Social Control of the Family on Juvenile Post-Drug Rehabilitation Relapse Behavior

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Abstract
This article discusses social control of families to their children following drug rehabilitation. Juveniles who have completed rehabilitation programs will experience a resocialization process, i.e. socialization to a new environment or the old environment they once left. Previous studies have identified that the juvenile resocialization process after rehabilitation is influenced by the social environment and family factors. The resocialization process, alongside social control from the family, can prevent the behavior of re-using drugs or relapsing. This article is written based on a qualitative research. The primary data are obtained from juveniles aged 12-18 years, not married, and have experienced drug rehabilitation. This article indicate that there is a relationship between emotional bonding and the control of love-oriented discipline. The emotional bonds found in this study tend to be negative with the control of the love-oriented discipline, encouraging the child’s behavior of relapsing. Furthermore, the results of this study indicate that the form of discipline methods used by parents can have different implications for different children, so the form of appropriate control method to the child’s behavior cannot be determined.

Keywords: resocialization; social control; juvenile delinquency; drugs
INTRODUCTION

Violation of law committed by an underage person, or often referred to as delinquency, is a label given to deviantly behaving juveniles (Regoli & Hewit 2003). The causes of delinquency have been identified as low family values and vision, poor parental appreciation, and low parental involvement in child activities (Wester, MacDonald, & Lewis 2008). Purwandari (2011) explains that forms of juvenile delinquency categorized as severe include stealing, gambling, homicide, narcotics, and alcoholism.

Drug use is one of the forms of juvenile deviant behaviors that continue to rise every year. Data obtained by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI/Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia) show that the number of teenage drug users increased by 14,000 between 2015 and 2016 (Hendrian 2016). Juvenile drug use continues to increase, with regard to the large number of juvenile drug traffickers. The KPAI states that the number of juvenile drug dealers has increased by 300 percent between 2011 and 2014 (Setyawan 2015).

KPAI chairman Asrorun Niam (2015) said that children affected by drugs should undergo a rehabilitation process. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN/Badan Narkotika Nasional) noted that the number of relapsing drug users who participated in the rehabilitation program at BNN in 2016 reached 93.69%. Drug addicts who finish the rehabilitation program will then be resocialized back into their environment. Juveniles who have good relationships with family and friends have little possibility to commit the same violation (Travis & Waul 2004). Therefore, to prevent the occurrence of relapse in juveniles, I will examine in more depth the factors affecting the resocialization.

Resocialization is a process whereby one eliminates earlier patterns of behavior and learns new ones (Lamm & Schaefer 1995). Resocialization is the process that juveniles will go through after they leave the rehabilitation program. Jarvis (1978:156-158) explains that the family and social environment are factors that can affect a person’s resocialization. Previous studies showed that families have a role in child resocialization in the form of moral support and reacceptance after the child leaves the rehabilitation program (Gideon 2007; Isnaini 2012; Tas et al. 2012; Ritanti 2010). I agrees with these studies mentioned earlier, because the family is the first socialization agent, and also the one closest to the child.
The social environment of children according to Jarvis (1978:158) consists of peer groups, schools, and the environment in which they interact. Previous studies have suggested that the environment around children has an influence on their resocialization in the form of labeling or negative stigma after leaving the rehabilitation program (Setyobudi 2012; Shoemaker 2010). The child’s social environment has an influence to encourage the repetition of delinquency (Njord et al. 2010; Agung 2007).

I assumes that the family factor has a great influence on children’s behavior after drug rehabilitation. Therefore, I argues that in the resocialization of children after drug rehabilitation, a factor that can help resocialization is the family’s social control. The purpose of this article is to examine in more depth how family control can play a role in the resocialization of children following drug rehabilitation. The family control mechanism refers to the process of binding with elements of social bonding (Hirschi 2002). Family control in the form of binding with the rules and supervision of the family can prevent juveniles from repeating the same mischief. Family control can help the child generate confidence to socialize with the surrounding environment, so that the negative stigma attached to the juvenile does not negatively affect their resocialization following drug rehabilitation.

