

Criminological Review of Juvenile Delinquency in Society Due to Parenting in the Gen Z Era

Irabiah Junus ^a ✉, Muhammad As Ari. AM ^a, Yahyanto ^a

^a Faculty of Law, Universitas Sembilanbelas November Kolaka, Indonesia

✉ corresponding email: irajunus@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in society with a focus on the influence of parenting patterns in the Generation Z (Gen Z) era. Juvenile delinquency, which includes deviant behavior and criminal acts, is increasingly complex along with technological developments and social change. Parenting patterns applied by parents, whether autocratic, permissive, responsive, or neglectful, contribute significantly to adolescent behavior. This research method involves literature analysis and surveys of adolescents and parents to understand the relationship between parenting patterns and delinquent behavior. The results show that responsive parenting patterns and parental involvement in children's lives are positively related to good social behavior, while permissive or neglectful parenting patterns have the potential to increase the risk of delinquency. This study suggests the need for parent education programs and community involvement to create an environment that supports positive development for adolescents in the Gen Z era. By understanding the interaction between parenting patterns and adolescent behavior, it is hoped that effective prevention strategies can be produced to overcome juvenile delinquency in society.

Keywords

Criminology, Delinquency, Parenting.

Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is a social issue that continues to grow, especially in the increasingly complex problems of modern society. In the era of Generation Z (Gen Z), which is known for its fast access to information and ever-changing technology, adolescent behavior shows new dynamics. Juvenile delinquency does not only involve criminal acts, but also includes various other deviant behaviors that can damage the social order.¹

One of the key factors that contributes to juvenile delinquency is the parenting pattern. In the Gen Z era, parents are often faced with high demands of life, which causes parenting approaches to vary. Some parents apply strict discipline, while others tend to be permissive.² Their lack of understanding of the emotional and psychological needs of adolescents can create disharmonious relationships, making adolescents seek identity and recognition outside the family environment.³

In this era, we can see that the social lives of teenagers is facing significant challenges due to the gap between parents and children. It can be the beginning of conflict, parental quarrels, lack of responsibility, and disharmonious family conditions towards their children.⁴ Adolescence is a time of change from childhood to adulthood that is searching for identity.

In this case, teenagers try various things that they think have a positive impact, some have a negative influence and deviate from the ethics and norms that have been taught, some even break the law. Deviant behavior that usually occurs and is carried out by teenagers at home is daring to oppose parents and rebel against what parents say. It is

¹ Widyastuti, R, 2021, "Dinamika Kenakalan Remaja di Era Digital", *Jurnal Psikologi*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 380

² Hidayati, S, 2020, "Pengaruh Pola Pengasuhan terhadap Perilaku Remaja" *Jurnal Pendidikan*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 2

³ Santoso, B. (2019). "Keterlibatan Keluarga dalam Perkembangan Remaja" *Jurnal Sosial*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 7

⁴ Keysha Alea, 2024. *Menghadapi Tantangan Generasi Z: Mengapa Parenting Anak Sejak Dini Penting untuk Menghindari Pergaulan Bebas*. Diakses dari <https://psga.uin-malang.ac.id/alda/tajuk-rencana/menghadapi-tantangan-generasi-z-mengapa-parenting-anak-sejak-dini-penting-untuk-menghindari-pergaulan-bebas/> diakses pada tanggal 02 Oktober 2024 pukul 17:32 Wita

undeniable that deviant behavior often occurs at school, such as fighting with other students, often skipping lessons, and shouting at teachers. While in the community, such behaviors arise by taking other people's things, extorting money from other people either on the street or in shops, and overlooking traffic signs, among others.⁵

Promiscuity is juvenile delinquency which is becoming a major focus on the behavior of today's teenagers. At the present, teenage interactions are deeply concerning as the future of this nation rests in the hands of the younger generation. In general, this period of adolescence begins to feel anxiety in the relationships with parents and peers.⁶

From a criminological perspective, it is important to understand the interaction between social, economic, and cultural factors with parenting patterns in influencing juvenile delinquency behavior. Adolescents who do not receive enough attention and affection from their parents or who face conflict in the family tend to be more vulnerable to negative influences from the surrounding environment. This can lead to involvement in promiscuity, substance abuse, or other criminal activities.⁷

Therefore, this study formulates the following problems: How does parental parenting pattern influence juvenile delinquency behavior in the Gen Z era? And what is the role of parents in preventing juvenile delinquency in the Gen Z era?

