower middle economic class and male adolescents (15-19 years) who smoked amounted to 70.8% and came from the middle class and below 77.2%. From this data, it was also found that in the past year there were 0.9% of women with unmarried and sexually active status.

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3 METHOD

This research is an analytic study with a cross-sectional approach. To find out the relationship between the pattern of time use and family income with juvenile delinquency in junior high school (SMP) students in one private junior high school in Lebak Regency in 2018. The population in this study were all students in the SMP which were divided into 3 classes totaling 85 Students. The sampling technique used was a saturated sample, where all members of the population were sampled, namely 85 students. The data used in this study uses primary data. Analysis techniques used in stages include Univariate analysis to see the distribution of data and the proportions of each variable. Furthermore, it is analyzed bivariate using the Chi-Square Test to see the relationship between the variables determined.

4 RESULT

Univariate Analysis

Table 1

Frequency distribution of patterns of family time and income use with juvenile delinquency in junior high school students of Lebak Regency in 2018

Variable	category	proportion	
		Frequency	Percentage
Juvenile Delinquency	Weight	42	49,4 %
	Light	43	50,6 %
Family Income	Low	26	30,6 %
	High	59	69,4 %
Time Use Pattern	Not Ideal	42	49,4 %
	Ideal	43	50,6 %

The proportion of juvenile delinquency that occurred in SMP Lebak Regency, from all students, it was found that almost half of the 49.4% of children had juvenile delinquency in the heavy category, almost half 30.6% of adolescents came from families with low economic groups and almost half were 49.4% students use time not ideal.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2

Relationship between patterns of time use and family income with juvenile delinquency in junior high school students in Lebak Regency in 2018

Variable	Category	Juvenile Delinquency		Total	P-Value
		Weight	Light		
Family Income	Low	12 (46,2%)	14 (53,8%)	26 (100%)	0,87
	High	30 (50,9%)	29 (49,1%)	59 (100%)	
Time Use Pattern	Not Ideal	28 (66,7%)	14 (33,3%)	42 (100%)	0,003
	Ideal	14 (32,6%)	29 (67,4%)	43 (100%)	

Relationship of Family Income with juvenile delinquency, the results of the relationship test using the Chi-Square Test obtained a P-value of 0.87, which means that there is no relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency in the Lebak Regency "Y" private junior high school. OR value: 0.83 which shows that a group of adolescents from low-income families have a risk of 0.83 times to do juvenile delinquency compared to adolescents who come from high-income families (low family income can prevent juvenile delinquency). Relationship between Time Use Patterns with Juvenile Delinquency, the results of the relationship test using

the Chi-Square Test obtained P-value of 0.003 at $\alpha = 0.05$ means that there is a significant relationship between time use patterns with juvenile delinquency. OR value: 4.143 which means that students who have a pattern of non-ideal use of time have a 4-fold risk of juvenile delinquency compared to students who use time ideally.

5 DISCUSSION

The cause of juvenile delinquency is still a matter of research that is widely discussed, among the causes suspected to be closely related to economic factors and leisure time that is not used optimally. The results of this study indicate that the pattern of time use has a close relationship with juvenile delinquency behavior, according to the theory put forward by Kartono in 2005 that juvenile delinquency is a symptom of Social Un-Physiological in adolescents caused by a form of social neglect. As a result, they develop deviant forms of behavior. In the 2004 Siregar study, it was found that teenagers with delinquency using narcotics and illegal drugs were triggered by the desire to fill in the blanks and free time. One important factor that can influence the actions and behavior of adolescents is the use of free time.

