



The relationship of parenting with juvenile delinquency review of David Ozora's abuse case study by Mario dandy

Sri Wahyuni¹, Amanda Yulianti², Fitriana Abdullah³, Cecep Abdul Mu'ti⁴, Tri Budi Jatmiko⁵
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia, Jakarta Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Jul 07, 2023

Revised Jul 15, 2023

Accepted Jul 27, 2023

Keywords:

Adolescent;
Delinquency;
Parenting.

ABSTRACT

The media intensively reported on the juvenile delinquency committed by Mario Dandi, resulting in the permanent disability of David Ozora. As many responses have come from several practitioners and experts, these cruel acts are the impact of improper parenting. This study aims to theoretically analyze the parenting style applied by Mario Dandy's parents, as described by experts. Research is designed using literature studies, with data analysis using descriptive methods. The results revealed that the parenting style applied by Mario Dandy's parents tends toward permissive and authoritarian parenting styles. This was analyzed by looking at Mario Dandy's behavior when committing violent acts as well as the actions of his parents while the legal process was on going.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Sri Wahyuni,

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan,

Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia,

Jl. Taman Amir Hamzah No. 5 RT.008/RW.004 Pegangsaan Menteng, Jakarta, 10320, Indonesia.

Email: sriwahyu@unusia.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a remarkable and interesting time to observe because it is the transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence begins with the emergence of strong self-esteem, expressions of happiness, and a strong dominance of courage. As a result, individuals in adolescence tend to make noise and annoy others. Boys are prone to noisy and physically excessive environments. While girls have a similar tendency in their expression, which makes them irritable and sulky, Many teenage boys who want to become star racers are revered and respected for their physical strength. The desire for attention and appreciation is also seen in girls through excessive grooming. They are easily caught up in a competitive environment (Amita Diananda, 2018).

Sarwono in Rulmuzu (2020) explains adolescence as the period between childhood and adulthood. During this transition, adolescents often face confusing situations where they are still children but must act like adults. Situations like these lead to strange, awkward behavior that, if not controlled, can lead to delinquency. Teenagers want to develop their own values. They no longer want to just follow the opinions of their parents, which often don't match their needs. Achieving emotional independence is one of the developmental tasks of adolescents. To find their identity, teenagers usually want to try new things. The inability of adolescents to control their emotions causes them to experience feelings of failure, which causes them frustration and triggers aggressive

behavior that eventually leads to delinquent behavior, which in psychology is known as "juvenile delinquency".

Juvenile delinquency can be prevented and minimized through the role of parents as caregivers and guides in the family. In child development, the family (parents) has a function to care for and build social relationships with their children. By building social relationships, children acquire values, beliefs, and behaviors that are considered necessary and appropriate by more mature family members, especially parents. Building relationships with children is important because it greatly affects their social, emotional, and intellectual development (Safitri, 2019). As explained by Kholifah & Rusmawati (2020) Parenting, parent-adolescent relationships, and a supportive family environment can help adolescents achieve their developmental tasks.

Utami & Raharjo (2021) in her findings that parenting and the role of parents have an influence on reducing juvenile delinquent behavior. Parenting is a tip that parents do in terms of guiding and educating their children, and parents have great expectations for their children to have the knowledge, values, morals, and skills needed to be part of society. Therefore, choosing the right and effective parenting style becomes very important for the psychological development of children so that they can do what they need and are less likely to behave negatively.

Parenting is when parents lead, teach, and look after children regularly from birth to adolescence. Parents also direct children to follow societal norms and values. Parenting is important for building character (Mardiah & Ismet, 2021). Parenting plays an important role in the formation of a child's character. Because children observe and imitate those around them, an exemplary parental attitude is essential for their growth (Nur'aeni & Lubis, 2022).

Recently, many media outlets have intensively reported several cases of juvenile delinquency with cruel acts such as those committed by Mario Dandy and David Ozora. From the existing news, many practitioners and psychologists provide an analysis that one of the causative factors for why Mario Dandi has the heart to commit acts of persecution is the impact of the parenting style of his parents.

