

# Effects of parental (authoritarian upbringing) in youth associations in the village of Wanujoyo Lor, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul

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## Abstract

Adolescence is a golden period in the developmental cycle characterized by several significant changes. Proper adaptation to these changes is crucial, as it has a major impact on the future development of adolescents. The phenomenon of strict parents or authoritarian parenting styles, which is often discussed among adolescents, often stems from parents' high expectations that emphasize control over their children without considering their feelings. In Wanujoyo Lor Village, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul, initial observations indicate that adolescents raised under authoritarian parenting exhibit diverse impacts, both positive and negative. This study aims to gain a deeper understanding of how authoritarian parenting influences adolescent social interactions in Wanujoyo Lor Village, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The sample consists of adolescents aged 16–18 years who receive authoritarian parenting, supported by information from close friends and parents. Sampling was conducted using snowball sampling with a sample size of 5 out of a total population of 15. Data was collected through interviews, audio recordings, and field notes. Data analysis included filtering important information, presenting data, verifying, and drawing conclusions, using triangulation to ensure data validity. The research findings indicate that authoritarian parenting has negative impacts on adolescents' social interactions, such as low self-confidence, difficulty adapting, a tendency to withdraw, and the emergence of rebellious behavior. Meanwhile, positive impacts include children having a high sense of responsibility and discipline. Authoritarian parenting has a significant impact on the social and emotional development of adolescents. It is hoped that parents can create a more open and communicative environment so that adolescents can grow with high self-confidence and be able to interact well in the community.

**Keywords:** Parenting; authoritarian upbringing; youth association.

## 1. Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, which is an important part of the developmental cycle. During this period, various changes begin to occur, including hormonal changes, physical changes, psychological changes, and social changes, which may require them to adapt appropriately. Adolescence is divided into three types, namely early adolescence, middle adolescence, and late adolescence (Yutika Irfani and Niessa Ridho Utami, 2021).

During adolescence, especially middle adolescence, teenagers will strive hard to find their identity. They will try to recognize their own feelings, motivate themselves, and try to manage their emotions both within themselves and when socializing with others. Therefore, the parenting style provided and applied by parents in educating their children will have a significant influence on the child's future development.

There are three types of parenting styles that indicate common patterns of behavior in children with each parenting method, including authoritarian parenting, which involves strict rules for children, democratic parenting, which gives children the opportunity to not rely on their parents, and permissive parenting, which tends to be more tolerant, gentle, and rarely makes demands on children. Of these three types of parenting styles, the best parenting style is one that refers to the basic concepts of growth and development, love, and care so that children can grow and develop optimally (Arlincy n.d.).

In a previous study conducted by Desti Alia Rahma and Gita Isyanawulan (2024), it was stated that the parenting style applied by parents to their children can shape their attitudes to become disciplined, independent, and responsible individuals. Therefore, if parents place too much emphasis on their children, the children may grow up with high levels of insecurity, a tendency to lie, difficulty making decisions, excessive fear, nervousness, quietness, closed-mindedness, lack of initiative, a tendency to rebel, a tendency to violate norms, a weak personality, anxiety, and a tendency to withdraw from their

environment. These are categorized as authoritarian parenting, and strict parents are one example of this parenting style.

The phenomenon of strict parents, which is widely discussed among teenagers, has spread on social media about the parenting style applied by parents to their children. This phenomenon can occur because of high expectations from parents towards their children, which causes some parents to apply an authoritarian parenting style in educating their children to be submissive and obedient (Arlincya n.d.).

Based on a study conducted by UNICEF and several other research institutions, UNICEF examined various important issues that impact children's lives. The study found that authoritarian parenting is still quite prevalent in Indonesia, accounting for around 20-30% of cases, and varies depending on supporting factors such as economic and social factors, among others. In addition, according to data presented by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the phenomenon of strict parents in Indonesia is estimated to be around 15%. In detail, in 2022, there were 16,106 cases of violence against children due to strict parenting, and in 2023, there were 29,883 cases of the same nature (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection).

