

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 585/UNUSA/Adm-LPPM/XII/2018

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya menerangkan telah selesai melakukan pemeriksaan duplikasi dengan membandingkan artikel-artikel lain menggunakan perangkat lunak **Turnitin** pada tanggal 6 Desember 2018.

Judul : The Correlation of Age And Sex With Delinquency Behavior in
Preschooler at Kindergarden School in Surabaya

Penulis : Qori' Ila Saidah

Identitas Jurnal : Global Nursing Challenges in The Free Trade Era

No. Pemeriksaan : 2018.12.07.156

Dengan Hasil sebagai Berikut:

Tingkat Kesamaan diseluruh artikel (*Similarity Index*) yaitu 13%

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Surabaya, 7 Desember 2018

Ketua LPPM,



UNUSA
LPPM

Dr. Istas Pratomo, S.T., M.T.

NPP. 16081074

Paper

by Qori Saidah 8

Submission date: 06-Dec-2018 10:32AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1051648387

File name: qori_-_Proceeding_The_7th_INC_FoN_UNAIR_2016_-_Qori_Saidah.pdf (525.98K)

Word count: 3537

Character count: 20665



FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
Excellence With Morality

INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

**The Proceeding of
The 7th International Nursing Conference**
“Global Nursing Challenges in The Free Trade Era”
Surabaya, April 8th – 9th 2016



CO-HOST:



The Proceeding of 7th International Nursing Conference:
Global Nursing Challenges in The Free Trade Era

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga



Hak Cipta © 2016,
Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga Surabaya
Kampus C Mulyorejo Surabaya 60115
Telp. : (031)5913754, 5913257
Faks. : (031)5913752
Website : <http://ners.unair.ac.id>
Email : dekan@fkip.unair.ac.id

Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi buku ini dalam bentuk apapun, baik secara elektronis maupun mekanis, termasuk tidak terbatas pada memfotokopi, merekam, atau dengan menggunakan sistem penyimpanan lainnya, tanpa izin tertulis dari Penerbit.

UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 19 TAHUN 2002 TENTANG HAK CIPTA

1. Barangsiapa dengan sengaja dan tanpa hak mengumumkan atau memperbanyak suatu Ciptaan atau memberi izin untuk itu, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama **7 (tujuh) tahun** dan/atau denda paling banyak **Rp. 5.000.000.000,00 (lima miliar rupiah)**
2. Barangsiapa dengan sengaja menyiarkan, memamerkan, mengedarkan, atau menjual kepada umum suatu Ciptaan atau barang hasil pelanggaran Hak Cipta atau Hak Terkait sebagaimana dimaksud diatas, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama **5 (lima) tahun** dan/atau denda paling banyak **Rp 500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah)**.

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga

The Proceeding of 7th International Nursing Conference:
Global Nursing Challenges in The Free Trade Era

716 hlm, 21 x 29,7 cm

ISSN : 2407-0629

CONTENTS

1	Greeting from Steering Committee	iv
	Opening remarks from Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga	v
	Opening remarks from Rector of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga	vi
	Committee	ix
	Scientific Paper Reviewer	xii
	Conference Schedule	xiii

Keynote Speaker : Junaidi Khotib, S.Si, M.Kes., PhD

Plenary Sessions	1
Speaker 1: SEKI Ikuko MPH, R.N, R.M.W, P.H.N	1
Speaker 2: Dr. Muhammad Hadi, SKM., M.Kep.	2
Speaker 3: Harif Fadilah, S.Kp, SH, MH.Kes.	
Speaker 4: Dr. Nur Mukarromah.,S.KM.,M. Kes.	7
Speaker 5: Kristen Graham, RN,RM,MNg,MPH&TM,MPEd&Tr,GDipMid,GDipHSc	13
Speaker 6: Dr. M. Hasinuddin, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.	14
Speaker 7: Dr. Tri Johan Agus Y., S.Kp., M.Kep.	20
Speaker 8: Dr. Hanik Endang N, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.	27
Speaker 9: Dr. Makhfudli, S.Kep., Ns., M.Ked.Trop.	32
Speaker 10: Madiha Mukhtar, RN, MScN, BScN, RM	37
Speaker 11: Ima Nadatien, SKM.,M.Kes.	38
Oral Presentation	42
Poster Presentation	507

SCIENTIFIC PAPER REVIEWER

Prof. Dr. Nursalam, M.Nurs (Hons)
Ellen Roskam, PhD, MPH.

