

## ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTING CULTURE

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**Abstract:** This study investigated the adolescents' perception towards their parenting culture. This study is aimed to find out the culture of their parenting style. The researcher conducted this study by interviewing adolescents aged 15 to 25 years both female and male in Malang as sampling. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method since the intended result is a brief description of adolescents' perception. The interviews used to collect the data information due to answer the research question. The finding of the study showed that most of the parents who live in Malang City mostly apply the Authoritative type of parenting style then for adolescents' perception they feel happy and don't feel pressured by their parenting culture. Moreover, The cultural background of parenting mostly uses parenting according to religious teachings and has a high level of education and a good environment.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, perception, parenting, culture

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### INTRODUCTION

Children develop a sense of themselves via cultural parenting. Children's emotional, social, physical, and linguistic development are influenced by cultural parenting. According to (Arafat, et al 2020) stated that parents play an important role in all aspects of a child's life. However, It is difficult to define as it is perceived differently depending on the culture. After being examined across different ethnic groups in one civilization or across societies in different areas of the world. Parenting style itself has been applied since the early 1980s where it is considered very important for the growth and development of adolescent (Dornbusch et al., 1987). There are 4 parenting styles, namely: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved. In authoritarian parenting, parents seem strict in giving rules to their children. If the child violates the rules, parents will give the punishment to their children (Jahan & Suri, 2016). According to (King, K. A., et. al 2016) the high levels of demand and attentiveness are characteristics of authoritarian parenting.

This type of parenting style has many negative assumptions from several European countries because it is considered too restrictive and makes children unable to express themselves (Emotion et al., 2014). On the other hand, authoritative parenting can be defined as a way of parenting who have a high and firm-level but still showed warmth and encourage bidirectional communication (Fatima, Anum., et. al 2020). Permissive parenting is a parenting style that pampers children which can make children slower in terms of independence in the future. Besides that, this parenting style seems that there are no boundaries between parents and children. (Barton & Hirsch, 2016). Permissive parenting

also makes children feel confused about the future itself. Because they were left by their parents and were never given advice on daily activities or future plans (Chuen et al., 2020).

Studies completed in Russia and China showed that parental autonomy support was associated with effective self-regulation and positive school outcomes for adolescents, just as in studies completed with North American adolescents (Chirkov & Ryan, 2001; Vansteenkiste, Zhou, Lens, & Soenens, 2005). (Janssens, Annelies, et.al 2015) stated that the evidence shows different family members have their own unique perspectives on parenting behavior. Correlations between parenting ratings of different family members have been found to be low to moderate, ranging from. By using the qualitative method the researcher would like to explore the adolescent's perspective in depth. Therefore, researchers find the novelty, and the researcher would like to examine how adolescents' perceptions of parental culture in Malang. Based on the problem above this study aims to see what is behind the cultural differences in child rearing? and how adolescents perceive their parents' upbringing? So, the purpose of the study is to find out how adolescents' perceptions towards their parenting culture.

## **LANDASAN TEORI**

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The last is the uninvolved or neglectful parenting style. In this parenting style there are many parents who failed in educating their children because of this parenting style, parents seem negligent towards their children and do not provide support for their children (Aunola et al., 2000). From those parenting styles, every parent generally assumes that the decisions they make for their children's upbringing are the best. Based on previous research, (Kuntoro, et. al 2017) discussed the different parenting methods in each culture, and in different places, no one has discussed children's perspectives on parenting culture. The previous studies assessing adolescents' perceptions of their parents' level of autonomy support have also been used to explore the consistency of the relation of autonomy support to positive child outcomes across diverse cultures.

## **METODE PENELITIAN (10%)**

By using the qualitative descriptive method the researcher would like to explore the adolescent's perspective in depth. The method of this study uses a descriptive qualitative method since the intended result is a brief description of adolescents' perceptions. This study will investigate adolescents' perceptions towards their parenting culture. To accomplish this, adolescents aged 15 to 25 years in Malang will be the primary participant. Mostly, the expected number of adolescents is 10-15, and are expected to be both male and female in Malang. This study is focused on adolescents' perception towards their parenting culture. Then, it also is expected that they could share the perception of their parenting

culture. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method by using interviews combined online and offline and collecting articles or journals.

Taking a transcript of interviews and observations. To answer the research questions, the researcher will create research questions and conduct interviews, it can give some information and provide personal detailed information. The data collection will take place over three weeks. The transcript will be revised and submitted for approval by the advisor. The researcher will observe the adolescents' perceptions towards their parenting culture. Researchers will prepare for the interview by adjusting the valid questions for next week. During week 2, the researcher will gather adolescents' that will be interviewed and also collect the data information. Lastly, in week 3, researchers will be doing interviews again to gain some individualized information about the progress of adolescents' perception toward their parenting culture. Also, the researcher will review the results of data collection and make sure the data results are valid. The data analysis in this study focuses on adolescents' perceptions toward their parenting culture; the data from the interviews will be analyzed and will be taken most representative of their perceptions of their parenting culture. Then the data from the article or journal will be transcribed and interpreted. They will also confirm the data from the interviews to get more detailed and comprehensive information and triangulated findings. Finally, the results of each data collection were discussed to answer the research questions.

