

Family Resource Management Patterns in the Context of Children in Conflict with the law in Nodal Areas

Evy Clara¹²; Syaifudin¹; Rosita Adiani¹

¹Universitas Negeri Jakarta

²Corresponding Email: evyclara@unj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the forms and characteristics of family resource management patterns in the context of children in conflict with the law (CCL) in nodal areas, as well as to examine the factors influencing their effectiveness in the child's recovery and social reintegration processes. Employing a qualitative approach within the family sociology paradigm and Bronfenbrenner's social ecology theory, the research was conducted in densely populated urban nodal regions such as East Jakarta and North Jakarta. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 15 families of CCL, correctional officers (BAPAS), social workers, and community leaders, supported by field observations and documentation. The findings reveal three major family resource management patterns: (1) reactive-survival, characterized by short-term efforts focused on meeting basic needs; (2) adaptive-restructuring, reflecting the family's ability to reorganize roles and social resources; and (3) participatory-restorative, emphasizing collaboration with communities and institutions in the child's recovery process. The effectiveness of family resource management is influenced by six main factors: economic conditions, family structure, communication patterns, social support, the quality of the nodal environment, and public policy. The study concludes that family resource management functions as an adaptive and protective social mechanism determining the success of child recovery and family resilience amid the structural pressures of nodal urban areas.

Keywords: family resource management, children in conflict with the law, nodal area, family sociology, social reintegration

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of children in conflict with the law (CCL) in Indonesia reflects the complexity of social problems rooted in family and environmental contexts. According to the 2024 report by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), cases of children in conflict with the law have increased by 12% over the past five years, with the majority originating from low-income families in urban areas (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023). This situation indicates that juvenile delinquency is not merely a result of individual behavior but is closely related to socioeconomic conditions and a family's capacity to manage its resources (Setiawan, 2023).

The family, as the smallest social system, plays a crucial role in shaping the behavior, values, and survival strategies of its members. When a child becomes involved in the criminal justice system, the family becomes the first unit affected and simultaneously bears a major responsibility for the recovery process. However, amid economic pressures, social stigma, and limited institutional support, families often struggle to manage their available resources effectively (Handayani, 2022).

Within the context of nodal areas—urban regions characterized by high mobility, social heterogeneity, and substantial structural pressures—these challenges become increasingly complex. Families in such environments face dual burdens: urban economic

demands and social disorganization caused by weakened community control (Kusuma, 2022). Previous studies have mostly emphasized the legal and psychological dimensions of children in conflict with the law, while research on family resource management patterns in spatially and socially urban contexts remains limited.

Therefore, this study focuses on the following main question: *What are the forms and characteristics of family resource management patterns in the context of children in conflict with the law in nodal areas, and what are their implications for child recovery, social reintegration, and family functional sustainability?*

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach within an interpretive paradigm to understand the meaning and social dynamics experienced by families dealing with children in conflict with the law. The research was conducted in nodal regions, including Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi.

Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with 15 families of CCL, consisting of parents, siblings, and guardians; key informant interviews with correctional officers (BAPAS), social workers, and community leaders; participant observations of the families' socioeconomic conditions and community interactions; and documentation from social institution reports and legal case records. Secondary data were obtained from literature reviews, academic journals, and government reports on child protection.

Data analysis followed the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1994), which includes data reduction, data display, and inductive conclusion drawing. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation and member checking. The analytical framework combined Bronfenbrenner's (1979) social ecology theory—to understand the interaction between families and their environments—with Deacon and Firebaugh's (1988) Family Resource Management Theory, which highlights the organization, allocation, and optimization of economic, social, and emotional resources within the household.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Forms and Characteristics of Family Resource Management Patterns

The study reveals that the patterns of family resource management in the context of children in conflict with the law (CCL) in nodal areas are complex, dynamic, and highly influenced by the socioeconomic and urban environmental context in which the families live. In nodal areas—characterized by high mobility, dense settlements, and intense economic and social pressures—families face crisis situations that demand adaptive capabilities to maintain internal balance while responding to external stressors (Kusuma, 2022).

Field findings identified three primary forms of family resource management patterns: (1) reactive-survival, (2) adaptive-restructuring, and (3) participatory-restorative.