The amount of free time will cause children to potentially use it to think about negative things. Seeing this situation, parents should be more able to control and direct their children's activities so that the free time possessed by teenagers is filled with positive activities. Free time in English is defined as leisure. Leisure is defined as leisure activities outside the responsibility of the main daily activities (learning for example in adolescents who go to school and work for teenagers who have dropped out of school), which can be used to 'entertain' themselves' after work / study, such as resting, recreation or do other activities according to hobbies or according to his wishes. (Hidayati, 2012). According to Sukadji[12], Leisure activities can be divided into several categories based on their functions, namely: first: Active relaxation activities (where the activity is predictive) examples of gardening, repairing household appliances, repairing motorbikes, and things other things that tend to increase skills and self-esteem. Second: Passive Relaxation (unproductive) such as watching television, listening to music, and reading books or other light writing, but this activity can make time pass useless especially for more productive activities[13]. Third: Recreational activities (entertainment) such as sleeping/resting, exercising, doing hobbies that are preferred, reading books, to gathering in one community such as being a supporter of one of the soccer teams. Fourth: Personal Development Activities (Filling the time with activities that can develop themselves), for example: learning to play music, participating in theatrical arts groups, learning foreign languages, making works of art (painting, composing, making poetry), cooking, composing music and make sculptures. This activity besides improving skills also gives rise to a feeling of success having made something[14]. Relationship of Family Income with juvenile delinquency, the results of the relationship test using the Chi-Square Test obtained a P-value of 0.87, which means that there is no relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency in the Lebak Regency "Y" private junior high school. OR value: 0.83 which shows that a group of adolescents from low-income families have a risk of 0.83 times to do juvenile delinquency compared to adolescents who come from high-income families (low family income can prevent juvenile delinquency). In accordance with the theory put forward by

Kartono in 2003 which states that juvenile delinquency tends to be driven by several things one of which is adolescents who grew up in families that very little or sometimes even without regular monitoring and discipline of self-discipline, so adolescents are very difficult even unable to internalize reasonable values and norms of life[15]. The lack of education in this family tends to make children feel free to do things according to their own will. And this is the reason because parents with high incomes tend not to have much time for their children due to the high demands of work that are sometimes done by both parents, not only working fathers but mothers also have to work outside the home. This is also reinforced by the theory put forward by Utami (2009) which says that parents are very instrumental in the formation and development of the child's personality, namely in controlling children's behavior[16]. All of which depends on the treatment of parents, how-to guide children and the behavior models displayed by parents. In line with Pasaribu's 2013 study, it was found that family income was significantly related and had a positive direction with the father's parenting style which tended to be permissive and the parenting style that tended to be authoritarian[17]. The results of this study indicate that the greater the family income, the father tends to be more permissive and the mother tends to be more authoritarian. This can happen because the father's high workload causes his father's time and energy to be taken up for work[18]. As a result, fathers do not pay much attention to the care of their children and tend to give freedom to children without being able to control it. Care tends to be left entirely to the mother and in this case, the mother becomes more authoritarian because she carries the burden of care herself[19]. In this study, it was seen that with an adequate family income it had a higher risk for juvenile delinquency[20]. The youth group from high-income families in this study are families with a monthly income above the Minimum Wage of Lebak Regency in 2018, namely Rp. 2,300,000 rupiah/month, wherewith this income, parents are considered able to meet the basic needs of their families and even part of their income can be combined and used for other needs. Usually, in this condition, teens will get a larger allowance compared to their peers, so it is relatively easy to get everything they want[21]. Because it is easy to get everything that makes teenagers allegedly will have an attitude of lack of respect for something and live in dissipation sometimes falling into the antisocial environment such as gambling, drinking, drinking, having premarital sexual relations, consuming drugs, and so forth. And vice versa teenage families with low incomes (less than Rp. 2,300,000) families are usually only able to fulfill their basic needs, giving a reasonable allowance even less than their peers so they do not have too much room to spend their money unwise. Therefore, the increase in parental knowledge and behavior in financial management must be improved because according to Bowen's research in Sina 2014 states that parental behavior in financial arrangements significantly influences financial management knowledge in children, as well as the intelligence of children managing money influenced by their parents' financial knowledge, and parent-child interaction will influence it. If parents can behave properly in the management of family finances then children will tend to follow the parents' financial patterns[22]. Parents can provide a strengthening understanding of money and how to use it. So that in time children become adults will potentially become intelligent consumers who use their money wisely.

6 CONCLUSION

From the results of this study the conclusions that can be drawn are; Ineffective use of time patterns has an impact on juvenile delinquency behavior. Adolescents with developing psychology and physical well-being need distribution to fulfill their curiosity. It is important for parents to start seeing the hobbies or talents of children from childhood so that they can direct them to something positive so that the time they have outside of school time can be filled with positive activities. In this study it was found that low family income could prevent adolescents from doing juvenile delinquency. This can happen because adolescents see the struggle of parents in meeting the needs of family life and make that struggle a motivation in him to be able to be a child that does not bother parents. The lack of parents economically can be a reason for adolescents to help parents meet their needs so that their free time is already used to make a living.

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