In global statistics on authoritarian parenting, more than 30% of adults, including in the United States and Europe, report that some of them were raised by parents who practiced strict parenting. In Finland, there are six groups of parents with different parenting styles, where 13.5% apply authoritarian parenting, 15.2% apply permissive parenting, 19.4% apply psychological control, and 25.1% apply authoritative parenting (Zulkarnain et al. 2023).

Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's personalities through the parenting styles they apply. Children will look to their parents as examples to imitate good behavior, so it is important for them to provide positive treatment from an early age (Elan and Handayani 2023). In addition to the family and community environments, the government must also be involved in addressing various problems arising from authoritarian parenting. These efforts include raising awareness about democratic parenting through education programs, effective communication, and emotion management, collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop programs that support parents in implementing better parenting styles, and creating regulations to protect children from violence by encouraging better parenting.

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted on December 22, 2024, in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet using the interview method, it was found that 5 out of 15 samples of adolescents aged 16-18 years were raised by both parents with an authoritarian parenting style and were affected by this parenting style. They said that authoritarian parenting, or strict parents is not always bad, because it can enable them to protect themselves from unhealthy social environments so that they can be more focused. However, on the other hand, this parenting style also caused them to grow up as teenagers who lacked confidence, were less open with their parents, were afraid to make decisions and even rushed into them, were unable to control their emotions, had difficulty adapting, often isolated themselves, and even rebelled against things that did not suit their desires.

## 2. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method that describes and interprets objects according to reality. The data sources used are primary data involving the active participation of researchers in the data collection process. Primary data is obtained from first sources, such as individuals, and does not go through intermediaries. The population in this study consisted of all adolescents aged 16-18 years in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul, with a sample size of 5 adolescents from a total population of 15. Sampling was conducted using snowball sampling or the snowball mechanism. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, audio recordings, and field notes. The data analysis process included filtering important information, presenting data, verifying, and drawing conclusions using triangulation supported by information from close friends and parents to ensure data validity, which in the process upheld ethics, including respondent consent, data

confidentiality, participant autonomy, and non-discrimination. This research has passed the ethical review stage with review result number No.4672/KEP-UNISA/VII/2025.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1. Research Results**

This research was conducted in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul from July 15, 2025 to July 20, 2025. The results of the research are as follows.

##### **3.1.1. Factors That Influence Parents in Applying Authoritarian Parenting Styles**

###### **a. Internal Factors**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, researchers found that the reason parents apply authoritarian parenting to their children is because this parenting style was previously applied by their parents, so they apply it again to their children, especially teenagers.

Mrs. MI (O1), aged 45, who is the parent of teenager FS (R1), said: "I saw that my mother was very patient in dealing with my late father, because my father was quite strict while my mother was closer to the children, so maybe the parenting style that my father gave me, I passed on to my children as well." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also conveyed by AF (T4), a 23-year-old teenager who is a close friend and older sibling of teenager CB (R4), who said: "Since I was little, my parents have also applied that kind of parenting style, so I think it has also been passed down to my younger sibling with the same parenting style." – July 18, 2025

In addition to inherited parenting styles, based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, there are several parents in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet who have personalities that prevent them from being gentle with their children and always enforce strict rules.

According to Mrs. N (O2), 43 years old, who is the parent of teenager AD (R2), she said: "I don't actually demand that he always obey me, even though I am a strict person. So, there are times when he has to obey, and there are also times when he is allowed to do other things, because he is still a teenager. For example, if he goes out to play, as long as he plays in the right way and I know his friends, I don't really have a problem with that, but I am afraid that if children's social interactions nowadays are not controlled, it will be difficult, and one small mistake can lead to them going astray." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also conveyed by Mrs. P (O5), 48 years old, who is the parent of teenager EC (R5), saying that: "To a certain extent, I have applied rules that my children must follow since they were young, because I want my children to be disciplined and know their responsibilities. Because the environment here is such that children often play far away, it's also difficult to monitor them. But the mother still observes the children's condition; when they need freedom, she also gives them freedom." – July 20, 2025

###### **b. External Factors**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, researchers found that the environment has a significant influence on adolescents' deviant behavior. One example is smoking. This causes parents to worry that their children will engage in such deviant behavior.

