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Relationship of Family Dysfunction and Addiction of Social Media Use with Adolescent Behavior Deviation

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ABSTRACT: The family as one of the agents of socialization always teaches the roles that must be run by each individual, in this case the individual teenager, so that they can live side by side with a society that has formed certain values and norms to create social order. This study has the following objectives: 1. To analyze the level of adolescent behavior deviation; 2. Analyze the level of family dysfunction and its relationship with the level of adolescent behavior deviation; 3. Analyze the level of addiction to the use of social media and its relationship with the level of adolescent behavior deviation. This study uses a quantitative approach that is supported by qualitative data (observation, literature searches on related data). The method used is the survey method. The sample studied was 107 adolescents aged 16 to 18 years represented by class XII SMA PGRI Leuwiliang in Cibéber I Village, Bogor Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. Research results show: (1) The level of deviation in adolescent behavior shows that the most dominating frequencies: lazy to worship (48.6%), late to go home (51.4%), lazy to study (60.7%), and littering (56.1%); (2) There is a significant relationship between the level of family dysfunction with the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in non-intact families; (3) There is no significant relationship between the level of addiction to the use of social media with the level of deviant behavior of adolescents in intact and non-intact families.

Keywords –Adolescent, Behavior Deviation, Family, Family Dysfunction, Social-Media.

I. INTRODUCTION

Families in Indonesia face significant challenges in carrying out their functions (family dysfunction occurs). This challenge can occur in whole families (complete with father and mother), as well as incomplete families (parents divorced/separated, father or mother dies, both parents die, one parent works far out of town or overseas).

Changing times indicate the occurrence of a condition, in which the family does not carry out its functions properly. According to the National Population and Family Planning Board of the Republic of Indonesia in Government Regulation Number 21 of 1994, there are 8 (eight) functions of the family, namely: (1) Function of Religion; (2) Socio-Cultural Functions; (3) The function of love; (4) Protection Function; (5) Reproductive Function; (6) Socialization and Education Functions; (7) Economic Function; (8) Environmental Function [1].

Saputra (2019), based on data from the Supreme Court in 2018, as many as 419,268 couples divorced throughout 2018. Of this number, the majority of divorce initiatives were from the women, namely 307,778 people, while from the men there were 111,490 people. This number only includes divorce data based on Muslim marriages. Not including non-Muslim couples who divorce in the general court [2].

In addition to families that do not function properly, addiction to the use of social media among teenagers is suspected to be related to the daily lives of teenagers. Based on infographic data obtained from famemass.com posted on 11 August 2019 by Fame mass Editorial Team (2019), there are interesting facts about 10 (ten) Social Media Addiction Statistics for 2019, including: (1) 3.48 billion people use social media (approx. 45% of the world's population); (2) People spend an average of 2 hours 23 minutes on social media per day; (3) Some teens spend up to 9 hours daily on social media; (4) Adolescents who spend 5 hours a day on their cell phones are twice as likely to show depressive symptoms; (5) It is estimated that more than 210 million people

suffer from internet and social media dependence; (6) Young, single women are addicted to social media more than any other group; (7) 50% of people use mobile phones to access social media while driving; (8) 71% of people sleep with or next to their cell phone every night; (9) 10% of teens check their cell phones more than 10 times per night; (10) More than 240 million Americans check Facebook every day, that's 75% of all Americans [3].

Jannah et. al. (2015) in her research and team mentioned, someone who is addicted to games is not able to control, reduce, stop playing, ignore other activities so that their social relationships and interactions with family, friends, and people around them become less good and academic achievement and learning motivation decrease and get worse [4]. Data from Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018 shows that internet users in Indonesia are dominated by the age group 15-24, namely: teenagers and young people, amounting to 77.05% [5].

An overview of juvenile delinquency in the village can be seen in the results of research by Ariyanik et.al (2012) in Wonorejo Village, Situbondo Regency which concluded that there were 2 (two) factors causing juvenile delinquency, namely: first, internal factors (free parenting applied by people).old age, busy working parents, and low parental example);second, external factors (circulation of alcohol, narcotics, and other illegal drugs that are sold freely, association with unemployment, weak social control from the surrounding environment, bad influence from school friends, and because of misuse of information technology) [6].