Mario Dandy's case attracted the attention of the wider community and aroused their curiosity about the parenting patterns of his parents. Many speculations have come with the assumption that Mario Dandy was not raised in a good way due to alleged corruption committed by his parents. From the existing background picture, this study is very important to find out how the wrong parenting style of parents negatively affects their children. From the results of this study, it is expected to provide answers to people's curiosity. Furthermore, it is expected to have a positive impact on parents, families, and all other people around children and adolescents. Parents can reduce the negative impacts that can occur by always applying the best and most effective parenting style for their children.

Research on parenting with juvenile delinquency and a case study of David Ozora's abuse by Mario Dandy is important to examine because it has implications for science, especially in the field of psychology. The results of the study will provide deeper insight into the factors that influence juvenile delinquency behavior, including the role of parenting in shaping adolescent personalities and attitudes. The research findings can also be used to formulate better educational policies and social interventions to support the healthy development of adolescents and prevent them from engaging in harmful behaviors. Parent education, teacher training, and social programs can be directed to strengthen positive parenting and build adolescent social and emotional skills.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses library research. According to Nazir in Sari (2020) Literature research is a study that collects data using review techniques from various reports related to a problem to be solved,

both from books, notes, newspapers, magazines, and other literature. Primary data comes from the latest news media, which is used as a reference for the negative impact of wrong parenting. While the secondary data comes from journals and e-books.

This study used measures adopted from Aminati & Purwoko (2013) which starts with: 1) determination of the research theme; 2) exploration of relevant sources; 3) clarify the focus of the theme to be studied; 4) dig and find the required writings and classify them; 5) reviewing and recording research; 6) reviewing and reproducing reading material; 7) and finally, to categorize the material or data source and then start writing.

This research begins by determining the research topic and reviewing the latest literature before conducting data analysis using descriptive methods, which means events are described with the aim of providing an in-depth, detailed explanation of the findings of the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Parenting is a form of parental responsibility for their children by educating them in the best way possible (Subagia, 2021). The understanding of parenting by Hidayani in Baiti (2020) Where parents are responsible for educating, guiding, and disciplining children to become individuals with good ethics in accordance with societal norms. From this, it is clear that children's behavior is determined by how parents enforce it, both through habituation and their attitudes towards their children. Parents who take care of children by highlighting a tough attitude and physical play should not be surprised if their children later become rebellious individuals. Likewise, children who are not fulfilled with affection and neglected attention and whose parents only meet their material needs do not rule out the possibility that later their children will become individuals who can do as they please without thinking whether this is good or bad because there is no control, attention, or example shown by their parents.

In general, there are four parenting styles implemented by parents in parenting their children, including: 1) democratic parenting, which is a parenting style that prioritizes the needs of children but also does not hesitate to control behavior that is considered outside the existing norm; 2) Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that applies absolute standards that children must adhere to by making a threat; 3) Permissive parenting is the parenting style of parents who tend not to care about their children by showing indifference. In this parenting style, parents are only limited to meeting their physical needs (material) without being balanced with psychological needs in the form of understanding and affection; 4) Parenting style is the parenting style of parents who do not carry out their responsibilities as parents who should provide affection, care, attention, and meet their material needs. In this style of parenting, the child is completely ignored and simply abandoned (Daud et al., 2021).

In its development, parenting is often associated with one of the factors causing a teenager to commit delinquent behavior that leads to criminal cases. Such as the persecution case that occurred on Monday, February 20, 2023, at around 20.30 WIB in Pesanggrahan, South Jakarta, an act of persecution committed by Mario Dandy against David Ozora. Through the Tempo's official website, dated February 24, 2023, a brief chronology of the persecution events was explained. Mario was later discovered to be the son of Rafael Alun Trisambodo, a former official of the Directorate General of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance. According to Kombes Ade Ary Syam Indradi, Chief of South Jakarta Metro Police, the persecution occurred because Mario Dandi was ignited with emotion because David Ozora was considered to have committed indecent acts against his lover. In carrying out the persecution, Mario Dandy seemed to feel no guilt by celebrating the victory and stated that he was not worried if death would come to David Ozora. With the occurrence of this persecution case, it attracted a lot of attention from psychologists and practitioners to participate in providing analysis from a psychological perspective related to why Mario Dandy had the heart to commit acts of persecution that were included in serious violations. From the Forensic Psychologist team, Reza revealed that lifestyle and parenting patterns were the reasons why Mario Dandy could commit acts