One of the cases that occurred at a junior high school in Wundulako District, Kolaka Regency, in 2024 involved two incidents of juvenile delinquency. In August, a student had the saddle key of their

⁵ Melan Nica Kussepti, Suryo Ediyono, 2023, "*Fenomena Kenakalan Di Kalangan Remaja Dan Perspektif Ilmu Filsafat*", Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Sebelas Maret, pp. 2

⁶ Yafi Nur Muttaqin, 2024. *Opini: Pergaulan Bebas Ala Gen Z Akibat Kesenangan Duniawi hingga Tontonan Tidak Berpendidikan*. Diakses dari <https://www.melintas.id/opini/344769944/opini-pergaulan-bebas-ala-gen-z-akibat-kesenangan-duniawi-hingga-tontonan-tidak-berpendidikan> diakses pada tanggal 02 Oktober 2024 pukul 18:05 Wita

⁷ Nugroho, E, 2022, "Remaja dan Kenakalan: Faktor Penyebab dan Dampaknya" *Jurnal Kriminologi*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 10

folding bike stolen, and in October, another student received hospital treatment after being kicked by a schoolmate.⁸

Method

The normative legal research approach is a type of research used by academics in their work. While this research takes a large amount of secondary materials from libraries, including from books, laws and regulations, scientific works, and other documents, there is another meaning that can be used for normative legal research. This term is known as library research or document study.⁹ This research employs a qualitative research method with a criminological and sociological approach.¹⁰ It focuses on descriptive analysis regarding parenting patterns and their relation to juvenile delinquency in society within the context of Generation Z. This study also focuses on adolescent behavior in districts and cities. It employs a case study, which the researcher believes is the appropriate method, characterized by the uniqueness of the phenomenon being studied. It aims to provide a complete and in-depth description of an entity.¹¹

Result and Discussion

A. Discussion on the Influence of Parenting Patterns on Juvenile Delinquent Behavior in the Gen Z Era

1. Parenting Patterns Applied by Parents in the Modern Era

In this modern era, parenting patterns vary and are influenced by many factors, including social, economic, and

⁸ Fatmawati (the parent of a student at SMP Negeri 01 Wundulako), interviewed by Muhammad As Ari. AM, October 9, 2024.

⁹ Bambang Waluyo, *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 1991, pp. 14

¹⁰ Azis Al Rosyid and Yogi Karismawan, "Kajian Kriminologi Kasus Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pencurian (Studi Di Wilayah Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah)," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (2019): 159–80.

¹¹ Uyat Suyatna, "Evaluasi Kebijakan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia," *Sosiohumaniora* 22, no. 3 (2020): 325, <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v22i3.25047>.

technological developments. Here are some commonly applied parenting patterns:

a. Autocratic Parenting Pattern

In this pattern, parents tend to apply fairly strict rules with discipline that burdens teenagers who still need guidance and support in every behavior and also high expectations for children which often become the basis for parental happiness which unknowingly makes children feel pressured. They have full control over various decisions and behaviors of children. While this approach can provide structure, the disadvantages and risks that occur are that children feel pressured and less independent.¹²

b. Permissive Parenting Pattern

Parents who follow a permissive pattern tend to give great freedom to children. They prefer to be friends rather than caregivers, often avoid conflict and provide few boundaries. Although children feel free, this pattern can lead to a lack of discipline and difficulty in dealing with responsibilities.¹³

c. Responsive Loving Pattern

This approach emphasizes open communication and empathy. Responsive parents listen to their children's emotional needs and provide support. They involve their children in decision-making, which helps them feel valued and builds self-confidence.¹⁴

d. Neglectful Parenting

In this parenting style, parents are less involved in their children's lives and often neglect their emotional and physical

¹² Baumrind, D. (1991). "The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use." *Journal of Early Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 56

