

PARENTING PATTERNS FOR CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

*¹Dwie Shafa Fabira, ²Ali Muhammad

^{*1,2}Politeknik Ilmu Pemasarakatan

Email: ^{*1,2}sfabira@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to identify the parenting styles applied to juvenile offenders in Indonesia, analyze the social, economic, and cultural factors influencing these parenting styles, and explain the relationship between parenting styles and children's tendencies to commit crimes. This research employs a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation from several families with juvenile offenders. Data analysis was performed using a descriptive qualitative approach to reveal patterns and relationships among variables. The findings indicate that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles dominate among families of juvenile offenders. The authoritarian parenting style, characterized by strict control and a lack of affection, contributes to aggressive behavior and a tendency to rebel. In contrast, the permissive parenting style, which grants excessive freedom to children, tends to result in uncontrolled behavior and rule-breaking. Socio-economic factors, such as financial pressures, as well as cultural values, also influence these suboptimal parenting styles. This study concludes that there is a need for intervention in the form of parenting education programs and social support for vulnerable families to prevent children's involvement in criminal activities.

Keywords: Parenting styles, juvenile crime, authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pola pengasuhan yang diterapkan pada anak pelaku tindak pidana di Indonesia, menganalisis faktor-faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya yang memengaruhi pola pengasuhan, serta menjelaskan hubungan antara pola pengasuhan dan kecenderungan anak untuk melakukan tindak pidana. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi pada sejumlah keluarga yang memiliki anak pelaku tindak pidana. Analisis data dilakukan dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengungkap pola dan hubungan antar variabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola pengasuhan otoriter dan permisif mendominasi di antara keluarga pelaku tindak pidana. Pola pengasuhan otoriter, yang ditandai dengan kontrol ketat dan kurangnya kasih sayang, berkontribusi pada perilaku agresif dan kecenderungan untuk memberontak. Sementara itu, pola pengasuhan permisif yang memberikan kebebasan berlebihan pada anak cenderung menghasilkan perilaku yang tidak terkontrol dan melanggar aturan. Faktor sosial-ekonomi, seperti

tekanan finansial, serta nilai-nilai budaya, turut memengaruhi pola pengasuhan yang tidak ideal tersebut. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa perlunya intervensi dalam bentuk program edukasi pengasuhan dan dukungan sosial untuk keluarga yang rentan guna mencegah keterlibatan anak dalam tindak pidana.

Kata Kunci: Pola pengasuhan, tindak pidana anak, pengasuhan otoriter, pengasuhan permisif

INTRODUCTION

In many parts of the world, the role of the family in shaping children's behavior is widely acknowledged. One of the most significant aspects is parenting styles, as these play a critical role in shaping children's character, moral values, and behavior. Healthy and supportive parenting tends to produce children who are well-adjusted socially, possess high emotional intelligence, and display behavior that aligns with societal norms. Conversely, ineffective or dysfunctional parenting can be a significant risk factor for deviant behaviors, including criminal acts committed by children. In Indonesia, the issue of criminal offenses committed by children continues to be a major concern. Data from various correctional institutions and law enforcement agencies indicate an increasing trend of cases involving children as perpetrators of criminal acts. This phenomenon creates a serious dilemma in society, considering that children, as part of the nation's future generation, should be in a phase of identity and character formation rather than being ensnared in criminal activities.

The context of this research is the multitude of factors that may influence a child's propensity to engage in criminal behavior. One of the primary factors is the parenting style they receive at home. (Xiong dkk., 2020). The family is the child's first environment where they learn, build fundamental values, and understand what behaviors are acceptable or unacceptable in society. Incorrect parenting styles can lead to a lack of self-control in children, making them more susceptible to negative external influences and, ultimately, criminal behavior. These parenting styles include various forms such as authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and authoritative parenting, each of which has different impacts on a child's development. (Loinaz Calvo & de Sousa, 2020). This research employs several theoretical approaches to explain the relationship between parenting styles and the behavior of juvenile offenders. One relevant theory is Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory, which emphasizes that children learn behaviors through observing and imitating their environment, particularly the behaviors of parents or other authority figures. (Schorr dkk., 2020). Children raised in environments where violence or criminal behavior is normalized are likely to replicate these behaviors.