## **HASIL PENELITIAN**

### *Parenting culture differences in raising children*

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with adolescents who live in Malang where the respondents are 19-25 years old, the majority are women and some are men with the question related to adolescent perceptions of differences in parenting culture, the results are obtained with the following description: In general, most of the respondents were cared for by both parents with authoritative parenting. From an early age, they are given special rules that are made and agreed upon by family members both.

in friendship, education, career path, and others. But again, the rules made are to keep the child and be flexible so that the child's relationship is maintained properly. According to them, although sometimes parents give some rules in education, the purpose of making these rules is for the good of their children in the future. This is evidenced by the respondent's explanation with the initial Z, "My parents taught me with authoritative parenting, so there are rules that must be followed but, they are not restrictive. For friendship, parents were more protective because childhood is a time when a character grows. For education, I was only given rules for learning, but for good or bad grades/results it doesn't really matter".

The researcher also found that every parent has their own reasons why they use an authoritative parenting style. On average, parents who have an Islamic boarding school education background where their parents were educated in a typical Islamic boarding school culture and are thick with Islamic teachings, as well as good career and education levels. On the other hand, parents also feel they have a great responsibility for the survival of their children, both now and in the future, but still, free their children to find their own identity. Such as the statement initials S "the reason my parents educated me like that is that my parents used to graduate from Islamic boarding schools, so my parents advised me to go

to Madrasah" followed by W "because parents are responsible for their children and the principles that are considered correct parents will apply to their children. However, it is possible to free their children to find their own identity and parents only give good feedback on their children's decisions". Not only that, another reason why parents use authoritative parenting is also caused by the parenting style of grandparents in the past. Their parents were taught a parenting style that is almost the same as the parenting they currently receive, namely Authoritative parenting. Where in the past their grandparents taught their parents to be responsible for what they had chosen and lived. For example, when they are teenagers, they must prioritize and be responsible for education, both general education, and Islamic education. They are also taught to learn independently to prepare for life in the future.

This is in accordance with the words of the initials N "My parents used to be educated in a family environment that used to live a simple life and focused their children on having to study religion and general knowledge like in school. Because according to my parents there is no better inheritance than sending their children to school and providing them with Islamic knowledge. This is in line with the words of the initials S "In the past, my grandparents taught my parents to always focus on education and become independent, hardworking and responsible people because grandparents have quite a lot of children". Some respondents also said that their parents were educated in a different way by using the Uninvolved parenting style where their parents are left alone and seem to be ignored by their parents. So this is what makes both parents avoid uninvolved parenting for their children today and prefer authoritative parenting. Because children really need to be cared for, and directed by their parents.

#### *Adolescents perceive towards their parenting culture*

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers by asking several questions to adolescents, each adolescent has a different perception of their parenting style. Researchers ensure this is also motivated by specific reasons why they feel that way. Most of them feel happy and do not mind their parents' upbringing towards them so far. They feel that their parents' upbringing makes them grow up to be good people and feel grateful for being educated with an authoritative parenting style because they are still directed but with less restrictive directions so that they can make decisions in their behavior, and act wisely because they get direction from others both of their parents. As said by W "I feel happy being educated with this parenting style. I do not feel pressured and the benefit for me is that when I get a problem I always prioritize the opinions of my parents to get a solution to my problems. Like the parable of parents being young, but young people have never been parents." But on the other hand, there are some adolescents who feel that their parents' upbringing sometimes still uses the old way that was used in the past or is old school. Meanwhile, today's developments are far different from before. But they can only accept the way their parents were educated like that.

According to Z "The way parents educate is more inclined to the way parents educate in the past. So that the existing problems are often associated with the past. Even though times have changed, the methods taught should be able to adapt to the conditions that exist in the present". But basically, they like how their parents educate them at this time. Because with the Authoritative type of parenting style, even though parents give some rules to children, these rules are not restrictive and still pay attention to their children's opinions so

that they enjoy it more but remain within the limits that have been mutually agreed upon between parents and children. This is based on the words of the initials A "I like the current parenting style of my parents by educating me firmly but still being relaxed and democratic". Although some of them want permissive parenting because they want to be educated and more relaxed and they feel that if there are too many rules, they will tend to lie to their parents. Because some of them parents are more strict, especially mothers. For some reason mothers have more rules that their children have to obey than their fathers.

## **Discussion**

The present study endeavors to describe the background of cultural differences in child-rearing and the adolescents' perceptions of their parenting culture. From the findings that have been found, the researchers obtain findings on the background of differences in parenting culture including religion, education, and friendship. As for the importance of cultural differences in raising children, the results of these differences will have an impact on development from childhood to adolescence and of course can grow aspects of behavior in these children. There is a culture that goes into parenting through kinds of parenting styles. One of them is motivated by a culture that comes from an Islamic boarding school. According to (Enoh et al., 2017) Every Muslim believes that educating children must be based on fundamental sources such as the Qur'an and Hadith both in educating physically and mentally so that parents must understand well how to educate children according to religious teachings and Islamic culture so that they can produce generations good in the future. In addition, according to (Rouzi et al., 2020) parents who adhere to Islamic culture in their parenting educate children by teaching *muraqabah*, namely always feeling that all our actions and feelings are shared by Allah.