Dr. Ah. Yusuf, S.Kp.,M.Kes.
Dr. M. Hasinuddin, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.

Dr. Joni Haryanto, S.Kp.,MSi.
Dr. Ririn Probowati,S.Kp.M.Kes.

Dr. Kusnanto, S.Kp.,M.Kes.
Dr. Tintin Sukartini, S.Kp. M.Kes.

Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
University Research Council & Center for
Human Services, United States

Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
STIKES Ngudia Husada, Bangkalan,
Indonesia

Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
STIKES Pemerintah Kabupaten Jombang,
Indonesia

Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

THE CORRELATION OF AGE AND SEX WITH DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR IN PRESCHOOLER AT KINDERGARDEN SCHOOL IN SURABAYA

Qori' Ila Saidah

Pediatric Nursing, STIKES Hang Tuah Surabaya – Indonesia

E-mail: qori_ht07@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Delinquency was the common problem in preschool. It assumed as a part of growth and development. As a child grow older, delinquency wil decrease and usually not be treated. Preschool boys and girl have differences type of bullying. The aim of this research was to identify the relationship between age and gender with degree of delinquency behavior in preschool. **Method:** This research used quesy experiment design. The sample were 36 preschool children in TK Sakti Merisi Surabaya. Simple random sampling was used to take sample in November 2015. Questionnaire was used to measure delinquency in preschool children. **Result:** The result showed 90% 5 years old preschool children have severe delinquency. Preschool girl have severe aggression 95,5% and preschool boy have equal between severe and moderate delinquency (50%). The result of chi square test showed there is relationship between age and degree of delinquency (p value = 0,000) and no relationship between gender and degree of delinquency (p value = 0,739). **Discussion:** This research showed delinquency behavior decrease as a children grow older and delinquency not influenced by gender. Growth and development have strong influence in delinquency in preschool children. Recommendation of this research was nurse need to develop intervention to treat delinquency in preschool children.

Keyword : age, gender and delinquency behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Delinquency behavior in children was the common problem. The delinquency that are common in schools is a disturbing action, fight and hurt others. Kids are often awarded as a brat and mischievous. Reprimand from the teacher to the child do if deemed delinquency have disrupted classes. Delinquency in children is often regarded as part of growing and decreases with developmental age of the child, so the child does not do mischief on the specific therapy (Rebye, 2005). According Meichenbau (2006) for handling aggressive behavior in boys and girls differently because of his aggressive behavior was different. Boys tend to like to break things and fighting. Delinquency in these children will determine their behavior in the period of the next age, so it needs to be studied further delinquency rate of preschool age children by age and gender.

Delinquency behavior in children can harm the child or others. For example, impale sharp pencil to his hand, or swing bag to their

friend, etc. It is also often found fighting child, humiliate their friends and said in harsh manner. Based on preliminary observations in children in kindergarten Merisi Sakti Surabaya of 35 students mostly are 25 children (71%) showed delinquency behavior like character in film. The results of research in the field of children have a habit in watching television violence with sometimes as many as 25 children (69.4%) and moderate delinquency rates were as many as 26 children (72.2%).

Activity and delinquency boys and girls have different. Girls are more like computer games, while boys preferred the friendship centered activities. In terms of socializing boys prefer physical activity, while girls prefer storytelling activities with friends. Therefore delinquency in boy different than the girls. Boys are more often bully and bullied than girls (Meichenbaum, 2006). Age of children affect in psychosocial development. Increasing age of the child, the delinquency will decrease (Rebyee, 2005). The pattern of delinquency in children

will affect the pattern of delinquency in later age. Most children show a pattern of delinquency decreased, but the majority of children show that pathological patterns of delinquency. Understanding of delinquency in children, will help parents and teachers in school children to know how to cope. Proper handling when the brat will help children achieve the growth task. Instead, Improper handling can disrupt the development of the child and will have an impact on mental maturation of children at later ages. Developing an understanding of delinquency behavior in preschool children need to be increased through various studies and seminars on child development, so the delinquency pathologic at preschool age and can be further decreased.

