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The Tendency of Conduct Disorder in Terms of Authoritarian
Parenting and Gender

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Abstract

Lampung Province has a rather high crime rate, particularly since most of these criminals are still in adolescence. Teenagers who engage in such criminal action are more likely to repeat the act, which might be categorized as a conduct disorder tendency. This research aims to investigate the relationship between authoritarian parenting and conduct disorder. The sampling technique employed was cluster sampling, with 395 high school students from science and social studies majors in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades in Bandar Lampung. The research instruments included a conduct disorder tendency questionnaire, an authoritarian parenting questionnaire, and demographic data, such as student gender. The data analysis comprised multiple linear regression. The findings of

The Tendency of Conduct Disorder in Terms of Authoritarian Parenting and Gender

statistical analysis show that authoritarian parenting and gender have an impact on the probability of conduct disorder. These findings emphasize the importance of considering parents' roles and approaches while raising children and adolescents. This research is expected to be useful in developing more successful family education interventions or programs, particularly in increasing the dynamics and quality of relationships between parents and children or adolescents.

Abstrak

Provinsi Lampung merupakan salah satu Provinsi dengan tingkat kriminalitas yang cukup tinggi, terlebih kebanyakan pelaku kriminal ini masih berada pada usia remaja. keterlibatan remaja dalam perilaku kriminal seperti itu ditakutkan dapat bertahan dan berulang, dimana pola perilaku tersebut dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai kecenderungan *conduct disorder*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan analisis mengenai kecenderungan *conduct disorder* yang ditinjau dari pola asuh otoriter dan jenis kelamin. Metode pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *cluster sampling* dengan melibatkan 395 siswa SMA dari jurusan IPA dan IPS, kelas X, XI, dan XII di Bandar Lampung. Instrumen penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner kecenderungan *conduct disorder*, kuesioner pola asuh otoriter, dan data demografi berupa jenis kelamin siswa. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh otoriter dan jenis kelamin memiliki pengaruh terhadap kecenderungan *conduct disorder*. Hasil ini menyoroti pentingnya mempertimbangkan peran dan pendekatan yang diambil oleh kedua orang tua dalam konteks pola asuh yang diterapkan kepada anak dan remaja. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan dalam merancang intervensi atau program pendidikan keluarga yang lebih efektif, khususnya dalam meningkatkan dinamika dan kualitas interaksi antar orang tua dan anak atau remaja.

Keywords: *Tendency of conduct disorder, authoritarian parenting, gender*

Introduction

Conduct disorder refers to behaviour that breaches community norms. Nasrulloh et al. (2021) state that Lampung Province has a relatively high crime rate. Hasanah (2020) claims that one of Lampung's areas is recognized as a crime-prone location, even referred to as a robber village, due to the large number of crimes committed there, with the majority of the culprits being teenagers. According to data from the Directorate General of Corrections (Ditjenpas) (Putra, 2020), there was an increase in the number of children in conflict with the law at the Special Development Institute for Children (LPKA) in Lampung Province from 2018 to 2019. According to Maksum and Arifin (2019), teenagers' involvement in

such criminal behaviour is likely to repeat, with the pattern of behaviour classifying as a conduct disorder. Gelhorn et al. (2005) claimed in their study, Genetic and environmental factors on conduct disorder: symptom, domain, and full-scale analyses, that teenagers aged 16 to 18 have the potential for conduct disorder.

According to the findings of a pre-survey conducted by researchers on ten high school students in Bandar Lampung between the ages of 16 and 18, both male and female students have committed physical and verbal aggression against others or animals. Male students' violations include skipping class, arguing with teachers, trashing school facilities, drinking alcoholic beverages and smoking, using illicit drugs (narcotics), and stealing in shops, classes, and their friends' watches. At the same time, female students commit violations, such as failing to complete assignments, skipping class, arguing with teachers, vandalizing school property, and arriving late to school. In addition, these ten students frequently take advantage of their parents. When dealing with challenges, seven out of ten students prefer to demonstrate rejection by remaining silent, while two others choose to leave home. Some violations occur more than three times.

Regarding empathy, they tend to be unconcerned about assisting others and do not feel bad. Seligman & Reichenberg (2016) believe that people with conduct disorder typically struggle to form rewarding interpersonal relationships. They also tend to lack empathy. The findings of the pre-survey reveal that some of the violations committed by these ten students may cause them to develop a tendency to conduct disorder. These students have an average age of 16-18 years and are in adolescence.

Many variables can contribute to the development of conduct disorder behaviour, including environmental issues, such as poor parenting and parental attention to teenagers (Rohman, 2022). According to the DSM-V (APA, 2013), one of the criteria for conduct disorder is a high level of aggression toward animals, humans, or property. Maulia et al. (2024) state that authoritarian parenting can lead to aggressive conduct, which can progress to more significant behavioural disorders. Parenting is a persistent pattern of conduct for children. Children can feel this pattern of conduct, both negatively and positively (Itsaini, 2014). Bumrind (in Santrock, 2019) argues that authoritarian parenting is a type of parenting in which children must obey and adhere to all orders and rules set by their parents, with no freedom to question or express their thoughts. Furthermore, according to Itsaini (2014), there is a very strong relationship

between parental parenting and student behaviour, with authoritarian parenting (42%) being more prevalent, which can lead to children experiencing conduct disorder. According to Aprilia et al. (2020), one of the elements that can contribute to the development of conduct disorder is parenting.

