
Assessing the Impact of Parenting Styles on Teen Independence in Rural Contexts

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Abstract: This research examined the interplay between parenting styles, socio-economic and cultural conditions, and adolescent independence in rural settings. Utilizing qualitative approach with case study method, the study gathered insights from parents and adolescents in rural communities to understand how different parenting approaches implemented and how they are influenced by the unique characteristics of rural life. Findings reveal a prevalent use of democratic parenting styles in these settings, characterized by significant child involvement in decision-making and open communication about family expectations and responsibilities. This approach not only fosters independence but also instills crucial social values and collaborative skills in the youth. The study highlights the integral role of community in the educational framework, showing how communal support and shared cultural values shape and reinforce educational practices and adolescent development. Economic factors and government interventions are also noted as significant influences on parenting styles and educational opportunities, with parents adapting their methods according to changing economic landscapes and available resources. The research concluded that effective educational strategies in rural areas require a holistic approach that integrates family, community, and broader socio-economic contexts, thereby supporting the comprehensive development of rural adolescents. This study contributes to the broader discourse on rural education, providing valuable insights for policymakers and educators in designing community-specific educational programs.

Keywords: Adolescent Independence, Community Education, Democratic Parenting, Rural Parenting Styles, Socio-Economic Influences.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence marks a critical phase in individual development, characterized by the quest for autonomy and independence. This developmental milestone is significantly shaped by the interaction between parenting styles and the socio-cultural milieu in which a young person grows. In rural settings, where traditional values often predominate and community influences are robust, the effects of parenting on teen independence can be particularly pronounced. Parenting styles are broadly categorized into authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved, with each style offering different outcomes in terms of adolescent development (Heryanti & Nurhayati, 2023; Nursa'adah et al., 2022; Rahayu & Nurhayati, 2023). The rural backdrop, with its unique socio-economic and cultural dynamics, offers a distinct setting to explore how these styles influence teen

independence. The interaction between these parenting methods and rural community characteristics provides a rich field for examining the development of independence among rural teens.

The development of independence in adolescents is intricately linked to the parenting styles they are subjected to, a theory extensively framed by Diana Baumrind, who identified three main styles: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive, later expanded by Maccoby and Martin to include the uninvolved style (Minzi & Mesurado, 2022). Authoritative parenting, characterized by high responsiveness paired with appropriate demands, is consistently linked to positive outcomes such as greater independence and self-regulation in adolescents (Yulisna et al., 2017). Conversely, authoritarian parenting, which features high demands with low responsiveness, often results in lower self-esteem and reduced social competence. Similarly,

permissive and uninvolved styles, noted for their low demands and variable responsiveness, are associated with poorer behavioral regulation among teens (Nyarko, 2011).

In rural settings, these parenting styles are often influenced by the communal norms and traditional values that pervade these communities. The socio-cultural environment in rural areas, characterized by close-knit communal ties and a stronger adherence to traditional lifestyles, plays a significant role in shaping how parenting practices are implemented and received (Nursa'adah et al., 2022). For instance, rural parents might lean towards more authoritative or authoritarian styles, molded by an environment that values familial obligations and collective well-being over individual autonomy. This adherence to traditional norms can sometimes augment the authoritative style's effectiveness or exacerbate the negative impacts of authoritarian and permissive parenting. The impact of economic hardships, common in rural settings, also modulates parenting styles and consequently, adolescent independence (Nursa'adah et al., 2022). Economic strains in rural areas compel parents to adopt stricter controls over their children, impacting the youths' development of independence. This intersection of economic stress and cultural expectations creates a unique framework within which rural adolescents develop autonomy, distinct from their urban counterparts.

The current state of the art in research on parenting and adolescent development primarily focuses on broad categorizations of parenting styles and their general outcomes. Recent studies have begun to explore the context-dependent nature of these relationships, highlighting the importance of cultural and environmental factors (Rachmawati, 2020). This research builds on these findings by specifically examining these dynamics in rural settings, thus contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of contextual influences on parenting and adolescent development. There is a significant gap in the literature concerning how rural socio-economic and cultural factors specifically influence the adoption of various parenting styles and their consequent effects on teen independence. Addressing these gaps through targeted qualitative research could yield actionable insights into optimizing parenting practices to better support adolescent independence in rural area.