Literature review

Delinquency is a violation of law or regulation committed by children under the age (10- 18 years) or behavior anti-social behavior that can threaten the safety of the child or the public (SPKIA, 2007).

Delinquency in a child is a case which is prevalent. Nobody who does not pass through the stage / phase of this negative or no acts of delinquency. This problem not only affects some classes of children or adolescents in a certain area. In other words, this situation happens everywhere, coating and regional community.

Forms of delinquency are divided along three criteria, namely: "coincidence, sometimes, and habitual habit, which displays the level of adjustment to the point of fracture is high, medium and low. Other scientific classification using tripartite classification, namely: historical, instinctual, and mental. All that can be combined with each other. For example with regard to the root cause of crime instinctual, can be seen from the aspect of greed, aggression, sexuality, family breakage and anomalies in the boost group".

This classification is equipped with a mental condition, and the result represents a form of child or adolescent aggressive, greedy, short-thought, very emotional and unable to recognize the ethical values and a tendency to throw himself into the act detrimental and dangerous (SPKIA, 2007).

As for the kinds and forms of delinquency committed by children can be divided into several types:

1. Common Delinquency

Is a form of delinquency or teenagers who may be lying, went out of the house without saying goodbye to her parents, wandering, fighting with a friend, littering, truant from school and so forth.

2. Delinquency leading to criminal action.

Is a form of delinquency or juvenile who is a criminal act, in the form of crimes includes: stealing, pickpocketing, armed robbery, an abortion, rape, murder, gambling, viewing and distributing pornographic movies, and so forth.

3. Special Delinquency.

Delinquency is regulated in a special Criminal Law, such as narcotics, psychotropic substances, money laundering (Money Laundering), crime on the internet (Cyber Crime), crime against human rights and so on.

Other forms of delinquency (juvenile delinquency) is based on the personality traits that defect, which encourages them to be delinquent. These young children are generally short-thought, very emotional, aggressive, unable to recognize the ethical values, and tend to like to throw themselves into a dangerous act. Their conscience can hardly stirred, frozen.

4. Isolated Delinquency

This group is the largest number of teenagers delinquent; constituted the majority. In general, they do not suffer psychological damage.

Briefly, isolated delinquency it reacts to pressure from the social environment. They are looking for role models and securities from and within the group gang. But in adulthood, the majority of children had left the delinquent type of isolated criminal behavior.

5. Delinquency Neurotic

In general, children delinquent this type suffer from psychiatric disorders are serious enough, which include anxiety, was always insecure, feel threatened, cornered and cornered, guilty and innocent, and others.

Characterize their behavior, among others:

- a. Delinquency behavior rooted in psychological causes very deep, and not just a passive adaptation accept the norms and values that the criminal gang subculture that, also not in the form of an attempt to gain

- social prestige and sympathy from the outside.
- b. Their criminal behavior is an expression of inner conflict unresolved, because the crimes they are releasing a tool for fear, anxiety and confusion batinnnyayang clearly not terpikulkan by ego.
 - c. Delinquen neurotic child has a weak ego, and there is a tendency to isolate themselves from the adults and teenagers more.
 - d. The motivation of their crimes vary. For example, set on fire (pyromania, like burn) driven by lust ekshibisionistis, children who love to dismantle the demolition driven by the desire to release sexual appetite, and others.
 - e. Quality show compulsive behavior (compulsion) The quality of this point are not on the type of delinquen isolated. Children and young people arsonists, the explosive dynamite and time bombs, North Sumatra University sex criminals and drug addicts included in this neurotic type groups.

Therefore a change in behavior of children delinquen this neurotic conflicts take place on the basis of serious or deep psychic once, then they will continue to conduct the crime until adulthood and old age.

6. Delinquen psychopathic
Delinquen this psychopathic few in number, but the views from the public interest and in terms of safety, they are the most dangerous criminal elements.