According to Mrs. MI (O1), aged 45, who is the parent of teenager FS (R1), she said that: "I always remind him, and he also understands that no one in the family smokes, because he understands that it is for health reasons. So, if he wants to hang out with friends, he should hang out with those who bring good influences." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also conveyed by Mrs. P (O5), aged 48, who is the parent of teenager EC (R5), who said: "I once saw him hanging out with his friends, and there were people smoking and doing other things, so I immediately asked him who was smoking. After I asked, I asked the person to help me look after EC. I gave him the freedom to play with his older brother, but not to do things like this." – July 20, 2025

##### **3.1.2. Problems Experienced by Parents and Children**

###### **a. Differences of Opinion**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, researchers found that there are several problems experienced by parents and children in terms of parenting, which can lead to disputes.

According to FS (R1), an 18-year-old teenager, said: "When it comes to problems with parents, it's probably about differences of opinion, although it's rare, not often." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also expressed by KS (R3), an 18-year-old teenager who said: "Differences of opinion with parents happen often, but it doesn't lead to fighting, because after that we discuss it again until we reach a compromise." – July 17, 2025

AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager, also said: "Well, yes, there are differences of opinion, but I think that's okay. However, my parents think it's not good, so if it's not done, it's okay." – July 15, 2025

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. P (O5), a 43-year-old parent of teenager EC (R5), differences of opinion between parents and children are actually for the good of the child. She said: "Problems with children are inevitable. It's like what I said earlier, mothers want what's best for their children. Meanwhile, the child thinks that they should be free, like freedom, so differences of opinion become a problem." – July 20, 2025

#### **b. Unfinished Homework**

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers in the field, the second problem experienced by parents and children can be caused by parental rules requiring children to do household chores in order to help their parents.

According to KS (R3), an 18-year-old teenager, said that: "The most common reason is because the housework is not clean enough, that's all, hehe." - July 17, 2025

The same thing was experienced by AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager who said that: "Another problem is that I get scolded by my parents if I don't wash the dishes. So, in a day, I really have to wash the dishes at least once." – July 15, 2025

#### **c. Permission to Go Out with Friends**

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers in the field, the third problem experienced by parents and children can be caused by issues of permission in the context of wanting to play with friends and having time restrictions.

According to Mrs. N (O2), aged 43, who is the parent of teenager AD (R2), she said: "If I often argue with him, it's about permission. For example, if he wants to go out at night, if it's not that important and can be postponed, then in my opinion, why bother? I mean, if I don't know the person, then it's better not to let him go." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also conveyed by Mrs. A (O4), aged 43, who is the parent of teenager CB (R4), saying that: "I like to forbid him from hanging out with his friends, especially at night. Even if he ends up sulking and doesn't go, I still forbid it. Especially if he asks permission to hang out late at night—that's what I forbid." – July 18, 2025

### **3.1.3. Common Punishments Imposed by Parents on Children**

#### **a. Confiscating children's cell phones**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, some parents punish their children by confiscating their cell phones if they are deemed to have failed to fulfill their obligations.

FS (R1), an 18-year-old teenager, said: "I used to skip school, even though I actually had permission to be sick, but the real reason was because I didn't like the lessons due to exams. Then I spent the whole day playing games, and eventually my phone was confiscated several times because I was playing games all day." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also applied by Mrs. A (O4), a 43-year-old parent of teenager CB (R4), who explained that: "For example, I tell him to study, but he still plays with his phone, so I take his phone away, but I give it back to him after a while. What's more, I often threaten them, but I still can't bring myself to do it. For example, I threaten not to give them pocket money, but I still give it to them the next day, so it's just a threat." – July 18, 2025

#### **b. Giving physical punishment to children**

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher in the field, there was one parent who had ever given physical punishment to their child for behavior they deemed inappropriate.

KS (R3), an 18-year-old teenager, said: "Back then, when I was in kindergarten, I was still very active, so I was pinched, but not too hard. But since I grew up, it never happened again." – July 17, 2025

### **c. Threatening children to deter them**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, there were parents who threatened their children with the aim of making them obey their parents and not become rebellious.

