| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Family Social Environment as a Predictor of Orderly Behavior of Correctional Students

Iman Santoso
Assistant Professor, Department of Correctional Technic, Indonesia
Corresponding Author: Iman Santoso, **E-mail**: imsato1979@gmail.com

| ABSTRACT

In the life cycle, from birth, humans are very dependent on the family environment because, at this time, the quality of life of a child is directly shaped and influenced by the care, support, stimulation, and education received from family members. Based on the data obtained, many cases of children occur in Indonesia and cause them to be held accountable before the law[Novrianza I et al., 2022]. The cases he also experienced varied, ranging from mild to moderate to severe cases. Based on this, the family social environment is considered to be a factor causing criminal acts committed by children[Keliat et al.,2019]. Therefore, the author tries to examine the description of the family social environment in students of child protection crimes with a research locus at the Maros Class II Special Child Development Institute. The research method used is a qualitative approach that focuses on what is in the field objectively without any manipulation. The results of this study show that a picture of the family environment (family social environment) in students of child protection crimes at the Maros class II special child development institution. There were 6 respondents with family type Achievement Orientation, 10 respondents with family type Moral Religious Orientation, 2 respondents with Intellectual Cultural Oriented Families family type, and 2 respondents with Conflict Oriented Families family type[Matos-Melo et al., 2018]. These results show that the social environment of the child's family with criminal protection leads to Moral Religious Orientation which is contrary to personality theory, where Moral Religious Orientation certainly describes an individual with positive attitudes and behaviors, but nevertheless, some influences that make a child able to carry out these negative behaviors include internalization of a child that is not appropriate, especially in terms of moral absorption[Remmers T et al., 2014]. Norms and rules that apply in the family social environment, several factors that become challenges and obstacles in the formation of a family environment, namely adolescence which makes absorption of moral values, ethics and norms that must be considered, parental education that makes the basis of the mindset in the formation of children's character, family financial conditions in meeting children's needs, the large number of members in the family presents a challenge in dividing needs Whether it's financial or affectionate[Hu et al., 2022]. The importance of the role of parents in supervising the environment around children and being an example for and being an example for child and the role of correctional officers in LPKA must prioritize the relationship between parents and children in the implementation of coaching.

| KEYWORDS

Family Social Environment, Family System, Correctional Students.

1. Introduction

Every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination [Ma et al., 2007]. Social, environmental, and economic conditions bring children to be difficult and vulnerable times for children to fall into action and juvenile delinquency that can cause children to face the law[Fok et al., 2014]. Child development is strongly reflected in the condition of the family, which is an arrangement of members who depend on each other and influence each other by responding to each other[Sánchez-Morales et al., 2021]. The family is seen as an open system consisting of subsystems and components within it and related to other systems.[Equatora et al., 2020] Other systems in question such as extended family, school, religion, work, media and so on [MOOS. et al., 1976]. The family environment, or in this case, the family environment, is

the most influential environment in an individual's life because, from birth, the quality of a child's life is directly influenced by the care, support, stimulation, and education received from family members[Friales W. C et al. 2022]. The family environment in question is not only a physical environment but also a psychological environment that provides various dynamics of interaction in a relationship, self-development, and maintaining family integrity in a healthy way[Oktaviani, 2017]. On this basis, it should be important for the family social environment to be considered by each family member through a series of interactions carried out [González-Angulo et al, 2022]. This is evidenced by Yigibalom's research which states that the family life of the community in Kumuluk Village experiences many conflicts or family disharmony due to lack of interaction and communication between family members[Lee J et al, 2020]. Regarding parenting, mothers with higher education can create a more nurturing and healthier home environment for child development, such as having more economic inputs, appropriate parenting behavior, good information processing, capacity, and higher efficiency in human capital investment[Downey S. K et al., 2022]. Research also conducted on adolescents in one of Bogor City's schools showed that the level of parent-child interaction was in a low category [Lindblom J *et al. 2016*]. The percentage of mother-child interaction of 59.6% was classified as low, and the father-child interaction of 42.3% was also classified as low[Tuncay S et al., 2019]. In addition, qualitative research conducted on 10 families in Makassar City also showed that as many as 90% of families experienced less effective functioning interactions related to affective involvement, even 5 families of which were very less effective. As many as 80% of families also experience less effective functioning interactions related to affective responsiveness and roles, even 4 of them are very less effective[Negy C et al., 2006]. Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that there is a gap between what occurs in the family environment with harmonious interactions with family environments that are less harmonious or the interaction is relatively low[Guo X et al., 2021]. This shows the tendency of some families to pay less attention to the circumstances and conditions of their family environment in interacting[Hu B et al., 2022]. Several cases in Indonesia even reached the courts, ranging from the classification of mild, moderate, to severe cases that made the perpetrator live part of his life in prisons, state detention centers and special child development institutions[Leve et al, 2005]. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on the Family Social Environment as a Predictor of Orderly Behavior of Correctional Students in Child Protection Crime Cases at the Maros Class II Special Child Development Institute.