According to Scholevar, the diagnosis of conduct disorder is frequent in teenagers under the age of 18, with 6-16% of males and 2-9% of females (Badriyah & Sartini, 2021). Young males and females have distinct types of behavioural issues. Males are more likely to develop aggressive behavioural issues, such as stealing, fighting, causing damage, or having school discipline issues. Meanwhile, common forms of behavioural disorders in females include lying, skipping class, running away from home, drug use, and prostitution (Santrock, 2019). The different types of behaviour make conduct disorder more common in males than in females (Podgurski et al., 2014). Lahey's community-based study indicated that conduct disorder affects 2-10% of the child and adolescent population (Singh et al., 2007). Nock et al. (2006) conducted a survey and found that behavioural problems are 9.5% more common in males than in females, with 12% and 7.1%, respectively. In the UK, 3.2% of females and 7.4% of males aged 5 to 15 had behavioural disorders (Joughin in Karismatika, 2014). Sleman Regency Health Office collected data from Puskesmas Psychologists, which revealed that 37.4% of children patients had behavioural disorders out of a total of 12,702 (Mahabbati, 2014).

There is little research that addresses the relationship between authoritarian parenting and conduct disorder. As a result, this study will concentrate on the role of parents in the context of raising children, as well as the impact of gender on the tendency of teenagers to develop conduct disorders. The primary objective of this study is to assess the prevalence of conduct disorder in parental authoritarian parenting and gender. The purpose of this study is to determine whether authoritarian parenting and gender influence the tendency of teenagers to develop behavioural disorders. Therefore, it is envisaged that the findings of this research will provide information regarding the prevalence of conduct disorder in terms of authoritarian parenting and gender.

Methods

Multiple linear regression analysis was utilized to determine the prevalence of conduct disorder, authoritarian parenting, and gender using the SPSS 20 for Windows program. The samples of this research were 395 individuals. The criteria of the samples were male and female high school students in their adolescent stage with ages ranging from 16 to 18 years. The data collecting technique employed was a Likert scale a psychometric scale extensively used in questionnaires and the most generally used scale in survey research (Laura & Ulfah, 2020). This research used three scales: the conduct disorder tendency scale, the authoritarian parenting scale, and the subject demographic data to determine gender.

The conduct disorder tendency scale was based on DSM-V theory (APA, 2013), which consists of four components: a) aggressiveness toward animals and humans, b) damage of property, c) fraud or theft, and d) major violation of current rules and regulations. It comprises 43 items and five alternative answers: a) always (A), b) often (O), c) rarely (R), d) sometimes (SD), and e) never (N). The conduct disorder tendency scale has a reliability value of 0.948, and its validity coefficient ranges from 0.304 to 0.770. The authoritarian parenting scale was adopted and adjusted from earlier research by Purbasari (2016). It was based on three aspects: a) being emotional and using punishment, b) having strong control and being strict, and c) commanding or ordering children. The questionnaire consisted of 15 items with 5 (five) alternative answers: a) always (A), b) often (O), c) rarely (R), d) sometimes (SD), and e) never (N). This authoritarian parenting questionnaire has a reliability score of 0.857, and the validity coefficient ranges from 0.316 to 0.626.

Result and Discussion

The findings indicate that conduct disorder is associated with authoritarian parenting and gender.

Table1.
Categories of Conduct Disorder Tendency

Category	Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor	$X \leq 57$	141	35,7%
Low	$57 < X \leq 74$	248	62,8%
Moderate	$74 < X \leq 90$	6	1,5%
High	$90 < X \leq 106$	0	0%
Very high	$X > 106$	0	0%

According to the category results, the conduct disorder with the highest proportion is in the low category, with 248 (62.8%), poor with 141 subjects (35.7%), and moderate with six subjects (1.5%).

Table 2.
Authoritarian Parenting Category

Category	Score	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Poor	$X \leq 52$	0	0 %
Low	$52 < X \leq 69$	47	11,9 %
Moderate	$69 < X \leq 87$	300	75,9%
High	$87 < X \leq 104$	47	11,9 %
Very high	$X > 104$	1	0,3 %

According to the category results, the parenting pattern variable has the highest percentage in the moderate category, with 300 subjects (75.9%), a low category of 47 subjects (11.9%), a high category of 47 subjects (11.9%), and a very high category of 1 subject (0.3%).

Table 3.
The Classification of Gender

Demographic Data	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	
Gender	Male	167	42,3%
	Female	228	57,7%
	Total :	395	100%

Table 3 shows that most of the respondents in this survey were female, with 228 students making up 57.5% of the total.