Adolescent behavior deviation is suspected to be related to family dysfunction and addiction to social media use.Subadi (2008) explains that deviations from the norms or values of society are called deviations, while the perpetrators or individuals who commit deviations are called deviants.The opposite of deviant behavior is non-deviant behavior which is often referred to as conformity (a form of social interaction in which a person behaves in accordance with group expectations).Inpublic life, all human actions are limited by rules (norms) to act and behave in accordance with something that is considered good by society.However, in the midst of community life sometimes we still encounter actions that are not in accordance with the rules (norms) that apply to society, for example a student cheating on a test, lying, stealing, and disturbing other students [7].

This study has the objectives to: 1. Analyze the level of deviant behavior of adolescents;2. Analyzing the relationship between the level of family dysfunction and the level of deviation in adolescent behavior;3. Analyzing the relationship between the level of addiction to the use of social media with the level of deviant behavior in adolescents.The results of this study are expected to be a reference and comparison for future research on family, adolescent and social media issues in rural areas.In addition, the results of this study may be able to show writers and readers, as well as Indonesian society in general, the importance of implementing family functions and using social media wisely in the lives of teenagers to create a superior Indonesian generation in the future.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research location related to the relationship between family dysfunction and addiction to social media use with deviant behavior in adolescents is at SMA PGRI Leuwiliang Class XII, located in Cibeber I Village, Bogor Regency, West Java, Indonesia.

This study uses a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data. The method used is a survey method for proof or confirmation, testing the established hypothesis using research data in the form of numbers and analysis using nonparametric statistics. The survey results obtained were used to analyze the relationship between the level of family dysfunction and addiction to social media use with deviant behavior of adolescents in intact families and non-intact families.

The study use 107 samples which were divided into: 53 samples of adolescents (male students) and 54 samples of adolescents (female students) which were revealed in 2 (two) family conditions: (1) Intact (both parents are complete and live at home) totaling 73 samples, 33 samples of adolescents (male students) and 40 samples of adolescents (female students);(2) Non-intact: (parents divorced/separated): 8 samples, 4 samples of adolescents (male students) and 4 samples of adolescents (female students);(one of the parents works far out of town or overseas): 1 sample (male student);(one of the parents died): 24 samples, 14 samples of adolescents (male students) and 10 samples of adolescents (female students);(original father died, there is a continuing father): 1 sample (male student).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adolescent Behavioral Deviation Level Analysis

This study took 15 (fifteen) types of adolescent behavioral deviations that generally occur in the daily lives of teenagers, namely: lazy to worship, against parental, late return home, lazy to study, littering, spreading hoax news (fake news), playing online games forgetting the time, stealing, gambling, drinking, getting into student fights, reckless driving on the road, having free sex, using drugs, supporting marriage at a young age (early marriage).This deviation in adolescent behavior can occur in both intact families (complete with father

and mother and living at home), as well as incomplete families (parents are divorced or separated, one parent works far away, one parent dies, or both parents die).

In connection with the Exchange Theory initiated by Homans forming assumptions about human behavior (in this case adolescent behavior deviation) which produces the following propositions:

Table 1. Proposition of Adolescent Behavior Deviations

No.	Adolescent Behavioral Deviations	Types of Propositions	Propositions
1.	Lazy to worship	Aggression Proposition Approval	Parents are not firm in advising teenagers to worship diligently, the absence of punishment from parents who are firm produces justification or approval for lazy worship behavior. (Regarding the application of the function of religion in the family).
2.	Against Parental	Aggression Proposition Approval	Parents often punish children too severely (the punishment is greater than expected), resulting in anger and aggression that is justified by the child. (Regarding the Function of Socialization and Education in the Family).
3.	Late return home	Value Proposition	The application of the Protection Function in the family is not optimal. Teenagers feel happy and comfortable hanging out with their friends for a long time, teens feel that friendship is more valuable than having to go home on time.
4.	Lazy to study	Proposition of Rationality	The application of the Socialization and Education function is not optimal. Unheard parental advice. Teenagers are ultimately lazy to study.
5.	Littering	Proposition of Rationality	Parents teaching to always maintain cleanliness (Environmental Function) is not maximized. Teenagers still behave in littering.
6.	Spreading hoax news (fake news)	Success Proposition	Parents teaching regarding the Socialization and Education Function are not optimal. Adolescents are given monetary rewards from certain people or persons – awards in the past.
7.	Playing online games forgetting the time	Aggression Proposition Approval	Parents do not strictly advise teenagers to play online games in moderation, the absence of punishment from parents who expressly produce justification or approval for the behavior of playing online games forgetful.
8.	Stealing	Stimulus Propositions	Parents teaching related to the application of Religious Functions are not optimal. Stimulation of urgent needs that must be met and has been successfully carried out in the past.
9.	Gambling	Value Proposition	Parents teaching related to the application of Religious Functions are not optimal. Gambling can make more money, so that other people are more appreciated because they have abundant money.
10.	Drinking	Aggression Proposition Approval	Parents do not explicitly advise teenagers not to drink, the absence of strict parental punishment produces justification or approval for drinking behavior.
11.	Getting into student fights	Value Proposition	The application of the Socialization and Education Function in the family is not optimal. Teenagers do this to look brave (champion) to be appreciated by their friends.
12.	Reckless driving on the road	Value Proposition	Implementation of the function of socialization and education in the family is not optimal. Teenagers do this to look brave (champion) to be respected by their friends.
13.	Having free sex	Proposition of Rationality	The application of reproductive function in the family is not optimal. Freesex behavior is finally done by teenagers.

14.	Using drugs	Proposition of Rationality	The application of the function of socialization and education in the family is not optimal. The behavior of using drugs eventually becomes a habit (addiction) for teenagers to do.
15.	Supporting marriage at a young age (early marriage)	Proposition of Rationality	The application of reproductive functions in the family is not optimal. In the end, teenagers believe marriage at an early age is common.

Wardani (2016), according to Homans, after the structure is formed, the next influential is the behavior of the people who are part of it or related to it. Homans argues that his sociology is characterized by individualism, not collectivity. The individual as the unit of analysis. So, the starting point for explaining social relationships is the content of individual subjective consciousness, not social structures as in the social fact paradigm [8].

The results of research related to adolescent behavior deviations (the highest accumulation of answers from Intact and Non-Intact Family respondents) are as follows:

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Respondents according to Adolescent Behavior Deviations

No.	Adolescent Behavior Deviations	Answers Category	% (Percentage)	Total
1.	Lazy to worship	Sometimes	48.6%	52 people
2.	Against parental	Never	57.9%	62 people
3.	Late return home	Sometimes	51.4%	55 people
4.	Lazy to study	Sometimes	60.7%	65 people
5.	Littering	Sometimes	56.1%	60 people
6.	Spreading hoax news (fake news)	Never	93.5%	100 people
7.	Playing online games lose track of time	Never	66.4%	71 people
8.	Stealing	Never	95.3%	102 people
9.	Gambling	Never	97.2%	104 people
10.	Drinks	Never	95.3%	102 people
11.	Getting into student fights	Never	84.1%	90 people
12.	Reckless driving on the road	Never	93.5%	100 people
13.	Having free sex	Never	97.2%	104 people
14.	Using drugs	Never	97.2%	104 people
15.	Support early marriage	Never	83.2%	89 people

The level of deviant behavior of adolescents in the high category was 7% (8 people), medium 77% (82 people) and low 16% (17 people) of the total 107 respondents. This is obtained from the inverse Likert scale proof, where a score of 4 = never, 3 = sometimes, 2 = often, 1 = always, then the higher the number of scores obtained, the lower the level of deviant behavior in adolescents the number of scores obtained, the higher the level of deviant behavior of adolescents.

Analysis of the Relationship between the Level of Family Dysfunction with Adolescent Behavioral Deviation Level

In looking at a family, Marion J. Levy put forward the point of view of the structural requirements that must be met in order for a family to function properly, namely: 1. Role Differentiation, related to the allocation of roles of each actor in the family, is closely related to the implementation of 8 (eight) family functions (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No.21 Year 1994); 2. Allocation of Solidarity, related to the distribution of relations between family members according to love, care, intensity of relationships among family members, is closely related to the application of the Function of Love; 3. Economic Allocation, related to the differentiation of tasks in terms of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services within the family. Closely related to the implementation of the Economic Function; 4. Political Allocation, related to the distribution of power and responsibility for every action of all family members, is closely related to the implementation of the Protection Function; 5. Allocation of Integration and Expression, related to the distribution of techniques or methods for socializing, internalizing, and preserving values and behaviors that meet the demands of norms that apply to each family member. Closely related to the implementation of the

function of religion, socio-cultural function, reproductive function, socialization and education function, and environmental function.

