

**Resiliensi Keluarga, *Parental Acceptance-Rejection*, dan Perilaku  
Kriminal : Pendekatan *Mixed Method* pada Anak Didik Pemasarakatan  
di Jawa**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat peran resiliensi keluarga dan *parental acceptance-rejection* pada perilaku kriminal anak didik pemsarakatan (Andikpas) dan untuk melihat gambaran resiliensi keluarga dan *parental acceptance-rejection* pada perilaku kriminal anak didik pemsarakatan. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *mixed method research design* dengan pendekatan *the embedded design*. Kriteria inklusi partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah anak didik pemsarakatan di pulau Jawa berusia 12 hingga 19 tahun, telah menerima putusan, serta bersedia menjadi partisipan penelitian dibuktikan dengan penandatanganan *informed consent*. Penggalan data kuantitatif dalam penelitian ini menggunakan empat buah skala psikologis yaitu *Self Report of Deviant Behavior*, *Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Mother (PARQ-M)*, *Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Father (PARQ-F)*, *Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire*. Hasil penelitian kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara resiliensi keluarga ( $r= 0,488, p<0,05$ ) dan *parental acceptance rejection* ( $r= 0,254, p<0,05$ ) terhadap perilaku kriminal. Hasil analisis deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar Andikpas memiliki tingkat resiliensi keluarga yang tinggi (59,37%) dan tingkat perilaku kriminal yang rendah (47,91%). Penelitian kualitatif menemukan beberapa hal yang membuat optimalnya resiliensi keluarga Andikpas berkaitan dengan tema proses komunikasi yang efektif dalam keluarga dan penanaman nilai-nilai spiritual. Penerapan *parental rejection* dilihat dengan adanya tema pengabaian berupa ketiadaan sosok ayah dan penerapan *parental acceptance* dilihat melalui pengoptimalan bentuk dukungan secara emosi dan fisik. Lebih lanjut, terdapat indikator dalam resiliensi keluarga yang belum muncul pengoptimalan aplikasinya pada keluarga Andikpas yaitu *social & economic resources* dan *open emotional expression*. Penelitian ini diharapkan mampu memberikan implikasi positif pada pihak lembaga pemsarakatan, keluarga, dan psikolog atau peneliti di bidang psikologi forensik.

**Kata Kunci :** Perilaku kriminal. resiliensi keluarga, *parental acceptance-rejection*, anak didik pemsarakatan

**Family Resilience, *Parental Acceptance-Rejection*, and Criminal  
Behaviour : Mixed Method Approach to Young Offender in Java**

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**ABSTRACT**

Family resilience and parental acceptance-rejection are known to be dominant factors in juvenile criminal behavior. This study aims to examine the role of family resilience and parental acceptance-rejection on the criminal behavior of young offender and to explore the condition of young offender's family resilience, parental acceptance-rejection, and criminal behavior. The method in this study used a mixed method research design with the embedded design approach. The inclusion criteria of participants in this study were young offender of Java aged 12 to 19 years and willing to become research participants by signing an informed consent. Quantitative data mining in this study used four psychological scales, namely *Self Report of Deviant Behavior*, *Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Mother (PARQ-M)*, *Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Father (PARQ-F)*, *Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire*. The results of quantitative research indicate that there is a significant role between family resilience ( $r= 0,488$ ,  $p<0,05$ ) and *parental acceptance rejection* ( $r= 0,254$ ,  $p<0,05$ ) on criminal behavior. This finding is supported by the results of descriptive analysis which showed that most of Andikpas have a high level of family resilience (59.37%) and a low level of criminal behavior (47.91%). Qualitative research found several things that made family resilience optimal in Andikpas, including the optimal application of the theme of an effective communication process in the family and the emergence of the theme of inculcating spiritual values. Parental acceptance could be achieved through optimizing the form of emotional support and physical support. Furthermore, there were indicators in family resilience that had not yet appeared in optimizing applications for the Andikpas family, namely social & economic resources and open emotional expression. This research is expected to have positive implications for several parties, including correctional institutions, families, and psychologists or researchers in the field of forensic psychology.

**Keywords :** Criminal behaviour, family resilience *parental acceptance-rejection*, young offender