¹³ Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). "Socialization in the Context of the Family: Parent-Child Interaction." In P. H. Mussen (Ed.), *Handbook of Child Psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 101

¹⁴ Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). "Parenting Style as Context: An Integrative Model." *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 113, No. 3, pp. 487

needs. Neglectful parenting can leave children feeling unloved or unsupported, potentially leading to delinquent behavior.¹⁵

e. Balanced Parenting

A combination of firmness and flexibility, where parents set clear boundaries but still allow children to express themselves. This approach aims to create a healthy and comfortable environment that supports positive growth and development for children.¹⁶

2. Social Environmental Factors Influencing the Behavior of Gen Z Teenagers

The social environment plays an important role in shaping the behavior and character of Gen Z teenagers. Here are some social environmental factors that influence them:

a. Peers

Interacting with peers greatly influences the behavior of teenagers. Teenagers tend to seek recognition and acceptance from their group. If their friends are involved in positive behavior, such as extracurricular activities or studying together, this can encourage the same behavior. Conversely, if their social environment is negative, such as involvement in drugs or deviant behavior, teenagers also tend to be influenced to follow that behavior.¹⁷

b. Social Media

Gen Z is a generation that grew up with technology and social media. Platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Snapchat not only provide information, but also shape social norms and standards. They compare themselves to others based on the content they see, which can affect self-esteem and behavior. The spread of negative content, such as cyberbullying or

¹⁵ Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2002). "Effects of Marital Conflict on Children: A Cognitive-Contextual Framework." *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 43, pp. 35

¹⁶ Sanders, M. R. (2008). "Evidence-based Approaches to Parenting." *Journal of Family Therapy*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 6

¹⁷ Steinberg, L. (2001). "We Know Some Things: Parent-Adolescent Relationships in Retrospect and Prospect." *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1

dangerous challenges, can also have a negative impact on adolescent behavior.¹⁸

c. Family

Family dynamics, including parenting and relationships between members, play a major role in adolescent development. A supportive and open family can help adolescents feel safe and confident, reducing the likelihood of engaging in negative behavior. Conversely, a family that is full of conflict or neglects the child's emotional needs can encourage adolescents to seek recognition outside the home, potentially leading to delinquency.¹⁹

d. School

School environment is where adolescents spend a lot of time. Relationships with teachers and peers at school can influence social and academic development. A supportive school, with character-building programs and positive activities, can help adolescents develop good social skills. Conversely, a school with a negative culture or bullying can have a negative impact on adolescents' mental well-being and behavior.²⁰

e. Community Environment

The social and economic conditions of the neighborhood also influence adolescent behavior. A safe and supportive environment, with access to sports, arts, and educational facilities, tends to produce more positive and productive adolescents. Conversely, an environment filled with violence, poverty, and lack of social support can increase the risk of deviant behavior and crime.²¹

¹⁸ Livingstone, S., & Smith, P. K. (2014). "Reducing Cyberbullying: An Exploration of Social Networking Sites." *Childhood*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 141

¹⁹ Amato, P. R. (2005). "The Impact of Family Formation Change on the Cognitive, Social, and Emotional Well-Being of the Next Generation." *Future of Children*. Vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 22

²⁰ Smith, P. K., & Sharp, S. (1994). *School Bullying: Insights and Interventions*. Psychology Press.

²¹ Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, W. J. (1995). "Toward a Theory of Race, Crime, and Urban Inequality" In *Crime and Inequality*

B. Role of Parents in Preventing Juvenile Delinquency in the Gen Z Era

1. Steps to Creating a Healthy Relationship between Parents and Children

Forming a good and healthy relationship between parents and children is very important to provide emotional and social development of children with the hope that children can grow into better individuals. Here are some steps that parents can take:

a. Open Communication

Encourage honest and open communication with your child. Create a safe space for them to share their feelings, hopes, and concerns. Listen attentively and without judgment will make your child feel valued and understood.²²

b. Provide Emotional Support

Showing empathy and support when your child is having a hard time. This includes acknowledging their feelings and providing comfort. When children feel emotionally supported, they are more likely to share their problems with their parents.²³

c. Spend Quality Time

Dedicate special time to spend with your child, whether it is through playing activities, learning, or just chatting. Direct involvement will strengthen emotional bonds and create positive memories.²⁴

d. Set Clear Boundaries

While it is important to provide freedom, it is also important to set clear and consistent boundaries. This helps children understand their expectations and responsibilities. Be sure to explain the reasons behind the rules, ensuring children feel involved in the process.²⁵

²² Rogers, C. R. (1980). *A Way of Being*.