RESEARCH METHOD

This article is written based on a qualitative research with a primary focus on the family social controls of juveniles following drug rehabilitation. Qualitative research can explain the role of the family on the child’s behavior and the family’s acceptance of the child after finishing the rehabilitation program. Therefore, it needs a process of inquiring the data in depth so that the qualitative approach is considered appropriate. Primary data collection is obtained directly through purposive in-depth interview technique to informants i.e. juveniles who have finished drug rehabilitation, their families and child counselors. Determination of the children interviewed is based on the characteristics specified by the author in accordance with the Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014, that is children aged 12-18 years, who completed implementing the rehabilitation program. As many as five juveniles were selected as informants, at the time of the research located in the BNN Drug Rehabilitation Center, who have relapsed or had been...
through rehabilitation for about three months. In-depth interviews with three families (two fathers and one mother representing each family) were conducted to obtain in-depth and objective information on family control when the child has completed the drug rehabilitation program. The interviews to the child counselors were conducted to examine in more depth about child development and behavior during their stint in the BNN drug rehabilitation center. I also performs secondary data collection by collecting published supporting data such as books, theses, journals and other information.

RESOCIALIZATION OF JUVENILES
AFTER DRUG REHABILITATION

Resocialization is the process of learning new behavior patterns so that it becomes a transition process of one’s life journey (Lamm & Schaefer 1995). Calhoun (1989) explains that resocialization is the process of learning new norms, values, and behaviors. Jarvis (1978:156) reveals that resocialization can be said to succeed if a person undergoing resocialization can find the ideal type in his life. The first ideal type, self-image, is the extent to which the individual knows and judges himself. The second, real-image, is a self-reflection of what the individual believes as the opinions of people around the individual (family, friends, teachers) who see the individual self.

Gufron and Risnawita (2010) explain that there are factors that influence self-image, including the internal factor (family). The family has a role in determining the development of self-image in children through giving fair treatment, providing opportunities to be active, educating children democratically, and not punishing children in such a manner that can make children feel worthless (Gufron & Risnawita 2010).

In his book, Jarvis (1978:156-158) reveals that the power of resocialization comes from several stages including the individual self and the primary group. The self, or the success of resocialization, depends on the individual himself. An uncomfortable feeling when individuals re-socialize with the environment can affect the resocialization process. Therefore, the individual who wants to achieve the ideal type prefers to see either his self-image or real-image. The primary group is the immediate environment of the individual in helping the resocialization process. At this stage, the primary group has an important role in the
resocialization of an individual, by helping the individual determine the ideal type within him. The primary group involves the family. Resocialization can be achieved if it has clear objectives, and it will not fail if it involves the family in the process. The family can involve close friends of the individual to help maintain and monitor resocialization of the individual.

Resocialization of individuals can be said to fail if the individual has barriers in mental health or internal problems such as stress, education and employment (Jarvis 1978:158). Therefore, criminals who fail in resocialization have to change the process (Jarvis 1978:158). First, the self-reflection and self-view must be changed. Second, using possessed knowledge such as communication and education. Third, help on work such as work training and work experience.

FUNCTION AND CONTROL OF THE FAMILY TO JUVENILE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR

The structural functional approach views family institutions as having an important function in society, namely maintaining the balance of social systems in the society (Klein and White 2007). Parsons and Bale (1955) explain that there are six functions of the family: as the fulfillment of economic, socialization, protection, affection, and religious needs. The family is an institution that has an important role in the society. Therefore, the family has a function to support the social system in society by socializing the values and norms to children and controlling its members not to engage in deviant behavior that can disturb the balance of the social system (Klein and White 2007). The control of the family to its members is further explained by the following thinkers.

Hirschi explained in more depth about family control that Parsons had not previously described. Hirschi developed the theory of social control by observing the social context that occurs in society. Hirschi explains the relationship between children’s delinquent behavior with social control to children through social ties. Hirschi (1969) argues that child misbehavior occurs because of the weak social ties between children and other social groups. Individuals who have weak social ties will gravitate towards deviant behavior (Hirschi 1969). Hirschi (1969) describes the four elements of social bonding, namely attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. The elements described by
Hirschi are conventional ties that aim to bind the relationship between parent and child so that the child’s delinquency can be controlled.

