

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTHORITARIAN PARENTS

Irfan Fahriza¹, Siti Cahyati², Alfaiz³, Aisha Nadya⁴
Universitas Ma'soem^{1,2,3}, Universitas Islam Syekh Yusuf⁴
irfanfahriza@masoemuniversity.ac.id¹, siticahyati1604@gmail.com²,
alfaiz@masoemuniversity.ac.id³, aishanadya@unis.ac.id⁴

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the social development of adolescents in an authoritarian parenting style. Several previous studies have found that adolescents in families with authoritarian parenting tend to have negative social behavior. This study uses the literature study method by analyzing several previous studies. The research steps are as follows: 1) looking for the topic to be studied, 2) prioritizing the literature to be studied, 3) making an abstraction, and 4) using a literature guide with a review style. The study's results found that authoritarian parenting tends to harm social development. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and adolescent social development. Further research is recommended, especially for a student in boarding school who partially interacts with the parent.

Keywords: Social Development; Authoritarian Parenting; Adolscents; Family

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INTRODUCTION

Social development is defined as an individual's ability to adjust the values that exist in him with the values in the environment in the increasing influence of peers (Hurlock, 1994). Social development is the ability to develop

¹ Universitas Ma'soem, Indonesia; irfan.fahriza@gmail.com

² Universitas Ma'soem, Indonesia; siticahyati1604@gmail.com

³ Universitas Ma'soem, Indonesia; alfaiz@masoemuniversity.ac.id

³ Universitas Islam Syekh Yusuf, Indonesia; aishanadya@unis.ac.id

social relations in the direction of maturity that each individual must go through well (Pangestuti et al., 2016). Then in Erikson's psychosocial theory (1977), individual social development consists of various aspects, namely, the individual's ability to develop essential trust in their environment, autonomous values, and recognition of the environment.

Adolescence is a period of individual growth that becomes a transition period where individuals experience various physical, psychological, biological, and social changes (Batubara, 2010). Various changes that occur in an individual can put the individual in a storm and stress phase because of the many changes that occur.

This development of parents significantly influences adolescents' development, especially in their social development, because the family environment is an environment that will provide the foundation or foundation for these individuals (Soetjningsih, 2010). In the process, the development of personal social relations occurs in three primary environments, which gradually expand based on the level of development (Laela, 2017). The family, which is the first environment, becomes the place for adolescents to form the fundamental strengthening of their social relations, the process of forming social relations between adolescents and their parents occurs in the form of parenting given by parents to adolescents, parenting which is the first form of social relations will determine how children develop. Individual social life later.

Parenting or parenting can be interpreted as guidance given by parents to provide control, direct, and assist children in carrying out developmental tasks toward maturity (Baumrind, 1991). Two dimensions in the parenting pattern provided by parents are warmth and control (Baumrind, 1991; R & Handayani, 2014). Parental control refers to how parents regulate a child's behavior, from overly controlling to setting a few rules and demands. Then, parental warmth refers to the extent to which parents are responsive to the child's behavior. Three main classic parenting styles are produced based on

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these dimensions: authoritarian, permissive, and persuasive. Then Maccoby and Martin (1983) modified Baumrind's parenting style into four: authoritarian, permissive, persuasive, and negligent. Maccoby and Martin (1983) based parenting on self-control and emotional involvement. An authoritarian parenting style is characterized by parents who display little warmth but are very controlling of adolescents. Parents with this parenting style are very strict disciplinarians. They use a restrictive, punishing style and insist that adolescents follow their parents' directions (Baumrind, 1991; Yazdani & Daryei, 2016)

The family, the first socio-cultural-economic order, will significantly influence adolescent behavior through certain parenting behaviors (Alizadeh et al., 2011). Parenting behavior in authoritarian parenting, such as setting absolute standards and pressing children to obey them without commenting, can form low self-esteem in adolescents because of the pressure they get to always comply with what their parents set. In line with research conducted by Irmayanti (2017), authoritarian parenting given by parents to adolescents can influence bullying behavior, whereas bullying behavior is influenced by low self-esteem. Self-esteem is related to adolescent views regarding themselves, which are manifested in the form of negative and positive behavior. Adolescents who have low self-esteem tend to behave inefficiently, offended and angry. According to Anderson & Carnagey (2004), the negative behavior of bullying is influenced by the parenting style parents give to their children.