²³ Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional Intelligence*

²⁴ Hinton, C. (2014). *The Importance of Quality Time with Children*.

²⁵ Baumrind, D. (1991). "The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use." *Journal of Early Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 12

e. Be Consistent and Fair

When giving consequences for behavior, it is important to be consistent and fair. Uncertainty in enforcing rules can be confusing for children. Consistency also helps children understand that their actions have consequences.²⁶

2. Parents Increase Understanding of Teenagers' Emotional and Psychological Needs

Understanding teens' emotional and psychological needs is key to creating healthy relationships and supporting their development. Here are some ways parents can increase this understanding:

a. Educate Yourself

Parents can read books, articles, or attend seminars about adolescent development. Understanding the developmental stages that adolescents go through helps parents recognize the challenges their children may face.²⁷

b. Active Listening

Developing active listening skills is essential. When children talk, give them your full attention and show that you value their opinions and feelings. Avoid interrupting and provide feedback that shows that you understand what they are saying.²⁸

c. Create a Safe Space to Talk

Create an atmosphere that makes children feel comfortable and safe to tell whatever is on their mind and how they feel without fear of being judged. This can be achieved by avoid criticizing or overreacting when they open up.²⁹

²⁶ Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). "Socialization in the Context of the Family: Parent-Child Interaction." In P. H. Mussen (Ed.), *Handbook of Child Psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 101

²⁷ Lerner, R. M., & Steinberg, L. (2009). *Developmental Psychology: An Advanced Textbook*.

²⁸ Rogers, C. R. (1980). *A Way of Being*

²⁹ Gordon, T. (2000). *Parent Effectiveness Training: The Proven Program for Raising Responsible Children*.

d. Pay Attention to Nonverbals

Sometimes, kids don't express their feelings verbally. Pay attention to emotional cues like facial expressions, body language, and changes in behavior. These can give you clues about what they're feeling.³⁰

e. Discuss Current Issues

Discuss issues that are relevant to teens, like mental health, peer relationships, or social pressures. This can help parents understand how their kids are responding to and interacting with the world around them.³¹

C. The weakness of regulations in addressing the influence of parenting on adolescent behavior.

Adolescents are an age group vulnerable to various behavioral problems, such as delinquency, drug abuse, and aggressive behavior. The parenting style applied by parents or guardians plays a crucial role in shaping adolescent behavior. Laws in many countries, including Indonesia, regulate the protection of children's rights and the obligations of parents to provide proper care. However, there are still loopholes in the regulations that allow for failures in addressing the influence of parenting on adolescent behavior. Some of these regulatory loopholes include:

1. The Weakness of Laws in Addressing Negative Parenting.

Many laws focus on the physical and material aspects of parenting, such as providing basic needs and protecting children from physical violence. However, the emotional and psychological aspects of parenting are often overlooked. For example, Indonesia's Child Protection Law³² provides basic protection for children from physical violence, but it does not specify detailed

³⁰ Mehrabian, A. (1971). *Silent Messages: Implicit Communication of Emotions and Attitudes*.

³¹ Brown, B. (2012). *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*.

³² Adristinindya Citra Nur Utami and Santoso Tri Raharjo, "Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Kenakalan Remaja," *Focus: Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1, <https://doi.org/10.24198/focus.v4i1.22831>.

sanctions or rehabilitation programs for parents who engage in emotionally harmful parenting practices, such as over-control, emotional neglect, or excessive pressure.

