

# The Impact of Child-Parent Closeness on Corruptors

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**Abstract.** Previous studies emphasize the importance of family relationships in forming identity, and they frequently associate corrupt behavior with a failure to develop an adaptive identity. This study investigates the dynamics of closeness in parent-child relationships among corruptors. This qualitative study investigates seven male corruptors, aged 27 to 58, who are imprisoned at Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas 1 Kedung Pane, Semarang, through in-depth interviews. The content analysis reveals clear patterns in the parent-child relationships: mothers' caregiving responsibilities led to stronger bonds with their children, while fathers' focus on supporting the family limited the children's closeness with them. The distance in the relationship was also influenced by feelings of unfair treatment and disagreement with fathers. It has been discovered that the lack of a close father figure affects how values are passed down and how people behave in the future.

**Keywords:** Closeness; Parent-Child Relationship; Corruptors.

## 1 Introduction

"Anyone who unlawfully commits acts of enriching themselves or another person or a corporation that can harm the country's finances or economy" may be charged with corruption, according to Law No. 31 of 1999 jo Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption. A strong sense of ownership over state assets and the desire to obtain them for one's own benefit are considered indicators of corruption. According to Hartanti (2008), corruption is a crime that involves the abuse of (public) power for one's own gain. Corruption cases are becoming more common in our society. This may be because the public views these cases as getting worse because of the media's increasing freedom to report on them, or it may be because the legal system is evolving and stepping up efforts to fight corruption. It might also be the outcome of a real rise in dishonest behavior.

According to Rothstein and Uslaner (quoted in Setiyono, 2010), when opportunities and resources are distributed fairly, people are more inclined to share with others and see themselves as a part of a larger community. On the other hand, individuals prioritize their interests and are more likely to resort to corruption in highly unequal societies in order to achieve those interests. This presumption applies to the family as a fundamental social unit even though it is based on the context of larger societal units. Family dynamics, especially when inequality is present as

previously mentioned, can impact actions that put self-interest first, emulating unethical behavior.

Relationships are crucial when talking about corrupt behavior because, depending on the action-reaction dynamics between parents and children, interactions within a family can shape various social roles and functions (Ho et al., 2001). This includes the presumption that people typically use their relationships with others to organize their social lives (Fiske, 1992; Dwyer, 2000; Reis et al., 2000). When someone is corrupt, they frequently lack this social functionality. Corruptors' abnormal conduct, which is defined by their desire to privatize and sense of ownership over the property of others (which is technically owned by the state), does not represent an adaptive social identity or function. According to Hwang (2000), during the course of personal growth, the self transforms into a relational self, demonstrating a keen awareness of other people's existence and presence. In the end, one's experiences with oneself and others mold oneself in relation to others, creating a relational identity that manifests itself in interpersonal interactions with important people (Ho et al., 2001). It is considered that those who are corrupt are insensitive to other people's existence or, more specifically, to the ownership of state property, which ultimately serves to undermine the interests of other people. Yuwanto (2015) discovered that corrupt behavior is driven by the basic human values profile of corruptors, which leans toward personal focus and negative social focus without self-transcendence (including universalism and benevolence).

Although relationships among people vary, it is indisputable that the family, being the primary and most fundamental social unit, establishes the groundwork for individual relationships. A relationship, according to Manstead et al. (1996), is a sign that two or more people have developed a continuing bond; that their bond has unique characteristics, such as a sense of history and awareness of the relationship's formation; that they have an impact on each other's feelings, ideas, and actions; and that they have expectations for future interactions. One way to conceptualize the parent-child relationship is as a pattern of long-term interaction marked by mutual influence (thoughts, feelings, and behaviors).

According to behavioral theory, corrupt behavior is something that can be learned since human behavior is influenced by conditioning and learning processes. According to family systems theory, a family is a homeostatic group in which each member's behavior affects the behaviors of the others (Cox & Paley, 1997). Put differently, an individual's behavior is influenced by the benefits they derive from their familial relationships. According to Dwyer (2000), the parent-child bond is viewed as an essential network that shapes future behavioral patterns by giving identity and a stable foundation. An individual's interactions within other social systems and the social skills they acquire from these relationships are greatly impacted by this relationship.