On the whole intact and non-intact families, the functional level of families included in the high category were 16 samples (15%), moderate 77 samples (72%) and low 14 samples (13%) can be seen in TABLE 3.

Table 3. Level of Application of Family Functions (X1.1-X1.8)

Variable	FAMILY FUNCTION			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Level of Application of Family Functions (X1.1-X1.8)	16	77	14	107
	15%	72%	13%	100%

The operational definition of family dysfunction which consists of 8 (eight) levels of application of family functions is answered as follows:

1. Intact Family (Both Parents Complete and Living at Home)

Based on the data obtained for the operational definition of Family Dysfunction and Adolescent Behavioral Deviations in Intact Families, there are twin scores totaling $\geq 20\%$. Latief (2017) explains that if there are similar scores (twins) of more than 20%, the following correction formula is used [9]:

wherein:

$$\rho = \frac{\Sigma x^2 + \Sigma y^2 - \Sigma d^2}{2\sqrt{\Sigma x^2 \Sigma y^2}}$$

Annotation:
t= the number of twins on a score.

$$\Sigma x^2 = \frac{n(n^2-1)}{12} - \frac{\Sigma t(t^2-1)}{12} = \frac{73(73^2-1)}{12} - 56 = 32356$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = \frac{n(n^2-1)}{12} - \frac{\Sigma t(t^2-1)}{12} = \frac{73(73^2-1)}{12} - 429,5 = 31982,5$$

$$\Sigma d^2 = 59052$$

$$\rho = \frac{\Sigma x^2 + \Sigma y^2 - \Sigma d^2}{2\sqrt{\Sigma x^2 \Sigma y^2}} = \frac{32356 + 31982,5 - 59052}{2\sqrt{(32356)(31982,5)}} = 0,082$$

Spearman Rank Correlation Results (ρ or r_s) = 0.082 (strength of correlation between the level of family dysfunction with the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in intact families is included in the very weak category).

Hypothesis:

- H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, if $-Z_{count} > -1.96$ and $Z_{count} < 1.96$, it means: There is no significant relationship between the level of family dysfunction with the level of adolescent behavior deviation;
- H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, if $-Z_{count} < -1.96$ and $Z_{count} > 1.96$, it means: there is a significant relationship between the level of family dysfunction with the level of adolescent behavior deviation.

Basri (2012) explains that if the data is more than 30 (thirty) samples, then the Z_{count} value must be searched first in the following way [10]:

Z_{count} value:

$$Z = r_s \sqrt{n - 1}$$

$$= (0,082) \sqrt{73 - 1}$$

$$= (0,082) \sqrt{72}$$

$$= (0,082) (8,49)$$

$$= 0,696$$

Conclusion: In the two-tailed Z test, the value of $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$ is divided by two, namely: $0.05/2 = 0.025$. In the table column Z, which is closest to 0.025, that is, the line pull is 1.9 and 0.060. So, the value of Z_{table} , $1.9 + 0.060 = 1.96$. Because $0.696 < 1.96$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means: there is no significant relationship between the level of family dysfunction and the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in intact families.

2. Non-Intact Family

The operational definition of family dysfunction which consists of 8 (eight) levels of application of family functions in incomplete families produces the following answers:

1. The results of the Spearman rank correlation (ρ or r_s) of 0.524 interpret that the strength of the correlation between the level of family dysfunction with the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in incomplete families is in the medium category;

2. $Z_{count} = 3.01$. In the two-tailed Z test, the value of $\alpha = 5\% = 0.05$ is divided by two, namely: $0.05/2 = 0.025$. In the table column Z, which is closest to 0.025, that is, the line pull is 1.9 and 0.060. So, the value of Z_{table} , $1.9 + 0.060 = 1.96$. Because $3.01 > 1.96$, then H_0 is rejected and accepts H_a . This means: there is a significant relationship between the level of family dysfunction with the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in incomplete families.