of persecution and enter into serious violations (Prabawanti, 2023). This is reinforced by a statement from KH Andi Najmi Fuadi, the Supervisor of Lajnah Dakwah Islam Nusantara (LADISNU), who stated that a child's harsh behavior cannot be separated from his parents' parenting style (Purba, 2023). Hurlock explains that a child's attitude and behavior are influenced by the treatment of his parents. Family relationships are determined by the attitude of parents, and relationships that have been formed have a tendency to persist in the person of the child (Tridhonanto & Agency, 2014).

Furthermore, a more complex opinion was expressed by a social observer from the University of Indonesia (UI), Rahmi Setiawati, explaining that Mario Dandy's arrogance and luxurious lifestyle were the result of the parenting style he received and that the influence of friendship factors also contributed to them. Family and friendship environments that only teach pleasure and abundant wealth give rise to pride in the identity that wants to be shown and lead to hedonistic and arrogant behavior (Silfia, 2023). Peers can change a teenager's behavior to be delinquent in order for them to be recognized by their peers (Tianingrum & Jannah, 2019). The statement is supported by Santrock's assertion that delinquency that occurs in adolescents is caused by factors such as personality, self-control, age, parental care, gender, school grades and educational expectations, the influence of playmate support, financial conditions, and the environment (Saragih, 2022). Although the friendship environment contributes to children's delinquent behavior, keep in mind that parental control is influential in controlling these actions.

Hutahaean et al., (2020) explained that parental care greatly influences the behavior of children throughout their lives. Parental care serves as a benchmark for children's behavior. In other words, if children receive a poor upbringing from their parents, they have the ability to imitate such education and express delinquent behavior, especially behavior that violates criminal rules or other laws.

In his studies, Devita (2020) explained that parenting, family circumstances, family morals, and relationships with siblings are some of the factors in the family that are very important to build a safe family and prevent mental and emotional problems. Following parenting is one of the most important family factors for building a safe family. Each parenting style produces different characteristics in children. Children raised in authoritarian parenting tend to be timid, quiet, introverted, uninitiated, like to defy the norm, weak, anxious, and withdrawn.

Symptoms of aggressive behavior in adolescents are associated with the tendency toward authoritarian parenting by parents. The authoritarian and violent attitude shown by parents will affect the child's personality, causing low self-confidence, which can hinder the child's progress or make him aggressive. How parents take care of children and how they act depends on the aggressive behavior shown by the child. Children will imitate the behavior of people they like, have influence in their lives, and have power over their lives. Children early in development see their parents as their primary models. Children will imitate the actions or words of their parents when they are at home (Dewi & Suilawati, 2016).

From the results of the news analysis along with the research above, there is an influence of parenting on juvenile delinquency. Wrong parenting will make children model the behavior of their parents, and in the long run, children will justify parental behavior, leading to arrogant behavior towards others.

Mario Dandi's case shows that parents make mistakes when parenting their children. Of course, more responsible parenting methods should be used to develop or change the way children are cared for. This does not mean that children should not be spoiled and obey all desires (permitted parenting), but also keep in mind that to achieve the wishes or desires of children, they must try first and be equipped with the effects the child will receive if he does not do it well and according to existing norms in achieving their desires.

The results of the analysis of aggressive behavior from Mario Dandy towards David Ozora may be caused by several factors, including biological, psychological, social environment, media and technology, and cultural factors. According to some studies, biological factors such as genetic predisposition and hormonal changes can contribute to aggressive behavior. Psychological factors can also influence aggressive behavior, such as emotional intelligence levels, a lack of self-control, and high stress levels. In addition, trauma, parenting, and childhood experiences can also influence a person's aggressive behavior. Psychological factors are usually influenced by the outside world but are internalized within a person. In addition, a person's aggressive behavior can also be influenced by their social environment, which includes friends, family, school, and the community. Domestic violence, an unpleasant past, the loss of an important person, and a life full of aggression are some of the causes of aggressive behavior. In addition, the impact of technology due to the spectacle of violence also contributes to factors that affect children's aggressiveness. Then the last and undeniable is in terms of culture. In addition, local culture and the environment can also influence aggressive behavior. Social norms, cultural values, religious beliefs, and the existing social structure of a particular community can influence aggressive behavior. For example, a culture that respects violence as a way to resolve conflict or aggression can also influence aggression.