Attachment is where emotional factors play a role. Individuals are required to be more sensitive to their thoughts, feelings, and desires. Hirschi refers to the internalization of norms as a factor that control child misbehavior. Hirschi therefore emphasizes the relations between parental attachment and parental supervision in controlling child misbehavior. Commitment is related to the child’s compliance with the conventional norms prevailing in society. Involvement refers to the involvement of children in conventional activities such as school, study, spending time with family, and participation in the surrounding environment. Belief refers to the belief that the laws and norms in society are correct and must be obeyed. Hirschi explains the relationship of each element in general with the assumption that an individual that is closer to the conventional rules will be bound stronger by the other rules. Hirschi classifies forms of attachment into three types: attachment to family, to school, and to peer group.

This article focuses on the family attachment described by Hirschi to examine in more depth the emotional bond between parent and child against child misbehavior. Family (parental) attachment focuses on the social bond between parent and child. Hirschi argues that parents who bind their children to conventional rules can prevent children from deviant behavior. Conventional rules are explained by Hirschi in the form of an emotional connection between parent and child, child activity, and community norms. Children who do not have emotional feelings toward their parents will tend to have no emotional feelings to others as well. The emotional bond between parent and child is described by Hirschi as a bridge connecting the ideals and expectations of parents. The lack of proximity between parent and child will cause the child to have no feelings to comply with existing rules or norms. The stronger the bond, the greater the chance the child will take into account every action and punishment that will be received if the child breaks the rules.

Family control that may influence the child’s behavior is further described by Ivan Nye (1958). Nye (in Bates & Swan 2014) describes four types of social control. The first type explains that control is controlled through oneself. The first type of control described by Nye is that every society instills rules and norms in the lives of children (external control). Nye believes that internal control is more effective.
for use within social control. Internal control is performed by the family to the child by binding the child to rules such as playtime, study time, and supervision of the child’s activities. The second type refers to direct control. Direct control is done without punishment. Nye argues that giving sanctions or punishments to children who behave deviantly is more appropriate for informal groups outside the family such as the police and teachers. The third type of explanation refers more to the parent and indirect control. Nye argues that parents are important in internalizing control to the child so that parents can exercise indirect control over child misbehavior. Nye assumes that when self-control and direct control of the child are low, the child needs indirect control of the family such as affection and trust. The fourth type, Nye further examines the reasons individuals engage in deviant behavior. Such individual reasons, according to Nye, has to be addressed, because if not fixed, the other three groups as defined by Nye have no influence to control the child’s deviant behavior.

Nye (in Trojanowicz & Morash 1987:103) says that control can be done by parents to children by using the discipline method. Nye (1958) argues that a parent’s authoritarian approach may influence the relationship of children with peer groups. The child will not be affected by his friends if the supervision given by the parent to the child is quite strict. Furthermore, Nye describes authoritarian parental supervision in the form of disciplinary rules, high parenting demands, and prohibition of violations, which result in punishment. Conversely, parents with a permissive discipline approach make the child lack self-control and limits on their behavior, so that children do not have guidance in behaving in accordance with existing norms. A permissive discipline approach is characterized by poor parental supervision of the child, lack of parental expectations for the child, and low parental responsibility to the child.

Nye’s discipline method is described more thoroughly by McCord, McCord and Zola (in Trojanowicz & Morash 1987:104) by classifying disciplinary methods for children into four types: love-oriented discipline, where ‘punishment’ given to children is in the form of rewards and privileges such as excessive love; punitive discipline, the application of discipline by using physical violence, aggression, and threats; lax discipline, where parents do not have much control over child behavior, such as low parental supervision of child activities; and erratic discipline, where one of the parents (either the father or the
mother) uses the love-oriented discipline, while the other tends to be weak or hesitant in applying discipline.

**RESOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN AFTER DRUG REHABILITATION**

Resocialization is done after the child finished the drug rehabilitation process in the rehab center. Resocialization can be said to succeed if the child finds the ideal type in his life such as self-image and real image. Juveniles who have completed drug rehab programs will experience a change in themselves. Changes that occur within the child can affect the view of the child of himself (self image). The child’s view of himself can have an effect on the child’s behavior. This can be seen from the cases of informants R, I, G, and D who felt that they found it difficult to avoid the dangers of drugs.

