



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

SELF-ESTEEM OF TEENAGERS WHO ARE IN THE INSTITUTION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

KEY WORDS: teenagers, self-esteem, prisoners, psychological problems

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents commit a variety of criminal acts and accept the consequences of undergoing periods at the Institute for Special Education of Children (LPKA) as a prisone. Teenagers in detention experienced psychosocial problems. One of the psychosocial problems of decreasing self-esteem. The impact of the decline in self-esteem experienced by inmate juveniles is, withdrawal and the risk of suicide. The purpose of this study, looking at the image of self-esteem adolescents who are in custody. This research uses quantitative descriptive design. Based on the inclusion criteria, the number of samples in this study was 116 juvenile inmates. The instrument used for measuring adolescent self-esteem is the CSEI questionnaire (Coopersmith Self esteem Inventory). The results showed that 80 respondents (68.9%) experienced low self esteem and 36 respondents (31 %) experienced high self esteem. Low self-esteem in adolescents who are in custody, because adolescents have negative negative thoughts of feeling useless, have no future, no hope and feel failed. Suggestions for child-specific counseling institutions (LPKA) in order to facilitate facilities and infrastructure to increase the pride of juvenile prisoners.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood to adulthood that progresses to physical, mental, social, and emotional maturity. Adolescence usually has enormous energy, volatile emotions, while self-control is not perfect (Ali & Asrori, 2016). According to Stuart (2016) adolescents are ages 11-20 years who experience physical, cognitive and emotional changes that can cause a state of stress and trigger a unique behavior in adolescents. In adolescence, the important task facing him is to seek self-identity, which is to find answers to questions about himself, including decisions, and standards of action, all evaluated in person or others (Pieter & Lubis, 2012).

According to Erickson adolescence is a time of identity crisis or identity search, the characteristics of adolescents who are in the process of seeking self-identity is also often cause problems in adolescents (Ali & Asrori, 2016). In adolescence, a period in which individuals tend to explore their identity, and enhance their self-understanding of teenage cognitive representation of self and adolescent self-esteem (Sciences & Sc, 2014).

Self-esteem is often associated with the search for identity by trying to find status as a stand-alone without the help of others. The search for a positive identity will lead to the development of the potential that teenagers have in a better direction, whereas the search for negative identities is usually expressed by teenagers in the form of mischievous behavior, such as brawl, drug abuse, free sex to declining achievement (Pringsewu , 2015). Low self-concept and moral immaturity make teenagers destructive, making juvenile delinquents, such as fighting or fighting, antisocial, destructive, criminal behavior, robbing or using drugs (Pieter & Lubis, 2012).

Juvenile delinquency in the form of a crime can bring juvenile dealing with the law. This makes the teenagers guilty of conviction which then causes the teenager to live in prison as a prisoner. The research of Armeliza (2013), shows that the number of adolescents in prisons of Class II B Pekanbaru who have negative self esteem with the percentage that is as much as 55%, showed negative thoughts and behaviors such as juvenile inmates do not want to socialize, they feel embarrassed, as a provision for themselves, because they think that by following the activities that exist, will not affect their next life, they feel inferior and do not know what they want to become.

Effendi's research. Z, Poeranto, S & Supriyanti. L (2016), obtained the percentage of juvenile inmates who are in the Class I Child Development Institution (LPKA) Class I Palembang is 80% experience low self esteem by spreading questionnaires to 20 people in juvenile inmates. According to Basaran research, Z (2016), said that someone who is in detention will experience low self-esteem, saying that he finds it difficult to talk to in front of others, wants to change things to himself if he can, and often

dreams of becoming a person other.

The study, conducted by The American Academy of Psychiatry (2014), says the impact of prisoners who are in prison in the form of psychological reactions experienced by adult prisoners, such as hallucinations, low self esteem, anxiety and anxiety, emotional disturbances, impulsivity, withdrawal from the social environment, nightmares, self-injury, major depression, trauma to suicide. Child and adolescent prisoners also experience the same psychic effects as adults even worse. Suicide is the most common impact on child prisoners. The study also found that child prisoners are more likely to commit suicide, commit suicide and engage in other self-defeating actions (American Civil Liberties Union, 2014).

The formulation of the problem in this study is "how is the image of self-esteem in adolescents at the Institute for Special Education of Children in Tanjung Pati West Sumatera?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is quantitative research using design research is a descriptive. This research was conducted at the institution of special education of children (LPKA) Population consists of 116 respondents. The sample uses the total sample technique. questionnaire to see self-esteem in juvenile inmates in the form of a CSEI (Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory) questionnaire consisting of 58 statements, both Favorable statements and unfavorable statements. Questionnaire using guttaman scale, respondent choose one answer (√) between Yes and No, answer according to respondent condition. How to give the score of this questionnaire is if the respondent answered "Yes" to the favorable statement then the value of 1, if the answer "No" then the value of 0. While if the respondent answered "Yes" in the unfavorable statement, then the value 0 and if the answer "No", then value 1. The final value of this questionnaire by summing all statement items, the higher the score the higher the individual Self Esteem. The CSEI score range obtained ≤19 is a low self esteem and ≥20 high self esteem.