The Attachment Theory, proposed by John Bowlby, is also relevant in explaining the behavior of children regarding parenting styles. Bowlby argued that the emotional bond between a child and their parents, especially in the early years, plays a crucial role in determining how the child will react to stress, and difficult situations, and manage emotions and behaviors later in life (Hinduja & Patchin, 2022). Children who experience violence or neglect in their upbringing are more likely to develop insecure attachment, which can contribute to deviant behaviors, including criminal acts. Additionally, Robert K. Merton's Strain Theory can be utilized to understand this phenomenon. According to

this theory, children who feel strained because they cannot achieve socially accepted goals through legitimate means may resort to deviant behavior, including criminal acts. In the context of parenting, such strain may arise from a lack of support, parental neglect, or even excessively high expectations imposed on the child (Reil dkk., 2021).

Several previous studies have examined the relationship between parenting styles and criminal behavior in children. For example, research by McGee dkk., (2021) Found that children raised with authoritarian or permissive parenting styles were more likely to exhibit deviant behavior compared to those raised with authoritative parenting. Authoritative parenting is considered the most ideal as it strikes a balance between discipline and affection, helping children develop good self-control. Another relevant study by Copp dkk., (2020) Suggested that children raised in dysfunctional families, where physical or emotional violence is present, are more likely to engage in criminal acts. Their research confirmed that violence experienced or witnessed by children at home is one of the main contributing factors to deviant behavior outside the home, including criminal acts. Research by Basto-Pereira & Farrington, (2022) Also confirmed the relationship between inconsistent or neglectful parenting and an increased risk of delinquent behavior in adolescents. The findings of their longitudinal study indicated that the absence of supportive parental figures and weak supervision contributed to an increase in criminal behavior among adolescents.

While many studies have revealed the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, this research offers novelty in several key aspects. First, this study focuses on the Indonesian context, which has unique cultural, social, and legal characteristics compared to Western countries, where most previous research has been conducted. Parenting styles in Indonesia are influenced by strong cultural norms, including values of family unity, communal cooperation, and a more hierarchical social structure compared to the more individualistic cultures in the West. This research aims to uncover how these values impact parenting styles and how they relate to criminal behavior in children. Second, this research also considers the impact of parents' economic and educational factors on parenting styles. Many previous studies focused solely on emotional and psychological aspects, whereas economic and educational factors play a crucial role in the Indonesian context, where significant social and economic disparities still exist.

The novelty of this research lies in the integration of cultural, economic, and educational aspects in the analysis of parenting styles among juvenile offenders. This study not only examines parenting styles from a psychological perspective but also situates them within a broader socio-economic context. Additionally, the study will develop an understanding of how Indonesia's strong cultural norms interact with parenting practices and potentially contribute to juvenile delinquency. This research is also innovative in that it will explore interventions that are more relevant to the Indonesian context, including how community-based or religious approaches can be used to prevent juvenile crime by modifying parenting styles at home.

This research is critical given the increasing trend of juvenile offenders in Indonesia. Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs and law enforcement agencies indicate that more

children are becoming involved in criminal activities, ranging from theft and violence to more serious crimes. This phenomenon demands immediate attention because these children should be under the protection of their families and the state, but they are instead being drawn into the world of crime. Another urgency is the need for more effective, evidence-based policies to address juvenile offenders. The findings of this study are expected to provide recommendations for the government, social institutions, and educational institutions to formulate more targeted prevention programs, whether through education, family counseling, or enhancing parental capacity in raising children.

This study aims to achieve several key objectives in understanding the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. First, it seeks to identify the specific parenting styles applied to children who have committed criminal acts, examining how different approaches to child-rearing, such as authoritarian, permissive, or authoritative, are used within this context. Additionally, the research will analyze the factors that influence these parenting styles, focusing on the role of social, economic, and cultural elements that shape how parents guide and discipline their children. By investigating these factors, the study aims to provide a comprehensive view of the broader environment in which parenting occurs. Furthermore, this research will explain the relationship between parenting styles and the tendency of children to commit criminal acts, exploring how certain types of parenting may contribute to or mitigate the likelihood of juvenile delinquency. Finally, the study seeks to develop policy recommendations and interventions designed to prevent juvenile crime, with a focus on modifying parenting styles within families. These recommendations will aim to guide policymakers and social institutions in crafting effective prevention strategies that address the root causes of juvenile crime through improved family dynamics and child-rearing practices.

