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## The Impact of Authoritarian Parenting on the Behavior of Adolescents Aged 12-15 In Bakunase II Village

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**Abstrak:** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dampak pola asuh otoriter terhadap perilaku remaja usia 12-15 tahun di RT 012 desa Bakunase II. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan total enam sumber data primer, terdiri dari tiga remaja dan tiga orang tua. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Observasi dilakukan dengan menggunakan checklist. Metode pengolahan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah (a) reduksi data, (b) penyajian data, dan (c) penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh otoriter merupakan bentuk pola asuh yang menekankan kontrol orang tua untuk memastikan anak patuh dan patuh. Orang tua dengan pola asuh otoriter bersifat memaksa, tegas, dan kaku, menetapkan berbagai aturan yang harus dipatuhi anak tanpa mempertimbangkan perasaannya. Pola asuh otoriter yang diterapkan orang tua pada remaja mempunyai beberapa dampak positif, antara lain menjadikan anak patuh pada orang tua, menyelaraskan anak dengan harapan orang tua, menjadikan anak lebih bertanggung jawab dalam hidup, dan menanamkan kedisiplinan. Namun dampak negatifnya antara lain anak tidak patuh kepada orang tua, tidak bahagia, mudah tersinggung, cemberut dan menarik diri, kurang percaya diri dan tegas, serta kurang berani mengemukakan pendapat.

**Kata Kunci:** pola asuh otoriter, perilaku remaja

**Abstract:** *The aim of this research is to determine the impact of authoritarian parenting on the behavior of adolescents aged 12-15 in RT 012, Bakunase II village. The research approach used is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher gathered a total of six primary data sources, consisting of three adolescents and three parents. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted using checklists. The data processing methods used in this study are (a) data reduction, (b) data presentation, and (c) conclusion drawing. The results of the research show that authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting that emphasizes parental control to ensure children are obedient and compliant. Parents with authoritarian parenting styles are forceful, strict, and rigid, setting various rules that children must follow without considering their feelings. The authoritarian parenting style applied by parents to adolescents has several positive impacts, including making children obedient to their parents, aligning children with parental expectations, making children more responsible in life, and instilling discipline. However, the negative impacts include children not being obedient to their parents, being unhappy, easily offended, sullen and withdrawn, lacking self-confidence and decisiveness, and being less courageous in expressing their opinions.*

**Keywords:** authoritarian parenting, adolescent behavior

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## INTRODUCTION

Parents are the primary and foremost educators for children, especially adolescents. Education from parents forms the foundation for the development and future lives of adolescents. Adolescents are individuals in the process of growing towards maturity or independence. The adolescents referred to here are those aged 12 to 15 years. During this period, adolescents begin to develop the capacity to acquire and use knowledge efficiently to reach their peak potential due to the optimal development of their brains. Authoritarian parenting, according to Santrock (2011), is a parenting style in which parents place a high value on control and obedience in children but do not often seek the children's input on these matters. Parents strive to ensure their children adhere to established standards and behavioral values and will enforce strict punishment if these standards are violated.

Mainarno (2010) explains that authoritarian parenting is characterized by parents' tendency to shape and strictly control their children, emphasizing certain standards that must be adhered to and followed by the children. This approach often involves punishment and coercion to ensure that the behaviors desired and expected by the parents are formed in the children. According to Watson (in Kartono, 1992), the authoritarian attitude can lead to symptoms of anxiety, easy discouragement, an inability to plan, rejection of others, weakness of heart, or being easily prejudiced. Every child indeed needs discipline because they are not yet mature and experienced enough to face all problems without the guidance and supervision of adults. However, the discipline deemed effective by parents (unilaterally) may not necessarily be compatible with the growing maturity of the child. Therefore, it can be concluded that authoritarian parenting is a parental attitude towards interacting with their children characterized by a distant relationship, rigidity, a preference for enforcing their child's will, setting rules without discussion, frequent punishment, and rare praise for the children.

Havighurst (1961) stated that the factors influencing authoritarian parenting include education and personality. Education refers to the process of changing the attitudes and behaviors of individuals or groups of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training. Education is often interpreted as human efforts to develop their personalities in accordance with the values within society and culture. Meanwhile, personality encompasses the entirety of an individual's attitudes, expressions, feelings, characteristics, and behaviors. These attitudes, feelings, and expressions will manifest in a person's actions when confronted with specific situations.