More precisely, long-term development, physical and emotional health, and mental well-being are all supported by the closeness of the parent-child bond (Ge et al., 2009). According to Adams et al. (2001), closeness shows that parents and children have mutual influence. Since closeness is a vital component in the formation of personal relationships, it is imperative to investigate it in further detail (Golish, 2000). A child's future relationships, including their sensitivity to others, are influenced by the closeness of their family relationships. Furthermore, closeness in family relationships transmits values that are applied in other relationships. According to Yuwanto (2015), corruption is caused by both internal and external factors, with corruptors' values being able to predict internal factors. The relationships they had with their parents may

have helped them to acquire these values. This study intends to investigate the dynamics of closeness in parent-child relationships among corruptors, drawing on the discussion above.

## **2 Method**

### **2.1 Study Design**

A constructivist paradigm-based qualitative research design is used in this study. Constructivism investigates various mental constructions derived from people's experiences and social interactions in an effort to comprehend the complex realities that people encounter (Guba & Lincoln, 1994). The richness and depth of participants' narratives are highlighted in qualitative research, and this approach is consistent with these ideas (Creswell, 2014; Merriam & Tisdell, 2015). The goal of this study is to capture, as experienced by those convicted of corruption, the complex dynamics of parent-child relationships, especially the closeness component. This method makes it possible to analyze subjective perceptions and common understandings in great detail within a particular setting.

### **2.2 Participant**

Seven male inmates, ages 27 to 58, who are presently serving corrupt convictions at Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas 1 Kedung Pane, Semarang, participated in the study. The male-only demographic of the facility guarantees that every participant is a man. The selection of participants was predicated on their criminal convictions and their receptiveness to sharing personal details about their family dynamics. While keeping an eye on the relevance to the study's goals, the selection criteria sought to compile a wide range of viewpoints.

### **2.3 Instruments**

In-depth interviews that were partially structured were used to gather data. The semi-structured format was selected to provide participants with flexibility in examining their experiences while keeping the main themes of parent-child relationships and corrupt behavior front and center. The purpose of the interviews was to extract in-depth accounts of the participants' interactions and opinions regarding their relationships with their parents. Themes including emotional intimacy, parental influence, and the behavioral effects of these relationships were explored in the interview questions.

### **2.4 Procedure**

The methods employed in this study are as follows: (1) Preparation: All participants' informed consent was obtained and ethical approvals were obtained prior to conducting the interviews. To make sure the questions were pertinent and clear, a preliminary test of the interview guide was conducted; (2) Data Collection: Individual semi-structured interviews were held at the correctional facility with each participant. With the participants' permission, the interviews were audio recorded in order to guarantee accurate data collection. Every interview lasted between sixty and ninety minutes. To attain data saturation and guarantee that all the information was acquired, interviews were performed with each participant multiple times; and (3) Transcription: To provide a thorough description of the participants' responses, the audio recordings of the interviews were verbatim transcribed. In order to verify the accuracy of the data, participants

were asked to go over and clarify the verbatim transcripts once they had finished transcribing. Through this process, the information was verified and the confidentiality pledge was reaffirmed, giving participants the assurance that their identities would be kept anonymous and that the data would only be utilized for research.

## 2.5 Data Analysis

A constructivist paradigm-based qualitative research design is used in this study. Constructivism Utilizing content analysis techniques, the data analysis revealed recurrent themes and patterns in the participants' answers. The selection of content analysis was based on its ability to methodically analyze qualitative data and derive significant insights (Braun & Clarke, 2019). Using this method, the interview transcripts were coded, themes were categorized, and the data was interpreted in order to comprehend the dynamics of relationships and how they might affect corrupt behavior. The five-step procedure outlined by Creswell (2014) was used to analyze the data: (1) Data Organization: Interview transcripts were arranged and ready for analysis. This involved going over transcripts to make sure all information was accurately and completely recorded; (2) Reading for Overall Impressions: To get a general sense of the participants' experiences and to find recurring themes, the complete data set was read; (3) Detail Analysis through Coding: To classify and label noteworthy passages connected to the study's themes, a thorough coding of the transcripts was done. (4) Creating Categories and Themes: Based on recurrent themes and important facets of parent-child relationships and their consequences, codes were categorized; and (5) Narrative Presentation: Themes and categories were combined to create a logical story that explains the results and sheds light on the dynamics of the participants' parent-child relationships.