2. Literature Review

The family environment is a social condition in the family that affects the character of individuals in it [Qi W, 2022]. Generally, there are various environments that can affect an individual, but family is the most important. The resulting influence is very complex; it is not only one-way but also reciprocal[Balážová et al., 2017]. The defined family social environment is derived from family dynamics created from relationships built, self-improvement of each family member that focuses on the direction of family goals, and maintenance of the family system [Campbell et al., 1992]. Based on this, the dynamics that occur in the family environment will greatly impact each family member[Chelladurai J. M et al., 2022]. Thus, the family social environment (family environment) is a state of dynamic interaction between members that affect each other in the family system[Wu H et al. 2022]. Family environment was developed by Rudolf Moos and Bernice Moos to measure the social environment of the family[MOOS R. H et al., 1976]. The measurement is known as the family environment scale (FES), which consists of three dimensions, namely relationship, personal growth (goal oriented), and system maintenance, based on systems theory[MOOS R. H et al., 1976]. The relationship and maintenance system dimensions aim to reflect the internal role of the family, while the personal growth dimension aims to reflect the internal role of the family between the family system and the social context in a broad scope [Özdemir Y et al., 2013]. Family Environment Scale It also aims to measure the impact of the family environment on individuals and the functioning of the family itself. Moos began his research by assuming that all social climates have characteristics that can be illustrated or measured, and assuming that the family environment can manage and place individual behavior within them [MOOS R. H et al, 1976]. The FES form has 3 kinds of forms, namely form R (the real form), form E (the expectation form), and form I (the ideal form). Form R mengukur persepsi individu about his current family environment. Form I measures individual preferences regarding the ideal family environment, and form E measures individual expectations regarding family settings[Yuan X, 2013]. The family environment measurement scale is arranged based on three major dimensions, namely relationship dimensions, personal growth dimensions, and system maintenance dimensions. 1) Cohesion Used to monitor the extent to which family members have concerns and commitments to the family, and the extent to which family members are to help and assist each other. 2) Expressivenes Used to monitor the extent to which family members are allowed and encouraged to act openly and express their feelings directly. 3) Conflict Used for reviewing the extent to which expressions of anger and aggression within the family, as well as conflict-related interactions are generally characteristic of a family. This dimension also aims to review how much anger and conflict are expressed openly among family members. b) Personal Growth Dimensions 1) Independence Used to review the extent to which family members are invited to be assertive and independent, and create decisions for themselves. In short, this dimension is to review the extent to which family members are encouraged to be independent. 2) Achievement Orientation Used to see various places from various activities carried out by members family, such as school or work. This dimension aims to see the level of achievement orientation implemented by the family. Families with a high enough level will suspect that getting ahead in life is something very important. 3) Intellectual-Cultural Orientation Used to see the extent to which family members are interested in various things regarding politics, social, intellectual, and culture. This can be seen from the intensity of family telling stories about politics and