First, the *reactive-survival pattern* commonly appears in low-income families with limited education and unstable structures (e.g., single-parent or migrant families). This pattern is characterized by short-term, crisis-oriented resource management focused on meeting basic needs—food, shelter, and legal expenses for the child. When a child faces legal proceedings, families often experience financial shocks due to transportation costs,

legal fees, and income loss caused by time spent handling the child's case. In this situation, families tend to sacrifice other essential needs (education of other children, savings, or healthcare) to resolve the legal crisis. This pattern represents a form of *crisis management* that is reactive to the structural pressures of nodal urban environments, which are often hostile to poor families (Prasetyo, 2021).

Second, the *adaptive-restructuring pattern* is found in families with strong social networks or access to community, institutional, or government support. This pattern indicates the family's ability to reorganize resources through internal negotiation and external collaboration. For example, parents may rearrange work schedules so one can accompany the child through the legal process, while extended family members contribute financial or emotional support. This pattern signifies a process of role and function restructuring, where solidarity and communication become key social resources for maintaining family stability (Nurjanah & Kurniawati, 2020).

Third, the *participatory-restorative pattern* emerges in families with high social awareness who view the child's legal process not merely as a burden but as an opportunity for reflection and relational transformation. This pattern is typically observed among families with better education, broader access to information, and active involvement in local communities or child rehabilitation institutions. These families mobilize not only economic resources but also social capital through participation in restorative justice forums, cooperation with legal institutions, and community engagement that facilitates the child's reintegration (Fitriyani, 2023). In such families, the legal crisis becomes a moment to strengthen communication, reinforce supervision, and rebuild moral norms.

From these three patterns, several general characteristics of family resource management in nodal areas can be identified:

- a. **Economic limitations** are the dominant factor determining a family's survival capacity. Families with unstable income struggle to balance daily needs with the costs of legal proceedings (World Bank, 2022).
- b. **Social capital and community support** distinguish families that successfully overcome crises from those that fail to adapt. Support from neighbors, social institutions, and religious organizations expands families' access to legal and psychosocial assistance (Aiyub, 2025).
- c. **Communication dysfunction and emotional strain** frequently arise as consequences of economic stress and social stigma. Many families report internal conflict between parents or between parents and children due to shame and loss of community trust (Setiawan, 2023).
- d. **Gender roles and caregiving structures** shape family resource dynamics. In most cases, mothers act as household managers and emotional caregivers, while fathers focus on income generation. This imbalance heightens mothers' emotional burden and influences family decision-making quality (Handayani, 2022).

These findings reinforce Bronfenbrenner's (1979) social ecology theory, which situates the family as a microsystem directly interacting with its social environment. When the environment—here, the nodal urban area—is marked by economic pressure, resource competition, and weakened social control, families tend to develop resource

management patterns oriented toward *coping mechanisms* rather than *developmental mechanisms*. In this sense, family resource management is shaped not only by internal capacities but also by the structural opportunities and constraints embedded in urban spatial and social contexts (Soja, 2010).

This discussion affirms that family resource management patterns in the context of children in conflict with the law reflect institutionalized social inequality within nodal regions. The *reactive-survival* pattern illustrates the direct effects of structural poverty; the *adaptive-restructuring* pattern represents the family's capacity to leverage social networks; and the *participatory-restorative* pattern embodies an ideal form of family-based social justice. From a family sociology perspective, these three are not separate entities but rather a dynamic spectrum showing how families negotiate between constraints and potential within socially pressured urban spaces.

Thus, the findings broaden our understanding of the family as both an active agent in the child's social rehabilitation process and a vulnerable unit under structural urban inequalities. The emerging management patterns demonstrate that a family's success in coping with a child's legal crisis depends not only on economic availability but also on the strength of social networks, family communication, and adaptability to the complexities of nodal environments.

2. Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Family Resource Management

The study finds that the effectiveness of family resource management for children in conflict with the law (CCL) in nodal areas is determined not only by economic capacity but also by various interacting internal and external factors within urban social contexts. Generally, effective management occurs when families demonstrate adaptive capacity toward socioeconomic stress, strong internal communication, external social support, and access to responsive public policy. Conversely, when these factors are weak, management becomes inefficient, fragmented, and predominantly reactive.