Analysis of the Relationship between the Level of Addiction of Social Media Use with the Level of Deviant Behavior in Adolescents

Kompas.com (2018) writes, experts themselves have not determined how long a person can use social media in a day. This is because everyone has different psychological conditions and emotional reactions to social media content. However, we are not advised to spend up to two hours a day using social media. A Psychotherapist from the California School of Professional Psychology, Philip Chusman, recommends in order that we limit the use of social media from half an hour to an hour per day [11].

On the whole in intact and non-intact families, the level of addiction to using social media which is included in the high category is 13 samples (12%), moderate 77 samples (72%) and low 17 samples (16%) can be seen in TABLE 4.

Table 4. Level of Addiction to Social Media Use (X2)

Variable	LEVEL OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ADDICTION (X2)			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Level of Application of Social Media Behavior (X2.1-X2.5)	13	77	17	107
	12%	72%	16%	100%

The level of addiction to social media use in intact and non-intact families that most dominates is the moderate category, are: 77 samples or 72%. This means every aspect of personal needs, individual habits, use of social media platforms, application of social contexts, and use of media content including sometimes and often by teenagers.

The operational definition of addiction to the use of social media which consists of 5 (five) levels of application of social media behavior is answered as follows:

1. Intact Family (Both Parents Complete and Living at Home)

The operational definition of addiction to the use of social media in an intact family (both parents are complete and live at home) yields the following answers:

1. The results of the Spearman rank correlation (ρ or r_s) of -0.217 interpreted that the strength of the correlation between the level of addiction to the use of social media and the level of deviation in adolescent behavior in intact families was a negative correlation (opposite direction);
2. $Z_{count} = -1.842$. Because $-1.842 > -1.96$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means: there is no significant relationship between the level of addiction to the use of social media with the level of deviant behavior of adolescents in intact families.

2. Non-Intact Family

The operational definition of addiction to social media use in incomplete families yields the following answers:

1. The results of the Spearman rank correlation (ρ or r_s) of 0.180 interpreted that the strength of the correlation between the level of addiction to the use of social media with the level of behavior deviation of adolescents in incomplete families was included in the very weak correlation category;
2. $Z_{count} = 1.033$. Because $1.033 < 1.96$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means: there is no significant relationship between the level of addiction to the use of social media with the level of deviant behavior of adolescents in incomplete families.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. The level of adolescent behavior deviation shows the most dominating frequency (frequency) are: lazy to worship (48.6%), late to go home (51.4%), lazy to study (60.7%), littering (56,1%) of the total 107 samples in Class XII, SMA PGRI Leuwiliang, Cibeber I Village, Bogor Regency. This does not mean that the level of application of religious functions, protection functions, socialization and education functions, and environmental functions has not been carried out optimally in the family, but rather to the aggression of approval of propositions, value propositions, and rationality propositions carried out by adolescents because of parental indecision (lazy to worship), the value that friendship (association) is more important

than just coming home on time and the choice to do something that has become a habit (lazy studying and littering);

2. The level of application of family functions looks very well applied, but if we look only at incomplete families, it shows that there is family dysfunction that causes high deviations in adolescent behavior;
3. The level of addiction to the use of social media is not significantly related to the level of deviant behavior in adolescents because of the following propositions: stealing (stimulus proposition), gambling (value proposition), drinking (aggression of approval proposition), fights between students (value proposition), reckless driving on the road (value proposition), free sex (rationality proposition), drugs (rationality proposition), early marriage (rationality proposition).

Recommendations

Based on the results of the research, discussion and conclusions, it can be recommended some suggestions as a follow-up to the research as follows:

1. The level of application of 8 (eight) family functions must be carried out by parents intensely, continuously;
2. Parents or nuclear family should be wise in supervising the content consumed by teenagers in accordance with the norms that apply to Indonesian society in general and provide time limits for teenagers in using social media so that they do not become addicted and can manage study time at home well;
3. Parents must be able to establish good communication with adolescents, their peers, schools and the home environment as a place for adolescents to live and socialize, so that deviations in adolescent behavior can be minimized.

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