various social problems. 4) Active-Recreational Used to see the extent to which family members actively participate in various social, recreational, or sports activities. For example, go to watch together, vacation together, or something else. 5) Moral-Religious Emphasis Used to see the extent to which family members actively discuss and emphasize various ethical and religious traits, such as discussing moral and religious issues and values. 1) Organization Used to see the extent to which family members develop a system that is sourced from the level of importance of a thing and systematically in planning a thing. For example, financial planning, and transparency regarding rules in the family, as well as the responsibilities of each family member. Control Used to see the extent to which family members are arranged hierarchically, and the clarity of rules and procedures that will be used to carry out family life. For example, the rules contained in the house need to be followed by family members. The dynamics of interactions that occur in the family's social environment explain the family profile, ranging from relationships, personal growth, and system maintenance, to family environment typologies. The overview of relationships, personal growth, and maintenance systems refers to the total score of each aspect, while the typology group families based on the most prominent aspects.

3. Methodology

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to write and analyze empirical records, theoretical foundations and defining concepts [Campbell et al., 1992]. Data were obtained from interviews using guidelines derived from the Family Environment scale, which will be analyzed by describing and explaining. Data collected from informants, namely students in the Special Development Institute for Children aged 16 to 18 years totalling 20 people, which will then be obtained a response or data based on a scale that has been filled in based on the perspective of each Correctional student to be analyzed so as to produce a final conclusion that is general, Next will be categorized whether it is included in the family type Achievement Orientation, Moral Religious Orientation, Intellectual-Cultural-oriented Families, or Conflict Oriented Families.

4. Results and Discussion

No	Tipe Keluarga	Resonden
1.	Achievement Orientation	6
2.	Moral Religius Orientation	10
3.	Intellectual-Cultural-oriented Families	2
4.	Conflict Oriented Families	2
Jumlah		20

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there were 6 respondents who perceived their families as included in achievement orientation, 10 respondents who perceived their families as included in moral and religious orientation, 2 respondents who perceived their families as intellectual-cultural oriented families, and 2 respondents who perceived their families as conflict oriented families. This is certainly a new discovery because it is contrary to existing views and assumptions, and theories.

5. Conclusion

This study will describe family situations that affect behavior; based on the profile of respondents' personal data can be obtained, a family social picture according to the perception of each child; several indicators are taken to be used as a finding that can explain a challenge or obstacle in the formation of a family social environment, including Age Range of Respondents (Correctional Students with Child Protection Cases), There are 20 respondents can be obtained personal data showing that the percentage of the age of correctional students of the Maros Special Child Development Institute for children with vulnerable child protection cases aged 15-17 years with a percentage of 15 years old as much as 20%, 16 years old as much as 40% and 17 years old as much as 40%, Pendidikan orang tua anak didik Correction, parental education background is an external factor that can affect parenting and the formation of children's character which can certainly affect the family social environment. The level of education of fathers and mothers is an important factor that affects the parenting pattern of mothers and fathers. Low parental education is certainly one of the causes of these parents neglecting child development. Educated fathers and mothers have a greater influence on the formation of a child's character and are aware of the control/supervision of children; appropriate parenting behavior is certainly directly proportional to insight into the educational background of parents. Internal will affect the formation of children's character, but external factors, namely environmental factors or the association of a child's life in his daily life, become one of the factors that can influence the formation of a child's personality, in adolescence, of course, psychological maturity towards maturity is considered rudimentary and is still in the stage of transition and character formation.

a. Family Financial / Economic Conditions, Parental income is one of the most important things in child development; the fulfillment of all children's needs is certainly the responsibility of parents because as a fulfillment of children's daily facilities and facilities as a support, both in caring for and educating or other activities, several factors that greatly affect the level of family economic income, namely: Education and Work. Low parental income causes children to be more focused on meeting their personal needs in their daily lives, which causes children to feel less cared for because their own basic needs are limited and require a child to be able to grow independently, And children feel ignored so that children also ignore or are indifferent to parents., with low financial conditions or parental income can cause social inequality for children, children feel jealous of the surrounding environment so that it will lead to crime.

