



THE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN FAMILY STRUCTURE ON CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: A Case Study at the Klaten Correctional Centre

Muh. Taufiq Yuhry, Drajad Tri Kartono, Yuyun Sunesti
Universitas Sebelas Maret

Jl. Ir. Sutami No. 36, Jebres, Jebres District, Surakarta City, Central Java
taufiqyuhry@gmail.com


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Abstract

This study explores the impact of family structure changes on children in conflict with the law (ABH), with a specific focus on the Balai Pemasyarakatan (BAPAS) Class II in Klaten, Indonesia. Using a qualitative case study approach, the research investigates how shifts in family roles and functions contribute to juvenile delinquency. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation involving ABH, their families, community members, and correctional officers. The findings reveal that structural disruptions in families such as parental absence due to divorce, economic migration, or occupational demands—significantly hinder the socialization and internalization processes critical to child development. Guided by Robert K. Merton's structural-functional theory and the concept of anomie, this research shows that the inability of families to fulfill their normative functions often results in children adopting deviant behaviors as coping mechanisms. The study highlights the importance of family support in the rehabilitation process and calls for holistic approaches in handling juvenile offenders, which also consider familial and environmental factors.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Children are a potentially valuable national asset, and comprehensive efforts are needed to maximize their potential. Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents are an integral part of society, succeeding the older generation and continuing the nation's ideals. Adolescence is also referred to as a transitional period because it is during this time that changes occur physically, intellectually, socially, and emotionally. Adolescent development can also be seen in the progress they make, such as their educational development, mastery of knowledge, skills, and achievements. Adolescents live and develop within society. These interactions influence them and can potentially lead to conflict, both within themselves and with their environment.

The problem of juvenile delinquency occurs in all countries, both developed and developing. In Indonesia, adolescent interactions occur in all regions, both rural and urban, with the difference being the level and intensity of the behavior. Delinquency in children and adolescents is defined as any form of behavior that is inconsistent with the values, rules, and norms prevailing in society. This inappropriate behavior is considered a social defect, so children or adolescents who engage in it are considered socially disabled. Kartini & Kartono, (2005) and society perceive this disability as a social disorder. Consequently, this behavior is considered delinquency. Common juvenile delinquency behaviors include drinking alcohol, brawls, bullying, skipping school, stealing parents' money, and lying.

However, currently, juvenile delinquency has shifted, shifting from juvenile delinquency to actions that more closely align with the legal regulations in force in Indonesia. In Indonesia, there were 123 cases of children facing the law (ABH) as perpetrators from January to August 2020, according to a report from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI). The highest crime rates were physical violence (30 cases) and sexual violence (28 cases). Additionally, traffic accidents and theft (13 and 12 cases, respectively) were also reported (DataBoks, 2020). Of course, the available data could be higher than the reported figures, as many juvenile delinquency cases end in criminal behavior and go unreported.

It's undeniable that crime has been on the rise in Indonesia in recent years (BPS, 2020). Criminal acts are not only committed by adults, but also by minors (KPPA & BPS, 2015; (Munthe, T. A., Nur, I., Catriningrum, R., & Fauzi, 2017).

The case on March 4, 2023, in Sukabumi, where an elementary school student was stabbed to death, drew attention to the perpetrators, three of whom were still junior high school students. Another case in 2022 in Jakarta, a 15-year-old girl disguised herself as a hijab, broke into an ATM.

Juvenile criminal behavior is caused by various factors that underlie their behavior. Irawan (2014) stated that juvenile delinquency is influenced by various factors such as identity, self-control, gender, age, family processes, education, interactions with peers, socioeconomic status, and the child's living conditions.

Although socioeconomic factors may not directly cause children to commit crimes, children from disadvantaged economic backgrounds receive less attention from their families. compared to those from more economically well-off families. However, there are some cases of children from well-off families. This is likely due to the child's desire for recognition or conformity from others, especially within their peer group.

Therefore, criminal acts committed by adolescents are indirectly a long process of transitioning from what they saw, felt, and observed as children to committing crimes. Reflecting on this, the formation of these experiences is influenced by parental parenting patterns, parental behavior, and the actions of those around them, which are then processed by adolescents to shape their actions in the future. Furthermore, the living environment, social circle, and life experiences also influence their actions. Bandura A, (1977) in Rolina (2006) states that all human behavior can be developed through observational learning, namely by observing the behavior of others, and individuals learn to imitate or imitate the actions of others who serve as role models.