RESEARCH RESULT

TABLE 1. Characteristics of Respondents by gender, age and last education (n = 116)

Variabel	Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
gender	Boy	116	100
	Girl	-	-
age	15-16	29	25
	17-18	53	45,7
	19-20	34	29,3
Last education	Tidak Sekolah	17	14,6
	SD	23	19,8
	SMP	35	30,1
	SMA	46	39,6

Based on Table 1. Seen characteristics of respondents are male (100%). Characteristics of respondents age as much as 53 respondents (45.7%) are in the age range 17-18 years. The last education characteristic of respondents is 46 (39,6%) of high school.

TABLE 2. Deskriptive Of Respondents' Self-Esteem

Variabel	Mean	Median	Min-max
Self Esteem	18,90	17,00	14-27

Tabel 2 explained that the average self-esteem on the respondents is 18.90 with the lowest value of self-esteem that is 14 and the highest 27.

TABEL 3 Descriptive of self-esteem

Self Esteem	Frequency	Percent
high self esteem	36	31
Low self esteem	80	68,9

Based on table 3. Explain that self esteem picture on the respondents as much as 80 respondents experienced low self esteem (68.9%) and 36 respondents experienced high self esteem (31%).

DISCUSSION

a. Characteristics of adolescents in detention

Based on the characteristics of age as many as 53 respondents (45.7%) are in the age range 17-18 years. According to Santrock (2012), said that adolescence has a self-esteem that tends to decrease drastically, compared to childhood. Stuart (2016), said that the cause of low self-esteem in adolescents due to self-concept changes, adolescents have to decide whether it is good enough and whether it can participate and be accepted in the social environment. The results showed that adolescents who were in detention aged 15 to 20 years experienced low self esteem. This happens because the adolescent self-concept that undergoes a negative change. Teenagers have thought that he has failed and has no future after being in custody.

Stuart (2016), said that the decline in self-esteem in adolescents due to parental parenting as a child in the form of, possessive, permissive and excessive control. Parents tend to treat hard, harsh criticism and inconsistent punishment can lead to psychosocial problems such as early frustration in children and feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem in children. In addition, defeat and repeated failures lead to a decrease in self-esteem. This research is supported by Yudha's (2015) study saying juvenile inmates experience a decrease in self-esteem because they feel a life full of stress, circumstances far from loved ones and families, and regrets that lead to negative self-assessment. Mansor Mohammed's research (2015) also says juvenile inmates experience low self-esteem due to dense environments, dirty environments, unwelcome food, inadequate health care, physical and verbal aggression treatment and lack of relaxation and reflection activities.

The characteristics of other juvenile inmates are the last level of education. The results of the study showed that 46 (39.6%) of the juvenile inmates had the last education level of senior high school. Another study by Arneliza, Nauli, and Erwin (2013) says most of the last education levels of juvenile inmates are junior high. In fact, a study by Nelfice (2014) suggests that the majority of adolescent inmate respondents in their research have an elementary education level. In general, juvenile delinquents have low expectations of grades and education in schools. They assume the school does not have great benefits for them, so their motivation toward school is still low (Santrock, 2012). Adolescents with low motivation to education are at risk of not having good values and norms in their lives and are vulnerable to criminal behavior.

b. Description Of Self-Esteem In Juvenile Inmates At A Special Child-Care Institution

Based on the results of research that as many as 80 adolescents (68.9%) experienced low self-esteem. According to the scale of self esteem coopersmith measure that it is said to be low self-

esteem when the total score of the questionnaire amounted to less than 19. The results of this study in accordance with research Yuda (2015), explains that teenagers in prison show psychological conditions such as feelings of depression, fear, loss of confidence, low self esteem, loss of love with family and become moody. This is because teenage convicts who feel far from family, lonely, feel confined, and have no activity. In accordance with Effendi's research, Poeranto, & Supriati (2016), adolescents who are in detention have a life experience full of pressure, circumstances away from parents and family, regrets that lead to negative self-assessment, feeling hopeless, failed.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The results of this study describes the self-esteem of teenagers who are in the institution of special education of children of West Sumatra.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the research that 116 teenagers experience low self esteem as much as 80 respondents (68,9%) and 36 respondents (31%) experience high self esteem.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In this study, there is no conflict of interest arises.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Research on the source of funding comes from the costs incurred by the independent researchers.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

This research has survived the test of ethics of medical/health research by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Andalas Padang.

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