Gusti Ayu Rukmini, a student at Alauddin Universitas Negeri Makassar in 2019, conducted a study titled "The Impact of Authoritarian Parenting Styles on the Psychology of Adolescents in Salo Village, Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency." This research employs a descriptive qualitative method and is located in Salo Village, Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency. The research approaches used are guidance and psychological approaches. The primary data sources for this study are Asrullah, a community leader (key informant), three parents who practice authoritarian parenting, and three additional informants: Wati, Darma, and Winda. Secondary data sources include books, magazines, newspapers, and other supplementary data sources.

The results of this study indicate that the factors causing parents to adopt an authoritarian parenting style in Salo Village, Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency, are divided into four categories: education, personality, traditional parenting patterns, and parents' desire for their children to be disciplined. The psychological impacts of authoritarian parenting

on children include aggressive behavior, low self-confidence, lack of motivation, fear of expressing opinions, and egoism. The implication of this research is that parents should avoid being overly authoritarian because not all adolescents can cope with such parenting, which can affect their psychological well-being. Parents should adopt a more open attitude towards adolescents and avoid being overly restrictive so that adolescents feel more at ease and closer to their parents.

The similarity between Gusti Ayu Rukmini's research and this study is that both discuss the impact of authoritarian parenting styles, the factors that lead parents to adopt such styles, and the psychological effects of authoritarian parenting. The difference lies in the approach; Gusti Ayu Rukmini uses guidance and psychological approaches, while this study examines the object contextually by revealing existing phenomena through data collection.

Chintia Wahyuni Puspita Sari, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Satya Wacana Christian University, 2020, with the title "The Influence of Authoritarian Parenting on Children's Social Life." This research aims to determine the influence of authoritarian parenting on children's social lives. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques include the identification of discourse and journals available on the internet. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The research findings indicate that there is a significant influence of authoritarian parenting on children's social lives, with many negative impacts. Children tend to lack social skills because they feel insecure and tend to be quiet, fear making mistakes, and are afraid to try new things.

The similarity between Chintia Wahyuni Puspita Sari's research and this research is that both discuss authoritarian parenting and its negative effects on children. The difference lies in the data collection techniques. Chintia Wahyuni Puspita Sari uses discourse identification and internet journals for data collection, while I use observation, interviews, and documentation.

Yuliyanti Bun, Khairun University Ternate, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, 2020, with the title "Analysis of Authoritarian Parenting on Children's Moral Development.". Authoritarian parenting is a style that emphasizes parental control to ensure that children are obedient and compliant. Parents with an authoritarian style are often forceful, strict, and inflexible, creating numerous rules that must be followed by their children without considering their feelings. Parents become emotional and angry if their children do something contrary to their wishes. Authoritarian parenting is often considered a style that can hinder children's development. Some research findings indicate that authoritarian parenting can negatively impact children's development, while other findings suggest that it can positively influence children's moral development.

Authoritarian parenting can have positive effects on children's behavior if the rules set by parents are mandatory, such as religious practices, leading children to be diligent in worship, polite, and obedient to their parents. However, it can also have negative effects if parents are too restrictive, causing children to become stubborn, difficult to manage, and disobedient. This happens because children feel their freedom is restricted, they are forced, and punished for mistakes, leading them to express their feelings by acting according to their desires.

The similarity between Yuliyanti Bun's research and this study is that both discuss authoritarian parenting and its positive and negative impacts. The difference is that Yuliyanti Bun focuses on children's moral development, while this study focuses on adolescent behavior.

Observations conducted in RT 012 found that there are 30 households. Out of these 30 households, there are 3 households that implement authoritarian parenting towards children aged 12 to 15 years. AA, a parent who works as a homemaker, mentioned that parents who implement authoritarian parenting are those who were brought up with this style by their own parents, so they apply it to their children because they want them to be disciplined. In RT 012, children exhibit various behaviors; some frequently engage in negative actions such as arguing with parents, drinking alcohol, and using vulgar language.