The family itself is the smallest social group, generally consisting of a husband, wife, and children. The family is considered a social system due to the presence of elements such as beliefs, goals, rules, status, and roles (Soekanto, 2004). According to Salvicion and Celis Clayton (2003), a family is composed of two or more parents who become a unit due to blood relations, marriage, or adoption. They live in one household, interact with each other, and assume different roles.

In Indonesian culture, there is a tendency for the father to assume the role and obligation of breadwinner and support the family. Meanwhile, the mother assumes a more domestic role, such as managing the household, educating children,

and taking care of the kitchen (Ginanjari, 2013). This is due to the patriarchal nature of Indonesian culture, which places women primarily in the domestic sphere. However, advances in knowledge, technology, and the demands of life have changed the image and value of women, who were previously primarily confined to the domestic sphere, and have also entered the public sphere. According to a report from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), there were 50.7 million female workers aged 15 and over in 2020. This number increased by 2.63% compared to similar data in 2019 (data source box). The entry of women into the public sphere has resulted in changes in the functions and roles of husbands and wives within the family (BPS, 2020).

These changes in functions and roles have led to structural changes within the family. Families that are able to adapt will be able to overcome the challenges resulting from this structural change. However, if they are not prepared, it can lead to problems such as disorganization. Khairuddin (2002) stated that this disorganization manifests as weaknesses, maladjustment, or the breakdown of bonds between family members (broken homes). Khairuddin stated that broken homes can occur due to the disintegration of the family structure due to divorce or death. Furthermore, this rift can be caused by parents' busy work schedules, which can lead to imperfect family functions, especially parental roles in relation to children. Another example of changing family structures is the presence of child labor. In poor families, limited resources are maximized to meet their basic needs. The role of breadwinner is no longer solely played by the father or mother, but also by the children, especially the eldest child.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2020, approximately 1.17 million children aged 10-17 were involved in child labor. Children who should receive protection, education, and a sense of security must contribute to the family's economy. As a result, children are placed in a vulnerable position, which can hinder their physical and psychological growth. Consequently, the values and understanding of child laborers are disrupted (Ikawati, 2015).

Changes in family structure can be viewed through Parson's structural-functional perspective. Parson, as cited in Ritzer & Murphy (2015), views the family as a structure with a crucial function for society as a whole. The primary focus of structural functionalism is the need for order within society. A crucial source of this

order is the socialization of children about how they should act, as well as the process by which they learn societal norms, values, and morality. Families, especially nuclear families, play a crucial role in socialization.

Furthermore, such families are more likely than other family forms to communicate a coherent sense of culture and societal morality. Therefore, it is clear that within families, there is a clear division of roles and functions. Any inconsistency in these roles and functions will result in problems for children in their development. One impact of changes in family structure is juvenile delinquency, caused by the failure of socialization within the family.

This phenomenon has led to a societal response to address the issue, resulting in policy development. To date, mitigation efforts have focused on repressive approaches and the imposition of criminal sanctions, including imprisonment, on children/adolescents, despite the detrimental effects of these efforts on children's development and growth, both psychologically and physically.

The impact of these efforts can result in trauma that children carry into adulthood. Efforts to address juvenile delinquency or crime should begin with a sufficient understanding of the background and causes of a child's actions.

Therefore, it is necessary to formulate and understand the appropriate methods and approaches for handling and mitigating juvenile delinquency. A proper understanding of the background and causes of juvenile delinquency will result in appropriate approaches and treatment patterns, and will also help prevent children from repeating criminal acts.

B. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to deeply understand the phenomenon of children in conflict with the law (ABH) at the Class II Klaten Correctional Center (Bapas). This approach allows researchers to thoroughly explore and investigate cases within a real-life social context. According to Creswell (2015), qualitative research aims to capture the meaning and interpretation of individual experiences, rather than draw generalizations. Case studies were chosen because they focus on "how" and "why" questions, which are relevant to examining the social dynamics of ABH families. Data were obtained from various sources, including in-depth interviews, field observations, and

documentation. This approach allows researchers to gain a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the cases studied.

The data sources in this study are descriptive and were obtained directly from the field through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with children in conflict with the law, their families, community guidance counselors, and the surrounding community. Observations were conducted using a non-participant approach within the Klaten Bapas area and the ABH's residence. Documentation includes official documents such as letters, interview transcripts, photographs, and audio recordings. The informant selection technique used purposive sampling, selecting informants deemed knowledgeable about the issues being studied. The primary informants were children in conflict with the law, supported by their families, Bapas officers, and the community.