EC (R5), a 16-year-old teenager, explained that: "I once wanted to be kicked out of the house because I didn't want to obey my parents, and I used to get angry for no reason." – July 20, 2025

The same thing was also conveyed by Mrs. P (O5), aged 48, who is the parent of teenager EC (R5), who said: "I usually just say this to my child: 'If you don't obey me, it's up to you what you want to do, but don't complain to me about every little thing.' I do this because I want him to think that it's wrong, and I don't like it. So I just give him options, but if it's already too late, then it's up to him. The door is open, but I can't control you forever because you're already this age and you're already rebelling." – July 20, 2025

### **d. The role of friends as a support system**

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers in the field, it was found that a teenager's friendship environment can be positive if they understand each other.

AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager, said: "My relationship with my friends is good, sometimes my friends also understand that I have strict parents. But I feel bad towards my friends, like I think, "I feel sorry for my friends if they only get to hang out with me for a short time." – July 15, 2025

The same thing was also expressed by KS (R3), an 18-year-old teenager who said: "My friends actually understand, sis. Sometimes, for example, they invite me out, but my parents say I can't go out, so they come to my house instead. My parents are actually okay with them coming to the house." – July 17, 2025

From the two interview results above, there are statements from teenager N (T3) and teenager ML (T2), who are close friends of the two respondents, which reinforce the research results.

N (T3), a 14-year-old teenager who is a close friend of teenager KS (R3), said that: "KS is nice to his friends, and we as his friends also understand that he is a strict child, so we like to come to his house if his parents don't give KS permission to go out." – July 17, 2025

Meanwhile, ML (T2), an 18-year-old teenager who is a close friend of AD (R2), said: "He is nice to his friends, and he adapts easily. He also has quite a lot of friends, although most of them are at school. Because at home, he rarely goes out, as far as I know." – July 15, 2025

## **3.1.4. The Impact of Authoritarian Parenting on Teenagers' Social Lives**

### **Positive Impact**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, it was found that authoritarian parenting can have a positive impact on children, such as fostering a strong sense of responsibility and discipline.

EC (R5), a 16-year-old teenager, said: "The positive thing is that we can learn from our parents that we should be friends with good people, who don't like to bully or steal." – July 20, 2025

The same thing was also found by FS (R1), an 18-year-old teenager who said: "The positive impact is that I understand more that my parents actually love me and that their actions are to protect me and guide me to become a better and more responsible person." – July 15, 2025

### **3.1.5. Negative Impacts**

Based on interviews conducted by researchers in the field, authoritarian parenting can also have negative impacts, such as

#### **a. Lack of self-confidence**

Mrs. MI (O1), the parent of teenager FS (R1), aged 45, said: “FS is a relaxed child, so it makes me feel like, what should I do, miss? I feel like something is missing, because the child has to be pushed all the time and maybe lacks confidence.” – July 15, 2025

The same thing was felt by AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager who said: “As a child, I can't express myself, you know; I feel unsatisfied. Then also in some situations I feel insecure, but in other situations I feel very confident.” – July 15, 2025

#### **b. Difficulty adapting to new environments**

GA (T2), a 19-year-old teenager who is a close friend of FS (R1), said: “She is actually quite difficult when it comes to adapting to new friends or new environments because she is a stiff person.” – July 15, 2025

This was also conveyed by EC (R5), a 16-year-old teenager who said: “I'm still a rebellious person, and I like to stay away from my environment because I don't like crowds.” – July 20, 2025

Finally, AF (T2), who is a close friend and older sibling of CB (R4), also said that: “When he meets new people, he likes to tell me about it like he's still shy, even though he hasn't met them yet, but he already thinks badly of them even though nothing has happened yet. But once it starts, eventually they can adjust over time.” – July 18, 2025

#### **c. Difficulty in making decisions**

KS (R3), an 18-year-old teenager, said: “When making decisions, sometimes it feels difficult, but sometimes it doesn't, depending on the situation. It also depends on my upbringing, because I feel like I used to be confined at home, so when I want to do something, I'm confused about whether it's right or wrong.” – July 17, 2025

The same thing was felt by FS (R1), a 19-year-old teenager who said: “Honestly, I tend to be a little hasty when making decisions. Sometimes in certain situations, I think about what my dad will say if I do this. So I tend to overthink things at first, and this is influenced by my parenting style.” – July 15, 2025

