

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO STUDENTS' INDISCIPLINE BEHAVIOUR AT PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

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ABSTRACT

This systematic research aims to identify and analyze the factors contributing to students' indiscipline behavior at public secondary schools. The research method synthesizes the existing literature from other articles, books, or paper presentations related to this research. The article provides insights into the multifaceted nature of indiscipline and highlights some underlying causes that need to be addressed to promote a conducive learning environment. Indiscipline refers to a lack of discipline or a failure to adhere to rules, regulations, or established norms of behavior. It involves actions or behaviors that deviate from accepted standards, leading to disorder, disobedience, or misconduct. Indiscipline can manifest in various settings, such as schools, homes, and society. In educational contexts, indiscipline may involve students not following school rules, engaging in disruptive behavior, or violating codes of conduct. Indiscipline behavior among students at public secondary schools poses significant challenges to the educational system and the overall development of students worldwide. The findings reveal various interrelated factors contributing to students' indiscipline behavior at public secondary schools. Some of these factors include School-based, home-based, Learner-based, and Societal-based factors. It is important to note that the findings and the recommendations made by this article could help to improve the educational system, especially in connection with the problem of indiscipline at public secondary schools. The researcher concluded that, despite several efforts made by educational stakeholders worldwide, the issue of indiscipline continued to exist in the school system. Therefore, every educational stakeholder must do more to salvage the situation.

Keywords: Factors Contributing, Students' Indiscipline Behavior, Public Secondary Schools.

INTRODUCTION

Money is a very important tool in life. Money is the main instrument for society as a medium for transactions, apart from being a means of transaction, money is also a symbol of a country (Saidy, 2017). Money plays a very important role in daily economic life, as a legal means of transaction in every country. The development of the money supply describes an economic development, an economy that grows or develops will cause an increase in the amount in circulation (Anggarini, 2016). Technological advances have triggered rapid economic growth which has resulted in greater circulation of money. This results in inflation if the circulation of money is not controlled (Soenjoto, 2018a).

The government policy is to control the amount of money in circulation by using policies related to the circulation of money including monetary policy and fiscal policy, in this case the central bank has the authority to issue monetary policy and circulate money in society, money circulated by the central bank which consists of coins, and paper money, and several other types of money such as quasi money which include time deposits, savings and savings accounts. This is because cash has the same function as currency (Ningsih & Kristiyanti, 2019) (Wijaya, 2021).

The continuing growth in circulation of currency shows that currency is still very much needed in society, especially for cash payments, especially for small amounts (Dewanto, 2022). Currency consists of two types, namely paper money and metal money (Setyowati, 2018). Excessive circulation of currency also has a very negative impact on the community's economy. The increasing amount of currency in circulation can cause the risk of crime to increase, such as robbery or counterfeiting. In order to reduce this negative impact, BI encourages the public to use non-cash transactions or use digital money so as to create payment technology innovations that are efficient and safe for the public (Adi et al., 2023a).

In technological developments, payment systems have experienced very rapid development, the increasingly rapid use of technology has influenced existing payment systems in the world using non-cash or digital systems (Aulia, 2021a). Electronic Money is a relatively new non-cash transaction or payment tool or instrument in Indonesia. Electronic money has advantages compared to other electronic tools or instruments, its advantages are speed of transactions and ease of use in carrying out transactions (Parastiti et al., 2015a). Electronic money emerged because it was in response to the need for payment instruments that provide easy-to-use payments after the Covid-19 pandemic.

which required transactions during the day or online due to limited community activities at that time.

Electronic money is used as an alternative means of payment to reduce the level of cash use in Indonesia.(Hendarsyah, 2016a). Electronic money is a digital payment medium where the nominal amount of money comes from depositing money to a bank or issuer which is debited from the bank account held to be converted into digital/electronic money. in the form of rupiah units by reducing the nominal amount of money in the account which can then be used in electronic transactions(Ekayoga & Hasyim, 2022).

The aim of this research is to analyze the influence of the use of currency and electronic money on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia in the 2019-2022 period. This research is also to identify whether currency in this period had a significant effect on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. And also whether or not electronic money has an influence on money circulation in Indonesia.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Currency

Currency is a legal means of payment that is used by the public in carrying out buying and selling transactions for goods and services in their daily activities. Currency money is money that is very easy for the general public to understand because its shape and characteristics are easy to understand. Currency money consists of paper money and coins.(Soenjoto, 2018b)Excessive use of currency will have a negative side for the Indonesian economy. Excessive currency will give rise to a form of crime(Adi et al., 2023b).