The initial observations revealed a discrepancy: three parents experienced difficulties in managing their children due to their overly restrictive and controlling parenting styles. Consequently, the children lacked freedom and were not given the space to provide suggestions because they were haunted by fear of speaking up. Additionally, children raised with authoritarian parenting styles tended to lack exploration of their inner selves as their parents controlled both their education and social interactions. Moreover, in RT 012, there was a misunderstanding among parents regarding authoritarian parenting. The three parents believed that this parenting style was the most suitable for managing their children.

The fear of their children falling into bad company is what drives these three parents to adopt authoritarian parenting in RT 012. They believe that granting too much freedom to their children might lead them astray. Additionally, the advancement of technology adds to their concerns. MM, as a parent, also prohibits their children from accessing the internet without parental approval. However, YA, another parent in RT 012, argues that authoritarian parenting is necessary in today's society to instill better character in children, such as teaching them discipline by waking up early and doing household chores. Some also emphasize that authoritarian parenting does not mean instilling fear or denying freedom but rather training for mental strength and fostering good habits.

### **Authoritarian Parenting**

Authoritarian parenting is a style characterized by restriction and punishment, where parents compel their children to follow their directives and respect their efforts (Santrock, 2011). According to Hurlock (1980), authoritarian parenting is implemented as a form of parental discipline that is authoritative and traditional in nature. In authoritarian discipline, parents establish rules and inform their children that they must adhere to these rules. Children are not given explanations as to why they must obey, and they are not afforded the opportunity to express their opinions, even if the rules imposed seem unreasonable.

Santrock (2011) suggests that children raised by authoritarian parents often experience unhappiness, fear, a tendency to compare themselves with others, difficulty initiating activities, and poor communication skills. They may also exhibit aggressive behavior. The authoritarian attitude of parents can significantly influence the behavior of children. Children raised with authoritarian parenting tend to be easily offended, fearful, withdrawn, unhappy, susceptible to influence, prone to stress, lacking clear direction for the future, and unfriendly. Therefore, it can be concluded that authoritarian parenting involves parents who restrict, punish, and demand obedience from their children. Authoritarian parenting also sets clear boundaries and provides little opportunity for children to express their opinions.

According to Hurlock (1978), there are several factors that can influence parental parenting styles. One of them is parental personality, where each individual has different levels of energy, patience, intelligence, attitude, and maturity. These factors will affect parents' ability

to fulfill their role and how sensitive they are to their children's needs. Additionally, parental beliefs about parenting also influence the value of the parenting styles applied and parents' behavior in raising their children. Other factors include consistency with accepted parenting styles, adaptation to accepted parenting methods, parental age, parental education, gender, socioeconomic status, retention of traditional concepts, child's gender and age, child's abilities, and the situation at hand. All of these factors play a significant role in shaping parents' parenting styles towards their children.

According to Suharty (2016), the impact of authoritarian parenting by parents consists of both negative and positive effects. The negative impacts of authoritarian parenting include: (1) Creating children who are only obedient to their parents, disregarding others. (2) Children becoming unhappy, easily offended, withdrawn, and closed off. (3) Children living in constant fear, leading to vulnerability to stress and depression, as they are constantly pressured and forced to comply with their parents' wishes even if they do not desire it. (4) Children becoming less confident and more hesitant. (5) Children becoming less capable of making their own decisions as they are accustomed to seeking their parents' approval. (6) Children becoming less assertive and lacking the strength to say no.

On the other hand, the positive impacts of authoritarian parenting include: (1) Children becoming obedient individuals who will follow every command given by their parents. (2) Children may become individuals who fulfill their parents' wishes. (3) Children will become more responsible in their lives. (4) Children become more independent. (5) Children become more disciplined, even though sometimes this is done just to please their parents or out of superficial obedience.

### **Adolescent Behavior**

Behavior encompasses all vital manifestations of an individual's interaction with the environment, ranging from the most visible to the imperceptible, from the felt to the unfelt (Okviana, 2015). Behavior is the result of various experiences and human interactions with the environment, manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. According to Notoatmojo (2010), behavior is an individual's response/reaction to stimuli originating from both external and internal sources. Behavior, as defined by Soekanto (1985), is a specific way of acting in certain situations. This means that a person's behavior has characteristic features according to the situation and the character of their group. An individual will adjust their behavior, thus creating a unique situation from their environment and the people interacting with them.