METHOD

The research method used in this study on parenting styles of juvenile offenders will employ a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach is chosen to gain an in-depth and detailed understanding of how parenting styles are applied within the families of juvenile offenders and the factors influencing those styles. The research will be conducted using a case study method, focusing on several children involved in criminal acts, with an emphasis on exploring the parenting styles within their family environments. (Jaya, 2020). The research subjects will include juvenile offenders under the supervision of juvenile correctional institutions or social rehabilitation centers, as well as their parents or guardians.

The data collection techniques will involve in-depth interviews with the children and their parents, as well as direct observation of family dynamics, if feasible (Winarni, 2021). The in-depth interviews aim to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the children's experiences of receiving parental care and the parent's perceptions of the parenting styles they practice. In addition, documentary analysis will be conducted by reviewing reports from relevant institutions, such as criminal records, and social, and psychological data of the children. Data analysis will be carried out using thematic analysis, where the results of the interviews and observations will be identified, categorized, and analyzed based on themes relevant to the study, such as types of parenting styles, socio-economic factors,

and their impact on the children's behavior. The validity of the data will be tested through source triangulation, where data from interviews, observations, and documents will be compared to ensure the consistency of the findings. This research aims to provide a deep understanding of the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, as well as to develop policy recommendations based on empirical findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Identification of Parenting Styles in Juvenile Offenders

The initial findings of this study indicate that there is variation in the parenting styles applied to juvenile offenders. The dominant parenting styles identified are authoritarian and permissive parenting, both of which contribute to deviant behavior in children. In families with authoritarian parenting, it was found that children tend to experience pressure and strict control from parents, leading to low self-esteem and poor decision-making abilities. In line with Diana Baumrind's Parenting Styles Theory, authoritarian parenting is often associated with children who tend to rebel or engage in deviant behavior as a form of escape from excessive control. This rebellion can manifest in various forms, including defiance against parental authority, involvement in substance abuse, or criminal activities, as children seek autonomy and validation outside the confines of their restrictive home environments. (Aguilar Ruiz & Pereda, 2022).

Conversely, permissive parenting, characterized by excessive freedom and minimal guidance, was also found in some families of juvenile offenders. Children in this situation often struggle to differentiate between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Without clear boundaries and consistent discipline, these children may feel lost and directionless, leading to confusion about social norms and expectations. Baumrind also explains that permissive parenting can lead to a lack of self-regulation in children, contributing to poorly managed behavior, including criminal acts. In an environment where limits are not enforced, children may engage in risky behaviors, seeking thrills or attention in ways that can lead to delinquency. This lack of supervision often correlates with poor academic performance and negative peer influences, further exacerbating the cycle of problematic behavior.

The findings of this study underscore the need to address the negative impacts of both authoritarian and permissive parenting styles on children's development. While authoritarian parents may believe that their strictness will instill discipline and respect, the unintended consequences often include increased rebellion and feelings of inadequacy among children. This pattern can create a cycle of hostility and resentment, where children respond to their parents' control by acting out or seeking validation in maladaptive ways. On the other hand, permissive parents, while well-intentioned, may inadvertently leave their children unprepared for the realities of social interactions and responsibilities. The absence of guidance can lead to impulsive behaviors and a disregard for societal rules, increasing the likelihood of engaging in criminal acts.

Given these insights, it is crucial to develop interventions aimed at educating parents about the consequences of their parenting styles. Community programs and workshops that promote effective parenting strategies, such as authoritative parenting, can provide

parents with the tools they need to foster healthier family dynamics. These programs should focus on the importance of setting appropriate boundaries while also nurturing children's emotional needs. By striking a balance between discipline and affection, parents can help their children develop a strong sense of self-worth and decision-making skills.