The number of members in the family is also one of the factors that influence the formation of the family's social environment. Indonesia has long known the Family Planning (KB) program; however, until now, there are still residents who have more than two children, which is contrary to the Family Planning program, which calls for each family to have a maximum of two children in it. Parents' attention to one or two children is certainly different from families that have many children. If a family has many children, then the attention given by both parents to their children is certainly divided. The attention intended here is in the form of affection, education and finance.

In this study, there were 6 respondents with the Achievement Orientation family type, 10 respondents with the Moral Religious Orientation family type, 2 respondents with Intellectual Cultural Oriented Families family type, and 2 respondents with Conflict Oriented Families family type. From these results, the most visible aspect of the 20 respondents was the type of family, Morals, Religious, and Orientation, which is contrary to the theory and personality of children. In the theory of family environment, Moos states that families with moral-religious oriented types tend to be able to develop family members as individuals who understand morals and religion so that they can manifest in positive behavior, but this study shows that the family social environment of a child with child protection cases has a good family social environment; however, some influences that make a child can do These negative behaviors include internalization of a child that is not appropriate, especially in terms of moral absorption, norms and rules that apply in the social environment of his family.

Some factors that become challenges and obstacles in the formation of a family environment are adolescence which makes an absorption of moral values, ethics and norms that must be considered; parental education, which makes the basis of the mindset in the formation of children's character, family financial conditions in meeting children's needs, the large number of members in the family becomes a challenge in sharing needs, both financial and affection.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

References
[1] Balážová M, Gallová I, Praško J, Šlepecký M, and Kotianová A, (2017) Family Environment as Predictor of Adolescents' Loneliness*, Eur. Psychiatry, 41, S1, doi: 10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.259.*

[2] Campbell J. L. and Snow B. M, *(1992)* Gender Role Conflict and Family Environment as Predictors of Men's Marital Satisfaction, *J. Fam. Psychol., 6, 1, doi: 10.1037/0893-3200.6.1.84.*

[3] Chelladurai J. M, Kelley H. H, Marks L. D, and Dollahite D. C, (2022) *Humility in Family Relationships: Exploring How Humility Influences Relationships in Religious Families, J. Fam. Psychol., 36, 2, doi: 10.1037/fam0000860*

[4] Downey S. K, Lyons M. D. and Williams J. L. (2022) The role of family relationships in youth mentoring: An ecological perspective, Child. *Youth Serv. Rev., 138, doi: 10.1016/j.childyouth.2022.106508.*

[5] Equatora M. A. and Rahayu M (2020) *The Effectiveness of Self-reliance Coaching of Prisoners at Wirogunan Correctional Institutions in* Yogyakarta, doi: 10.5220/0009018201580163.

[6] Fok C. C. T, Allen J, Henry D, and Team P. A. (2014) The Brief Family Relationship Scale: A Brief Measure of the Relationship Dimension in Family Functioning, *Assessment*, 21, 1, doi: 10.1177/1073191111425856.

[7] Friales W. C, Quemado L. G, and Bayog S. B. (2022) *Home Learning Facilitation of Parents on their Children in the Modular Learning Modality, Int. J. Qual. Res., 1, 3, 211–220, doi: 10.47540/ijqr.v1i3.449.*

[8] Guo X, Li J, Gao Y, Su F, and Xue B (2021) *Influence of major public health emergencies on family relationship and humanistic geographical characteristics of China, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health, 18, 8, 2021, doi: 10.3390/ijerph18083879.*

[9] González-Angulo P, Alonso-Castillo M. M, Ventura C. A. A, Pillon S. C, and Armendáriz-García N. A. (2022) *Family dynamics and school Social environment as protective factors for alcohol consumption in Mexican university students," Enferm. Glob., 21, 4, doi: 10.6018/eglobal.518421.*

[10] Hu B and Wei M *(2022) Childhood Adversities and Unmet Needs of Older Chinese Adults: The Mediation Effects of Family Relationships, Res. Aging, 44, 5–6, doi: 10.1177/01640275211048237.*

[11] Keliat B. A, Triana R, and Sulistiowati N. M. D. (2019) *The relationship between self-esteem, family relationships and social support as the protective factors and adolescent mental health,* Humanit. Soc. Sci. Rev., 7, 1, doi: 10.18510/hssr.2019.715.