Adolescence is defined as the period during which individuals undergo a transition from childhood to adulthood, marked by rapid physical, mental, emotional, and social growth and development (Sarwono, 2010). Adolescence is also referred to as the bridge between childhood and adulthood (Kartono, 1995). According to Gunarsa (1989), adolescents are individuals who are still in the process of physical and psychological development towards maturity. Adolescence is a period of active engagement, characterized by abundant energy. Excessive energy leads to behaviors such as being boisterous, quarrelsome, showing off physical strength, agility, and courage, and seeking recognition. Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, marked by behaviors that are often difficult to understand. This period is also known for its emotional intensity (Walgito, 2004). The adolescent age range is divided into three stages: early adolescence, between the ages of 12-15 years; mid-adolescence, between the ages of 15-18 years; and late adolescence, between the ages of 18-21 years (Desmita, 2009). In summary,

adolescent behavior refers to ways of acting that are appropriate for the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, thus creating a unique situation from their environment and the people interacting with them, characterized by physical, mental, emotional, and social growth and development.

## METHOD

The research approach utilized in this study is descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the researcher selects multiple samples that can serve as data sources. Data collection will be conducted in two main ways: primary and secondary data collection. The researcher gathers a total of 6 primary data sources, consisting of 3 adolescents and 3 parents. Secondary data is obtained through various media sources, including literature, books, and documents. The researcher employs descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations are conducted using a checklist. Data processing methods used in this research include (a) data reduction, (b) data presentation, and (c) conclusion drawing.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained from structured interviews, there are two responses regarding the positive and negative impacts. From the positive *impact*, children become obedient to their parents, they may align with their parents' wishes, become responsible, and disciplined. On the other hand, the negative impact includes children being disobedient to their parents, experiencing unhappiness, being easily offended, withdrawn, lacking confidence, and being indecisive.

### Parents Resorting to Physical Punishment.

This study, based on the three responses obtained from the three parents as informants or sources of information regarding the characteristic of the authoritarian parenting style, namely parents who tend to resort to physical punishment, yielded similar answers. The informants stated that they indeed adopt authoritarian parenting as a means to shape their children's character for the better. The reason for administering physical punishment, such as hitting, pinching, shouting, or scolding their children in a loud tone, is to provide a stern warning. The goal of physical punishment, according to these three parents, is to instill fear and serve as a warning to their children not to repeat the same mistakes.

According to Syamaun (2012), authoritarian parents tend to control their children according to their own behavioral standards and punish them for any violations. Communication only flows in one direction, and parents do not give their children the opportunity to express their desires. Based on the statement above, the researcher can conclude that parents administer punishment as a warning so that children understand that if they exceed reasonable limits, they need to face consequences, whether through verbal reprimands or physical punishment.

### Parents tend to be commanding.

These three parents tend to be commanding. They adopt this approach because their children do not clearly understand tasks that are newly assigned to them. Mrs. MM, the second informant, stated that she is the type of parent who likes to give commands or orders. She

explained that her children lack initiative in doing things, so she decided to implement a commanding style. MM added that children nowadays typically do not like being told what to do or being commanded; they tend to focus more on their gadgets than listening to their parents' instructions. Based on observations, she frequently orders her children to work or perform tasks. She believes that by doing so, her children can carry out tasks properly and correctly as instructed by their parents.

According to Sri (2012), parenting styles significantly influence the formation of a child's character. Each parent usually has a different parenting style. Authoritarian parenting is a style that restricts and demands children to follow their parents' orders. Based on this statement, the researcher concludes that these children still need to be commanded because, by giving orders, the children perform tasks based on what their parents ask of them.

#### **Parents are rigid.**

As expressed by MM, one of the parents who implements an authoritarian parenting style, this approach was passed down from her parents and grandparents. This parenting style has been applied to her children from a young age into their teenage years, making her feel accustomed to it. YA, another parent, mentions that although they generally do not limit their relationship with their children, there are certain boundaries set by the parents in communication and activities. YA states that establishing boundaries, such as not allowing children to speak or give opinions when parents are talking, is necessary due to concerns about the changing times, which may lead children to act out of control.

According to Desmita (2009), authoritarian parenting is a style that restricts and demands children to follow parental commands. Authoritarian parents set strict boundaries and do not allow children to express their opinions. They are often arbitrary, disregarding the thoughts and feelings of their children. This parenting style can create a significant gap between parents and children because children may feel afraid to communicate or become closer to their parents. Authoritarian parents are typically cold and harsh, more likely to speak and sometimes shout at their children rather than praise or support them. They also tend to ignore their children's perspectives and prioritize discipline above all else.