H1: the circulation of currency has a significant effect on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia.

Electronic Money

Electronic money is a medium or means of payment or non-cash transactions, which aims to reduce the rate of growth or circulation of money in cash.(Insana & Johan, 2021) (Parastiti et al., 2015b) (Hendarsyah, 2016b). Electronic money is a means of payment that is obtained by first depositing the amount of money to the publisher directly or through the issuing agent, then the value of the money is converted into the value of money in electronic money in rupiah units, which is used as a payment or transaction medium in the selling system. buy goods or services(Situmorang, 2021) (Abiba & Indrarini, 2021). Electronic money is divided into 2, namely electronic money (registered) and electronic money (unregistered). Registered electronic money is electronic money whose holder's identity data is recorded with the electronic issuer, and unregistered electronic money is

electronic money whose holder's identity data is not recorded with the electronic money issuer.(Aulia, 2021b)

H2: digital money circulation has a significant effect on the amount of money in circulation.

Money Supply

Narrowly, the money supply is defined as currency and demand deposits or what is called M1, which functions as a means of payment or transactions for goods and services. The government or central bank has the authority to issue currency (currencies), while demand deposit money (deposit money) is issued by commercial banks. And M2 is generally defined as money in circulation which consists of quasi money, demand deposits.(Sancaya & Wenagama, 2019).(Riyanto & Asakdiyah, 2020) (Hermawan & Purwohandoko, 2020).

H3: the circulation of currency and digital money has a significant effect on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach method with the sample used is monthly data on currency, electronic money and the amount of money in circulation (JUB) in Indonesia in the 2019-2022 period. The type of data used is secondary data originating from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and Bank Indonesia (BI).The data analysis technique uses quantitative methods using the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) analysis test using the Eviews 12 application with stages in the Eviews model test, stationary test, Optimal Lag test, Cointegration test, Granger Quality test, VECM model test, IRF test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of data analysis in this research, the following are the results and discussion:

1) Stationary test

Null Hypothesis: D (ELEKTRONIK,2) has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 1 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=9)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.892547	0.0000
Test critical values: 1% level	-3.588509	
5% level	-2.929734	
10% level	-2.603064	

Null Hypothesis: KARTAL has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=9)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.918799	0.0000
Test critical values: 1% level	-3.577723	
5% level	-2.925169	
10% level	-2.600658	

Null Hypothesis: D (JUB) has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=9)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-10.24376	0.0000
Test critical values: 1% level	-3.581152	
5% level	-2.926622	
10% level	-2.601424	

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

From the stationary test results, the data in the table above shows that the variables currency, electronic money and money in circulation are stationary because the probability values for all variables are less than 0.05 (5%).

2) Optimum Lag Determination Test

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-1553.602	NA	5.57e+27	72.40008	72.52296	72.44539
1	-1528.582	45.38408	2.65e+27	71.65499	72.14649*	71.83624*
2	-1517.477	18.59479*	2.42e+27*	71.55708*	72.41720	71.87426
3	-1509.359	12.46067	2.56e+27	71.59808	72.82683	72.05121
4	-1506.680	3.738007	3.55e+27	71.89209	73.48946	72.48115

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

The test results show that the lag recommended by Eviews is LR at lag 2, FPE at lag 2, AIC at lag 2, SC at lag 1, HQ lag 1. So based on the criteria the lag chosen is lag 2 because the location of the most stars is in lag 2.

3) Granger causality test

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)

Hypothesized No. of CE (s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.485544	49.23403	29.79707	0.0001
At most 1 *	0.351314	19.98961	15.49471	0.0098
At most 2	0.021273	0.946113	3.841465	0.3307

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

From the test results, it can be seen that money has a causal relationship when the probability value is below 0.05 (5%). From the test results above, all variables, namely currency, electronic money and the amount of money in circulation, have no causal relationship and do not have a one-way or two-way relationship, indicated by a probability value of more than 0.05 (5%).