## 3 Result

### 3.1 Participant's Characteristics

Seven people participated in the study, each with a unique set of circumstances and experiences. Table 1 displays the participants' demographic information.

**Table 1.** Study Participants' Demographic Data.

<b>Initial</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Length of Prison Sentence</b>	<b>Types of Corruption</b>
AA	57	Master's	Lecturer	1,5 years	Procurement
NC	27	Associate	Bank Employee	10 years	Money theft
HS	49	Bachelor/s	Private Sector	4,5 years	Procurement
DJ	58	Master's	Civil Servant	6,5 years	Procurement
NK	44	Technical School	Civil Servant	12,5 years	Procurement
TG	49	Bachelor/s	Bank Employee	8 years	Abuse of power
CC	44	Associate	Bank Employee	6,5 years	Embezzling customer funds

Seven individuals with various backgrounds and corruption cases participated in the study. The age range of the participants was 27–58 years old. The participants' varied educational backgrounds, which ranged from technical school to postgraduate degrees, demonstrated their wide range of formal education. Prior to their incarceration, the participants worked as lecturers, bank employees, private sector employees, and government servants. Their sentences ranged in length from 1.5 years to 12.5 years, which corresponded to the severity of their respective offenses. The participants engaged in a variety of corrupt practices, such as money theft, power abuse, embezzlement of customer funds, and procurement fraud. These varied cases offer a thorough understanding of the different types of corruption that can happen in various professional settings.

Regarding marital status, six of the participants were wed with kids, while the youngest, who was 27 years old, was single. Not a single participant was raised without siblings; all of them had multiple siblings, including one who had step-siblings. Given that mothers were more available at home, the fact that the majority of participants said their mothers were housewives may have played a role in their close relationships with them. Two participants shared that their mothers were traders or tailors by trade, but they still had plenty of time for their families. The participants' personal lives and familial relationships are revealed by this family background information, which may have an impact on their viewpoints and actions.

### **3.2 Data Analysis Results**

The qualitative analysis was divided into two main sections by the researcher using interview data: (1) Previous Family Parent-Child Relationships and (2) Current Family Parent-Child Relationships. The primary conclusions from the interviews served as the foundation for the qualitative analysis. All seven participants' data were analyzed, with the exception of the Current Family Parent-Child Relationships section, which only had six participants because one of them was single and had kids. Even after the analysis was divided into four main sections, Parent-Child Relationships in Previous Families continued to be the main focus in accordance with the research objectives.

#### **Previous Family Parent-Child Relationships.**

The researcher classified the interactions into relationships from parents to children and from children to parents in order to find the interactive patterns within these relationships. The researcher also looked at the interactions from the participants' point of view as children when analyzing the relationships within prior families.

*Family Demographics.* Prior to exploring the relationship findings, a number of prior families' demographic characteristics were noted. These included the state of the economy, parenting philosophies, and the participant's observations of parental traits. The majority of participants were raised in low-income households where they frequently had to help out with household expenses. The fathers' distant relationships with their children were a result of their busy schedules supporting the family. One exception was DJ, whose mother provided the best possible care after his father died when he was just seven years old.

*Parenting Styles.* Every participant had grown up in comparatively democratic families, where moms took care of the home and children and dads generally played the role of providers. In general, participants had a positive perception of their parents, considering mothers to be loving

and fathers to be strict. Negative opinions did exist, though, especially in NC, where people perceived his father as narrow-minded in contrast to his mother's wider perspective.

*Interaction Patterns.* The interactions with mothers and fathers were not always clearly distinguished in the interview data. Certain data points were non-specific or related to both parents. In spite of this, conflict emerged as the most common category when these data were coded. Because of perceived differences between themselves and their siblings or because of financial constraints, participants frequently felt that their parents had treated them unfairly. Three other categories surfaced: power, support, and caring.

*Father-Child Relationships.* Six categories were found for interactions with fathers in particular, involving all participants: distance (5/6), power and caregiving and influence (6/6). The categories were arranged in order of highest to lowest number of references: (1) power; (2) caregiving; (3) conflict; (4) distance; (5) influence; (6) support; and (7) closeness.