If self-image appears in the child, such as lack of confidence, it can encourage repetition of child delinquency. The child who has left the drug rehab center initially had the feeling of not being confident to change. Lack of self-confidence is due to the lack of family support for the child and the child’s view of himself (self image). Lack of family support can make the juveniles lose confidence, so that parents’ roles and support are needed (Gufron and Risnawita 2010). Informants D and R explained that the family support they receive after getting out of rehabilitation is reduced.

Father changed the most, he used to support me and my racing, after he found out I use eteb (drugs), he now underestimates me if I lose the race. I do not like how father treats me, now only mother supports me; father loves his job more than me. (Interview with D, Child, May 06, 2017)

This is because of lack of trust that parents give to children. There is the assumption that the child will repeat the same actions in the minds of the parents, making the child feel not trusted by their family. The statement was supported by informant counselors G, D, I, and R who stated that parents who entrust their children in BNN do not put full trust in their children, so that the counselor argues that the parents or informants’ families consider BNN as some sort of ‘daycare’. The impact of the lack of parental trust in children can make children feel unwanted and not given enough attention.
The self-image of the child has an effect on the child’s own resocialization. A child with less self-confidence can be affected by discomfort when the child is in his family. The explanation is supported by the statements of informants R and D, who have an uncomfortable feeling when they have to return to the family. This uncomfortable feeling is based on the lack of trust given by parents to them.

The opinions of people around the child can be a reflection of what is believed by the child (real image). The articles shows that opinions of the people around the children such as family members, friends, and teachers can have a positive and negative impact on the child. This can happen when the child responds to opinions from the surrounding environment. The five child informants have the same opinion in dealing with negative opinions around their environment such as neighborhoods. Furthermore, the five child informants did not respond very much to the negative opinions from the surrounding environment. This is because they feel that negative opinions are not entirely true and they know whether they have been good or bad. Therefore, the child’s social environment does not have much influence on the behavior of the child after they are out of the rehabilitation center. The positive impact that the juveniles receive is when they feel welcomed back by their families and given motivation or support for a better life. The negative impact a child receives is when the child feels rejected in the family environment and gets negative stigma (labeling). The explanation is supported by the statements of informants I, G, and S who said that the positive support of the family encouraged their desire to recover from the dangers of drugs. Therefore, the family has an influence on the behavior of juveniles after drug rehabilitation.

**FAMILY CONTROL TOWARDS JUVENILE RELAPSE BEHAVIOR AFTER DRUG REHABILITATION**

In many drug cases the parents do not know that their child has been using drugs. The condition is based on the lack of parental control over child activities. Parents who lack control give more children more material attention than direct attention. Parents assume that by giving all the material needs of the children, they have given adequate attention, obviating the need to control children. The statement is supported by the families of informants G and I who think that with fulfilling the
child’s material needs; enough attention has already been given to the child.

We are in a dilemma, if our son does not return, others blame us, but if he’s at home, we give him everything, whatever he wants, still he steals... everything is gone. Clearly he is influenced by bad friends, from our side we have given excessive affection. But if he goes to his friends, we cannot follow him. I is weak, it’s hard to monitor him. (Interview with family of Informant I, April 24, 2017)

Parental attitudes and behaviors when the child has been out of rehab have a strong influence on the child’s behavior. The parents who find out that their children has used drugs will certainly be more careful in keeping and supervising their children. The form of supervision is done in various ways, by putting the child into a rehabilitation center or supervising the child directly at home. Putting the child into rehab is considered by parents as a proper step. Parents assume that children who use drugs will not get cured if not put into rehab. The statement is supported by the explanations of the families of informants S, I, and G. Furthermore, parents are not fully aware that decisions are not entirely appropriate. When children feel to be out of norms and rules, it is the parents that should be the first to redirect them. The statement was supported by informants I, R, and S who chose to be treated by the family rather than being treated in the rehabilitation center. Acceptance of parents to the child becomes important in shaping the child’s behavior. The child will feel unwanted if the parent releases the responsibility of the child when they find out that the child is using drugs.