4) Cointegration Test

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)

Hypothesized No. of CE (s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.485544	49.23403	29.79707	0.0001
At most 1 *	0.351314	19.98961	15.49471	0.0098
At most 2	0.021273	0.946113	3.841465	0.3307

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

Description: * means the trace statistic value > critical value (0.05)

Hypothesized No. of CE (s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.485544	29.24442	21.13162	0.0029
At most 1 *	0.351314	19.04350	14.26460	0.0081
At most 2	0.021273	0.946113	3.841465	0.3307

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

Description: * means max-Eigen value > critical value (0.05)

From the test results showing the Trace Statistics value and Max-Eigen value > the critical value (0.05), it can be concluded that these variables are cointegrated. This shows that there is a long-term relationship between the variables of currency and electronic money on the amount of money in circulation. The cointegration of data shows that the appropriate method to use is the VECM method.

5) Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) Analysis

a) Long term effects

Cointegrating Eq:	CointEq1
D (KARTAL(-1))	1.000000
D (ELEKTRONIK(-1))	348.7376 (474.612) [0.73478]
D (JUB(-1))	-3.083281 (1.46755) [-2.10096]
C	-28714.26

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

Description: [] = Calculated T value

T table value = 2.010635

From the results of the long-term VECM test above, it can be said to have a significant effect if the calculated T value is greater than the table T value, then it can be concluded that currency and electronic money do not have a significant effect on the amount of money in circulation.

b) short-term influence

Error Correction:	D(KARTAL,2)	D(ELEKTR...	D(JUB,2)
CointEq1	-2.466446 (0.48163) [-5.12107]	-5.74E-06 (6.5E-05) [-0.08838]	0.077725 (0.05221) [1.48884]
D(KARTAL(-1),2)	0.636499 (0.38696) [1.64485]	8.59E-06 (5.2E-05) [0.16466]	-0.061405 (0.04194) [-1.46396]
D(KARTAL(-2),2)	0.158471 (0.20994) [0.75485]	4.94E-06 (2.8E-05) [0.17443]	-0.042042 (0.02276) [-1.84751]
D(ELEKTRONIK(-1),2)	264.7527 (1211.87) [0.21847]	-0.728693 (0.16342) [-4.45910]	-139.6975 (131.358) [-1.06348]
D(ELEKTRONIK(-2),2)	-2383.121 (1253.13) [-1.90174]	-0.327512 (0.16898) [-1.93816]	-35.55797 (135.831) [-0.26178]
D(JUB(-1),2)	-4.562524 (1.87199) [-2.43726]	-2.68E-05 (0.00025) [-0.10633]	-0.737159 (0.20291) [-3.63292]
D(JUB(-2),2)	-2.091437 (1.51407) [-1.38133]	2.22E-05 (0.00020) [0.10870]	-0.212047 (0.16412) [-1.29206]
C	-278500.4 (245886.) [-1.13263]	-18.18631 (33.1574) [-0.54848]	14037.01 (26652.6) [0.52667]

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

From the research results in the VECM test table above, it can be concluded that currency and electronic money have a significant effect on money in circulation in the short term because the calculated T value is greater than the Ttable value in the data on currency and electronic money which is at lag 2 in each variable.