From all the factors listed above, two possible parenting models used by Mario's parents were found, namely permitted parenting and authoritarian parenting. In permitted parenting, parents overindulge children and make them feel sufficient and arrogant towards others. Siahaan in Fatimah & Nuraninda (2021) explained that the formation of children's character is influenced by parental upbringing. In modern times like today, many parents ignore their children because they are more concerned with their own personal interests, work routines, organizational activities, and other activities. In this case, children feel ignored by their parents. So it is not surprising that Mario Dandy's parents, who are, incidentally, officials with a lot of busyness, rarely give attention to their children.

Furthermore, when viewed from the second parenting style, which is authoritarian, most likely Mario grew up with a parenting style that was overly protective and led to his behavior that likes to resist, likes to violate norms, and ends up aggressive. Coming from a respectable family, of course, many rules are made to maintain the good name of the family, but on the other hand, children become depressed because they cannot do what they want. This is what triggers children to vent what is in their minds that has been climbed into the outside world by taking aggressive actions. Aggressive behavior itself is domineering and even destroys objects or injures others physically or through words. Another proof of overprotection carried out by Mario's parents is that since the first appearance of molestation cases, there have been many irregularities that led to intervention from Mario's parents to protect their children from being released from the law. Such as the loss of evidence of the car used by Mario when committing abuse and the privilege of treatment in detention.

The above analysis is based on Hurlock's parenting theory quoted by Adawiyah (2017) which can be seen in the table here:

Table 1.

Parenting style and impact on the development of adolescents			
No	Parenting	Description	Impact and Development of adolescents
1	Authiritarian	Parenting styles are characterized by strict parental control, communication going only one way, and restrictions on children's freedom.	Low independence and low self-confidence in children have the potential to lead to deviant behavior in children.
2	Authoritative	Children are involved in decision-making, and communication occurs in two directions: providing explanations and reasons for rules.	Increase children's independence, increase children's self-confidence, foster children's responsibility, and raise social awareness.

3	Permissive	No clear boundaries, relaxed communication, avoiding conflicts	The child tends to be impulsive and less responsible, potentially engaging in risky behaviors.
---	------------	--	--

Kartono in penelitian Zahara & Nasution (2019) Explaining that the behavior of parents who are too protective and avoid their children's daily problems and always help them usually causes children to become unable to be independent, feel limited in scope, and cannot take responsibility for their decisions, which causes them difficulty adjusting. Many parents today give their children everything they want but do not give them responsibility. A teenager who gets excessive maintenance and easy pacing will have difficulty adjusting to the environment outside the home.

The results of the analysis conducted by researchers were confirmed by Suryandari (2020) In his findings, he explained that parenting is one of the factors in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are considered to be the cause of teenagers committing criminal acts. Authoritarian actions from parents can adversely affect children's emotional development, while permissive parenting makes children out of control because they assume what is done is right because of the lack of concern from parents. Anggraeni & Rohmatun (2019) In the results of his research, he also explained that the high delinquency committed by adolescents is a result of the high application of parenting styles given by their parents, with the results of his research calculation showing that 23.5% of the delinquency committed by adolescents is the result of permissive parenting styles.

CONCLUSION

Parental control ranks first in anticipating a child's bad behavior. The right parenting style is one that prioritizes democracy in its application. The child is not too spoiled, nor is he too restrained. Parenting with a pattern of over-pampering children can cause children to become arrogant individuals, while parenting with restraint patterns actually encourages children to become aggressive individuals. For this reason, cooperation between parents and the family environment is needed to form good character and minimize deviant and negative behavior in their children.