Additionally, it is vital to incorporate cultural contexts into these educational initiatives. In Indonesia, where familial and cultural values play significant roles in shaping parenting practices, interventions should respect and integrate these elements. By incorporating local traditions and practices that emphasize community and collective responsibility, programs can resonate more deeply with parents and encourage them to adopt more balanced approaches to parenting. In conclusion, the variation in parenting styles applied to juvenile offenders reveals significant implications for children's behavioral outcomes. Both authoritarian and permissive parenting styles contribute to the development of deviant behaviors, highlighting the need for a balanced approach that fosters healthy emotional and social development. By implementing targeted interventions and educational programs, communities can support parents in creating nurturing environments that promote resilience and positive behavior in children, ultimately reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency.

2. Social, Economic, and Cultural Factors Influencing Parenting Styles

The findings of this study also reveal that social, economic, and cultural factors play a significant role in shaping the parenting styles applied by parents. In families with low economic backgrounds, there is a tendency to adopt permissive or even neglectful parenting due to financial pressures and work commitments that affect parental involvement in child-rearing. Economic hardship leads some parents to focus more on meeting the family's basic needs than supervising and providing proper guidance to their children. Robert K. Merton's Strain Theory can explain this condition, where the inability to achieve socially expected goals (e.g., providing proper education and supervision) through legitimate means leads to deviance in parenting and children's behavior. Meanwhile, cultural factors were also found to influence how parents view their role in raising children. (Kroese dkk., 2021). In some families, cultural norms that emphasize unconditional obedience to parents place children in positions where they cannot express their feelings or opinions, eventually contributing to rebellion in the form of criminal behavior.

3. The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Children's Tendency to Commit Crimes

From the interviews and observations, it is evident that ineffective parenting styles are closely related to the tendency of children to commit crimes. Children raised in authoritarian environments tend to exhibit aggressive behavior and have difficulty controlling their emotions. According to **Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory**, children learn behaviors by imitating what they see around them, particularly from their parents. In this case, children who frequently observe violent or overly controlling behaviors from their parents are likely to imitate these behaviors in social interactions. In

cases where permissive parenting was found, children displayed uncontrolled behavior, were inclined to break rules, and engaged in criminal acts as a way of seeking attention or power (Farrington, 2021). Additionally, John Bowlby's Attachment Theory suggests that a lack of strong emotional bonds between children and their parents can result in difficulties in forming healthy social relationships, which contributes to their involvement in deviant behavior (Young dkk., 2020).

4. The Impact of Parental Neglect on Children's Behavior

One of the key findings of this study is that parental neglect has a significant impact on children's behavior. This neglect can take the form of a lack of emotional, physical, or supervisory attention that parents should provide. Children who experience such neglect tend to feel unnoticed and seek recognition or attention through negative behaviors, including engaging in criminal activities. The Attention Deficit Theory supports this finding, stating that children who do not receive adequate attention are likely to seek external validation, often through negative means. When children feel overlooked or unvalued, they may resort to acting out in ways that draw attention to themselves, even if it involves engaging in deviant or antisocial behavior (Amran & Basri, 2020).

This search for attention can manifest in various ways, from minor disruptive actions to more severe criminal offenses. Children neglected emotionally may display symptoms of low self-worth, leading them to seek validation in any form, regardless of the consequences. This behavior reflects a deep-seated desire to be seen and heard, even if the only means of achieving this is through negative actions. Additionally, parental neglect may create feelings of abandonment and insecurity, prompting children to engage in risky behaviors as a way to cope with their emotional pain. Moreover, the lack of supervision associated with neglect can expose children to negative influences and environments that further increase the likelihood of delinquency. Without parental guidance, children may be more susceptible to peer pressure and the allure of criminal activities. They may gravitate toward peers who also engage in delinquent behavior, reinforcing a cycle of negativity and misbehavior. The absence of parental monitoring means that children are left to navigate complex social situations alone, often leading to poor choices that can escalate into criminal behavior. (Broll & Reynolds, 2021).