#### **d. Difficulty managing emotions**

EC (R5), a 16-year-old teenager, when asked about his feelings towards the authoritarian parenting style applied by his parents, said: “I have mixed feelings, sis, sometimes I feel annoyed. Then, if I want to play but am not allowed to, I get annoyed. When I play on the phone, I get annoyed when I am disturbed. Although when my mother is being nice, she is nice.” – July 20, 2025

This was also felt by AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager, who said: “Actually, it makes me sad, but sometimes when I think about it for a long time, I realize that it's good for parents to forbid things. Even though on the day itself, I still get emotional.” – July 15, 2025

#### **e. Not having many friends**

AF (T4), 23 years old, who is a close friend and older sibling of teenager CB (R4), revealed that: “My younger sibling actually has many friends, but only a few close friends. Even though he can actually be friendly with everyone.” – July 18, 2025

GA (T1), 19 years old, who is a close friend of teenager FS (R1), also revealed that: “He has many school friends but few friends at home. After that, he is not too afraid of new people, but he has to wait for others to initiate conversation first.” – July 15, 2025

#### **f. More open to friends than parents**

AD (R2), a 17-year-old teenager, said: “I feel like my friends understand my situation, so I'm more open with them than with my parents.” – July 15, 2025

The same thing was expressed by FS (R1), an 18-year-old teenager, who said: “Yes, because it feels more enjoyable with friends, so I am more open with friends than with my parents.” – July 15, 2025

### **3.2. Discussion**

#### **3.2.1. Factors Affecting Parents in Applying Authoritarian Parenting Styles**

##### **a. Internal Factors**

From the interview data presented above, it can be seen that internal factors, such as parenting styles passed down from generation to generation, can be the strongest factors encouraging informants to apply authoritarian parenting styles to their children.

This is because parenting is how parents treat, educate, guide, discipline, and protect their children in the process of reaching maturity and forming behavior that is in accordance with the norms and values of society. Every family has a different parenting style in educating a child, and this is usually passed down from the parenting style received from previous parents (Ratnasari and Ambarwati 2024).

This is in line with the research theory of Susyanti et al. (2022), which states that family parenting styles are generally passed down from previous generations to subsequent generations according to what is accepted in the family. Parents discipline their children as they were disciplined by their parents.

In addition, based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that internal factors of parents who have a firm and strict personality will apply an authoritarian parenting style to their children. This is because, according to them, this parenting style is the most suitable and appropriate for educating children to be more disciplined and focused in their lives. The personality of parents plays an important role in how they parent their children. If parents apply an authoritarian parenting style, then the parenting style applied tends to be harsh, rigid, and does not give children freedom (Elan and Handayani 2023).

This is in line with the research theory of Adeyola et al. (2024), which states that authoritarian parenting can be described as parents who are firm and who demand that children follow their wishes in the hope of making them disciplined because of the rules that are set and must be obeyed.

#### **b. External Factors**

Many parents unconsciously apply ineffective parenting methods, such as being too authoritarian, too permissive, or neglectful, due to limited knowledge, busyness, or environmental influences (Simanjuntak et al. 2025).

Children's social development, which includes how they interact, communicate, and build relationships with others, is greatly influenced by environmental factors. Therefore, if the parenting style applied is inappropriate, a bad environment will easily have a negative impact on a child's personality (Karimah, Syafrudin, and Yulistia 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, the researcher found that in the hamlet of Wanujoyo Lor, there are still many teenagers who often follow their peers in deviant behavior, such as smoking. Many parents do not want their children to be influenced by their smoking peers, so they closely supervise their children's friendships.

This is in line with the research theory of I Putu Ista Dewa Dharma Putra (2024), which states that the social environment has a major influence in determining a child's behavior depending on the environment in which they live. They can be easily influenced by a bad social environment due to a lack of attention and affection from their parents, which can encourage children to commit crimes.

### **3.2.2. Problems Experienced by Parents and Children**

#### **a. Differences of Opinion**

One of the problems that arises between parents and children is a lack of communication, which leads to limited verbal interaction. This can occur because communication between parents and children is not well established or is only one-way, leading to conflict in accepting differences of opinion (Dewi et al. 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that differences of opinion between parents and children are one of the problems that still often arise in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet. This is because the authority of parents does not give children the opportunity to express their opinions.