This study still has many shortcomings, including the limitations of researchers in finding data sources, and there are many other sides to the factors that cause delinquent behavior shown by Mario Dandy that researchers have not been able to reveal explicitly. This case study can serve as the basis for further research to dig deeper into risk factors and protection in the context of juvenile delinquency. Future research may involve larger and broader samples to derive better generalizations about adolescent parenting and behavior across a wide range of social and cultural backgrounds. Overall research on the relationship of parenting to juvenile delinquency, particularly in the context of case studies such as the abuse of David Ozora by Mario Dandy, makes an important contribution to the understanding of adolescent behavior for researchers and readers and paves the way for more effective preventive measures and the establishment of safer and better societies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

With the completion of this journal on parenting and juvenile delinquency, I would like to thank Amanda Yulianti, Fitriana Abdullah, Cecep Adul Mu'ti, Tri Budi Jatmiko, and As'adhur Rofiq who have contributed with their enthusiasm for learning and cohesiveness so that they can complete the research on time.

References

- Adawiyah, R. (2017). Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pendidikan Anak (Studi Pada Masyarakat Dayak di Kecamatan Halong Kabupaten Balangan). *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 7(1), 33-48. <https://ppjp.ulm.ac.id/journal/index.php/pkn/article/view/3534>
- Aminati, A. Y., & Purwoko, B. (2013). Studi Kepustakaan Mengenai Landasan Teori dan Praktik Konseling Resolusi Konflik Interpersonal. *Jurnal BK UNESA*, 3(1). <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/230609007.pdf>
- Amita Diananda. (2018). Psikologi Remaja dan Permasalahannya. *ISTIGHNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam*, 1(1), 116-133. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33853/istighna.v1i1.20.g21>
- Anggraeni, T. P., & Rohmatun. (2019). Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Permisif dengan Kenakalan Remaja (Juvenile Delinquency) Kelas XI di SMA Mejobo Kudus. *PSISULA: Prosiding Berkala Psikologi*, 1, 205-219. <https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/psisula/article/view/7705/3506>
- Baiti, N. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pekerjaan dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Kemandirian Anak. *Jurnal Edukasi AUD*, 6(1), 44-57. <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.18592/jea.v6i1.3590>
- Daud, M., Siswanti, D. N., & Jalal, N. M. (2021). *Buku Ajar Psikologi Perkembangan Anak* (1st ed.). Kencana.
- Devita, Y. (2020). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Masalah Mental Emosional Remaja. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 20(2), 503-513. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v20i2.967>
- Dewi, N. P. A. R., & Suilawati, L. K. P. A. (2016). Hubungan Antara Kecenderungan Pola Asuh Otoriter (Authoritarian Parenting Style) dengan Gejala Perilaku Agresif pada Remaja. *Jurnal Psikologi Udayana*, 3(1), 108-116. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Hubungan+Antara+Kecenderungan+Pola+Asuh+Otoriter+%28Authoritarian+Parenting+Style%29+dengan+Gejala+Perilaku+Agresif+Pada+Remaja&btnG=
- Fatimah, S., & Nuraninda, F. A. (2021). Peran Orang Tua dalam Pembentukan Karakter Remaja Generasi 4.0. *Jurna BASICEDU*, 5(5), 3705-3711. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v5i5.1346>
- Hutahaean, E. S. H., Nugraha, A. C. W., Perdini, T. A., Bastoro, R., & Marbun, R. (2020). Analisis Pola Asuh, Kontrol Diri, dan Moralitas Kepribadian Sebagai Faktor Kenakalan Remaja di Kota Bekasi. *Jurnal Psikologi Fakultas Psikologi UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau*, 16(1), 11-23. <https://ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id/index.php/psikologi/article/view/7812/pdf>
- Kholifah, N., & Rusmawati, D. (2020). Hubungan Antara Keberfungsian Keluarga dengan Kontrol Diri Remaja Pada Siswa SMAN 2 Semarang. *Jurnal EMPATI*, 7(2), 1-11. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/empati/article/view/21677>
- Mardiah, L. Y., & Ismet, S. (2021). Dampak Pengasuhan Otoriter Terhadap Perkembangan Sosial Anak. *JCE: Journal of Childhood Education*, 5(1), 95. <http://journalpai.unisla.ac.id/index.php/jce/article/view/497>
- Nur'aeni, F., & Lubis, M. (2022). Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Anak. *Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Undiksha*, 10(1), 137-143. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/paud.v10i1.46054>
- Prabawanti, M. A. H. (2023). Kasus Penganiayaan oleh Mario Dandy Satrio, Ini Kronologi Lengkap dan Motifnya. *Tempo.Co*. <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1695542/kasus-penganiayaan-oleh-mario-dandy-satrio-ini-kronologi-lengkap-dan-motifnya>
- Purba. (2023). Kasus Mario Dandy, LADISNU Soroti Pola Asuh Orang Tua. *Liputan6*. <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/5228087/kasus-mario-dandy-ladisnu-soroti-pola-asuh-orangtua>
- Rulmuzu, F. (2020). Kenakalan Remaja dan Penanganannya. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 5(1), 364-373. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v5i1.1727>
- Safitri, A. (2019). Hubungan Keharmonisan Keluarga dengan Kenakalan Remaja di PKBM Al-Jauhar Kecamatan Bogor Utara Kota Bogor. *Jurnal Obor Penmas Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 2(1), 97-107. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32832/oborpenmas.v2i1.2254>
- Saragih, R. S. J. (2022). Hubungan Antara Dukungan Teman Sebaya dan Keharmonisan Keluarga dengan Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan, Psikologi Dan Kesehatan (JP3K)*, 3(1), 83-91. <http://www.jurnalp3k.com/index.php/J-P3K/article/view/153/pdf>
- Sari, M. (2020). Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA. *Natural Science: Jurnal Penelitian Bidang IPA Dan Pendidikan IPA*, 6(1), 41-53. <http://ejournal.uinib.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/naturalscience/article/view/1555/1159>