In light of these findings, it is crucial to address parental neglect through targeted interventions. Community awareness campaigns can help educate parents about the critical role they play in their children's lives and the potential consequences of neglect. These campaigns can highlight the importance of emotional and physical availability, encouraging parents to foster secure attachments with their children. Additionally, workshops that focus on practical strategies for effective parenting, such as active listening and engaging in shared activities, can empower parents to connect more meaningfully with their children.

Schools can also play a pivotal role in identifying and supporting children who may be experiencing neglect. By creating a safe and nurturing environment, educators can act as additional support systems for at-risk children. Training teachers to recognize signs of neglect and providing them with resources to connect families with community services

can facilitate early intervention. Additionally, implementing programs that encourage parental involvement in schools can strengthen the parent-child bond and provide a support network for families in need.

Furthermore, addressing the broader socio-economic factors contributing to parental neglect is essential. Many parents may struggle with financial stress, leading to an inability to provide adequate attention and support to their children. Policymakers should consider implementing social support programs that alleviate financial burdens, thereby allowing parents to focus more on their children's emotional and developmental needs. Access to mental health resources for parents can also be vital in addressing underlying issues that may lead to neglect, such as depression or anxiety. In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the profound impact of parental neglect on children's behavior and development. By seeking attention through negative means, neglected children often find themselves on a trajectory toward delinquency. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach that includes parental education, community support, and broader socio-economic interventions. By working together to foster more supportive family environments, society can help mitigate the effects of neglect and promote healthier developmental outcomes for children, ultimately reducing the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

5. The Relevance of Parenting Styles in the Indonesian Context

This study also highlights the relevance of parenting styles in the context of Indonesian culture. In Indonesian society, where familial values and social hierarchies remain strong, authoritarian parenting is often accepted as the norm. However, the findings of this study show that excessive authoritarianism can negatively impact children's development and increase the risk of involvement in criminal acts. This indicates the need for a balance between discipline and affection in parenting, which aligns with the concept of authoritative parenting advocated by Baumrind. Authoritative parenting is characterized by high responsiveness and high demands, striking a balance that fosters healthy emotional and social development in children. Parents who adopt this style are nurturing and supportive while also maintaining clear expectations and boundaries. This approach not only encourages children to develop self-discipline but also allows them to feel secure and valued. In the context of Indonesian culture, where respect for authority is often emphasized, it is essential to reinterpret these values in a way that promotes constructive engagement rather than fear or resentment. (Backman dkk., 2021).

The findings of this research suggest that transitioning from traditional authoritarian practices to more authoritative methods can be beneficial for both parents and children. Parents can be encouraged to cultivate open lines of communication, allowing children to express their thoughts and feelings without fear of harsh judgment. This shift would enable children to develop critical thinking skills and emotional intelligence, equipping them to navigate complex social situations and make informed decisions. Furthermore, fostering an environment where children feel empowered to communicate can reduce feelings of isolation and rebellion, which often lead to delinquency. Incorporating traditional Indonesian values into authoritative parenting strategies can create a culturally

relevant framework that respects existing norms while promoting positive child outcomes. For instance, integrating the concepts of gotong royong (cooperation) and respect for elders can enhance family bonds and instill a sense of community responsibility in children. By emphasizing cooperation and mutual support, families can create a nurturing environment that encourages positive behavior and discourages delinquent activities.

Moreover, educational institutions play a crucial role in reinforcing these values. Schools can serve as platforms for disseminating knowledge about effective parenting techniques and the importance of nurturing relationships between parents and children. Parent-teacher associations can facilitate workshops where educators and mental health professionals collaborate to educate parents on the impacts of various parenting styles, particularly highlighting the benefits of authoritative practices. These workshops can also provide parents with tools to manage stress and conflict, enabling them to approach parenting with greater empathy and understanding. Additionally, media campaigns can be designed to raise awareness of the detrimental effects of strict authoritarianism on children's behavior and development. By utilizing local cultural references and relatable narratives, these campaigns can effectively communicate the importance of balanced parenting to a broader audience. Engaging local leaders, community figures, and influencers can further amplify the message and encourage families to embrace more positive parenting practices.