Data validity was maintained through source triangulation, which compared data from various informants and methods. The goal was to increase the credibility and validity of the research results. Data analysis was conducted in three stages according to Miles and Huberman: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was achieved by filtering relevant information from interviews and observations. Data presentation was done in the form of organized narrative text to clearly demonstrate patterns in the findings. Conclusions were drawn based on verification of data obtained from various sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Changes in Family Structure in Cases of Children in Conflict with the Law

In a sociological context, the family is the primary socializing agent, playing a role in shaping a child's values and norms. When the family is unable to fulfill this function, the child experiences a loss of social function, which should be the foundation for personality development.

"Children who lose their primary caregiver figure will more easily seek replacements outside the home and often fall into deviant peer groups." (Hirschi, 2002).

Changes in family structure take various forms, such as divorce, the death of a parent, parental migration (for example, the mother becoming a migrant worker), or foster care by a third party. In the case of children in conflict with the law, changes in family structure take various forms. One child in conflict with the law, informant 2 "R," stated that he lived with his grandmother because his father and mother had moved away from home.

"I lived with my grandmother since I was little. My father and mother worked out of town, supposedly to earn a living. But I never really felt like I belonged to them. As far as I can remember, they left to work when I was in kindergarten." (interview, April 9, 2025).

In addition, there are also those who have to live with only their mother and older sibling due to divorce, as stated by informant 3, "B":

"My family is no longer intact. My father and mother divorced when I was in junior high school. After that, I went with my mother and lived with my older sibling as well" (interview, April 17, 2025).

However, in the case of child "A," he didn't experience a physical change in family structure, but rather an emotional absence due to the busy schedules of his father and mother, which prevented the child from feeling close. The fourth informant, "A," stated:

"I live with my father, mother, and younger sister. But we rarely talk, let alone eat together. We're each busy with our own affairs." (interview, April 23, 2025).

Similarly, informant 1, "A," also stated:

"My family is complete: my father, mother, and two younger siblings. But to be honest, even though we're intact, it feels like we don't have a place to talk. My father works as a construction worker, leaving early in the morning and coming home late at night. My mother sells vegetables at the market." (interview, April 23, 2025) May 6, 2025).

This structural change was acknowledged by parents or guardians of children in conflict with the law due to economic demands or circumstances that forced them to do so. A statement from informant 1, Mr. S, stated:

"I work from morning to night on a construction project. Sometimes I also work overtime to supplement my income" (interview, May 6, 2025).

Mrs. T's family situation has forced her to be a single parent for her children.

"My two children and I are now the three of us. My husband lives in another city with his new wife. We haven't communicated much since the divorce" (interview, April 17, 2025).

This change in family structure disrupts the family's primary social functions. Functions such as supervision (control), moral guidance, and affection are dysfunctional or even completely lost. This loss of oversight was revealed in the statement of informant 5, "R," who said:

"Yes. Home isn't a comfortable place for me. It's noisy every day, there's no quiet conversation. I feel invisible" (interview, May 6, 2025).

Similarly, informant 1, "A," stated that she never felt supervised due to her parents' busy schedules:

"I'm not close. Our relationship with my father is strained. If anything happens, my mother talks. But sometimes she's too busy or tired. I don't know how to start a conversation, and they never initiate it. They never take care of me, they don't supervise me" (Interview, May 6, 2025).

This was also experienced by informant 3, who felt like no one was supervising her because she lived with her grandmother:

"I rarely talk to my mother. I know she loves me, but I feel like she's too busy with work. If I talk to her, she often says 'later,' or sometimes she even leaves her to sleep." (interview, April 17, 2025).

This was also acknowledged by parents or guardians of children who admitted they didn't supervise their children. This was expressed by the mother of informant 4, who said,

"Maybe it's because we're too busy. My husband and I have a lot of work to do. I think as long as our children are provided for, everything will be fine." Interview, April 23, 2025.

Another impact of changing family structures is the loss of moral guidance, which ultimately leads children in conflict with the law to become closer to their friends than to their families. This was expressed by informant 2, who stated,

"Maybe if my parents were at home and could talk to me, I wouldn't seek refuge outside. I'd rather hang out with my friends." (Interview, April 9, 2025)

Another impact of changing family structures for children in conflict with the law is that they experience a lack of affection, which they ultimately seek to obtain through various means. In a child protection case, informant 3 received affection from her boyfriend, who was also a child, which then caused problems for her:

"...But back then, I just wanted someone who understood me. And only my boyfriend understood me." Interview, April 17, 2025

Meanwhile, informant 5, "R," tried to find a sense of calm and affection by using drugs as a form of escape.

"...I tried it because a friend invited me and said it could calm my mind. "At that time, I was thinking a lot about home and school. I just wanted to escape for a while." Interview, May 6, 2025.