Adolescent social development is related to adolescent interaction patterns with their environment and academics and adolescent confidence in themselves. Parenting, which is the first pattern of social interaction that forms adolescents, will affect how social development and academic achievement of these adolescents. Authoritarian parenting style negatively correlates with academic achievement in adolescents, meaning that this parenting style affects low academic achievement (Dornbusch et al., 1987; Yang & Zhao, 2020).

Social development can be interpreted not only in the context of individual interaction patterns with other individuals and with their environment. Social development also includes the development of self-confidence related to abilities, values possessed, and achievements that have been achieved. Even now, the authoritarian parenting style still exists, and there is possibly a different pattern than how the authoritarian parenting style is now better. Parenting can be assumed as a form of interaction pattern that will then reinforce adolescents' development in their lives. Therefore, through this literature review, it is hoped that it can provide an overview regarding how parenting style has a significant effect on the social life of adolescents.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research design with a systematic literature review research method, which is conducted by analyzing and integrating various information from various sources that have been obtained comprehensively. The literature review examines various main concepts related to social development and then compares them with research results in scientific journals. The reference sources used are online articles published in science direct, research gate, and google scholar, with the criteria of publication in the last ten years for articles in Indonesian, indexing by SINTA, and an h-index.

Procedure

The study is formulated on how parenting styles affect adolescents in various aspects of their social life. The research steps are as follows: 1) looking for the topic to be studied, 2) prioritizing the literature to be studied, 3) making an abstraction, and 4) using a literature guide with a review style.

Data Collection Technique

The primary sources used in this study were Erik Erikson's psychosocial-related book entitled *Childhood and Society* and the results of Baumrind's research. Supporting sources for research are articles on the results of research that has been conducted regarding the relationship between parenting style and the social development of adolescents, content analysis is carried out to review the relevance of the problem to current conditions, and a summary of the research results is carried out. They are a hundred articles, then classified, and chosen five reference lists shown in the table below.

No.	Article Title	Author/Year	Scope
1.	Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents.	(Dewi & Susilawati, 2016a)	Impact of authoritarian parenting
2.	The effect of parenting style on anxiety and depression in adolescent girls aged 12–16 years.	(Rakhshani et al., 2022)	
3.	The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting and Friendship Behavior in Adolescents in Denpasar.	(Purnamasari & Marheni, 2017a)	
4.	The Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Patterns on Children's Social Life.	(Puspita Sari, 2020)	
5.	Self-Disclosure of Late Adolescents in Strict Parents Family Communication in Bandung.	(Juliawati & Destiwati, 2022)	

Table 1. List of Literary Sources

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Parenting is an all-encompassing interaction between parents and children. Parents intend to motivate their children by changing the behavior, knowledge, and values considered most appropriate by parents so that children can grow healthy and develop independently (Sofians et al., 2020). The parenting style

applied by the tau has a significant role in the formation personality and character of the child. Every parent has a different technique for managing their child. According to Santrock (2014)), authoritarian parenting is a restrictive and punitive style when parents force children to follow their directions and respect their work and efforts. The relationship between parents and children becomes a crucial aspect through the type of parenting applied by parents. Santrock (2014) suggests that children of authoritarian parents are often unhappy, afraid, and want to compare themselves with others, fail to initiate activities, have weak communication, and have aggressive behavior. Yusuf (2010) explained that the authoritarian attitude of parents would affect the child's behavior profile. The behavior of children who receive authoritarian parenting tends to be irritable, cowardly, gloomy, unhappy, easily influenced, easily stressed, have no clear future direction, and unfriendly. Rejection treatment by being indifferent, applying rigid rules, paying little attention to the welfare of the child, and dominating the child will result in the child becoming aggressive (easily angry, disobedient, stubborn), submissive (easily offended, shy, timid, likes to isolate challenging to get along with, quiet and sadistic. Rigid regulations and punishments result in a child's profile that is impulsive (always follows conscience), unable to make decisions, hostile and aggressive. According to China Wahyuni Puspita Sari (2020), authoritarian parenting is a parenting style based on applicable rules and forces children to act according to their parent's wishes. Children must always obey their parent's requests. Authoritarian parenting has the following characteristics: parents practice stringent rules, are not allowed to express opinions, must obey the rules made, are oriented towards punishment, and are rarely given praise (Sri Asri, 2018).