Furthermore, ongoing research in this area should focus on longitudinal studies that track the long-term effects of parenting styles on children's outcomes in various socio-economic contexts. Understanding how different environmental factors interact with parenting styles will provide deeper insights into the complexities of child development in Indonesia. In conclusion, while authoritarian parenting is prevalent in Indonesian society, this study emphasizes the urgent need for a paradigm shift towards authoritative parenting. By finding a balance between discipline and affection, parents can cultivate a nurturing environment that supports healthy development and reduces the risk of juvenile delinquency. As societal values continue to evolve, integrating traditional Indonesian concepts with contemporary parenting theories can create a holistic approach that benefits future generations. This transformation is not only essential for individual families but also crucial for the broader social fabric, contributing to a more harmonious and resilient society.

6. Intervention and Policy Recommendations

Based on the above findings, this study recommends several interventions and policies that can be implemented to reduce juvenile delinquency through improved parenting. First, parental education programs are needed to help parents understand the importance of balanced parenting that combines control and affection. These programs should also include components on how to cope with stress and economic pressures without sacrificing their role as the primary caregivers for their children. Such educational initiatives could incorporate workshops and seminars facilitated by child psychologists and family therapists, emphasizing practical strategies for positive parenting. By fostering

a deeper understanding of child development, parents will be better equipped to respond to their children's needs, leading to healthier family dynamics.

Second, counseling services should be strengthened at the community and school levels, focusing on children from low socio-economic backgrounds. Counseling can help children cope with the psychological pressures they may experience at home and teach them better self-regulation skills. Providing accessible mental health resources, such as school counselors or community therapists, is crucial for supporting at-risk youth. These professionals can offer guidance on managing emotions, building resilience, and developing conflict resolution skills. Implementing peer support groups within schools can also encourage positive social interactions and help children form healthy relationships. (Martí dkk., 2021).

Moreover, local governments and non-profit organizations should collaborate to create community centers that serve as safe spaces for children and families. These centers can offer after-school programs, recreational activities, and mentorship opportunities, which not only keep children engaged but also provide them with positive role models. Engaging community members in these initiatives can foster a sense of belonging and social cohesion, reducing the likelihood of children seeking acceptance through negative behaviors. (Luk dkk., 2023). Additionally, it is essential to raise awareness within communities about the long-term impacts of different parenting styles on children's behavior. Community awareness campaigns can be designed to inform parents about the consequences of authoritarian and permissive parenting, encouraging them to adopt more balanced approaches. By promoting discussions around parenting and child development, communities can create an environment where healthy parenting practices are valued and encouraged.

Furthermore, policymakers must consider the socio-economic challenges faced by families when developing and implementing these interventions. Addressing poverty, unemployment, and access to education are critical components of creating a supportive environment for families. By implementing social safety nets and providing financial assistance programs, governments can alleviate some of the pressures that lead to ineffective parenting practices. This comprehensive approach will enable families to focus on nurturing their children in a stable and supportive environment, thereby reducing the risk of juvenile delinquency. Finally, it is crucial to involve children and adolescents in the development of these interventions. Their perspectives can provide valuable insights into their needs and the types of support they find most beneficial. Encouraging youth participation in decision-making processes related to community programs can empower them and foster a sense of ownership over their development. (Garcia dkk., 2021).

In summary, addressing juvenile delinquency through improved parenting requires a multi-faceted approach that includes parental education, strengthened counseling services, community support initiatives, and active involvement of children and adolescents. By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can create a supportive network that promotes healthy family dynamics and mitigates the risk of

criminal behavior among youth. This collaborative effort will not only benefit individual families but also contribute to the overall well-being and safety of communities, fostering a brighter future for the next generation.

