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# Child Criminal Personality Tendency Analysis Towards a moral life and character

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between the needs and general motivation of child convicts and family conditions of children. The results are used as a reference to determine the appropriate educational model towards moral life and character. The research sample of juvenile convicts who was assisted by the Bengkulu Special Class II Child Development Institution. The Edward Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) test is used to determine the scale of the child's needs related to the behavior they have done. Simple statistical analysis is used to analyze data. It is assumed that child convicts have a high potential or need to act criminally, because they have become convicts. The results of this study indicate that the aggressive potential of children is classified as moderate and low. Aggressive potential negatively correlates with Affiliate potential and Nurturance potential. They act criminal because of multi-factors.

### Keywords:

Personality, child convict, criminal, and character

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## INTRODUCTION

The results of the preliminary study found that child convicts were at a critical age, had low levels of education, lacked psychological needs, the level of education of parents was low so it was natural that they lacked sufficient skills and knowledge to educate children, they were in poor families harmonious (Hadiwinarto and Supriyanto, 2017). Child convicts have been proven to have violated the law and can be categorized as criminal behavior. This behavior is an implementation of potential or willingness or aggressive tendency

According to the theory of instinct theory, a person becomes angry and acts aggressively if he feels his life is threatened (Sears; Freedman and Peplau, 1991). The formation of behavior in character education accompanied, threatened and tends to be authoritarian, according to this theory causes children to feel depressed. *Aggressive* potential is like a time bomb, which at times can be very extreme aggressive behavior. A middle school student according to his parents' recognition, the child at home is very polite, kind and obedient. Suddenly aggressive behavior appears in social life at school or outside the home in the form of fighting or stealing. According to the theory of aggression, this behavior can be due to the many rules and pressures in the family environment and feel unable to do anything except according to the wishes of parents who are full of doctrine and authoritarian. Crime can be analyzed from personality factors and from social environmental factors.

Personality is a roundness of physical and rhetorical aspects, which are dynamic in relation to the environment, develop and are influenced by factors that come from within and from outside the individual, and are characteristic in which the personalities of each individual differ from one individual with others (Suryabrata, 2006). The theory used in analyzing the problem of behavior of child convicts is the theory of convergence. The flow

of convergence is a flow that combines the flow of Nativism and the flow of Empiricism. Individual developments, including behavioral development, both nature and environment play an important role (Suryabrata, 2011). Heredity or aggressive nature will not develop if not given stimulation from environmental factors. Good tolerance or tendency, will not develop well if supported by stimuli from a good environment.

The method for measuring the personality of a child convict is the *Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) Test*, because this test is widely used in Indonesia. The EPPS test was created by Allen L. Edwards in 1953. The *Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS)* test is a personality test that measures individual levels in 15 general needs and motivations. The EPPS test is a test to find out the types of motivation, needs and personal preferences. The initial purpose of this tool was designed early as a research and counseling tool to provide appropriate measurements of various independent personality variables. The basis of variable naming refers to the definition of Murray's personality (Sukardi, 1993).

The fifteen general needs and motivations can be called the tendency of willingness to behave, namely:

*Achievement (Ach)*: the willingness and ability to show achievement, both in the field of study and work, success in social life. Excessive desires, so detrimental to the subject, ambitious, that they experience shortcomings in social life. *Deference (Def)*: the willingness to adjust, follow, obey, respect a rule, the negative is a suggestive tendency. *Order (Ord)*: the need for order and interest in human relations; the negative reduces agility, creativity and the ability to lead, regulate, and is too afraid to deviate, so that regulations are held firm. *Exhibition (Exh)*: want to show themselves euphorically, cheerfully, extraversion, confidence, optimism; the negative is the excessive need to show yourself, so often lack

self-control, lack of discipline, show off and stand out. *Autonomy (Aut)*: the desire to be independent, non-dependent, reject suggestions; negative if these needs are excessive, then the subject is less able to adjust cooperatively, fanatic, radical, stone head.

*Affiliation (Aff)*: the need to pay attention to fellow human beings, for harmonious relations with other humans accompanied by tolerance and warmth in the approach; the negative is less assertive, less able to maintain its position, less brave. *Intracception (Int)*: the need to place oneself on the needs of others, empathy; the negative is easily washed away and carried away by other people's situations, less able to maintain distance. *Succorance (Suc)*: more negative, has a need for self-indulgence, passivity, the need for social contact colored by asking for help that is egocentric and less mature, has emotional lability and is less assertive, emotional adjustment. *Dominance (Dom)*: generally is the need for a desire to lead, influence, guide, supervise, foster, direct, gather, organize, give structure, regulate, have trust in oneself and also a person who is able to establish social relations; the negative desire to explore, requires, requires, all of which are authoritarian, do not recognize human rights and obligations, contrast between themselves and others. *Abasement (Aba)*: the desire to adjust, compromise, tolerance, courage to admit mistakes, correct themselves; negative emotional lability, lack of confidence. *Nurturance (Nur)*: a need that reflects the warmth of a feeling, a sense of sociality towards the surroundings, willingness or readiness to give help to those who deserve it; negative emotions are excessive, so it is less straightforward, less rational.