2. The Lack of Law Enforcement Against Poor Parenting.

In practice, physical and mental violence against children by parents still occurs frequently, resulting in negative impacts on children's development as the future generation of the nation.³³ Although several countries have laws prohibiting violence against children, law enforcement in cases of emotional and psychological violence remains very weak.³⁴ Many cases of psychological violence or poor parenting go unreported because society tends to view these issues as private family matters. The lack of awareness regarding the importance of emotional parenting often leads authorities to not prioritize these cases.

3. The Challenges of Policymaking to Foster Positive Parenting

One of the primary challenges in addressing the impact of parenting styles on adolescent behavior is the difficulty in formulating policies that can promote positive parenting practices. Interventions are often reactive, such as after a juvenile has engaged in delinquent or criminal behavior. Few policies are proactive, aimed at providing parents with the support they need to develop effective parenting skills from the outset.

Several countries have attempted to integrate parenting education into their national education systems, but this has yet to become a global norm. There is an urgent need for more comprehensive regulations that focus on prevention rather than merely responding to problems. Factors that can influence delinquent behavior in adolescents include family environment, social environment, education, and public policy.³⁵

³³ Indra Aisyah and Junifer Dame Panjaitan, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak No. 35/2014 Tentang Perubahan Uu No. 23/2002 Perlindungan Anak," *Blantika: Multidisciplinary Journal* 2, no. 3 (2024): 267–74, <https://doi.org/10.57096/blantika.v2i3.100>.

³⁴ Armayanti Sanusi, "Penegakan Hukum Pelaku Kekerasan Perempuan dan Anak Masih Rendah," *KBR*, 28 Desember 2023, <https://kbr.id/berita/nasional/penegakan-hukum-pelaku-kekerasan-perempuan-dan-anak-masih-rendah>

³⁵ Wahyu Mulyadi Et Al., "Pemuda Berkarakter: Mendorong Perubahan Positif Dan Mengatasi Kenakalan Remaja Di Kecamatan Wawo," *Taroa: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 3, No. 2 (July 17, 2024): 134–43, <https://doi.org/10.52266/Taroa.V3i2.3238>.

D. Several comparisons of juvenile delinquency handling around the world

Comparative explorations of juvenile delinquency laws across various jurisdictions reveal significant variations in philosophical underpinnings and the implementation of justice systems. The United States has been a pioneer in the application of restorative justice. Commencing in the 1970s, restorative justice processes such as victim-offender mediation (VOM) have been implemented in the northern part of the country.³⁶

In Indonesia, for instance, cases involving acts of violence such as peer bullying are often addressed through restorative justice.³⁷ In some jurisdictions, the age of criminal responsibility has become a significant point of debate, given the varying minimum ages at which adolescents can be held legally accountable. In countries like Japan and several other Asian nations, there is a combination of traditional approaches that focus on the family and modern interventions based on rehabilitation.³⁸

Differences also arise in the structure of juvenile justice systems: some countries implement a specialized juvenile justice system completely separate from the adult criminal justice system, while others allow for the transfer of certain cases to adult court, particularly for serious offenses.

Conclusion & Recommendations

A. Conclusion

Parenting patterns that have been carried out by parents have various significant influences on adolescent behavior. Understanding the various parenting patterns given by parents and their influence can help parents in creating and shaping an environment that supports all positive

³⁶ Andika Ramadhani Wibowo Mukti and Rahtami Susanti, "Studi Komparatif Penerapan Restorative Justice Di Negara Indonesia Dan Amerika Serikat," *Wijayakusuma Law Review* 5, no. 1 (2023): 71–81, <https://doi.org/10.51921/wlr.v5i1.240>.

³⁷ Dewi Ervina Suryani et al., "Penerapan Restorative Justice Pada Kasus Bullying Yang Dilakukan Anak (Studi Kasus Polisi Resor Kota Besar Medan Sumatera Utara)," *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2023): 308-315, DOI:<https://doi.org/10.55637/juinhum.4.3.7391>.

³⁸ Natalie Bui, "The Extent to Which the Humanistic Approach in Japanese Juvenile Training Schools Affects Recidivism," 2024

developments for adolescents. Social environmental factors have a very important impact on shaping the behavior of Gen Z adolescents.