Basically, parents do not really give up their responsibilities because parents have the assumption that by entrusting their child into a rehabilitation center, it can prevent their child from being trapped by the danger of drugs. The statement was supported by the families of informants G, I, and D who stated that their child would not have been able to recover if not taken to the rehabilitation center. However, it was found that the children might have different opinions. The child feels that the parent takes action without thinking of the child’s desire, making the child feel unappreciated and unwanted. The statement was supported by informants R and D who said that their parents took immediate action such as enrolling into a boarding schoolor
rehabilitation center without asking the child’s wishes and discussing first with the child. Democratic discussions with children can build good communication patterns. In this case, good communication patterns with children are a necessity.

A different view was also shared by child counselors I and G who say that special attention given directly by parents can make children feel valuable and there is an emotional bond in which the child will realize that there are rules that must be obeyed and should not be violated. There is a tendency of parents, according to the counselors, that parents brought their children into rehabilitation expecting it as a form of “daycare”. This is due to lack of parental trust to children, so that parents are more comfortable if the child lives in the rehabilitation center.

The counselor’s view can be an input as the counselor is a child’s companion while the child is inside the rehabilitation center. Child counselors are responsible for providing guidance and handling drug cases in juveniles. Each counselor is responsible for ±7 children. The existence of a counselor is part of the role of BNN Drug Rehabilitation Center to the children who live there. The Drug Rehabilitation Center is a part of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), responsible for eradicating drugs in the society. The Rehabilitation Center has a function to handle drug cases, provide self-control training to individuals, and guide individuals to become better.

Child counselors state that the functions and roles of families have an influence on child behavior. If the functions and roles are not properly done, the child will have no basis to comply with existing norms and rules. The statement was supported by R’s counselor, who said that informant R’s family did not play the role and function of the family. It is based on the fact that R’s father considers his duties only as the breadwinner, and that it is the mother’s duty to take care of the child. The absence of the father’s role in the process of child development can make children lose emotional bonds with their father. Furthermore, the role of a father that is not functioning properly can result in the child having no guidance or supervision in life.

The bond between parent and child becomes the key to solving the problems that occur in the child’s behavior. The rules, norms, and discipline methods used are still inadequate to control the behavior of the child as a whole. Poor relationship between parent and child can result in ineffective control of the parent.
2014) supports the explanation that internal control is ineffective if the relationship between parent and child is not working properly. Poor family relationship quality or faulty interaction will have implications for the formation of a child’s personal character (Graves 2005). Therefore it is important for parents to establish emotional bonds such as love and confidence to the child.

Children who have strong trust and bonds to their parents have feelings of fear when they have to break rules and do deviant behavior. This statement is supported by findings from Parsai et al. (2010) that children tend not to use alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs when children believe that parents will be angry if they know they use one of these substances. Excessive trust given to children can also have a negative impact on the child. Children who are given more trust by their parents tend to abuse the trust of their parents. The statement was supported by the family of informant S, who said that the family trusted the child because he has good behavior at home as far as could be observed by the parents.

Well, he is usually quiet; he does not talk a lot. Myself, I did not imagine that he would abuse drugs, only he always go out with his friends everyday. He never gets angry, he does look thin, I thought he was lacking in sleep, because he never seemed to sleep at night. (Interview with family of Informant S, April 19, 2017)

Building an emotional bond between parent and child is not easy, both children and parents have to ignore their own self-interest. Further, the emotional bond between parent and child can be built by spending time together and being open to each other in expressing opinions. This was stated by the parents of informant S, who always told the informant to be open to parents about his wishes and activities. The problem of whether or not the child is open to parents can be seen from the closeness between parent and child. The closeness between parent and child is built from the caring or affection of the parent to the child. The statement was supported by informants R, I, and D who said that the mother was the most important person in the life of the informants, because according to informant D, his mother was most concerned with his drug problem. Further, G and S received full support and concern from their parents.
The problem of relapse or using drugs again has various causes, ranging from the environment of residence, family, and the child himself. This can be overcome if children and parents have strong bonds or closeness. Such bonds are emotional ties, affection, and trust. The number of recurrent cases of child delinquency is due to weak support from the families. Weak family support is caused by a lack of trust between parent and child. Furthermore, on the other hand excessive love can also make the child feel unaware of his mistakes, resulting in him redoing his mistakes. The social bond between parent and child explained by Hirschi emphasizes the emotional closeness between parent and child. The emotional attachment between parent and child can be influenced by the amount of time spent by parents and children. However, on the other hand, emotional attachment can negatively affect the child because of the excessive affection that the parents give to the child. The statement was supported by research from Glueck & Glueck (in Yablonsky 2000) stating that one of the triggers of child delinquency is the excessive control and love given by parents to children. The findings, supported by research from Glueck, stated that the parent’s social bounds (child attachment) are not fully able to control child misbehavior. Therefore, there is a need for other control methods to control the child’s behavior.