*Change (Chg)*: the existence of human devotion, the feeling of humanity towards other human beings so that there is ability in social relations, want to experiment, want to try new things, want variety in order to refresh and develop self; the negative is often lacking in

introspection, prioritizing business outside the home so that the business in the house is abandoned.

*Endurance (End)*: tenacious, persistent, diligent in completing work; the negative is rigid, rigid and not based on other considerations.

*Heterosexuality (Het)*: daily sexual life within normal limits, a reasonable view of understanding and sexual problems; negative sexual overload, or vice versa pressed so that it does not appear, sexual desire always arises and feels disturbed and every time pressed. *Aggression (Agg)*: aggression that is controlled and calculated, brave, there is energy breaking down something with the aim of better results; the negative is desperate, holding destructive actions in all forms.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This study uses an exspos facto design that attempts to describe the subject's personality tendencies. The Edward Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) Test is used to determine the scale of personality trends. This test reveals 15 personality personality trends, namely: The tendency of child criminal personality measured, namely: *Achievement, Deference, Order, Exhibition, Autonomy, Affiliation, Intracception, Succorance, Dominance, Abasement, Nurturance, Change, Endurance, Heterosexual, and Aggression* (Sukardi, 1993). The size used consists of five categories, namely: very high, high, medium, low and very low. Quantitative analysis with simple statistical techniques, namely correlation, chi squares and t-test are used to analyze data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Personality is one of the factors that influence teen loneliness. Individuals who feel lonely tend to develop hypersensitivity to negative social information, to assess their social interactions more negatively, and to engage in more defensive behaviors (Neto, 2016). A good relationship between peer attachments will greatly help develop the social aspects of children normally. Quiet children who are

rejected by peer attachments and feel lonely are at risk of suffering from depression. Early adolescence was a transition period, this period was so important because cognitive, biological and social changes occurred over a period of time (Durlak, *et.al*, 2011). A strong affectionate relationship between peers will form a good attachment or security attachment. There is a relationship between peer attachment and loneliness of adolescents (Mikulincer, and Shaver, 2017). High peer attachment is expected to help teens in loneliness in their environment well, if their peers behave well.

There is a difference in the influence of the education level of the father ( $t = 16.89$ ); domicile of child ( $t = 17.09$ ); father's work ( $t = 16.81$ ); mother's education level ( $t = 16.93$ ) and the type of work of the mother ( $t = 77$ ) on the tendency of aggressive behavior of children. The education level of 59% fathers did not finish junior high school; mother's education level 59% did not finish junior high school; type of work for father 45.5% farmers and 43.2% srawutan; the type of work of the mother is 45.5% of farmers and 40.9% of the income; child domicile 72.7% with father and mother; 9.1% with only father or mother and 18.2% with other people or living alone. As a consequence of the level of education of the father and mother, the consequences of the type of work of the father and mother that influence the child's affiliate potential have been misdirected, because the correlation between the type of work of the father and potential affiliates is very significant ( $X^2 = 13.09$ ;  $p = 0.00$ ). The type of work of the mother has a positive and very significant correlation ( $X^2 = 15.87$ ;  $p = 0.00$ ) with low autonomy and low intensity. The tendency to follow a high and very high order category. They have a high level of adherence to the group's rules, do not want to be ostracized by the group.

The tendency of child convict personality to be measured, namely: *Achievement*, *Deference*, *Order*, *Exhibition*, *Autonomy*, *Affiliation*, *Intracception*, *Succorance*, *Dominance*,

*Abasement*, *Nurturance*, *Change*, *Endurance*, *Heterosexual*, and *Aggression*. The size used consists of five categories, namely: very high, high, medium, low and very low.

It is assumed that child convicts have a tendency to be aggressive, destructive behavior because they have committed a criminal act. The results of this study prove that it turns out that the personality trends of child convicts are classified as moderate and low. This means that in fact they do not have the potential for criminal behavior, of course there are other factors that more influence their behavior to act criminal. This is evidenced by the existence of a very significant negative correlation between the need to pay attention to fellow humans, for harmonious relations with other humans accompanied by tolerance and warmth (*Affiliation*) with aggressive potential. It is also proven that there is a very significant negative correlation with the needs that reflect the feeling of warmth, and in association accompanied by service, giving, caring especially for humans, reflecting a social sense towards the surroundings, being prepared or ready to give help to those who deserve and deserve it (*Nurturance*) There is no single personal tendency from 14 tendencies that support or positively correlate with aggressive behavior. The emergence of criminal acts on child convicts is caused more by factors than outside personality.