Table 4.
Regression test results

Model	<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	99.280	8.071		12.301	.000
PAO	-.362	.101	-.556	-3.586	.000
JK	7.789	1.610	.236	4.837	.000

a. Dependent Variable: KCD

* $p < 0,05$

The results of multiple regression analysis show that authoritarian parenting and gender can significantly explain the variance of the tendency of conduct disorder ($F = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$). This finding suggests that authoritarian parenting and gender affect the tendency of conduct disorder simultaneously. The correlation coefficient between the three variables ($R^2 = 0.298$) indicates that authoritarian parenting and gender can explain 29.8% of the tendency for conduct disorder variance. In contrast, factors outside this study influence the remaining 70.2%. Authoritarian parenting ($\beta = -0.566$, $\text{Sig} = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$) has a negative effect on the tendency of conduct disorder, explaining 56.6% of the variance. Gender ($\beta = 0.236$, $\text{Sig} = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$) significantly impacts the tendency of conduct disorder, accounting for 23.6% of the variance.

The findings of the study or hypothesis testing indicate that there is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting, gender, and the tendency of conduct disorder. Authoritarian parenting and gender account for 29.8% of the variance in the tendency of conduct disorder. Most teenagers in Bandar Lampung have a low tendency for conduct disorder, with 248 students (62.8%) in this category. The DSM-V (APA, 2013) describes conduct disorder as a persistent pattern of behaviour in which others' basic rights or societal standards suitable to their age are violated. Adolescence is a sensitive period for bad influences, such as criminality, drug usage, and so on. Adolescent life is strongly related to the issues at each stage of growth. These issues might stem from various sources, including oneself, family, friends, or the social environment (Humbaina & Rizkyanti, 2020). Adolescents exposed to these negative effects are likelier to break the rules (Hartati, 2018). In general, the research subjects have a low level of conduct disorder tendency, which means

that students understand the tendency to conduct disorder well. However, it is necessary to reduce the level of conduct disorder tendency that students have. If left unchecked, the tendency will result in students being able to experience conduct disorder and cause long-term consequences in adolescence and adulthood. According to the literature review, no one has investigated the relationship between conduct disorder and authoritarian parenting and gender. Therefore, this study is the first to look at these three constructs.

Santrock (2019) argues that parenting is one of the family variables that influences children's emotional and social development. Families also play a significant part in helping children build their self-concept. Every family has a unique parenting style, and each parent's style influences the child's personality. According to Santrock (2019), authoritarian parenting is a restrictive and punitive method in which children must obey parental directives while also respecting work and effort. Parents expect their children to obey their demands, frequently slap them, impose rules without explanation, and express rage.

Meanwhile, parenting greatly influences children's ability to interact with others (Ulfah, 2023). Badriyah & Sartini (2021) found that one of the triggers for children with conduct disorder is parenting patterns that lack supervision. Whenever children talk about their accomplishments, parents always assume that they are lying, even if the children truly expect praise. Parenting that always gives physical punishment and labels children as naughty can affect friendships. Parents also have a role in helping the process of developing adaptive behaviour (Badriyah & Sartini, 2021). This is consistent with the findings of Maulia et al. (2024), who found that authoritarian parenting can lead to aggressive behaviour, which can progress to more significant behavioural disorders. Furthermore, according to Itsnaini (2014), there is a very strong relationship between parental parenting and student behaviour, with authoritarian parenting (42%) being more prevalent, which can lead to children experiencing conduct disorder.

Nockt al, (2006) discovered that based on a survey of behavioural disorders in America, about 9.5% of behavioural disorders were more common in males at 12% and 7.1% for females. This finding is also consistent with Hidayah (2020), which examined the number of young females and males who commit violations that result in criminal acts. Teenage males and females experience distinct types of behavioural issues. Males are more

likely to exhibit violent and aggressive behavioural disorders, such as fighting, school discipline issues, stealing, and destruction. Santrock (2019) defines the behavioural disorders in teenage females are running away from home, prostitution, skipping class, lying, and drug use, all of which are indicators of conduct disorder tendencies, according to APA (2013). Podgurski et al. (2014) state that the differences in the types of behaviour explain why teen males are more likely than females to be diagnosed with conduct disorder. Mash and Wolfe also discovered that 2-9% of teenage females and 6-16% of teenage males aged 5 to 15 had conduct disorder (Karismatika, 2014). According to research, females who develop conduct disorder during adolescence are as likely as males to develop conduct disorder.

Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that authoritarian parenting and gender have an impact on the tendency of conduct disorder, with authoritarian parenting having a negative influence and gender having a significant influence.

The findings of this study suggest that parents play a critical role in forming their children's personalities, allowing them to offer parenting and more attention. In this case, parents must provide a conducive environment for teenage development by fostering a harmonious home dynamic.

Future research could expand on this study by investigating why this is the case and the impact of cultural norms, environmental factors, and socioeconomic issues.

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The Tendency of Conduct Disorder in Terms of Authoritarian Parenting and Gender

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