This is done so that children are always careful in their actions and avoid bad actions such as watching porn, gambling, and so on. So, the Islamic culture is integrated with their parenting patterns for their children by using the four general parenting styles that already exist. This also involves the existence of a culture of Islam that is included with the aim of choosing the best for educating their children. Besides that, it was also found that parental education influenced the way parents provided parenting to their children. The finding is in line with the opinion of (Kiadarbandsari et al., 2016) who found that parents who have a high level of education tend to apply positive authoritative parenting to their children more than other parenting styles.

Authoritative parenting is mostly in demand as a parenting pattern for children according to the findings that most of their parents' backgrounds have a high level of education despite having an authoritarian upbringing and setting rules for their children. But it is also balanced in giving freedom to their children. In addition, the authoritative parenting style has a positive impact on student learning outcomes for both girls and boys compared to other parenting styles such as permissive and authoritarian parenting styles (Theresya et al., 2018)

(Alfiyari et al., 2011) argues that adolescents who are raised with a permissive parenting style do not have a high enthusiasm for learning because there is no support from their parents, and they feel insecure, and anxious this is inversely proportional to the authoritative parenting style type where children will feel ready and confident in facing the future. This type of authoritative parenting also distinguishes the way adolescents socialize with their environment and friends.

The results of the previous research (Shakya et al., 2012) stated that a positive parenting style makes children socialize well with friends and minimize children to behavior badly such as violence, bullying and so on this is because parents have succeeded in educating their children's attitudes and behavior. Therefore, a mayor of parents chooses a good environment for their child because they know that it can form the behavior of their environment.

Culture can come and be formed from anywhere, whether it comes from religion, belief, cultural heritage, environment, or friendship. The selection of a good circle of friends will shape their quality. This is in line with the findings that have been found that parents come from a positive social environment. In addition, researchers will also describe the perceptions of adolescents about their parenting style. Based on the findings in the explanation above, it can be said that most adolescents are happy with the parenting style applied by their parents. They feel that even though they are given special rules, they don't feel pressured, instead they feel grateful for the limitations that are given. By instilling the value of discipline, being responsible for their school, and choosing a good friendship environment. This is corroborated by the statement (Olivari et al., 2015) that the Authoritative parenting style applied in Sweden, and Italy combine the ways of fathers and mothers in parenting by providing some special rules but respecting every opinion and decision of the child, taking care of them, and minimizing punishment by hitting or another physical contact that can hurt their children.

So that the harmony between the relationship between parents and children is maintained. Although some of them feel they don't really like the parenting style of their parents because they are considered too strict on certain rules so children often lie. (Shek, 1998) Stated that mothers are more strict with their children than fathers. Where mothers often forbid their children to do some things than boys. Boys are allowed to do some of the things they want to do and seem less constrained and overly constrained. But they can only accept the upbringing applied by their parents without refusing because they feel sure that it is for their own good.

## **PENUTUP**

Based on the finding and discussion described by the researcher above regarding adolescent perception of their parenting culture, every parent has cultural differences that underlie the different ways of parenting their children. However, most of the parents who live in Malang City mostly apply the Authoritative type of parenting style. In this study, it was found that parents have a religious education background at Islamic boarding schools. So that the parenting applied to their children is based on the teachings of the Islamic religion derived from the Qur'an and hadith. Such as the statement initials S "the reason my parents educated me like that is that my parents used to graduate from Islamic boarding schools, so my parents advised me to go to Madrasah". Besides that, parents also have a good educational background so their parents also prioritize the education of their children well and control their children's interactions, especially in their childhood because parents believe that their child's childhood is a time when the child's character grows. On the other hand, researchers have also concluded several adolescent perceptions of the parenting culture used by their parents.

Most adolescents are educated with authoritative parenting types than other parenting types such as authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved in which parents educate with special rules but are still democratic and consider the opinions of their children. Adolescents are happy with this type of Authoritative parenting as A said "I like the current parenting style of my parents by educating me firmly but still being relaxed and democratic". This is because they feel well guided, and directed in making decisions and they often ask their parents' opinions regarding the problems they face. So that this type of parenting style is popular and suitable for teenagers. In addition, parents also feel safe because the child remains under their supervision and does not feel pressured so between parents and children there is a harmonious relationship. The researcher realizes that this research has shortcomings and limitations, so the researcher recommends the next researcher investigate other things as follows: (1) research more about the perceptions of girls themselves and boys themselves because researchers found differences in the way parents educate girls and boys, (2) examines the perceptions of adolescents with different age ranges and located in other areas in East Java such as Surabaya, Jombang, Blitar, and others, (3) research whether there is an influence on the parenting culture of both parents on the development of adolescent psychology, (4) research whether there is a relationship between the culture of the area where you live and how parents educate their children, (5) researching the perceptions of fathers and mothers of the parenting culture they apply to their children

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