Nye (in Bates & Swan 2014) describes a method of control that parents can use: disciplinary control methods. The disciplinary control method is described by Nye in the form of internal controls by the family on the child’s behavior. Furthermore, internal control is done by giving boundaries on playing time, study time, and monitoring the activities of children inside and outside the home. Control is done by the family with the aim of disciplining children and preventing children from deviant behavior. Rules about playtime, study time, and other child activity can have an impact on the child’s behavior. However, rules of play time and study time can still be broken by the child. The statement is supported by families of S, I, and G who stated that their children often violate the rules of the playing time. Further, supporting the previous statement, the families of informants I, G, and R said that the three children often did not attend school without permission. The problem is due to lack of assertiveness of the parents in applying the rules and not giving enough sanctions or punishment to the children if the child violates the rules.
Child behavior describes the disciplinary control methods that parents use to their children. A form of lax discipline is when parents allowing children to do whatever they want. Furthermore, it can make the values and rules that parents have previously imposed to the child to be absent from the child’s activities. This indicates that parents do not provide much discipline control over child behavior (lax discipline). The explanation is supported by the statement of the families of informants G and S. Research results show that the families of G and S indirectly give them the opportunity to violate the rules they have set. This is because they cannot refuse the child’s demands on the grounds that they give excessive attention to the child. Further, the lack of disciplined control of the parents applies might be caused by the condition of parents busy with their work.

Control is defined as a form of monitoring or supervision made by parents on child activities. Parents who are busy with their work often do not adequately monitor the activities of their children. This becomes one of the causes why juveniles have the opportunity to perform actions or behaviors that violate the law such as stealing and using drugs. The influence of the parent’s occupation with work on the child’s delinquency behavior is caused by the ineffectiveness of the function and the role of the parent. The child’s activity inside the home without parental control can lead to delinquent behavior in children, as well as children’s activities outside the home. Without the parents being conscious, activities of juveniles in the home with both parents working outside can provide opportunities for them to commit violations of rules such as stealing and using drugs. The statement was supported by the families of informants I and G who said that their son once stole money to buy drugs. Further, they stated that they knew their children were using drugs in the home. Informants D and R also confirmed that they used drugs at home when parents had gone to work.

Lack of control from parents also has an impact on children’s activities outside the home. Lack of control makes peer groups and neighborhoods have a greater influence on child behavior. Peer groups can have an effect on when the control of parents to a child is weak. Parents often ignore the activities of children outside the home because they assume that the control provided from the school is strong enough so that parents are not worried about the children’s activities. Activities outside the home can be a great threat to children if they are not adequately controlled by their parents. The child will be easily
influenced by peer groups due to lack of parental control. Lack of family control is characterized by parents who are too busy working and have little time with children.

The environment is quite influential in the behavior of children who abuse drugs. Poor living environment can make children fall into the world of drugs. Families believe that poor living environments have a major impact on children's drug use. The statement was supported by the families of informants I, G, and S who stated that there were many drug users in their neighborhoods. Parental beliefs are based on information obtained directly from children and the environment (neighbors) around the house. The families believe that the neighborhood has a major influence on the misbehavior of the children. Therefore, the families of informants decided to move elsewhere with the aim that children could avoid the effects of the dangers of drugs. However, the counselors have a different view. They view that the dangers of drugs exist in various places and environments, so the environmental factor is not the most influential one on juvenile delinquency, especially drug use. The statement of the child counselors indirectly breaks the assumption of the family who believes that the living environment has an influence on the misbehavior of the children. The influence of neighborhoods and peer groups are believed to have no great impact on juvenile delinquency if parental controls are stricter.