Characterize their behavior are:

- a. Almost all children delinquen originated and grew up in a family environment that is extreme, brutal, filled with plenty of family disputes, disciplined hard but not consistently, and always wasting his son. Not a few of them came from orphanages. In that environment they never feel the warmth, affection and intimate personal relation with others. As a result mreka not have the capacity to foster affection, was feeling life in general becomes dull or dead. As a result they are not able to relate emotionally intimate or well with others.

- b. Mereka not be able to realize the sense of guilt, sin or wrongdoing. Because it is often explode and uncontrolled.
- c. Plural form of crime, depending on her mood chaotic can not be unexpected. They are generally very aggressive and impulsive. Usually they convict who repeatedly and out of jail, and difficult to repair.
- d. They always fail to realize and internalize social norms that apply generally. Also do not care about his own gang subculture norms.
- e. Often they also suffer from neurological disorders, thereby reducing the ability to control himself.

Factors - factors that affect the delinquency

There are several factors that lead to delinquency among (SPKIA, 2007) :

1. Individual
 - a. Personality and behavior
 - 1) emotional attitude as suspicious, feel underappreciated, want power, not to be working, stubborn, egocentric.
 - 2) The relation of social, sexual and family is not good, was not satisfied.
 - 3) The result of a bad school, lazy, ignorant, often naughty, do not have plans for the future.
 - 4) Time leisured filled with tense experience, drinking, stealing, and there are allegations that there are children who are gifted to be naughty
 - b. Physical and mental state
There is no real difference between a bad boy with a naughty child who is not on the state of physical, mental and intelligence
2. Family Background
Family circumstances are generally inferior compared to families naughty children who are not of the same socio-economic level. Parents are less inculcate norms polite to her children, family situation is not stable and is often a broken home and no warm bond between children and parents. Mother did not konsekueni in the discipline, rigid exceeded father.
3. Social Factors
 - a. The economic situation
 - b. Integration of society if society were included, then there is a feeling of being the

majority rather than the community that delinquency is reduced.

METHOD

This research was cross sectional study, is the kind of research that emphasizes the time of measurement or observation of data independent and dependent variables only one at a time. In this type, the independent and dependent variables assessed, simultaneously at any one time, so there was no follow-up.

Data collected at November 2015 in Sakti Merisi Kindergarden School. The sample was 36 preschool children taken by simple random sampling.

Instrumen in this research was use questionnaire. There ware 20 question about delinquency behavior. This questionnaire given to teacher in Sakti Merisi Kindergarden School, to observe delinquency behavior in their student.

RESULT

The result shows the characteristics of respondents which are include age of children, sex of children, educational background of parent and characteristic job of parents.

A. Characteristic of patient

Table 1. characteristic sample based on age of preschool children

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
4 years	12	33,3
5 years	22	61,1
6 years	2	5,6
Total	36	100,0

Table 2. Characteristic sample based on sex of preschool children

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Boy	16	44,4
Girl	20	55,6
Total	36	100,0

B. The correlation of age with delinquency behavior of preschooler children

NO.	Age	Delinquency behavior	Total
-----	-----	----------------------	-------

		Moderate	Severe	
1	4 years	4	8	12
		33,3%	66,7%	100%
2	5 years	21	1	22
		95,5%	4,5%	100%
3	6 years	1	1	2
		50%	50%	100%
Total		26	10	36
p value		0,000		

C. The correlation of sex with delinquency behavior of preschooler children

NO.	Sex	Delinquency behavior		Total
		Moderate	Severe	
1	Boy	8	8	16
		50%	50%	100%
2	Girl	18	2	20
		90%	10%	100%
Total		26	10	36
p value		0,739		

DISCUSSION

a. The correlation of age with delinquency behavior of preschooler children

The result showed that the age of the child have correlation with the level of delinquency in children. Statistical test results showed the value of $p = 0.000$, which means that there is a relationship between age and sex of the child. The increasing age of the child, the lower the level of mischief.

The more the child's age increases, the ability of children to refrain from doing self-regulation, the better. This is evident from the research data, which with age showing tinggat delinquency decreased.