This is in line with the research theory of Kurniyatillah (2020), which states that in parenting patterns, authoritarian parenting holds all roles and power. As a result, all decisions regarding children are made by parents, which makes children feel that they do not have the right to voice their opinions or desires.

### **b. Unfinished Homework**

Parents have a very important role in educating children to have good character, discipline, and responsibility. By equipping children through homework education, children will reap great benefits for their character development, discipline, and responsibility (Sinaga et al. 2021).

Based on the interview data presented above, the researcher analyzed that poorly completed homework can be one reason for problems between parents and children. Parents want their children to help with homework to lighten their load. They consider homework to be the child's responsibility so that the child can live independently in the future.

This is in line with the research theory from Sinaga et al. (2021), which explains that the importance of training children to be independent from an early age can begin at home through habituation and direct practice. If parents involve their children in household chores, the parents' workload will be lightened, and the children can be trained to live cleanly and responsibly.

### **c. Permission to Travel with Friends**

Parents with authoritarian parenting styles tend to impose restrictions, especially in terms of play and self-exploration, which can hinder children's freedom of movement (Atika and Satria 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, parents impose restrictions on their children in terms of permission if they consider it unimportant and not beneficial for the child. In addition, authoritarian parents also tend to impose restrictions on their children in terms of permission because they are concerned about their children's social environment, which cannot always be monitored, so they want to protect their children from bad influences and uphold family values.

This is in line with the research theory of Desti Alia Rahma and Gita Isyanawulan (2024), which states that strict parents are parents who are coercive, harsh, and rigid, where parents set rules that are non-negotiable and must be obeyed, thus limiting their children's freedom, especially in terms of giving permission and reasons for each rule that tends to restrict their children's freedom, such as when they play outside with their peers.

## **3.2.3. Common Punishments Parents Give Their Children**

### **a. Confiscating the child's cell phone**

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style in which parents control and shape their children according to their wishes. Parents set strict rules and punish their children if they feel that they are not obeying the rules because parents do not like children who criticize, protest, or oppose the rules that have been set (Karennina and Ramlah 2024).

In the digital age, children often rely on gadgets such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones for school, accessing social media, and playing games, which can cause mental and physical problems. This can influence parents as educators to understand good parenting in the digital age so that children can avoid negative influences (Ratnasari and Ambarwati 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, the researchers analyzed that parents with authoritarian parenting styles tend to punish their children if they feel that their children are unable to obey the rules set by their parents. One example is in terms of children's obligations to study. Parents will punish their children by confiscating their cell phones if they are considered negligent in fulfilling their obligations.

This is in line with the research theory of Desti Alia Rahma and Gita Isyanawulan (2024), which explains that in some cases of strict parenting, sanctions are often imposed to ensure that children are always obedient and disciplined in following all of their parents' rules. These sanctions include hitting, cutting pocket money, silent treatment, confiscating belongings, and others that can cause children to feel uncomfortable and depressed over the sanctions imposed by their parents.

### **b. Giving physical punishment to children**

Parents with authoritarian parenting styles tend to impose restrictions on children and do not hesitate to give punishments that cause physical pain. Parents do this because their children behave in a way that is not in line with their wishes (Fatihatul Falahah, 2022).

Based on the interview data presented above, in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet, there was one parent who had physically punished their child in the past because the child was hyperactive and unable to be guided by their parents.

This is in line with the research theory of Sul-tonah, Nada, and Aini (2024), which states that parents with strict parenting patterns sometimes use physical punishment such as pinching, kicking, hitting, or other forms of punishment to control their children if they violate the rules.

### **c. Making threats to deter children**

The family, as the foundation for the formation of a child's personality, has functions and roles that can determine the survival of a family. One of these is the function of protection. The family must be a safe, comfortable, and mutually protective place without discrimination, violence, and coercion, which make family members feel threatened and unsafe (Stephanus Turibius Rahmat 2019).

Based on the interview data presented above, parents admitted to threatening their children without punishment, solely to give them hope that they would understand whether what they had done was right or wrong. Parents tend to use threats as a way to make children consider their actions.