*Mother-Child Relationships.* Every single participant (six out of six) mentioned the same category: caring. The categories were: (1) caregiving; (2) support; (3) closeness; (4) power; (5) influence; and (6) openness, ranked according to the quantity of references.

*Comparison of Parental Relationships.* Compared to their mothers, participants reported interacting with their fathers more frequently. Interestingly, mother-child relationships did not have any negative categories; only father-child relationships had negative categories like conflict and distance.

*Interaction Pattern from Children to Parents.* The information also showed how kids interacted with their parents, sometimes even focusing on dads or moms. Positive and negative relationships were identified based on these interactions. Positive interactions were primarily directed towards mothers and included demonstrating ability, closeness, obedience, openness, and patience. Negative interactions, mostly aimed at fathers, included disobedience, fear, a lack of transparency, a sense of disappointing one's parents, and distance.

### **Current Family Parent-Child Relationships.**

The present families' demographic data show little variation from their prior families, with the exception of markedly better economic circumstances. Even so, participants—who are now heads of their households—maintain high levels of busyness, which means that family get-togethers are rare. Given that none of their spouses work, the participants' financial dependence is noteworthy. Two of the participants' spouses had previously worked but had left to focus on their families; one spouse had been asked to leave, while the other had made the decision to resign on her own volition.

*Parenting Patterns.* Participants report a more democratic environment than in their previous families, demonstrating another democratic approach in current family dynamics. Fathers are still primarily responsible for providing for their families, while mothers are in charge of running the home and raising the children. As a result, participant children typically exhibit stronger bonds with their mothers than with their fathers.

*Parent-Child Relationships.* Several categories were identified through the analysis of participant relationships with their children: (1) caregiving, (2) support, (3) power, (4) distance, and (5) closeness. Remarkably, compared to closeness, the category of distance is mentioned

more frequently. Three of the six participants who are parents said they felt distant from their kids, and the other three said they felt close to them.

*Caregiving.* This category is primarily related to needs and affection provision, as well as education, guidance, and independence fostering. One of the main characteristics of support is giving kids their freedom. Children's commands and prohibitions serve as a display of power.

*Interaction Patterns.* Positive and negative relationships were evident in the interactions between the participants and the children. Positive interactions are characterized by obedience, while negative interactions are characterized by fear towards the participants, despite the fact that these references are fewer than in previous family relationships.

Overall, the results show that although the economy has improved, the dynamics of parent-child relationships and family roles continue to follow patterns seen in earlier generations, with distance playing a significant role in father-child interactions today.

## **4 Discussion**

In order to better understand how past interactions with mothers and fathers shaped the behavior and attitudes of these individuals who have been found guilty of corruption, this study looked at the emotional dynamics within parent-child relationships among those convicted of corruption. The results of this study show that there are notable variations in the participant's parent-child relational dynamics, with mothers showing a stronger emotional attachment than fathers. In line with recent research showing that children frequently form stronger emotional connections with their mothers, participants reported feeling closer to their mothers. (Kramer et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2018). According to Pomerantz et al. (2017), mothers were usually trusted more when it came to intimate disclosures, and this trust is closely associated with emotional attachment. This is consistent with the body of research indicating that children often form closer emotional ties to their mothers as a result of their daily involvement in providing care and emotional support (Golish, 2000; Scharf & Mayseless, 2017). Furthermore, supporting the results of the study is the discovery made by Hakim et al. (2012a) that maternal warmth and availability play a major role in fostering children's emotional attachment. This closeness was reinforced by the significant amount of time they spent with their primarily homemaking non-working mothers.

On the other hand, because their fathers were involved in supporting the family, the participants felt that their fathers were distant. In contrast to the mother's nurturing role, the father's role was more about providing and setting an example, which required less emotional investment. This result is consistent with cultural ideals such as the Javanese notions of *asih*, *asah*, and *asuh*, which emphasize the mother's role as providing care and affection and the father's role as providing education and discipline (Hakim et al., 2012b). The emotional distance between the participants and their fathers is partly explained by this role distinction. Subjects thought their fathers were more concerned with providing financial support and discipline than they were with being emotionally available. This observation aligns with previous research that emphasizes the role of fathers in setting an example and enforcing discipline, even though they are frequently less involved in providing emotional care (Crockett et al., 2000; Golish, 2000).