This research explored the intricate dynamics between parenting styles and their environmental contexts in rural settings. The first line of inquiry focused on identifying and characterizing the different parenting styles prevalent in rural areas, and how these settings influenced such styles. This involved examining the specific elements of rural life that might shape the ways in which parents interacted with and guided their children. The second area of investigation delved into the modifications that rural socio-economic and cultural conditions imposed on the impact of these parenting styles, particularly in relation to fostering adolescent independence. This aspect of the study aimed to uncover how varying levels of economic resources, cultural norms, and community structures in rural settings affected the effectiveness and outcomes of different parenting approaches. Finally, the research sought to understand the perspectives of rural adolescents themselves. It aimed to explore how these young individuals perceived and negotiated their own independence in the context of the upbringing methods employed by their parents. This included looking at the strategies adolescents used to form their identity and autonomy within the confines of their familial and community environment. This comprehensive approach provided a deeper understanding of the interplay between parenting, adolescent development, and rural settings. Additionally, this research may guide policymakers in creating or adjusting educational and community programs that reflect the needs and realities of rural families, ultimately supporting the growth of independent, capable young adults in these communities.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research design using the case study method to explore the impact of parenting styles on teen independence within rural contexts. The case study approach was chosen for its strength in providing in-depth insights into complex social phenomena (Iswahyudi et al., 2023), particularly within the specific socio-economic and cultural settings of rural families. Triangulation was utilized in this study to strengthen the reliability and validity of the findings by combining multiple data sources, methods, and theoretical perspectives. The research was conducted in Desa Sirnagalih, a rural village located in Kabupaten Cianjur. This

location was selected due to its representative nature of rural dynamics in the region, including traditional parenting practices and a tightly knit community structure, which are pivotal in understanding the localized impact of parenting styles on adolescent independence. The study focused on five families from Desa Sirnagalih, selected using purposive sampling to ensure a diverse representation of parenting styles and socio-economic backgrounds. The families were identified with the assistance of local community leaders and schools to ensure they met the criteria for the study, including having at least one adolescent child aged between 13 and 18 years. Data were collected through a series of in-depth interviews and observational visits conducted over a period of six months. Each family was visited at least three times to observe daily interactions and routines. Parents and their adolescent children were interviewed separately to gather detailed accounts of parenting practices, perceptions of independence, and family dynamics. The interviews were semi-structured, allowing for exploration of topics such as decision-making processes, educational aspirations, and community involvement, while still providing flexibility to probe into unique family experiences. Additional data were collected from community leaders and educators in the area to triangulate the information obtained from families, thus enriching the dataset and providing multiple perspectives on the influence of parenting styles. The collected data were transcribed verbatim and analyzed manually using thematic analysis. This involved coding the data in iterative cycles to identify common themes and patterns related to the influence of parenting styles on adolescent independence. Triangulation was integral to the analysis phase, where insights from different data sources and theoretical frameworks were cross-referenced to confirm consistency and depth in the findings. The manual sorting and cross-referencing of data helped to ensure a robust analysis, corroborating the emerging themes from multiple viewpoints.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Parenting Styles in Rural Settings

In rural settings, the practice of democratic parenting is evident through the active participation of children in family decisions. This approach is underpinned by the belief that involving children prepares them for future

responsibilities and helps them appreciate different perspectives. One parent captures this ethos by stating, "I describe my parenting style as democratic, where we try to involve the child in the family decision-making process." Such involvement not only empowers children but also instills core values of mutual respect and cooperation. Clear and open communication is a hallmark of parenting in rural areas. Parents emphasize the importance of discussing expectations with their children to ensure they understand the rationale behind family decisions. A parent elaborated, "We usually communicate our expectations to our child through open discussions and provide understanding about the reasons behind these expectations." This practice fosters an environment of transparency and trust, crucial for the development of responsible and independent individuals. Parental decisions regarding safety and welfare often necessitate a more authoritative approach, yet there is a concerted effort to involve children wherever possible. "We feel it is necessary to make decisions for our child when it relates to their safety and welfare, but we try to involve them in decisions as much as possible," explains a parent. This balance ensures that children are protected yet still feel a sense of agency, which is essential for their growth into independent adults.