Based on the above statements, the researcher concludes that authoritarian parents tend to dictate everything for their children, making the children mere executors. With rigid rules, children feel confined at home, which may lead them to exhibit aggressive behavior outside the home.

#### **Parents tend to be emotional and dismissive.**

From the interviews with the three respondents, they expressed that if their children made mistakes or did not follow what the parents wanted, the parents would immediately scold or hit them as a warning to prevent the children from repeating the same actions. The authoritarian attitude of the parents demands that the children do everything correctly. When a child behaves poorly, authoritarian parents lack the patience to explain why such behavior should be avoided. Parents also do not want to hear the child's explanation, often being dismissive and possibly scolding them harshly.

Two of the respondents added that if their children spoke or asked for something deemed unreasonable by the parents, they would naturally refuse. During discussions, parents tend to demand that their wishes be followed and often reject the opinions presented by their children.

Parents also exhibit a very controlling demeanor, not giving the children the option to choose what they want.

According to Diane (2008), authoritarian parenting is a restrictive, arbitrary, and controlling style that dictates everything the child does without giving them the opportunity to express their opinions and imposes punishments for violations. Parents become the center and hold the highest control over decision-making. Based on the responses obtained, the researcher can conclude that parents will easily become angry if their children do something displeasing or undesired by the parents. Rejection will occur if the children speak or do something that does not align with the parents' perspectives or desires.

**Children must obey their parents' rules and are not allowed to argue.**

The three respondents provided similar answers regarding the necessity for children to obey and comply with every command given by their parents. Authoritarian parenting involves rules that children must follow. Authoritarian parents control nearly every aspect of their child's life and behavior, dictating how they should behave both at home and in public. Additionally, children are not given explanations for why these rules need to be followed; authoritarian parents believe that whatever they think and decide must be carried out by their children. Children are not allowed to argue against any rules set by their parents, and if they do, they are punished. These children tend to feel oppressed by the parenting style implemented in their household.

According to Diane (2008), parents are role models for their children and have the right to enforce rules within their family. Parents do not want their children to fall behind others and desire for their children to be the best. Having intelligent, independent, brave, accomplished, and obedient children is a universal parental aspiration. These desires drive the creation of rules that limit children's opinions. Children must comply with their parents' decisions, and parents do not hesitate to administer punishments when children make mistakes or defy them. From these responses, the researcher can conclude that children are not allowed to argue, and if they do, they will be sanctioned.

**Parents rarely give praise and rewards when their children achieve something.**

The question posed by the researcher to the three informants yielded varied responses. The interview results from Mother MM indicated that she rarely gives praise and rewards, although she has occasionally done so for her children. She explained that she refrains from giving praise or rewards frequently because if her children are often praised or rewarded, they become more focused on the rewards and may only perform tasks for the sake of receiving rewards. Therefore, she decided not to give rewards to her children. According to Mother YA, she used to give rewards when her children were younger, but as they grew into teenagers, she stopped giving rewards. She believes that rewards do not need to be given frequently because they can create dependency, leading children to perform tasks solely for the sake of rewards rather than sincerely and diligently. For authoritarian parents, giving praise or rewards is rare and unnecessary.

According to Montessori (1995), giving rewards is not conducive to positive development. Typically, children engage in activities only if there is a promise of a reward. Based on the responses obtained, the researcher can conclude that authoritarian parents in RT 12 Bakunase II rarely provide feedback in the form of rewards or praise to their children. They believe that



children tend to focus solely on these rewards or praise and may not genuinely engage in their tasks.

#### **Lack of good communication with children**

From the responses obtained from the parents who served as informants so far, communication often goes well with the mother, but with the father, communication is rarely done. This is because of the father's busy work schedule, which leaves him with little opportunity for intensive communication. These parents are also aware of the impact of infrequent communication. The mother often emphasizes the importance of communicating with their children, but the husband's response is that if they were to sit down and communicate as desired by the mother, then what the children and wife would eat would be uncertain, so they leave this responsibility to the mother or wife. From the responses obtained, the researcher concludes that when communication is infrequent within a family, children tend to seek someone they feel comfortable communicating with or confiding in.