The results of the study showed that there was a clear psychological and physical disconnect from fathers. Fathers and their children are physically and emotionally separated by this dynamic, which affects the children's subsequent relationships and behaviors (Liu et al., 2018). Fathers were seen as being too busy, which caused a physical and psychological barrier. In comparison to mothers, there was less interaction and a weaker emotional bond, which indicated the psychological distance. According to recent research on paternal authority and its effects on child development, some participants even expressed fear of their fathers because of their strong, authoritarian presence (Scharf & Maysel, 2017; Lamb, 2020). This observation aligns with previous research that emphasizes the role of fathers in setting an example and enforcing discipline, even though they are frequently less involved in providing emotional care (Crockett et al., 2000; Golish, 2000). The greater bond with their mothers was further highlighted by the fact that participants frequently approached their fathers only after their mothers had run out of options. A cycle of relational patterns that may impact the participants' later behavior, including their vulnerability to corruption, appears to be sustained by the participants' perceptions of their fathers' distant role and their personal experiences of authoritarian parenting.

The study also revealed that maternal roles were defined by tenderness and affection, supporting the claim made by Goldenberg and Goldenberg (1985) that mothers have historically engaged in more emotionally expressive pursuits. The participants and their mothers developed a stronger emotional bond as a result of this nurturing role. One noteworthy finding, though, was that moms tended to be more permissive than fathers, which resulted in a less authoritative position. This is corroborated by recent research showing that children's emotional and behavioral outcomes can be impacted by permissive parenting (Baumrind, 2019; Darling et al., 2017).

The study revealed a noteworthy pattern in which the relational dynamics between the participants and their parents were similar to those observed in their current familial interactions. The transmission of paternal behaviors to the participants' own parenting styles was an interesting finding. The participants' contemporary parenting styles were more democratically modeled after their fathers'. This implies that their relationship philosophy is still shaped by the values and behaviors they were raised with. According to the study, fathers' hectic schedules, which are consistent with the experiences of the participants, may cause them to prioritize their financial needs, which could lead to corrupt behavior. The study's conclusions corroborate Rothstein and Uslander's (2010) claim that people prioritize their own interests as a result of economic inequality. As historical injustices and perceived injustices feed a self-serving mentality, the participants' economic hardships during their upbringing and their subsequent focus on financial needs may have influenced their propensity for corrupt practices.

These findings are significant because of what they mean for our comprehension of the causes of corrupt behavior. Understanding how early familial relationships affect later behaviors offers important insights into possible preventive actions. Enhancing emotional ties and decreasing authoritative distance are two areas where parent-child interventions may be especially important in preventing the emergence of maladaptive behaviors. Early attention to these relational dynamics may help to promote healthier interpersonal relationships and lessen unethical behavior.

The study does, however, have a few drawbacks. Because only male prisoners from one particular correctional facility were included in the sample, it might not be entirely



representative of the general population. Furthermore, rather than providing a longitudinal perspective that could offer deeper insights into how these relationships change over time, the cross-sectional design only provides a snapshot of experiences. The use of self-reported data exposes participants' perceptions and memories to potential biases.

In order to overcome these constraints, future studies should examine the effects of different paternal involvement styles on child development, employ longitudinal designs to monitor changes over time, and include a more representative and diverse sample. Including people from both genders and varying socioeconomic backgrounds could broaden the focus and offer a more complete picture of the relationship dynamics at work. By taking these actions, you will be able to better understand the ways that early familial relationships influence later behaviors, which will lead to more effective interventions and support networks.

## 5 Conclusion

The results of this study demonstrate a notable emotional difference in the participants' relationships with their parents when they were younger, with the participants feeling significantly closer to their mothers than to their fathers. While the paternal role as the provider and enforcer contributed to a sense of distance, the maternal role as the primary caregiver and nurturer cultivated a strong emotional bond. These results show that participants' current familial roles mirror traditional parental roles and the expectations that are supposedly placed on fathers. According to the study, putting a strong focus on family obligations may have an impact on corrupt practices. This suggests that more research is necessary to investigate this possible connection and its implications for comprehending and stopping unethical behavior.

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