Impact of Socio-Economic and Cultural Conditions on Parenting

The role of the community in child-rearing in rural settings is substantial, with community values deeply integrated into parenting practices. "I see the role of the community in educating children in this village as very important because of the support and collaboration between families, schools, and the community as a whole," a respondent noted. This communal approach helps reinforce the social norms and values that are cherished by the community, creating a cohesive environment for raising children. Traditional values such as mutual assistance and respect for elders are pivotal in shaping parenting styles. These values are often reinforced by community practices and rituals, embedding them into the daily lives of children. Additionally, economic changes necessitate adaptations in parenting. As one parent describes, "Recent economic changes in our village have affected our family life by bringing new challenges, such as adjusting to increased living costs or looking for better job opportunities."

These economic pressures influence how parents prioritize resources and opportunities for their children. Government policies can significantly influence parenting by introducing educational and developmental programs that support child independence. "There are government programs and policies that affect how we educate our children, such as inclusive education programs or incentives for developing job skills among adolescents," a parent shared. These initiatives provide structures that support the educational and personal development of children in rural areas, aligning with parental efforts to foster independence.

Adolescents' Perception of Independence and Parental Upbringing

Adolescents in rural settings often cite open communication as the foundation of their relationship with their parents. "My relationship with my parents is based on open communication and mutual understanding, even though there are sometimes differences of opinion," shared an adolescent. This open dialogue is crucial for negotiating independence and understanding familial expectations. Technology and extracurricular activities play dual roles in fostering independence among rural adolescents. While technology offers access to information and broader perspectives, it also challenges direct social interactions. An adolescent pointed out, "Technology, like the internet and mobile phones, affects the independence of adolescents in our village by giving them access to a wider range of information and resources, but it can also limit direct social interaction." Extracurricular activities complement this by providing platforms for skill development and leadership opportunities.

The sense of being valued and trusted by parents is crucial for adolescent self-esteem and independence. "I feel appreciated and responsible when my parents give me tasks or responsibilities because it shows that they trust my abilities," remarked an adolescent. This trust is instrumental in building their confidence and ability to handle responsibilities independently. These detailed insights into rural parenting styles, the influence of socio-economic and cultural conditions, and adolescents' perceptions of independence provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play in rural familial and community relationships.

Discussions

The findings of this study illustrate a predominance of democratic parenting styles in rural areas, where parents involve children in decision-making to a significant extent. This approach is highlighted by parental efforts to communicate openly about expectations and involve children in discussions about family welfare and safety. Such strategies not only nurture a collaborative family environment but also foster skills in decision-making and personal responsibility among children. These observations align with previous research that emphasizes the effectiveness of democratic parenting in promoting psychological well-being and social competence in children (Heryanti & Nurhayati, 2023; Ratningsih et al., 2021; To et al., 2017). Study showed that children raised under democratic parenting exhibit higher academic performance and self-confidence compared to those under authoritarian regimes (Salim et al., 2023), suggesting that the findings from rural settings here resonate with broader psychological theories on parenting.

Impact of Socio-Economic and Cultural Conditions

The influence of socio-economic conditions and community integration on parenting styles is notably significant in rural settings. This research highlights how economic challenges and community values shape parenting practices and the educational opportunities available to children. Parents in rural areas adapt their strategies to include more communal and collaborative approaches, reflecting the integral role of the community as described by respondents. This adaptation often involves leveraging local resources and government programs aimed at improving educational outcomes and skill development among adolescents. Such community-focused parenting aligns with studies which suggest that socio-economic factors can lead to variations in parenting styles (Nursa'adah et al., 2022; Sholihah & Nurhayati, 2022), with collectivism playing a more significant role in lower-income settings. These findings reinforce the notion that rural parenting is not only about family dynamics but also about navigating and integrating the broader socio-economic landscape.