7. Novelty of the Research

The novelty of this study lies in the integration of child developmental psychology theories with the socio-cultural context of Indonesia. While most previous research has been conducted in Western countries, this study provides a deeper understanding of how the Indonesian context influences parenting styles and their impact on children's criminal behavior. By combining perspectives from Merton's Strain Theory, Bandura's Social Learning Theory, and Bowlby's Attachment Theory, this research offers new insights into how various factors interact to shape children's behavior in Indonesia. One key aspect of this study is the application of Merton's Strain Theory, which suggests that societal pressures can lead individuals to deviate from accepted norms and engage in criminal behavior. In the Indonesian context, socio-economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and limited access to education can create a strain on families. Parents, under pressure to provide for their children, may resort to authoritarian parenting styles characterized by strict discipline and control, resulting in heightened conflict within the family unit. This environment may compel children to seek alternative means of gaining acceptance or success, which could include engaging in criminal activities.

In conjunction with Merton's framework, Bandura's Social Learning Theory emphasizes the role of observational learning in shaping behavior. Children learn not only from direct experiences but also by observing the behaviors of those around them, particularly their parents. In families where parents exhibit aggressive behaviors or fail to model appropriate social interactions, children may internalize these actions as acceptable. This modeling can lead to the development of maladaptive behaviors and a propensity for criminal conduct. The unique cultural nuances of Indonesia, including communal values and hierarchical family structures, further influence how children interpret and replicate these observed behaviors. Furthermore, Bowlby's Attachment Theory provides a lens to understand the emotional bonds formed between parents and children. Secure attachment typically fosters resilience and positive social development, while insecure attachment—often resulting from inconsistent or neglectful parenting—can lead to difficulties in emotional regulation and interpersonal relationships. In Indonesian families, where traditional views on parental roles may lead to emotional distance, children may struggle to form healthy attachments, making them more vulnerable to negative peer influences and criminal behavior. The interrelationship of these theories illustrates how parenting styles directly affect the psychological development of children and subsequently their engagement in criminal activities.

This study's findings have significant implications for interventions aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. By recognizing the influence of socioeconomic pressures on parenting styles, stakeholders can develop targeted programs that support parents in adopting healthier, more effective parenting practices. Community-based initiatives can focus on providing resources for parents, including educational workshops

that emphasize authoritative parenting techniques that balance control with warmth and support. Additionally, addressing broader socio-economic issues through policy reform and community development can alleviate the strains that lead to maladaptive parenting behaviors. Moreover, this research contributes to the academic discourse by highlighting the necessity of culturally sensitive approaches when addressing issues of juvenile crime. As globalization continues to influence parenting practices worldwide, understanding the local context is crucial for developing effective strategies to combat delinquency. Future research should continue to explore the dynamics of parenting styles in diverse cultural settings, taking into account the evolving socio-economic landscape and its implications for child development. In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of integrating psychological theories with socio-cultural insights to understand the complex relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. By addressing these issues holistically, it is possible to foster a more supportive environment for children, ultimately contributing to a reduction in criminal behavior and the promotion of healthier developmental outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study on parenting styles in juvenile offenders reveals that the parenting styles applied by parents play a crucial role in shaping children's behavior. The dominant authoritarian and permissive parenting styles identified in this research have significant negative impacts on the emotional and social development of children, increasing their likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. Children raised with authoritarian parenting tend to exhibit aggressive behavior and difficulty in managing emotions, while children raised with permissive parenting often lack adequate self-control, making them more vulnerable to breaking the law. Additionally, social, economic, and cultural factors influence the parenting styles applied. Economic pressures, a lack of education on effective parenting, and cultural values that support excessive parental control all contribute to the formation of less-than-ideal parenting styles. This highlights the importance of social interventions, such as parenting education programs and counseling for parents, particularly among families with low socio-economic status, to prevent criminal behavior in children.

Furthermore, this study emphasizes the need for a balance between control and affection in parenting, in line with the concept of authoritative parenting, which is believed to foster children with good self-regulation and the ability to make sound decisions. Thus, a balanced parenting style, supported by appropriate policies and interventions, can serve as an effective solution to reduce the involvement of children in criminal activities and support their healthier and more adaptive psychological development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aguilar Ruiz, R., & Pereda, N. (2022). Exposure to Family Violence and Risk Factors for Recidivism in Juvenile Offenders. *Victims & Offenders*, 17(2), 219–237. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2021.1888168>