#### **Positive Impact**

##### **Children become obedient.**

Based on the interview results from the three teenagers in RT 12, Bakunase II Village, namely WA, PA, and YM, all three of them gave the same answer, which is that they are obedient to their parents. They rarely refuse their parents' orders. When asked what makes them afraid to refuse, they all gave the same answer, which is that they are afraid of being scolded by their parents. The positive impact of authoritarian parenting is that children become obedient; a child will listen to every order given by the parents. For a child who is accustomed to being ordered, he will easily follow every rule and command given by others. According to Gunarsa (2002), the parenting style where parents enforce absolute rules or boundaries to be obeyed without giving children a chance to express their opinions; disobedience is met with threats and punishment. Based on the answers obtained, the researcher concludes that children are obedient because they are afraid of being scolded or hit by their parents.

##### **Children can become individuals who meet their parents' expectations.**

From the three responses obtained, they all provided the same answer, which is that their parents have high expectations for their future. All three informants stated that their parents often demand them to act according to their wishes, especially regarding education. Parents tend to direct them and rarely inquire about their aspirations. Parents with an authoritarian style have very high expectations for their children's future. This parenting style prioritizes the parents' desires over the children's wishes and dreams in shaping their future.

According to Mainarno (2010), authoritarian parenting is characterized by parents having a tendency to exert strict control over their children, by imposing certain standards that must be obeyed and followed by their children, often involving punishment and coercion, to shape the desired behavior in their children. Based on the responses from the three informants, the researcher concludes that parents prioritize their own expectations for their children's future over building communication with them and inquiring about their children's aspirations.

##### **Children are more responsible in living their lives.**

Responsibility is closely related to the obligations one must fulfill. A child with a sense of responsibility will know exactly what their duties are in life. One positive aspect of authoritarian parenting is that children tend to be more responsible in completing assigned tasks. As expressed by WA, PA, and YM, they always finish the tasks and responsibilities given by their parents on

time. They add that their sense of responsibility to complete their tasks is heightened because they fear that if their parents check or inquire about unfinished tasks, they will be punished. They have been taught to be responsible and to perform every task well and correctly as requested by their parents. According to Hurlock (2005), instilling and developing a sense of responsibility is crucial from an early age, with the caveat that responsibility should be within the child's capabilities. Responsible behavior exhibited by adolescents includes completing tasks assigned by educators or parents, finishing tasks thoroughly, and respecting time. Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that children raised with authoritarian parenting styles have a high sense of responsibility because they fear the consequences of not completing assigned tasks. They do things out of fear, thereby demonstrating a high sense of responsibility.

#### **Children become more disciplined.**

For every parent, raising children is not always easy; they require effective methods to teach discipline to their children. Good discipline involves respect and empathy in educating children. Each parent has their own approach in applying and teaching discipline to their children, and this needs to be done carefully. The purpose of implementing authoritarian parenting style by parents towards their children is to instill discipline in them. As expressed by WA, one of the children, that her single mother has always applied high discipline, whether it's about time, household chores, or education. WA added that what her mother does will certainly have a positive impact on her education, future, and personality. Although she considers her mother's actions to be good, sometimes she feels it's too strict and makes her and her siblings obedient without questioning their mother. Gunarsa (2002) states that in instilling discipline in children, parents who adopt an authoritarian parenting style must show and appreciate non-absolute freedom with understanding guidance between the child and the parent. Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that discipline in authoritarian parenting style helps children to be more disciplined in whatever they do.

#### **Negative Impact**

##### **Creating children who are only obedient to their parents alone**

As expressed by PA, a child whose parents implement an authoritarian parenting style, he sometimes feels uncomfortable and desires to rebel. He feels as if he is in a prison because he is too constrained. He feels liberated when he is outside of his home. He mentions that what is shown within his home is sometimes just to avoid being scolded by his parents, but deep down he wants to rebel even though he is not able to do so at the moment. The negative impact of authoritarian parenting is that it creates a child who is obedient; a child will listen to every command given by the parents. Children of authoritarian parents will grow weary and tired of the endless strict rules, resulting in them seeking ways to rebel. Their parents' restrictions might drive them to engage in actions that could jeopardize themselves. Children raised with this parenting style tend to show obedience at home, but when they are outside, they feel liberated and can act according to their desires because they are no longer under their parents' control. According to Gunarsa (2002), in an authoritarian parenting style, parents impose absolute rules or boundaries that must be obeyed, without giving the child a chance to express their opinion; if the child disobeys, they are threatened and punished. Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that children feel uncomfortable and want to rebel; this parenting style makes some children feel uncomfortable and inclined to act disobediently toward their parents due to their constrained and regulated lives.