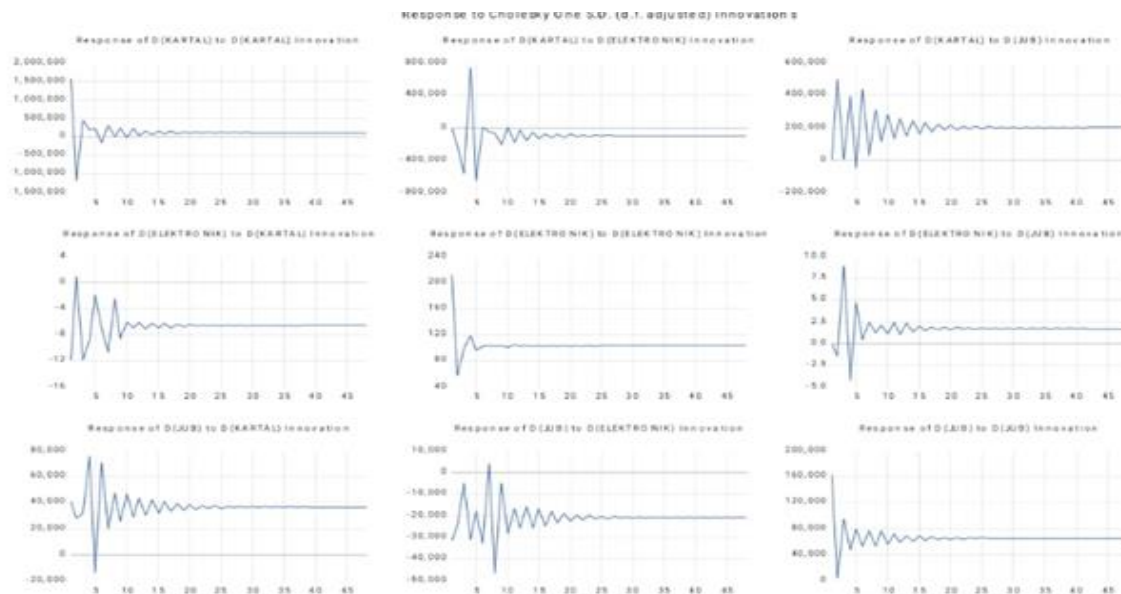
6) IRF test

Period	D(KARTAL)	D(ELEKTR...	D(JUB)
1	40477.85	-31272.51	163176.8
2	28021.16	-24641.02	3784.453
3	31868.33	-4962.171	94043.64
4	75738.26	-30776.81	47274.25
5	-13971.29	-17861.67	80033.84
6	70872.61	-32925.34	52967.34
7	20264.32	-109.940	76384.76
8	47328.50	-46681.97	53436.76
9	25652.58	-4794.850	76831.17
10	46742.07	-28107.05	55226.21
11	28648.47	-16680.65	72922.40
12	43501.32	-25460.32	59189.10
13	30063.33	-15966.70	70087.79
14	42672.78	-25472.55	61061.46
15	31715.36	-16846.52	68700.01
16	40487.00	-24484.78	62172.75
17	33543.88	-17864.06	67801.73
18	39283.14	-23314.43	62945.05
19	34386.66	-19008.18	67082.31
20	38569.19	-22447.57	63612.55
21	35011.98	-19568.53	66503.40
22	38043.14	-22057.92	64086.19
23	35462.18	-19902.08	66120.96
24	37641.86	-21748.72	64400.65
25	35815.72	-20181.32	65857.52
26	37344.88	-21500.70	64623.52
27	36058.03	-20395.28	65667.66
28	37145.59	-21321.29	64785.93
29	36225.45	-20544.38	65529.16
30	37003.86	-21200.08	64903.03
31	36345.92	-20644.57	65430.84
32	36491.34	-21115.29	64985.47
33	36432.73	-20717.10	65361.54
34	36827.82	-21053.33	65043.92
35	36494.68	-20769.77	65312.14
36	36775.76	-21008.78	65085.70
37	36538.47	-20807.30	65276.81
38	36738.84	-20977.25	65115.54
39	36569.66	-20833.78	65251.62
40	36712.48	-20954.95	65136.79
41	36591.94	-20852.62	65233.71
42	36693.66	-20939.01	65151.90
43	36607.82	-20866.09	65220.96
44	36680.26	-20927.63	65162.66
45	36619.12	-20875.70	65211.87
46	36670.73	-20919.52	65170.34
47	36627.16	-20882.54	65205.39
48	36663.94	-20913.76	65175.81

Cholesky One S.D. (d.f. adjusted)
Cholesky ordering: D(KARTAL) D(ELEKTRONIK) D(JUB)

source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

The test results show that the currency variable responded positively and there was also a negative response in period 5 (five). The electronic money variable responds permanently negatively, which means that from the beginning of the period to the end it responds negatively, and the money supply variable responds permanently positively.



source: Data processing results with Eviews 12 (2023)

Based on the picture above, the overall IRF shows an average tendency above the horizontal line, which means that this variable has a positive impact.

CONCLUSION

Based on the test results and evidence, it can be concluded that currency and electronic money have a significant effect on the amount of money in circulation, both in the short term and in the long term.

SUGGESTION

1. It is hoped that future researchers will use other analytical application tools to be able to differentiate or compare the results of the analysis.
2. It is better to use variables other than managerial ownership whose data are available for each research period.
3. I hope that future research will use more data sources to find data on the amount of money in circulation.

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