Understanding these influences can help parents, educators, and the community in creating an environment that supports positive development for adolescents. By implementing this parenting pattern, parents can create healthy relationships and support children's development. Strong relationships will help children feel safe, valued, and better able to face life's challenges. By implementing these steps, parents can increase their understanding of the emotional and psychological needs of adolescents. Strong relationships and understanding from parents will help adolescents feel more comfortable and feel that all their good actions or deeds are supported in facing the new challenges of life that they are going through.

B. Recommendations

The researchers recommend the following:

1. Recommendation for the Government:
 - a. Improving the quality of character education and citizenship from an early age, both in schools and in the community, through government-designated counseling.
 - b. Providing counseling and rehabilitation services for juveniles who have run afoul of the law.
 - c. Strengthening cooperation among relevant institutions in handling cases of juvenile delinquency.
 - d. Developing a more comprehensive policy to prevent and address juvenile delinquency.
2. Recommendations for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):
 - a. Implementing preventive programs such as life skills training, counseling, and positive activities for adolescents.
 - b. Building a network of partnerships with various stakeholders to provide support for at-risk youth.
 - c. Advocating for more child-friendly policies.
3. Recommendations for Educators:
 - a. Building strong connections with students

- b. Paying closer attention to students' social and emotional growth
- c. Making learning fun and supportive
- d. Working with parents to support their children's learning
- 4. Recommendations for Legal Policy:
 - a. Revising child-related laws to provide enhanced protection for children
 - b. Implementing a juvenile justice system: Strengthening a rehabilitative and restorative juvenile justice system
 - c. Enhancing legal awareness: Conducting legal outreach to the public, especially adolescents and parents

References

- Widyastuti, R, 2021, "Dinamika Kenakalan Remaja di Era Digital", *Jurnal Psikologi*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 380
- Hidayati, S, 2020, "Pengaruh Pola Pengasuhan terhadap Perilaku Remaja" *Jurnal Pendidikan*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 2
- Santoso, B. (2019). "Keterlibatan Keluarga dalam Perkembangan Remaja" *Jurnal Sosial*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 7
- Keysha Alea, 2024. *Menghadapi Tantangan Generasi Z: Mengapa Parenting Anak Sejak Dini Penting untuk Menghindari Pergaulan Bebas*. Diakses dari <https://psga.uin-malang.ac.id/alda/tajuk-rencana/menghadapi-tantangan-generasi-z-mengapa-parenting-anak-sejak-dini-penting-untuk-menghindari-pergaulan-bebas/> Accessed at 02 Oktober 2024, 17:32
- Melan Nica Kussepti, Suryo Ediyono, 2023, "*Fenomena Kenakalan Di Kalangan Remaja Dan Perspektif Ilmu Filsafat*", Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Sebelas Maret, pp. 2
- Yafi Nur Muttaqin, 2024. *Opini: Pergaulan Bebas Ala Gen Z Akibat Kesenangan Duniawi hingga Tontonan Tidak Berpendidikan*. Diakses dari <https://www.melintas.id/opini/344769944/opini-pergaulan-bebas-ala-gen-z-akibat-kesenangan-duniawi-hingga-tontonan-tidak-berpendidikan> Accessed at 02 October 2024, 18:05

- Nugroho, E, 2022, "Remaja dan Kenakalan: Faktor Penyebab dan Dampaknya" *Jurnal Kriminologi*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 10
- Fatmawati (the parent of a student at SMP Negeri 01 Wundulako), interviewed by Muhammad As Ari. AM, October 9, 2024.
- Bambang Waluyo, *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 1991, pp. 14
- Azis Al Rosyid and Yogi Karismawan, "Kajian Kriminologi Kasus Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pencurian (Studi Di Wilayah Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah)," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (2019): 159–80.
- Uyat Suyatna, "Evaluasi Kebijakan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia," *Sosiohumaniora* 22, no. 3 (2020): 325, <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v22i3.25047>.
- Baumrind, D. (1991). "The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use." *Journal of Early Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 56
- Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). "Socialization in the Context of the Family: Parent-Child Interaction." In P. H. Mussen (Ed.), *Handbook of Child Psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 101
- Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). "Parenting Style as Context: An Integrative Model." *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 113, No. 3, pp. 487
- Cummings, E. M., & Davies, P. T. (2002). "Effects of Marital Conflict on Children: A Cognitive-Contextual Framework." *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 43, pp. 35
- Sanders, M. R. (2008). "Evidence-based Approaches to Parenting." *Journal of Family Therapy*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 6
- Steinberg, L. (2001). "We Know Some Things: Parent-Adolescent Relationships in Retrospect and Prospect." *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1
- Livingstone, S., & Smith, P. K. (2014). "Reducing Cyberbullying: An Exploration of Social Networking Sites." *Childhood*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 141
- Amato, P. R. (2005). "The Impact of Family Formation Change on the Cognitive, Social, and Emotional Well-Being of the Next Generation." *Future of Children*. Vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 22