The discipline control of parents to children has different types. The love-oriented discipline control is characterized by excessive attention given by parents to children, and leniency if the children violate rules. Furthermore, parents will provide whatever is requested by the child, including in the form of material goods. Therefore, the families of informants G and S fall into the category of families that apply the love-oriented discipline method, applied to the child in the form of awards or privileges such as excessive affection.

The affection the parent gives to the child will make the child feel protected and wanted. However, excessive affection can also be a problem for the child later because the child feels privileged and entitled to commit deviant behavior. The family of informant G stated that G was exceedingly loved since childhood, so that G grew into a child who had a stubborn character and could not be denied his wish. The love-oriented discipline control is also applied in the family of S with the assumption that his is quiet and does not make much trouble, the family believing that S is a good child so that the parents fully trust him. It can
plunge the child into the trap of drugs because of the absence of fear to obey the rules within the family as well as in the society. Therefore, the role of parents is important in controlling the child’s desires so as not to cause problems in the child’s behavior.

Other than love-oriented discipline and lax discipline, parents can also conduct erratic discipline. Erratic discipline is where one of the parents, either the father or mother, implements love-oriented discipline, while the other is weak or hesitant in giving control to the child. The disciplinary control can be seen from the condition of the family of informant R, in which the mother of the informant applies the love-oriented discipline method, namely giving excessive affection to the informant. The statement is supported by the counselor who said that the father does not have much control over the behavior of his child, and the mothers provides control by giving gifts or rewards when the child behaves well. When informant R came out of the rehabilitation center, it was found that the informant’s father was hesitant in controlling R. It was based on the statement from the counselor who said that the informant's father would give whatever the child wanted if the child would do his father’s order not to go to school in his neighborhood. Further, the reason of the father of the informant was to prevent his son from re-using drugs. Informant R said that he objected to the decision taken by his father. Furthermore, the informant R felt as if he was not trusted by the family. In addition, the father of the informant was hesitant in controlling informant R because of the disciplinary control of the mother. The excessive affection given by the mother made it hard for the father of the informant to control the child. The statement was clarified by the counselor, stating that the informant’s father had difficulties in entering R into the rehabilitation center because the mother’s support to the child made him felt protected.

The differences in the way fathers and mothers apply discipline to children can be a problem. This is because if the father is too authoritarian while the mother is too permissive, the children becomes dependent on the parent who support them, in this case the mother. The statement was supported by the four informants I, D, R, and S who stated that their mothers tend to fulfill all their desires. Differences in ways to provide discipline control in children can have a negative impact on children. Therefore, there needs to be good cooperation between the father and mother as parents to provide proper discipline control to the child.
Ideally, each parent has an equal role in controlling the child, but the fact is that in three families of informants, the roles were not shared equally. Parents are more concerned with their own interests, resulting in a division of roles. Further, the common division of role in the community is that the father acts as the breadwinner and the mother tasked to supervise the child. This makes the function and role of both parents as protectors, sources of affection and supporters for the child not seen. The statement is supported by a child counselor who accompanies the child and sees the pattern of relationship between parent and child. The counselor of informant R said the tendency of delinquency could be caused by lack of strong cooperation between the father and mother in educating and caring for the children. Data obtained from three informant families found that the role of the fathers was limited as economic providers, and the mothers as providers of affection for children. Furthermore, the existence of malfunctioning roles in the family could lead to the emergence of delinquency.

The disciplinary control of parents towards children has different forms but control can have a good impact on the child’s behavior, when parents have more control to the child. Parental control to children has an influence or is encouraged by the parenting style applied to the child since childhood. The parenting patterns applied by parents can shape the child’s personal character. Different parenting patterns applied by the father and mother is one of the factors that influence the child’s behavior. Authoritarian parenting tends to be applied by the father while permissive parenting tends to be applied by the mother. Further, the expression of authoritarian parenting is to impose strict limits and rules on the child, while permissive parenting has the parent involved with the child’s life but not very demanding and controlling of the child (Santrock 2002). The explanation is also supported by the families of informant I and counselor of informant R. Further, it is said that different parenting patterns between the father and mother can make the child only feeling comfortable with one of the parents. Children who since childhood receive permissive parenting will grow into an adult free from parental supervision. They are free in the sense of having no restrictions on acting and behaving in accordance with existing norms and rules.