Adolescents' Perception of Independence

Adolescents in rural areas report a high level of open communication with parents, which facilitates their independence and decision-making capabilities. The balance between guided independence and parental control is crucial, with technology playing a dual role by providing access to information while potentially limiting physical social interactions. These aspects highlight the complex interplay between traditional parenting methods and modern influences like technology. This relationship echoes the study which found that adolescent independence is best supported in an environment that balances traditional values with modern freedoms, allowing for gradual and supported autonomy development (Howe, 2020). The findings suggest that while rural settings may traditionally be seen as more conservative, changes in technology and education are shaping a new generation of more independent and self-reliant rural youth.

This research contributes to the understanding of how rural settings influence parenting styles and adolescent independence. It underscores the importance of considering cultural, economic, and communal factors in evaluating parenting effectiveness and adolescent development. This holistic approach offers valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and social workers aiming to support family and adolescent development in diverse settings. The findings from this study emphasize the strong integration between community practices and educational outcomes in rural settings. The role of the community as a fundamental element in child-rearing practices highlights how education extends beyond formal schooling and into the community sphere (Hasan & Nurhayati, 2012; Nurhayati, 2021; Rahmat et al., 2024). Parents in rural areas often leverage community resources, traditions, and collaborations to facilitate the educational and developmental processes of their children. This aligns with the concept of "community as curriculum," where the environment and interactions within the community provide ongoing educational opportunities. As one respondent noted, the support and collaboration between families, schools, and the broader community are seen as crucial. This reflects a holistic approach to education where learning is supported not just at school but is a shared responsibility of the entire community (Nurhayati et al., 2021; Rohaeti &

Nurhayati, 2023; Sunari & Nurhayati, 2023). The influence of socio-economic factors on educational strategies is also evident in the study's findings. Economic challenges and the availability of government programs and resources shape how parents and communities approach the education of their children. In many cases, these factors drive the community to become more resourceful and collaborative in providing educational opportunities. For instance, parents adapting to increased living costs or leveraging government educational programs highlight the dynamic relationship between economic realities and educational strategies. This adaptation is crucial in rural settings, where resources may be more limited, and community bonds often fill gaps left by broader societal structures (Majid & Nurhayati, 2020; Qudsi & Nurhayati, 2023; Susanti & Nurhayati, 2024).

Cultural norms and values significantly impact the educational approaches in rural communities (Darmawan et al., 2024; Sulastri & Nurhayati, 2023; Syafrudin & Nurhayati, 2020). Values such as mutual assistance, honesty, and respecting elders, which are deeply ingrained in rural settings, indirectly influence how children are educated both at home and within the community. These cultural practices are often integrated into educational curriculums through local schools and extracurricular activities, fostering a sense of identity and continuity among the youth (Ali et al., 2022; Hidayat et al., 2024; Komara et al., 2021; Yosfiani & Nurhayati, 2023). This cultural integration helps in maintaining a consistent educational ethos across different spheres of a child's life, reinforcing important social and ethical lessons. The community's role in fostering adolescent independence, as highlighted by the study, showcases how extracurricular activities and community leaders act as catalysts for personal development. Activities that develop social skills, leadership, and creativity are particularly emphasized in rural settings (Arnya et al., 2023; Rukanda et al., 2020). These opportunities allow adolescents to apply their learning in real-world contexts, enhancing their independence and decision-making skills.

CONCLUSION

The research highlights the significant role that democratic parenting styles play in rural

settings, emphasizing involvement and open communication between parents and children. This approach supports children's development into independent and responsible individuals by fostering critical decision-making skills and promoting understanding of family dynamics and safety. Community integration emerges as a crucial element, with education extending beyond formal schooling into communal interactions that enrich children's learning experiences. Economic challenges and cultural values in rural areas shape parenting practices, where community resources often complement family efforts in educating children. Traditional values like mutual assistance and respect for elders are integrated into educational strategies, reinforcing ethical and social lessons crucial for adolescent development. Government programs are shown to influence educational approaches, providing frameworks that support educational and personal development tailored to rural needs. The study also reveals that technology and extracurricular activities are double-edged, offering opportunities for growth while posing challenges to social interaction. Adolescents' perception of independence is closely tied to the quality of their relationships with parents, highlighting the importance of trust and mutual understanding. The findings suggest that rural communities can leverage their unique socio-economic and cultural landscapes to enhance educational outcomes. Overall, this research underscores the importance of a community-focused, culturally sensitive approach to education that aligns with the values and needs of rural families.

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