- Smith, P. K., & Sharp, S. (1994). *School Bullying: Insights and Interventions.* Psychology Press.
- Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, W. J. (1995). "Toward a Theory of Race, Crime, and Urban Inequality" In Crime and Inequality
- Rogers, C. R. (1980). *A Way of Being.*
- Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional Intelligence*
- Hinton, C. (2014). *The Importance of Quality Time with Children.*
- Baumrind, D. (1991). "The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use." *Journal of Early Adolescence*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 12
- Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). "Socialization in the Context of the Family: Parent-Child Interaction." In P. H. Mussen (Ed.), *Handbook of Child Psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 101
- Lerner, R. M., & Steinberg, L. (2009). *Developmental Psychology: An Advanced Textbook.*
- Rogers, C. R. (1980). *A Way of Being*
- Gordon, T. (2000). *Parent Effectiveness Training: The Proven Program for Raising Responsible Children.*
- Mehrabian, A. (1971). *Silent Messages: Implicit Communication of Emotions and Attitudes.*
- Brown, B. (2012). *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead.*
- Adristinindya Citra Nur Utami and Santoso Tri Raharjo, "Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Kenakalan Remaja," *Focus: Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1, <https://doi.org/10.24198/focus.v4i1.22831>.
- Indra Aisyah and Junifer Dame Panjaitan, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak No. 35/2014 Tentang Perubahan Uu No. 23/2002 Perlindungan Anak," *Blantika: Multidisciplinary Journal* 2, no. 3 (2024): 267–74, <https://doi.org/10.57096/blantika.v2i3.100>.
- Armayanti Sanusi, "Penegakan Hukum Pelaku Kekerasan Perempuan dan Anak Masih Rendah," *KBR*, 28 Desember 2023, <https://kbr.id/berita/nasional/penegakan-hukum-pelaku-kekerasan-perempuan-dan-anak-masih-rendah>

- Wahyu Mulyadi Et Al., “Pemuda Berkarakter: Mendorong Perubahan Positif Dan Mengatasi Kenakalan Remaja Di Kecamatan Wawo,” *Taroa: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 3, No. 2 (July 17, 2024): 134–43, <https://doi.org/10.52266/Taroa.V3i2.3238>.
- Andika Ramadhani Wibowo Mukti and Rahtami Susanti, “Studi Komparatif Penerapan Restorative Justice Di Negara Indonesia Dan Amerika Serikat,” *Wijayakusuma Law Review* 5, no. 1 (2023): 71–81, <https://doi.org/10.51921/wlr.v5i1.240>.
- Dewi Ervina Suryani et al., “Penerapan Restorative Justice Pada Kasus Bullying Yang Dilakukan Anak (Studi Kasus Polisi Resor Kota Besar Medan Sumatera Utara),” *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2023): 308-315, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55637/juinhum.4.3.7391>.
- Natalie Bui, “The Extent to Which the Humanistic Approach in Japanese Juvenile Training Schools Affects Recidivism,” 2024.

Acknowledgment

None

Funding Information

None

Conflicting Interest Statement

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

Publishing Ethical and Originality Statement

All authors declared that this work is original and has never been published in any form and in any media, nor is it under consideration for publication in any journal, and all sources cited in this work refer to the basic standards of scientific citation.