Children who are able to exercise restraint and do self-management will be able to manage the problem without anger both physical and non-physical. These children tend to look more mature when facing conflicts in its class (Balden, Gaffrey & Luby, 2012).

Child who bully in childhood can lead to aggressive behavior at age increases. Children who are bullied often do not express their feelings. They will not tell the treatment he received from his friend and could behave nasty

later on if bullying is not addressed. In the long term they can hurt themselves. Child bullying in childhood will likely continue agresivnya behavior in adulthood and current control others (Beran, 2012).

b. The correlation of sex with delinquency behavior of preschooler children

The result shows the relationship between the sexes with delinquency in children. Based on the statistic with chi square test p value 0.739 obtained. This means there is no relationship between age and sex of the child. the results showed no relationship between gender and level of delinquency in children because research instrument does not differentiate between types of kelakalan boys and girls.

Bullying in the boys different from girls. Girls spent more time to socialize, play computer and perform activities centered on the activities of friendship. While a tad more physical berarifitas. These different activities ultimately lead to different patterns of delinquency both in boys and girls (Beran, 2012).

Bullying in girls more indirect. Girls tend to his bullying indirectly through its peer group. They convey information about the child's painful disliked by his friends without directly opposite. In older children, girls tend to hurt her friend through social media so that others come to hate her. (Beran, 2012).

Boys tend to do mischief with physical violence. Boys tend to be hit, slapped, kicked, pushed and punched her during an argument. Boys are more likely to do mischief verbally and physically than girls (Beran, 2012).

Delinquency and bullying have an enormous impact on children who are targeted. Children who at the bully will feel depressed, angry, eat and sleep less than other children. In addition, children who become targets tend to have difficulty concentrating on schoolwork, problems in dealing with others, lying, trouble-making, to steal, to avoid the worst impacts of the school and is suicidal (Beran, 2012).

Based crostabulasi according to the education of parents of students from 36 students in kindergarten Way Merisi Surabaya, parents with a high school education dominant have children with the delinquency rate is high,

poor parents instill norms politely for their children, can trigger level of delinquency . So it is a parent education and sex of the child is a contributing factor in the rate of delinquency.

Parents have an important role in influencing their children toward positive behavior. For example, parents could watch less television as an enriching experience the whole family. Therefore parents are in control of the environment mikrosistem family, the father and mother can maximize the positive impact for children, as a model for their children, so they got a good role model identification (Rini, 2011).

CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Delinquency of children in kindergarten magic sill Merisi by age shows that most of the moderate delinquency, namely in children aged 5 years and at most high delinquency at age 4 years.
2. Delinquency children in kindergarten Way sill Merisi based on gender male balanced between medium and high delinquency, while the girls mostly show moderate delinquency rates.
3. There is a relationship between age and the level of delinquency in kindergarten Merisi Sakti Surabaya.
4. There is no relationship between gender and the level of delinquency in kindergarten Merisi Sakti Surabaya.

REFERENCES

- Belden A.C., Gaffrey M.S. dan Luby J.L (2012). *Relational aggression in children with preschool onset (PO) Psychiatric Disorder*. Diunduh pada tanggal 29 Desember 2015 pada jam 15.00 wib dari <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2538723/pdf/0140016.pdf>.
- Beran T. (2012). Bullying : What is differences between boys and girl. Diunduh pada tanggal 27 Desember 2015 dari http://www.education.com/pdf/Ref_Bullying_Differences/
- Meichenbau (2006). Comparison of aggression in boys and girl : a case for gender in specifin intervention. Diunduh pada

tanggal 29 Desember 2015 pada jam
15.00 dari
http://melissainstitute.org/documents/2006/Meich_06_genderdifferences.PDF.

Reebyc (2005). *Aggression During Early Years – Infancy and Preschool*. Diunduh pada tanggal 27 Desember 2015 pukul 12.00 wib dari <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2538723/pdf/0140016.pdf>.

Rini S, 2011. *Kenakalan anak (juvenile delinquency): Kausalitas dan upaya penanggulangannya*. Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga Surabaya

SPKIA, 2007. *Ilmu Kesehatan Anak*. Universitas Indonesia : Jakarta

Paper

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

repository.wima.ac.id

Internet Source

13%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On