- Silfia, I. (2023). Arogansi dan Hedonisme Mario Dandy Akibat Salah Pola Asuh? Begini Penjelasan Pengamat Sosial UI. *Warta Ekonomi.Co.Id*. [https://wartaekonomi.co.id/read484539/arogansi-dan-hedonisme-mario-dandy-akibat-salah-pola-asuh-begini-penjelasan-pengamat-sosial-ui#:~:text=%22Mario%2C dengan apa pun fasilitas yang diberikan itu,sisi lain%2C faktor pertemanan juga turut memberikan andil](https://wartaekonomi.co.id/read484539/arogansi-dan-hedonisme-mario-dandy-akibat-salah-pola-asuh-begini-penjelasan-pengamat-sosial-ui#:~:text=%22Mario%2C%20dengan%20apa%20pun%20fasilitas%20yang%20diberikan%20itu,sisi%20lain%20faktor%20pertemanan%20juga%20turut%20memberikan%20andil)
- Subagia, I. N. (2021). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua (Faktor, Implikasi Terhadap Perkembangan Karakter Anak)* (1st ed.). Nilacakra.
- Suryandari, S. (2020). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Dasar*, 4(1), 23-29. <http://jurnal.unikastpaulus.ac.id/index.php/jipd/article/view/313/238>
- Tianingrum, N. A., & Jannah, U. N. (2019). Pengaruh Teman Sebaya Terhadap Perilaku Kenakalan Remaja Sekolah di Samarinda. *Jurnal Dunia Kesmas*, 8(4), 275-282. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/287302243.pdf>
- Tridhonanto, A., & Agency, B. (2014). *Mengembangkan Pola Asuh Demokratis* (1st ed.). PT Elex Media Komputindo Kelompok Gramedia.
- Utami, A. C. N., & Raharjo, S. T. (2021). Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Kenakalan Remaja. *Focus : Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial*, 4(1-15). <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/focus/article/view/22831/15773>
- Zahara, R. A., & Nasution, T. S. (2019). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Otoriter dengan Kenakalan Remaja di SMAN 1 Mesjid Raya Kabupaten Aceh Besar. *Journal Of Healthcare Technology and Medicine*, 5(2), 1-17. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33143/jhtm.v5i2.1446>