Six main factors influencing the effectiveness of family resource management were identified:

(1) family economic conditions, (2) family structure and function, (3) communication and emotional relations, (4) social support and community networks, (5) quality of the nodal social environment, and (6) institutional and policy responses. These factors intertwine to shape families' adaptive frameworks and explain variations in resource management across similar legal contexts.

a. Family Economic Factors: Economic capacity is the most dominant variable determining how effectively families manage resources. Field findings indicate that low-income families face significant difficulties allocating financial resources for legal needs—such as transportation to court, legal counsel, and psychological support. Many families in nodal regions rely on precarious informal work, such as ride-hailing services, street vending, or day labor. When a child faces legal issues, income drops as productive time is redirected toward managing the case (Prasetyo, 2021).

This finding supports Deacon and Firebaugh's (1988) Family Resource Management Theory, which posits that economic resources form the foundation for family decision-making. Limited financial resources force families to prioritize urgent needs, often sacrificing children's education, healthcare, or long-term stability. In competitive and

high-cost nodal environments, poor families tend to develop survival-based management strategies, optimizing limited resources spontaneously. While these strategies ensure short-term survival, they do not support sustainable social recovery for the child (Kusuma, 2022).

Conversely, middle-income families or those with access to social assistance show higher effectiveness due to planned resource allocation. They can reorganize expenditures, save for legal expenses, and utilize public facilities such as free legal aid or counseling services. Hence, economic resources are not merely material but also determine a family's capacity for planning and control during crises (Handayani, 2022).

b. Family Structure and Function: Family structure determines role distribution and responsibility in managing resources. Intact families (two parents) exhibit stronger management capacity than single-parent or migrant families separated by work. In intact families, role division between father and mother is clear: fathers as economic providers and mothers as household managers and emotional caregivers. In single-parent families—especially female-headed households—the dual burden of earning and caregiving generates psychological stress and impairs decision-making (Rahayu, 2023).

According to Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory, imbalance within the family microsystem can destabilize parent–child interaction. Several respondents described how the absence of a parental figure leads to emotional voids and lack of control, contributing to children's engagement in risky peer environments. Consequently, the family's protective and guiding functions weaken, reducing management effectiveness.

Families that effectively fulfill affective and educational functions—providing attention, affection, and moral guidance—display higher adaptive capacity in facing legal crises. Conversely, rigid or authoritarian families often fail to create the dialogical atmosphere needed for children to process mistakes and learn from them (Setiawan, 2023). Thus, resource management effectiveness depends not only on economic strength but also on the family's ability to perform its social functions.

c. Communication Patterns and Emotional Relations: Open communication and healthy emotional relations are key determinants of effective resource management. Many CCL cases originate from families experiencing broken communication, internal conflict, or emotional detachment. Ineffective communication hinders coordination and collective understanding, making it difficult to mobilize time, finances, and social support (Nurjanah & Kurniawati, 2020).

Conversely, families that maintain open dialogue foster collective responsibility for the child's legal issues. Empathetic parents who listen without judgment demonstrate high effectiveness in restoring family relations and reorganizing resource strategies. This aligns with Walsh's (2016) Family Resilience Theory, which highlights positive communication as a protective mechanism in high-risk families.

Emotional relationships also influence children's motivation to change. When families provide acceptance and emotional support during and after legal proceedings, the likelihood of recidivism significantly decreases (Aiyub, 2025). Hence, emotional

resources are as vital as economic ones for maintaining effective management during crises.

- d. **Social Support and Community Networks:** Social support serves as an essential external factor strengthening family resource management. Families with strong community ties—to neighbors, religious groups, social organizations, or local government—are better able to manage crises collaboratively. They receive legal assistance, child rehabilitation access, and psychosocial support, all of which function as social buffers against stigma and stress (Fitriyani, 2023).

Families in socially isolated or stigmatized environments, however, tend to withdraw and face crises alone. Stigma surrounding “delinquent children” causes families to disengage from communities, losing access to formal assistance. This supports Soja’s (2010) argument that spatial injustice in nodal areas is not only economic but also social and symbolic—where poor families are deprived of the social spaces needed to build solidarity.

Effective social support is both material and symbolic, as seen in the role of community and religious leaders in providing moral reinforcement. Additionally, institutions like Child Correctional Centers (BAPAS) and Child Protection Agencies offer guidance that enhances families’ ability to manage crises. Thus, community networks serve as strategic instruments determining the effectiveness of family management in diverse nodal settings (Kusuma, 2022).