Strain on Children in Conflict with the Law

Changes in family structure, such as divorce, single parenthood, and violence, can weaken the family's function as a primary institution that teaches cultural values (cultural goals) and how to achieve them (institutionalized means). This structural change creates strain when children lack access to "legitimate means" for success. In strain theory, Merton defines strain as a mismatch between cultural goals agreed upon by society and legitimate institutional means.

Five informants in cases of children in conflict with the law within the Klaten Bapas jurisdiction experienced different strains that motivated the children to commit crimes.

Loss of a Family Figure

Almost all respondents felt a loss of attachment to one or both parents, either physically (due to divorce or job abandonment) or emotionally (due to busyness or indifference). Informant 2 stated that

"I feel very distant from my parents. When they call, they only ask about my grades and tell me not to be naughty," interviewed on April 9, 2025.

This is because both of his parents have moved away from home, leaving him without a role model. Informant 4's parents are still around, but they are often physically and emotionally absent.

"...I feel increasingly alone. Dad often comes home late, and mom is unpredictable, depending on her shift..." interviewed on April 23, 2025.

This was acknowledged by the parents of informant 1, who stated that their busy schedules often prevent them from supporting their children in their development.

"I think it was because I wasn't present enough in his life. I worked from morning to night on construction projects. Sometimes I even worked overtime to supplement my income. I thought, as long as the household's needs were met, the children would be fine." Interview, May 6, 2025

This strain created a lack of emotional support and triggered feelings of isolation in his own environment. He ultimately sought acceptance by hanging out with his friends.

Limited Places to Confide

Essentially, all children want a place to vent to their parents or someone they consider a protective figure or someone who can provide advice when they experience problems or vent their emotions. The absence of parents, whether physical or emotional, leaves children feeling deprived of the space to express their feelings, both at home and at school. They keep their problems to themselves, leading to emotional outbursts. Informant 5, whose parents are strict and often argue, stated:

"Yes. I wanted to tell my mother, but I didn't. I just held it in. I was afraid of being seen as weak." Interview, May 6, 2025.

This is reinforced by the statement of informant 3, an orphan, who said she engaged in illicit behavior with her boyfriend because she believed he was the only one she could share her problems with when home no longer provided comfort.

"...I need attention and a place to confide, but everyone at home is busy. When I see my boyfriend, I feel happy. I can talk to him when I have problems or am upset." Interview, April 17, 2025

Social Pressure from Peer Pressure

Children facing the law who lack a home as a refuge are more likely to turn to their peers for shelter and recognition. This was expressed by informant 1, who said:

"...So I prefer to tell my friends. Although not all..." (interview, May 6, 2025).

Similarly, informant 2, who often hangs out with his friends because he only lives with his grandmother at home, said:

"...I prefer hanging out with my friends." (Interview, April 17, 2025).

Consequently, gathering with friends can lead children to engage in deviant behavior due to pressure to be accepted within their friendship groups or personal relationships. Informant 1 said he participated in brawls because he was afraid of his friends.

"I joined the brawl. My friends invited me because there was a fight between schools. I didn't want to at first, but they said if I didn't, I'd be a coward. So I went along..." interview, May 6, 2025.

Meanwhile, informant 4 said he used violence to gain recognition and not be seen as weak by his friends.

"Yes. I felt like I had to 'show' that I wasn't weak. And in the end, I did something stupid." interview, April 26, 2025.

Internal Conflict and Aggression

In certain cases, unexpressed family pressure ultimately escalates into aggressive outbursts, such as bullying and physical violence, and even leads to drug use. Informant 5 coped with this form of stress by using narcotics.

"...I just wanted to escape for a while. So I thought, 'I didn't know drugs were illegal.'" Interview, May 6, 2025

By using narcotics, he felt a sense of relief from the burdens he faced at school and at home. Informant 4's inability to manage his emotions led him to act aggressively to appear strong, but he ultimately regretted his actions.

"...I feel like I have to 'show' that I'm not a weak child..." interview, April 23, 2025
"...I regret it, but I'm also confused about why I often get angry easily..." interview, April 23, 2025

Fitriani (2024) in her UNAIR thesis showed that social pressure (from parents, friends, and school) has a significant negative impact on the mental health of late adolescents. Social support turned out to be the main protective variable.

Discussion

Changes in family structure, such as divorce, the death of a parent, parental migration (for example, when a mother becomes a migrant worker), or foster care by a third party, are the starting point for disruptions in the family's primary social functions. Functions such as supervision (control), moral guidance, and affection become dysfunctional or even disappear altogether.

