

## **Abstract**

The study of “Self-Concepts in Family and Social Integration among the Recidivist at Juvenile Vocational Training Centres” is qualitative research using narrative methodology for in-depth information. The objective of this research is to study self-concepts, experiences, conditions or situations that effect to juveniles to repeat delinquency. Moreover, to explore the need of juveniles after release from Vocational Training Centres. Researcher applied in-depth interview and conversation with eleven research participants, then analyzed and concluded. Details are as per following.

Self-concepts of relapsed juvenile in Vocational Training Centre has some link between interpersonal and surroundings such as family, friends, community, neighborhood and inner self factors such as feeling, awareness, interpretation and self-esteem. These two contexts have impact on self-concepts and on behavior after released either negative or positive. Youth will go back and start their lives with family first based on the fact of their previous family relationship and will try to adapt themselves into the better way of life as per social expectation. Some examples are working, studying, stop socialize with inappropriate friends. However, when return to society there are hard times that influence to psychological of youth. For example denial, distrust, blemish and stigma, in order to decrease stigma they need to find some accepted areas, face and cope problems with themselves e.g. escapade, living with friends, use violence when there is a seduction, pressure and get away with unpleasant situation. These can lead to repetitive misbehavior and when they realize pro and con of their behavior consequences but they can't conquer with seduction. Besides, juvenile also face push factors such as concrete return (money and objects) and abstract return (acceptance, power and self-esteem). With worthiness estimation and opportunity to get what they want, so they decide to repeat misbehavior by excluding their concerns on environment and long time effect. In fact, what they need to do is to set individual plan and adapt themselves eventually into plan with the given chances from family and society. These can come in such a form as acceptance, trust, forgiving and they should

develop themselves in career, education and area of improvement, which will regain their self esteem and appropriate inner need management of individual.

Recommendations from this research are; in the level of execution, Juvenile Vocational Training Centres should manage environment and encourage empowerment relationship by giving full support for youth participation. Also should focus to develop inner self such as life skills, problem solving technique, develop self-esteem and provide suitable circumstances for self-development. Another role is to emphasize on classification and individual plan setting. Last part for implementation level is to have a continuous follow up after release, create family network to help each other and develop skills of caretakers. In the policy planning level, we should concentrate to family and social integration process, decrease control level with closed-system dormitory half-closed and opened-system in training centres. Moreover, support in follow up program policy, referral and surveillance program with closed relationship network and for other study should focus on children and youth that didn't repeat their behavior and explore in follow up and assessment in release preparation process in individual case.