- e. **Quality of the Nodal Social Environment:** The nodal social environment directly affects the effectiveness of family resource management. These areas are marked by economic dynamism, high migration rates, and weak community control (Soetomo, 2016). Families experience dual pressures: increasing economic demands and declining social support. Low-adaptation families face role disorientation and diminished capacity to supervise children.

Families living in environments with better social infrastructure—schools, community organizations, inclusive public spaces—demonstrate higher management effectiveness. Such environments broaden access to information, services, and social participation (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

Conversely, families in overcrowded or impoverished settlements are trapped in social stress cycles and information deprivation. High urbanization pressures force families to focus on basic survival rather than social development. This aligns with Wirth’s (1938) “urbanism as a way of life” theory, which posits that large-city life produces superficial and instrumental relationships, weakening social cohesion vital for child care.

- f. **Institutional Response and Public Policy:** The effectiveness of family resource management is also strongly influenced by how the state and public institutions respond to the needs of families with CCL. Many families face bureaucratic barriers in accessing legal or rehabilitation assistance. A significant number are unaware of diversion and restorative justice mechanisms stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2012, resulting in alienation from the legal system (Fitriyani, 2023).

Families receiving guidance from official institutions—such as Legal Aid Organizations (LBH), Child Correctional Offices (BAPAS), or Integrated Service Centers—

demonstrate more effective resource management due to coordinated institutional support. In contrast, state absence often leaves families navigating the process alone, draining their limited resources (World Bank, 2022).

Family-sensitive public policies, such as conditional cash transfers, scholarships for at-risk children, and community-based psychosocial services, strengthen management capacities in nodal areas (Rahayu, 2023). However, policy implementation remains uneven. Many densely populated families remain excluded from these programs due to data limitations and social stigma surrounding CCL. This underscores that family resource management effectiveness cannot be separated from the institutional structures that either support or constrain it.

In summary, the effectiveness of family resource management in CCL cases within nodal areas results from the interaction between internal family capacities (economic, communicative, structural) and external socio-structural conditions (social support, environment, public policy). Families that integrate these two dimensions exhibit more participatory and recovery-oriented management patterns.

Theoretically, this finding reinforces Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory, which views the family as a system interconnected with its broader social context. Effectiveness depends not on *how much* resources a family has but on *how* those resources are accessed, mobilized, and interpreted within the pressures of the nodal environment.

Therefore, the study concludes that a family's success in managing a child's legal crisis depends on three key prerequisites: basic economic stability, internal cohesion and communication, and sustained external social support. Without these, family resource management tends to become ineffective, reactive, and prone to deepening cycles of social vulnerability.

3. Implications for the Recovery and Social Reintegration of Children

The study's findings indicate that family resource management patterns have both direct and long-term implications for the psychosocial recovery of children, their social reintegration following legal proceedings, and the sustainability of family functions within the urban life context of nodal areas. The family serves as the first and most crucial arena in determining whether a child who has encountered the law can return to a normal life or become trapped in a cycle of social marginalization and recidivism. Within Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological framework, the family constitutes the most influential microsystem affecting a child's development, while nodal areas function as mesosystems mediating interactions between the family and the broader social environment.

Empirically, the research reveals that the success of children's recovery and reintegration largely depends on the family's ability to mobilize and manage resources. These resources include economic (income and assets), social (community and social network support), cognitive (knowledge and understanding of the law), and emotional (empathy, warmth, and family communication) dimensions. Effective management patterns contribute to the restoration of emotional bonds between children and parents, the strengthening of children's sense of responsibility, and the improvement of the family's social image within its community. Conversely, disorganized and reactive patterns

exacerbate family stress, weaken communication, and reinforce stigmas that hinder the social reintegration process.

a. Implications for the Child Recovery Process

The recovery of children in conflict with the law encompasses psychological, social, and moral dimensions. Recovery does not merely signify being released from the judicial process but also involves reconstructing self-identity after experiencing criminalization and social stigma. The findings demonstrate that families employing participatory–restorative resource management patterns achieve higher recovery success compared to those relying on reactive–survival patterns.