Problems concerning parenting to the child have an impact and are directly related to the control of the parents. Parental controls are divided into authoritarian and permissive. Authoritarian parental
control applies rules that must not be violated and result in punishment. Punishment is done by parents with the aim of providing a deterrent effect to the child, but also can adversely affect children such as causing fear and trauma to the child. Compared with the previous explanation, permissive control is done by parents to the child on the basis of “mercy” which then becomes excessive affection to the child.

Nye (in Trojanowicz & Morash 1987:103) says that authoritarian parental controls characterized by the application of disciplined rules, high expectations and demands can prevent delinquency in children. Authoritarian disciplinary controls can keep children from being affected by deviant behavior that may be illegal. Parents’ expectations and demands on children can be a motivation for children. Motivation for children is when the child feels to have lost his self-confidence after the child has been involved with drugs. High expectations in children can also make them have the passion to change their life for the better. Further, the control of authoritarian discipline expressed by Nye not only has a good effect on children but can also have a negative impact. Authoritarian disciplinary control in its application does not always have a good effect on the child, because the expectation and the demands of the parent to the child are also the cause of the child again doing a deviant act.

High expectations and demands of parents can make the child feel depressed and feel that the parents donot understand the child. The statement was supported by informant R, who stated that the demands of his father that he went to a boarding school made him feel depressed, so the informant returned from the boarding school and went back to using drugs. In contrast to the previous explanation, low parental expectations can also encourage children to perform deviant behavior. Whiteman (in Montemayor et al. 1980) says that children or adolescents tend to use drugs if the expectations of parents, especially mothers, to their children are low and the involvement of mothers in the child’s activities is minimal.

The low expectation of parents to the child can be caused by several things: first, the weak emotional bond existing between parents and child. A weak emotional bond between parents and child is based on the lack of mutual trust between the parents and child and a sense of indifference to a child after learning that the child is using drugs. Furthermore, the activities of the parents and lack of parental supervision of children’s activities also trigger the weakness of the emotional bond.
Therefore, the authoritarian and permissive controls described by Nye have different effects on the child’s condition so that it cannot be said what form of discipline control is appropriate in controlling the child’s behavior. This is because children have different characters so that when parents apply a form of discipline control that makes the children feel uncomfortable it can trigger the delinquent behavior.

CONCLUSION

The results of the discussion above show that family control can play a role in the process of resocialization of children after drug rehabilitation. Family control is performed in the form of supervision of child activities. Further, family control is described in the form of emotional bonds between parent and child. This article found that the emotional bond between parent and child has different impacts. Less emotional bonds between parent and child can make children feel unwanted and not trusted. The lack of emotional attachment between parent and child is caused by the lack of function and role of the family, the causes of which include busy parents. A strong emotional bond can make children feel trusted, desired and supported in their activities. Further, emotional bonding not only makes the child feel trusted, but can also make the child unrestrained in behaving. This is due to the excessive love that parents give to children in the form of awards and privileges, making the child spoiled and encouraging delinquent behavior. Therefore, it can be said that the emotional bond has a weakness in helping to control the child’s behavior, thus needing other methods of control.

The excessive love that parents give to children is related to the love-oriented discipline method of control. This article found a link between the emotional bond between parent and child with the love-oriented discipline method of control. The love-oriented discipline method is applied by parents to children in the form of rewards and preferential treatment. The discipline control used may have different implications for the child’s behavior. On the one hand, the child may limit his actions with the bonds and love given by the parents. On the other, love-oriented discipline can also encourage misbehavior of children because of the preferential treatment that parents give to children. Therefore, this study assumes that negative emotional bonds such as preferential treatment and pampering children with love-oriented control discipline can encourage the child to relapse. This article shows that it cannot
be said what disciplinary controls can help prevent misbehavior of children, because the forms of disciplinary control methods used can have different implications for child behavior.

REFERENCES