Willingness and ability to show achievements, both in the field of study and work, success in social life (*Achievement*) criminal convicts of the medium and high category are indicative of a willingness accompanied by excessive desire, ambition and in real conditions experiencing deficiencies in their social life. The tendency to desire to show achievement has a negative correlation with the tendency to follow an order (*Order*) that is high and very high, the tendency to desire to be independent (*Autonomy*), negative tendencies (*Succorance*), and the tendency to show human devotion or emotional delegation intended outward to humans

(*Change*) children who are classified as medium and high convicts. All of this proves that the behavior of juvenile prisoners is caused more by family and environmental factors and friends.

Willingness to adjust, follow, obey, respect a procedure/rule, conventional (deference) criminal convicts are high and very high, with negative qualities that are easily influenced. This tendency indicates the willingness to follow, obey and the tendency to be easily influenced by peers is predicted as the cause of unlawful behavior, as found by (Durlak, *et. al*, 2011) and Mikulincer and Shaver, 2016).

The need for regularity, giving interest in human relations, with objects and also ideas that give a good effect on understanding, accountability in fulfilling their duties and obligations in an adult way (*order*) are relatively high and very high. They have a high level of adherence to the group's rules, do not want to be ostracized by the group.

Willingness to show themselves euphorically, cheerfully, extraversion, self-confidence, optimistic (*Exhibition*) child convicts are classified as medium and high. This tendency is positively correlated with the desire to support conformity, compromise, there seems to be tolerance (*Abasement*), which is classified as moderate and high. *Exhibition* of child convicts can be said to be good at adjusting and tolerant with each other, full of compromise, so that unlawful behavior is generally carried out in groups, not alone. The desire to humble themselves in order to support the desire to adjust, compromise, appear to have tolerance (*Abasement*) also positively correlates with the need for interest in the human problem to, place oneself on the needs of others, empathy (*Intraception*). Desire is intended to support the desire to adjust, compromise, appear to be tolerant (abasement) negatively correlated with more negative wills (*Succorance*), then behavior that appears is illegal.

The desire to be independent, non-dependent, reject suggestions in fulfilling needs,

unconventional establishment (*Autonomy*) of child prisoners classified as medium and low. This tendency is negatively correlated with *Intraception* which is easily washed away by the situation of other people's feelings, less able to maintain distance and also negatively correlated with needs that reflect the feeling of warmth, and in association accompanied by service, giving, caring especially in humans, reflecting social sense towards the surroundings, willing or ready to give help to those who are worthy and deserve to receive it (*Nurturance*), but are positively correlated with personality tendencies that are more negative (*Succorance*).

The tendency of the need to pay attention to fellow human beings, for harmonious relations with other humans accompanied by tolerance and warmth in the approach (*Affiliation*) of child convicts is classified as medium and low. This tendency is positively correlated with the need to show that there is human devotion, flexibility, humanity towards other humans so that there is ability in social relations, want to experiment, want to try new things, want variety in order to refresh and self-development, and negatively correlated with aggression that is controlled and taken into account, courage breaks something in order to produce better, reckless and destructive actions in all forms (*Aggression*).

The need for interest in analyzing and knowing human problems, placing oneself in the needs of others, empathy, easily swept away and carried away by the situation or feelings of others and unable to maintain distance, differentiate feelings, and activeness to develop themselves for the benefit of others (*Intraception*) nara child crime is classified as medium and high. This tendency has a negative correlation with (*Succorance*) which is classified as medium and high and is a more negative tendency. That is, they have empathy for others, but empathy regarding the behavior of others that are negative, easily washed away and carried away by the situation or feelings of others who are negative.

The need for a desire or willingness to lead, influence, guide, supervise, foster, direct, gather, organize, give structure, regulate, have self-confidence and the ability to conduct social relations (*Dominance*) in low and medium class criminal convicts. The negative nature of this trend is that they are authoritarian, do not recognize human rights and obligations, contrast themselves with others. The consequence of this tendency is that what they do is right, do not care about the opinions of others

Needs that reflect the feeling of warmth, and in association accompanied by service, giving, caring especially to humans, reflecting a social sense to the surroundings, being prepared or ready to give help to those who deserve and deserve (*Nurturance*) child convicts are categorized as medium and high . This need has a negative correlation with excessive sexual life which as a negative side of low and very low *Heterosexuality*, and a tendency to break down, reckless behavior and all forms of moderate and high aggressive behavior. Willingness that is resilient, persistent, diligent in completing work and has anticipation of the truth and the hard-earned benefits (*Endurance*) of child convicts are classified as medium and high. Implied by the willingness to break through, overcome obstacles at will with determination. This willingness is negatively correlated with aggressive and moderate and high traits, also negatively correlated with low and very low heterosexuality tendencies.

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

The behavior of child convicts is assumed to have an aggressive tendency or willingness as a personality factor, apparently not proven. Their behavior is more caused by factors from outside the child in the form of parents' educational background and the disharmony of social interaction created in the family environment and the environment where they interact.

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