Over time, instead of cultivating discipline, it turns out that authoritarian parenting remains one of the parenting styles adopted by parents. The search and identification results show consistency regarding the relationship between

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authoritarian parenting and social development, as attached in the following data.

Article Title	Finding	Comment
Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents (Dewi & Susilawati, 2016b)	The higher the authoritarian parenting style set in adolescents, the higher the risk of adolescents behaving aggressively.	There is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and adolescent aggressive behavior
The effect of parenting style on anxiety and depression in adolescent girls aged 12–16 years (Rakhshani et al., 2022)	The level of depression and anxiety in female adolescents decreased when parents changed the authoritarian parenting style to a permissive parenting style.	Authoritarian parenting style has an impact on adolescent mental health.
The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting and Friendship Behavior in Adolescents in Denpasar (Purnamasari & Marheni, 2017b)	Adolescents with authoritarian parenting do not always withdraw from their environment and peers. Based on the results of the study, it was found that adolescents tend to feel comfortable and valued with their peers.	Social recognition obtained from peers can make adolescents not withdraw from their environment
The Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Styles on Children’s Social Life (Puspita Sari, 2020)	Authoritarian parenting styles that emphasize strict rules and lack respect for children’s opinions will affect low communication skills and social interactions.	Social interaction patterns of adolescents experience difficulties.
Disclosure of Late Adolescents in Strict Parents Family Communication in Bandung (Juliawati & Destiwati, 2022)	Based on the five dimensions of self-disclosure defined, quantity, value, honesty, breadth, and familiarity, adolescents with authoritarian parenting tend not to be open with their parents. However, they are aware that communication between parents and children is essential.	Communication between adolescents and their parents is not well established, and adolescents tend to be close to their parents.

Table 2. Research Findings

The Impact of Authoritarian Parenting on Adolescent Social Life

Authoritarian parenting patterns set by parents for adolescents tend to educate children with corporal punishment as a consequence of violating the rules set by parents. The aggressiveness applied by parents to authoritarian parenting gives meaning to adolescents that aggressive behavior is expected. According to Taylor (in Dewi & Susilawati, 2016b), the lack of freedom at home makes Adolescents exhibit aggressive behavior outside the home. A high level of control and emotional freedom in adolescents in this authoritarian parenting pattern can result in exceptionally high levels of anxiety and depression. Much tension is given to teenagers, but parents give very little warmth to teenagers, which can be an essential factor that triggers it. Adolescent anxiety levels increase.

Communication that is not well established and the lack of emotional closeness between adolescents and their parents becomes a barrier to establishing good communication between adolescents and their parents. Therefore, parents and adolescents do not have the closeness to express themselves and prefer to open up about their problems with their peers (Juliawati & Destiwati, 2022). Through this, adolescents in an authoritarian parenting environment tend to have friendly relationships with good peers, which is motivated by good social acceptance from the environment, and adolescents feel accessible and valued in their peer environment (Purnamasari & Marheni, 2017b).

This authoritarian parenting style results in further social development. Many negative things arise in children due to this authoritarian parenting style because this authoritarian parenting style tends to be pushy, does not want to listen to children's opinions, gives excessive supervision, and rarely gives praise. The social development of adolescents with this authoritarian parenting pattern results in development. Namely, adolescents are afraid to try something new. When they get to know a new environment, their emotions are out of

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control, and they become hyperactive, shy, silent, anxious, and less creative. So adolescents do not have freedom in everything because they will obey their parents' orders. If they disobey their parents, they will be punished.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The family, the first social environment for adolescents and a place where they strengthen the basis for social interaction, has a crucial role in shaping social development. The emotional closeness between parents and adolescents is needed to form good closeness between parents and adolescents. The good closeness between parents and adolescents will shape positive adolescent behavior. Listening to adolescent opinions is one way for adolescents to develop self-confidence.

Based on a literature review of several previous studies showing that authoritarian parenting harms adolescent social development, further research needs to be conducted to see if other factors influence adolescent social development in authoritarian parenting, especially at boarding schools.

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