In participatory–restorative families, parents interpret the child’s legal incident as a shared moment of reflection. They organize family resources not only to resolve legal matters but also to restore emotional and moral balance within the family. For instance, some families engage in collective religious practices, strengthen intra-family communication, or involve the child in community-based social activities. Such actions foster a sense of belonging and reinforce the child’s positive identity (Aiyub, 2025).

In contrast, families adopting reactive–survival management focus solely on technical legal resolution. After the legal case concludes, the child is often left without emotional support and may experience psychological distance from parents due to feelings of shame or disappointment. Within nodal areas burdened by social stigma, children deprived of emotional recovery are vulnerable to returning to delinquent peer groups. This aligns with Becker’s (1963) labeling theory, which asserts that criminal identity is constructed not only through deviant acts but through social labeling processes that encourage individuals to internalize such identities.

The study also finds that recovery is more effective when families demonstrate reflective capacity—the ability to learn from crises and transform parenting patterns into more open and dialogical forms. Parents who acknowledge their shortcomings in supervision and are willing to rebuild relationships with their children tend to achieve greater emotional recovery (Walsh, 2016). Thus, family resource management extends beyond material organization to include the management of meaning, emotion, and shared hope.

b. Implications for the Social Reintegration Process

The social reintegration of children in conflict with the law is a complex process encompassing three arenas: the family, the community, and the state (Fitriyani, 2023). This study emphasizes that the family is the central axis determining reintegration success, particularly in nodal areas characterized by intense social pressure and economic competition.

Families that effectively manage social resources—through relationships with neighbors, community leaders, schools, or social institutions—are capable of generating bridging social capital, which is vital for reopening access to education, employment, and community engagement (Kusuma, 2022). Such support accelerates social normalization as children feel accepted once more as members of the community. In some cases, families successfully establish partnerships with non-formal educational institutions or vocational training centers to help their children acquire new skills.

Conversely, families with weak social capital or those who withdraw from their communities due to shame face serious reintegration barriers. Stigmatization of both the child and the family narrows opportunities for social interaction. The individualistic nature of urban environments tends to reinforce this social isolation, depriving families of opportunities to build support networks (Soja, 2010). This phenomenon highlights that the effectiveness of family resource management is inseparable from the spatial context: nodal areas offer opportunities for social mobility but also carry the risk of social exclusion for vulnerable groups.

Another key finding is that families adopting adaptive–restructuring management patterns can effectively navigate these social pressures. They reorganize life strategies, such as transferring the child to a new school, relocating temporarily, or seeking more inclusive community environments. These strategies illustrate the family’s transformational capacity, enabling more effective reintegration. In this sense, families act as social mediators, bridging children with the external world that had previously severed connections with them.

Reintegration is also highly influenced by restorative institutional support. Families assisted by the Juvenile Correctional Center (BAPAS) or the Indonesian Child Protection Agency (LPAI) exhibit higher reintegration success rates. Such assistance helps families navigate legal procedures, access psychological services, and coordinate with schools or social organizations (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023). These findings confirm Ward and Maruna’s (2007) Good Lives Model, which posits that reintegration becomes effective when families actively participate in rebuilding the child’s life plan rather than merely preventing future delinquency.

c. Implications for the Sustainability of Family Functions

The final implication concerns how family resource management patterns affect the sustainability of family functions after a legal crisis. Theoretically, family functions encompass affective (emotional support), socialization (value transmission), economic (fulfillment of needs), and protective (security and care) dimensions (Handayani, 2022).

Families employing planned and collaborative resource management demonstrate the capacity to gradually restore these functions. In many cases, a child’s legal experience becomes a turning point for families to strengthen internal solidarity. They begin implementing clearer role divisions, improving communication, and reinforcing spirituality and moral discipline. This process reflects family resilience, defined as the ability to rebound from crisis and transform into a stronger system (Walsh, 2016).

Conversely, in families with ineffective management, the child’s legal crisis leaves long-term social and psychological scars. Some informants reported that after the legal process concluded, family members became emotionally distant, communication ceased, and family disintegration occurred. The socioeconomic pressures of nodal areas further aggravate these conditions. When financial and social burdens become overwhelming, families often relinquish responsibility, depriving children of the emotional support vital for preventing delinquent relapse (Prasetyo, 2021).