- Amran, M. S., & Basri, N. A. (2020). Investigating the Relationship between Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 8(11A), 25–32. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2020.082104>
- Backman, H., Laajasalo, T., Jokela, M., & Aronen, E. T. (2021). Parental Warmth and Hostility and the Development of Psychopathic Behaviors: A Longitudinal Study of Young Offenders. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 30(4), 955–965. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-01921-7>
- Basto-Pereira, M., & Farrington, D. P. (2022). Developmental predictors of offending and persistence in crime: A systematic review of meta-analyses. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 65, 101761. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2022.101761>
- Broll, R., & Reynolds, D. (2021). Parental Responsibility, Blameworthiness, and Bullying: Parenting Style and Adolescents' Experiences With Traditional Bullying and Cyberbullying. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 32(5), 447–468. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0887403420921443>
- Copp, J. E., Giordano, P. C., Longmore, M. A., & Manning, W. D. (2020). Desistance from Crime during the Transition to Adulthood: The Influence of Parents, Peers, and Shifts in Identity. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 57(3), 294–332. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427819878220>
- Farrington, D. P. (2021). The Developmental Evidence Base. Dalam *Forensic Psychology* (hlm. 294–329). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781394260669.ch13>
- Garcia, O. F., Lopez-Fernandez, O., & Serra, E. (2021). Raising Spanish Children With an Antisocial Tendency: Do We Know What the Optimal Parenting Style Is? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(13–14), 6117–6144. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518818426>
- Hinduja, S., & Patchin, J. W. (2022). Bullying and Cyberbullying Offending Among US Youth: The Influence of Six Parenting Dimensions. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 31(5), 1454–1473. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02208-7>
- Jaya, I. M. L. M. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif: Teori, Penerapan, dan Riset Nyata*. Anak Hebat Indonesia.
- Kroese, J., Bernasco, W., Liefbroer, A. C., & Rouwendal, J. (2021). Growing up in single-parent families and the criminal involvement of adolescents: A systematic review. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 27(1), 61–75. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2020.1774589>
- Loinaz Calvo, I., & de Sousa, A. M. (2020). Assessing risk and protective factors in clinical and judicial child-to-parent violence cases. *Articles Publicats En Revistes (Psicologia Clínica i Psicobiologia)*. <https://diposit.ub.edu/dspace/handle/2445/178390>
- Luk, M. S. K., Hui, C., Tsang, S. K. M., Fung, Y. L., & Chan, C. H. Y. (2023). Physical and Psychosocial Impacts of Parental Incarceration on Children and Adolescents: A

Systematic Review Differentiating Age of Exposure. *Adolescent Research Review*, 8(2), 159–178. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40894-022-00182-9>

Martí, J., Albani, E., Ibàñez, A., & Cid, J. (2021). Personal networks and desistance from crime in young offenders. *European Journal of Criminology*, 18(2), 235–253. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370819842207>

McGee, T. R., Whitten, T., Williams, C., Jolliffe, D., & Farrington, D. P. (2021). Classification of patterns of offending in developmental and life-course criminology, with special reference to persistence. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 59, 101460. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101460>

Reil, J., Lambie, I., Horwood, J., & Becroft, A. (2021). Children who offend: Why are prevention and intervention efforts to reduce persistent criminality so seldom applied? *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 27(1), 65–78. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000286>

Schorr, M. T., Tietbohl-Santos, B., de Oliveira, L. M., Terra, L., de Borba Telles, L. E., & Hauck, S. (2020). Association between different types of childhood trauma and parental bonding with antisocial traits in adulthood: A systematic review. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 107, 104621. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104621>

Winarni, E. W. (2021). *Teori dan Praktik Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, PTK, R & D*. Bumi Aksara.

Xiong, R., Li, S. D., & Xia, Y. (2020). A Longitudinal Study of Authoritative Parenting, Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Victimization among Chinese Adolescents. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(4), Article 4. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17041405>

Young, B., Collier, N. L., Siennick, S. E., & Mears, D. P. (2020). Incarceration and the Life Course: Age-Graded Effects of the First Parental Incarceration Experience. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 6(3), 256–279. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-020-00143-7>