### **Children are unhappy, easily offended, withdrawn, and reserved.**

Children raised with authoritarian parenting styles will grow up feeling unhappy because their freedom is restricted and determined by their parents. They are likely to become more easily offended, have difficulty socializing, become withdrawn, and also become reserved. YM, one of the interviewed children, mentioned that so far he feels happy and free when his parents are not at home for a long time or when they are asleep. He explained that his parents are too strict in disciplining him, and if he does not comply with their wishes, he will be hit or scolded in front of his friends. This certainly makes him embarrassed in front of his friends. According to Faturachman (2002), teenagers who experience the peak of their emotional and high-level emotional development initially show sensitive traits, their emotions tend to be negative and temperamental (unhappy, easily offended, moody, and reserved). Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that authoritarian parenting methods endanger the psychological well-being of children, including their mental, character, and emotional development.

### **Children tend to lack self-confidence and feel hesitant.**

The impact is that the child becomes less confident, especially in carrying themselves in new environments or social situations. As expressed by PA and YM, they tend to become timid in expressing their opinions and often feel nervous when questioned by teachers. They lack confidence to speak up. Adolescents accustomed to strict disciplinary rules find it difficult to express themselves, leading them to grow into shy individuals who lack confidence in making friends. Authoritative parenting patterns make children unaccustomed to making decisions as all decisions and choices are predetermined by their parents.

According to Baumrind (in Papalia, 2008), the warmth aspect in authoritarian parenting will show low warmth interaction between adolescents and parents. Parents tend to lack emotional involvement with adolescents and provide less time together. Adolescents from authoritarian parents often lack confidence and hesitate when comparing themselves to others. Based on the statements above, the researcher concludes that children who are constantly suppressed and not given space to engage in discussions and express opinions will develop fear or lack of confidence.

### **The child is less courageous in expressing opinions.**

As expressed by PA and WA, they are not given much freedom to express their opinions; often they encounter restrictions in doing so. According to them, this situation often makes them hesitant to voice their opinions when communicating with their friends at school or in their surroundings. They mention feeling awkward and shy about expressing themselves because they fear their responses or opinions might not align with what their discussion partners expect. This reluctance leads them to remain silent rather than actively participating in discussions. Involving children in discussion forums can have positive effects. Giving them the chance to express their opinions allows for mutual understanding. However, when parents perceive themselves as always right, they may overlook or even dismiss their children's opinions. In cases of disagreement between parent and child, the child is often seen as rebellious. According to Desmita (2009), authoritarian parenting demands strict obedience from children and doesn't allow them room for expressing their opinions. Based on these statements, the researcher concludes that when parents don't provide space for their children to express themselves, it can

lead to a lack of confidence and make children increasingly hesitant and unable to voice their opinions.

## CONCLUSION

The research findings on the Impact of Authoritarian Parenting Styles on the Behavior of Adolescents Aged 12-15 in RT 012 Kelurahan Bakunase II can be summarized as follows: Authoritarian parenting is a style that emphasizes parental supervision to ensure children are obedient and compliant. Parents with authoritarian parenting styles tend to be forceful, strict, and inflexible, imposing various rules that must be followed by their children regardless of their feelings. The authoritarian parenting style applied by parents to adolescents has several positive impacts, such as fostering obedience, molding children to meet their parents' expectations, promoting responsibility in life, and instilling discipline. However, there are also negative impacts, including disobedience, unhappiness, sensitivity, withdrawal, lack of confidence, hesitation, and reluctance to express opinions.

Recommendations for parents include avoiding overly authoritarian parenting styles as not all adolescents can accept such parenting styles, which can impact their behavior negatively. Parents should strive to be more open to their adolescents, allowing them to feel more comfortable and closer to them. Recommendations for adolescents include maintaining a positive attitude towards parental rules and trying to muster the courage to express their opinions to their parents regarding the rules they impose.

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