In the long term, family resource management patterns also shape intergenerational social reproduction. Families that manage their child’s legal crisis collaboratively tend to produce more resilient and reflective generations. Reintegrated

children often emerge as agents of change—participating in social initiatives, mentoring peers, or engaging in religious and vocational programs. This illustrates that effective family resource management not only restores family functions but generates a social ripple effect that strengthens community cohesion in nodal regions (Rahayu, 2023).

d. Analytical Synthesis

Conceptually, the relationship between family resource management patterns and the success of child recovery and reintegration can be explained through three primary mechanisms:

- a) Adaptive Mechanism** – the family’s ability to adjust to structural and emotional changes resulting from the child’s legal crisis.
- b) Collaborative Mechanism** – the extent to which the family engages external social networks and public institutions to manage resources and alleviate internal burdens.
- c) Reflective–Transformational Mechanism** – the family’s capacity to learn from crises and restructure values, relationships, and parenting orientations to strengthen its social function.

These mechanisms are interrelated. In families with effective management, the adaptive mechanism fosters coping abilities, the collaborative mechanism broadens social support, and the reflective mechanism facilitates transformative processes toward renewed balance. Consequently, families not only recover from crises but also fortify their social foundations to prevent future conflicts.

These findings reaffirm that family resource management serves a dual function: as a survival strategy and as an instrument of social empowerment. In structurally pressured nodal regions, the family acts as the micro-center of social transformation. Their success in managing a child’s legal crisis reflects the broader social system’s capacity to create a just, inclusive, and sustainable environment (Soja, 2010).

e. Theoretical and Practical Implications

Theoretically, this study expands Bronfenbrenner’s (1979) Ecological Family Systems Theory by incorporating the urban–spatial dimension of nodal regions as a critical context shaping family resource management dynamics. Family effectiveness depends not only on internal capacities but also on the social structures that facilitate or constrain access to resources.

Practically, the findings underscore the importance of strengthening family capacity through family-centered policies. Local governments and child protection agencies should design programs integrating the economic, educational, and psychosocial aspects of families with children in conflict with the law. Family-based rehabilitation programs have proven more effective than individual approaches, as they restore the child’s nearest support system (Fitriyani, 2023).

Moreover, the study highlights the urgency of building inclusive social ecosystems in nodal areas—ensuring non-discriminatory education, community participation spaces, and child-friendly public services. By simultaneously empowering families and communities, child recovery and reintegration processes can become more sustainable while ensuring the continuity of family functions as the primary social pillar of urban life.

Family resource management patterns thus serve not merely as survival mechanisms amid legal crises but as social mechanisms shaping the direction of family

recovery and sustainability in nodal environments. Families with participatory and collaborative management patterns can create supportive recovery environments, enhance children's self-confidence, and strengthen social relationships with their communities. In contrast, families unable to manage resources effectively tend to perpetuate cycles of alienation and functional decline.

Accordingly, the success of child recovery and reintegration is not solely the outcome of state policy but the synergy between internal family capacity and external community and structural support. Strengthening family resilience within nodal areas, therefore, represents a broader effort to build social justice from the smallest social unit—the family itself.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that family resource management patterns for children in conflict with the law within nodal regions represent an adaptive social process reflecting families' capacities to navigate structural and cultural pressures. The reactive–survival, adaptive–restructuring, and participatory–restorative patterns illustrate a gradation from mere survival toward transformation.

The effectiveness of family resource management is influenced by economic factors, family structure, internal communication, social support, nodal environmental conditions, and public policy. Families that successfully integrate economic, social, and emotional dimensions exhibit higher resilience in facilitating child recovery and sustaining family functions.

Practically, the study emphasizes that rehabilitation and child justice efforts should place families at the center of social strategy—not merely as policy objects. A family-centered restorative justice approach is particularly relevant in Indonesia's complex urban contexts.

Theoretically, this research extends social ecology theory by incorporating spatial and managerial dimensions of the family, demonstrating that family success depends not only on internal values but also on the ability to negotiate with the surrounding social and spatial structures.

Ultimately, strengthening family resource management means strengthening the social resilience of the nation. Within dense and challenging urban spaces, the family stands as both the last bastion and the first hope for building a just, inclusive, and socially equitable society.

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