[12] Lee J, Kubik M. Y, Fulkerson J. A, Kohli N. and Garwick A. E. (2020) *The Identification of Family Social Environment Typologies Using Latent Class Analysis: Implications for Future Family-Focused Research, J. Fam. Nurs., 26, 1, doi: 10.1177/1074840719894016.*

[13] Lindblom J *et al.* (2016) *Early Family Relationships Predict Children's Emotion Regulation and Defense Mechanisms, SAGE Open, 6, 4, doi: 10.1177/2158244016681393.*

[14] Leve L. D, Kim H. K., and Pears K. C (2005) *Childhood temperament and family environment as predictors of internalizing and externalizing trajectories from ages 5 to 17, J. Abnorm. Child Psychol., 33, 5, doi: 10.1007/s10802-005-6734-7.*

[15] Matos-Melo A. L. and Cumba-Avilés E (2018) *Family environment scale parental ratings of conflict among latino families of depressed* adolescents with type 1 diabetes, P. R. Health Sci. J., 37, 4.

[16] Ma K. H, Cheung P. C., and Shek D. T. L, *(2007) The relation of prosocial orientation to peer interactions, family social environment and personality of Chinese adolescents, Int. J. Behav. Dev., 31, 1, doi: 10.1177/0165025406073504*

[17] MOOS R. H. and MOOS B. S, (1976) *A Typology of Family Social Environments, Fam. Process,* 15, 4, 1976, doi: 10.1111/j.1545-5300.1976.00357.x.

[18] Negy C and Snyder D. K (2006) *Assessing family-of-origin functioning in Mexican American adults: Retrospective application of the family environment scale, Assessment, 13, 4, doi: 10.1177/1073191106289809*

[19] Novrianza I, Novrianza, & Santoso (2022), Dampak Dari Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur, *J. Pendidik. Kewarganegaraan,* 10, 1.

[20] Oktaviani C, (2017) *Effect of Family Education and Social Environment to Student Characteristic, Din. Pendidik., 12,1, doi: 10.15294/dp.v12i1.10585.*

[21] Özdemir Y, Vazsonyi A. T. and Çok F, *(2013) Parenting processes and aggression: The role of self-control among Turkish adolescents, J. Adolesc., 36, 1, doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2012.09.004.*

[22] Remmers T, Broeren S. M. L, Renders C. M, Hirasing R. A, van Grieken A, and Raat H (2014) *A longitudinal study of children's outside play using family environment and perceived physical environment as predictors, Int. J. Behav. Nutr. Phys. Act.11, 1, doi: 10.1186/1479-5868-11-76.*

[23] Sánchez-Morales E and Romero-López M (2021) *Relationship of the family environment with social competence and behavioral problems in Early Childhood Education children, Electron. J. Res. Educ. Psychol., 19, 55, doi: 10.25115/EJREP.V19I55.4277.*

[24] Tuncay S, Kaplan S, and Moraloglu Tekin O (2019) *An Assessment of the Effects of Hydrotherapy During the Active Phase of Labor on the Labor Process and Parenting Behavior, Clin. Nurs. Res., 28, 3, doi: 10.1177/1054773817746893.*

[25] Qi W *et al.*, (2022) *Effects of family relationship and social support on the mental health of Chinese postpartum women, BMC Pregnancy Childbirth, 22, 1, doi: 10.1186/s12884-022-04392-w.*

[26] Wu H, Song Q. C, Proctor R. W, and Chen Y, *(2022) Family Relationships Under Work From Home: Exploring the Role of Adaptive Processes, Front.* Public Heal., 10, 2022, doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2022.782217.

[27] Yuan X (2013) *SpringerMaterials database for physics, chemistry and related research, Qinghua Daxue Xuebao/Journal Tsinghua Univ 53, 9*