In a sociological context, the family is the primary socializing agent, playing a role in shaping children's values and norms. When the family is unable to fulfill this function, the child experiences a loss of social function that should be the foundation for personality development.

"Children who lose their primary caregiver figure are more likely to seek replacements for this role outside the home and often fall into deviant peer groups." (Hirschi, 2002).

This loss of function gives rise to social strain (Merton, 1938). In strain theory, Merton explained that society sets social goals, such as financial success, social recognition, or popularity, but not all individuals have equal access to the legal means to achieve them. Children from dysfunctional families tend to experience barriers to this access.

As a form of adaptation to this strain, children engage in deviant behavior. Merton divided it into five forms of adaptation: *Innovation*: Individuals accept social goals but reject the available means to achieve them. They adapt by finding new ways to achieve them. *Ritualism*: Individuals reject social goals but accept the available means to achieve them. They adapt by focusing on processes and rituals, rather than on social goals. *Retreatism*: Individuals reject both social goals and the available means to achieve them. They adapt by withdrawing from society and not participating in social activities. *Rebellion*: Individuals reject both social goals and the available means to achieve them and seek to change the social system. They adapt by participating in activities aimed at changing the social system. *Escape*: Individuals attempt to ignore or escape from the problems they face. They adapt by using unproductive methods, such as alcoholism, drug abuse, violence, and criminal activity.

In analyzing the forms of deviance committed by children in conflict with the law (ABH) in the Klaten BAPAS work area, particularly in Wonogiri and Klaten Regencies, Robert K. Merton's structural adaptation theory approach was used.

This theory explains that individuals experiencing tension between cultural goals and limited legal means to achieve them will respond through five forms of adaptation: innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion and neglect.

Based on in-depth interviews with five respondents (R1–R5), it was found that the majority of ABH exhibited deviant forms of adaptation, including innovation, retreatism, rebellion, and neglect. This form of conformity was only discovered after social intervention, such as mentoring by BAPAS officers. This innovative form of adaptation was evident in respondent R2, who committed theft as a means of obtaining goods or money to meet consumptive needs, indicating a strong economic drive not balanced by adequate legal means. This finding is in line with research by Dewi (2021) which states that "adolescents from poor families tend to commit deviant acts to achieve social and material status."

Rebellion was evident in R1 and R4. Both informants expressed anti-authority attitudes and a tendency to reject established systems, such as school and family rules. This suggests that individuals reject not only legal means but also cultural goals, replacing them with new values. According to (Yulianti, 2019), "adolescents from dysfunctional family backgrounds often reject conventional social values and establish new norms within their peer groups."

Meanwhile, a form of retreatism emerged in R3, who stated that she often went out with her boyfriend because she found a new and different world with him. This was something she couldn't find in her family. This illustrates a withdrawal from both elements of the social system—goals and means. This form is reinforced by research by Saputra (2020), which states that "adolescents who lose family support and lack attachment to formal institutions are at high risk of experiencing retreatism." In R5, the form of adaptation adopted was neglect. Respondents attempted to ignore any problems they experienced by using drugs.

Thus, it can be concluded that the form of strain adaptation in respondents was influenced by poverty, lack of family control, and weak social ties. This finding confirms that changes in family structure play a significant role in encouraging forms of adolescent deviance.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion, the conclusion is that changes in family structure, both formal (divorce, not living together) and functional (loss of communication, supervision, and emotional attachment), have a significant influence on children's involvement in deviant behavior, leading to conflicts with the law. Children experiencing changes in family structure tend to experience psychosocial stress in the form of loss of authority figures, loneliness at home, lack of control and attention, and pressure from the social environment. This accumulated stress leads them to respond in deviant ways, such as violence, theft, drug use, and promiscuity. This finding aligns with Merton's strain theory, which states that a mismatch between social goals and available resources can lead to deviant behavior. Family functions, particularly affective and supervisory functions, are key in shaping children's behavior. When these functions fail, children seek external substitutes, which are often destructive.

The implications of this research encompass theoretical, practical, and policy aspects. Theoretically, this research strengthens structural strain theory in the context of Indonesian families, demonstrating that psychosocial stress is experienced not only by poor families but also by seemingly well-off families. Practically, parents need to instill the awareness that emotional involvement is far more important than simply providing material support. Open communication, consistent supervision, and warm relationships are essential foundations within the family. On the policy side, the government, along with social institutions, must provide family counseling services, parenting training, and a family support system that is responsive to social change. Schools also have a crucial role in identifying and providing early intervention for children exhibiting symptoms of stress. Collaborative cross-sector efforts are essential to prevent children from becoming involved in future legal conflicts.

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