This is in line with the research theory from Khairun University et al. (2020), which explains that authoritarian parenting tends to set absolute standards that must be obeyed and is accompanied by threats, such as children must obey their parents' rules and cannot argue, tend to look for children's mistakes and punish them, and consider children as rebellious if there are differences of opinion between parents and children.

In addition, research theory conducted by Simanjuntak et al. (2025) also explains that authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that demands children to be completely obedient and submissive to all commands and rules set by parents, without giving children room to ask questions or express their opinions. For example, threatening children by exploiting their fears, making many rules, being cold, and punishing them harshly.

### **3.2.4. The Role of Friends as a Support System**

During adolescence, peer relationships tend to be closer and more intimate than family relationships. Individuals entering adolescence spend more time outside the home, whether participating in school activities or playing with their peers (Aulia et al. 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, adolescents who are raised with an authoritarian parenting style have good relationships with their peers. They are able to understand each other, creating positive friendships. They understand that their friends' behavior may be influenced by strict parental rules, so they do not judge them but instead provide emotional support and personal space for their friends to express themselves.

This is in line with the research theory from Azzahra et al. (2022), which states that, in the context of friendship, children who are raised with an authoritarian parenting style will exhibit different characteristics from their friends. Some problems that arise in children with authoritarian parenting include frequent feelings of confusion, anxiety, temper tantrums, excessive worry, difficulty in establishing relationships with peers, and a tendency to withdraw from their environment. However, on the one hand, if the surrounding environment can understand this, it will become something positive.

### **3.2.5. The Impact of Authoritarian Parenting on Teenage Social Life**

#### **a. Positive Impact**

Social interactions have a major influence on the formation of an individual's personality and reflect on society's perception of a person's good and bad qualities. Good social interactions will lead to positive behavior, while bad social interactions will lead to promiscuity, which must be avoided, especially for teenagers who are still searching for their identity (Ompusunggu and Nababan 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that authoritarian parenting by parents can have positive effects, such as fostering a high sense of responsibility, avoiding bad company, and

fostering a spirit of discipline and independence from an early age (Mil and Setia Ningsih 2023). Independence in children begins in the family environment and depends on the parenting style applied by both parents (Fatihatul Falahah, 2022).

This is in line with the research theory from Arlincy (n.d.), which explains that authoritarian parenting can have a positive impact on children, such as making them more disciplined, patient, able to use their time well, obedient to their parents, able to control their emotions, avoid promiscuity, and be more mature in their thinking.

## **b. Negative Impact**

Based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that authoritarian parenting styles applied by parents to their children can have both positive and negative impacts. The negative impacts that can arise from authoritarian parenting styles include the following.

### **1) Lack of self-confidence**

A child's level of self-confidence is shaped by the parenting style applied by parents to their children. As parents, they certainly have an important role in building a child's self-confidence from an early age through good parenting (Khairina and Soedirham 2022).

Based on the interview data presented above, the researcher analyzed that some adolescents still feel low self-confidence and are still afraid to express themselves due to the influence of the parenting style they received.

This is in line with the research theory of Fikriyyah, Nurwati, and Santoso (2022), which states that authoritarian parenting styles applied by parents to their children can cause children to have difficulty socializing and lack self-confidence because they are afraid of making mistakes.

### **2) Difficulty adapting to new environments**

In this ever-evolving era, children need to be equipped with skills not only to face lessons at school but also to face life's challenges, such as social interaction, emotional management, and the ability to adapt to change (Ayub, Taufik, and Fuadi 2024).

Authoritarian parenting patterns cause adolescents to have difficulty adapting to new environments because they are afraid to start and even afraid of crowded situations. They often compare themselves to others, have poor communication with their environment, and behave aggressively (Muda et al., n.d.).

Based on the interview data presented above, the researcher can conclude that some adolescents still feel shy and afraid and need a long time to adapt to their new environment as a result of parenting styles that set rules for them in terms of choosing friends and imposing restrictions on children.

This is in line with the research theory of Azzahra et al. (2022), which states that children raised with authoritarian parenting styles will withdraw from their environment when they feel unable to communicate well and feel different from their peers simply because they receive many restrictions from their parents.

### **3) Difficulty in making decisions**

Parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style to their children tend not to give their children the freedom to choose or make their own decisions. They make their own rules without discussing them with their children, leaving the children with no room for negotiation in making decisions (Sari, Sumardi, and Mulyadi 2020).

Based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that authoritarian parenting can cause children to rush into making decisions and feel afraid that the decisions they make are in line with what their parents want or even the opposite.

This is in line with the research theory from Gifari (n.d.), which explains that authoritarian parenting patterns applied by parents to children can make individuals uncreative and find it difficult

to make decisions because they are accustomed to obeying their parents' rules without questioning the reasons behind these demands.

In addition, research theory conducted by Dwiyan and Daud (n.d.) also explains that parenting styles, both positive and negative, can predict the level of difficulty children have in making decisions. Therefore, the right parenting style plays a very important role in helping children make good decisions for themselves.

#### **4) Difficulty managing emotions**

Children who grow up with authoritarian parenting will perceive their parents as always restrictive and tend not to give them freedom within the existing rules (Sultonah et al. 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, it can be seen that in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet, there are several children who have been able to come to terms with the parenting style applied by their parents. However, behind this, there are also several children who still find it difficult to control their emotions when faced with strict rules.

This is in line with the research theory from (Yutika Irfani Lindawati & Niessa Ridho Utami, 2021), which explains that anxiety in adolescents can manifest in behavior that shows that they are unable to control their emotions well. They will find it difficult to control their emotions, causing them to become angry quickly when facing their own problems. This problem can occur as a result of authoritarian parenting styles applied by both parents.

In addition, research conducted by Kusumaningtyas et al. (2025) also reveals that strict parents with a responsive attitude tend to be more easily accepted by their children, because over time, children will understand why their parents are strict for their own good.

#### **5) Not having many friends**

Children who are raised with authoritarian parenting tend to not have many friends due to limitations in building social relationships. Rules that require children to always choose their friends, limited time, and a narrow scope are factors that contribute to this.

All decisions and rights of children that are completely controlled by parents without prior discussion and without considering the feelings of children can cause children to become fearful in socializing, selective in making friends, sensitive, easily offended, dependent, and closed off and result in children's behavior not developing properly (Karenina and Ramlah 2024).

Based on the interview data presented above, authoritarian parenting that imposes rules on children, restricts their choice of friends, and imposes time limits on them can cause children to have few friends. Some of them even become victims of bullying because they are indifferent to their surroundings or unable to fight back due to pressure from their parents.

This is in line with the research theory of Nurhidayah et al. (2021), which states that victims of bullying at school are often those who experience uncomfortable behavior at home. Victims of bullying often receive overprotective or even neglectful attitudes from their own families.

#### **6) More open to friends than parents.**

During adolescence, individuals begin to socialize more with their peers because they can be a major source of social support, providing a sense of calm and happiness when adolescents are facing problems. This can lead to improvements in social and psychological development (Gifari n.d.).

Based on the interview data presented above, children who grow up with authoritarian parenting may feel closer to their peers and more open with them because they feel less pressure to conform to expectations. They feel free to express what they want, which can make them feel more at ease.

This is in line with the research theory of Aulia Fatma Rahmayanti (2022), which explains that authoritarian parenting can have a negative influence on adolescent socialization or social

interaction due to parental control, one of which can cause children to be more open to their friends than to their parents.

#### 4. Conclusion

The authoritarian parenting style practiced by parents has a significant impact on the social interactions and development of adolescents in Wanujoyo Lor Hamlet, Srimartani, Piyungan, Bantul. Adolescents raised in a strict environment often feel ashamed and afraid and need a long time to adapt to new environments, resulting in limitations in building social relationships. They tend not to have many close friends, even though they have many acquaintances, due to strict rules in choosing friends and limited time.

In addition, in this study, the researcher found that problems that often arise between parents and children are in the context of communication, especially related to unfinished homework. Adolescents feel depressed and often experience conflicts with their parents due to unrealistic expectations and a lack of emotional support. Although there are some positive aspects of strict or authoritarian parenting, such as the development of discipline and responsibility, the results of the study show that a more supportive parenting approach is needed to help adolescents develop better social and emotional skills. Therefore, parents are expected to create a more open and communicative environment so that adolescents can grow with high self-confidence and be able to interact well in the community.

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