

Aceh Gayo's Parenting Style

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Abstract: This research explores Parenting Style in Gayo's Family. Using qualitative methods, 11 respondents are interviewed and observed their family interaction. Results show that the Gayo's Children parenting style is influenced by their traditions and culture. In Gayo's system, boys are given an important place, because boys are hereditary descendants and noble titles.

1 INTRODUCTION

The family is the first social environment in which children can interact, also has a very important and influential role in the formation and development of personality. Sharma said family is the people related by marriage, birth, consanguinity or legal adoption, who share a common kitchen and financial resources on a regular basis (Sharma, 2016).

Attitudes of the parents toward the children, how they communicated to them and creates an emotional environment, defined as parenting (Richardson and Bradley, 2013). Parenting style is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and together to influence child outcomes (Niaraki and Rahimi, 2014). Therefore, parenting style is the specific behaviors that influence child outcome such as children's social competence.

The effect of parenting style may have consequences in many forms, for instance the child's personality and learning achievement (Hidayati, 2004). Nam and Chun (2014) also said, parenting style is an important factor in the development of children. Thus, parenting style has a significant role in education.

Education by habituation in accordance with the theory of tabula rasa expressed by John Lock. According to Bashayi (2015), in the theory of tabula rasa, when children were born, children didn't know anything, children behavior are based on their instinctive nature. Education by habituation is also in accordance with the theory of Thorndike, He

introduced the technique that people learn through trial and error and in response to certain stimuli present in the environment

Many factors can affect the parenting style. One of them is culture. Checa and Guiteres (2018) said, Culture plays a significant role, so in some contexts specific parenting styles can be valid, appropriate and effective, but obsolete in others.

This research supports the Nurture theory. Nurture is the opposite of Nature, as said by Eagly and Wood (2013), Nature refers to the structure and biological processes and Nurture refers to sociocultural influences. According to Wara and Munkejord, Nature, may be conceived as a venue that shapes gender in ways that seem to strengthen the relationships of heterosexual couples, particularly through expert–novice relationships (Wara and Munkejord, 2016).

Etymologically, Nurture means maintenance / maintenance, training and accumulation of environmental factors (Khuza'I, 2013). There is a psychological difference between men and women not because of nature, but because of the local culture (Wahyuningsih, 2013). A child's behavior, wasn't only developed by nature but it was a form of cooperation between environment and hereditary factors (Zaky, 2016). Both nature and nurture factors influence children's perspective of gender stereotypes (Vu, 2016).

Gayo is a tribe in Aceh, majority of the people are live in Central Aceh, *Bener Meriah* and *Gayo Lues* districts. Gayo's tribe is strongly influenced by the traditions and culture. This traditions and culture also influences their parenting styles. They embrace a patrilineal system, that is a kinship system that

draws the father's lineage. The role of the son is very special in his kinship system, because boys are the hereditary descendants and noble titles. In the Gayo's community, there are different roles between boys and girls. In general, women in Gayo are in a subordinate position to men. It is because the role and position of women in Gayo society under social construction, that is built on the basis of people's understanding of cultural values.

This research focused to questions: (a) perceptions Gayo's family about their culture, (b) and practices of parenting style in Gayo's family.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Parenting Style

Parenting style is the parents' behavior in their interaction with the children, including the parents' behavior when they want to show their power or whenever parents want to give attention to their children wishes.

2.1.1 Definition of Parenting Style

Parenting can be defined as parents' activities in helping their child to bring forth, parenting process combines all the activities of the parents that intended to support their children's wellbeing (Gafoor and Kurukkan, 2014). According to Checa and Gutierrez (2017), parenting style is conceptualized as the attitudes of the parents toward the child that are communicated to him or her and creates an emotional environment.

Parenting style is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviours that work individually and together to influence child outcomes (Niaraki, 2013). Therefore, parenting style is the specific behaviours that influence child outcome such as children's social competence.

Thus, the parenting style is the parents' attitude to educate, guide, discipline and protect their children, so their children have norms that are owned by society in general.

According to Rhamdani (2013), the dimensions of parenting style are education, guidance, control and warmth. The control dimensions are Restrictiveness, Demandingness, Strictness, Intrusiveness and Arbitrary Power Assertion (Rhamdani, 2013). Thus, the dimension of parenting style are: education, guidance, warmth and control.

Table 1. Dimension and Sub dimension of Parenting Style

Dimension	Sub Dimension
Education	Knowledge
	skill
Guidance	Religion
	Good Attitude
Warmth	Care
	Graceful
	Productive Communication
Control	Restrictiveness
	Demandingness
	Strictness

2.1.2 Kinds of Parenting Styles and Its Implications to Children Outcome

According to Ren and Edward (2015), parents' expectations for social-emotional development and children's parenting style influence children's social competence. Parenting style for children has a large influen on children's behavior (Hoskins, 2014). Parents and their parenting style has a significant influence on children's achievement (Kordi, 2010). Parenting style has a very important role for the development of children moral behavior. The development process through education at school only needs to continue with the existing development (Jannah, 2012).

There are four parenting styles that is: autoritative, authoritarian, permissive and negligent (Gafoor and Kurukkan, 2014). While Mensah and Kuranchie (2013) said there are three parenting style, that: autoritative, authoritarian and permissive (Mensah and Kuranchie,2013). Three types of parenting style authoritative, authoritarian and permissive are explained by Swaroopa (2014).

The permissive parenting style is referred as the parenting style of parents' negligent with a low level of discipline (Niaraki and Rahimi, 2013). Permissive parenting style give their children the freedom to do and monitor their own activities (Hasnain, Faraz and Adlakha, 2013).

The authoritative parenting style, supports the development and boost of many abilities and skills implicated in academic achievement (Bibi et.al., 2013). While authoritarian or dictatorial parenting style is a rough upbringing, lacking warmth and giving high discipline (Niaraki & Rahimi, 2013) and permissive parenting style is a child-centered parenting style and parents are very tolerant of children's actions (Checa and Gutierrez, 2018).

According to Checa and Gutierrez, authoritative parenting style is a responsive parenting style for children, being open in communicating and giving confidence to children, while authoritarian parenting

is a parenting style characterized by strict rules that must be obeyed by children (Checa and Gutierrez, 2018).

Parenting style affects children's lives, as Bibi et.al (2013) said, parenting style has a significant impact on children's achievement and psychological development. Authoritative parenting style has a positive impact on student achievement (Seth and Ghormode, 2013) and the children with an authoritative parenting style have social relationships much better than authoritarian parenting styles (Levinson, 2017).

2.2 Gayo's Tribe

Gayo is a tribe in Highland in Aceh. Gayo's tribe have an own culture. Gayo's people have their own cultures, arts, traditions and other socio-cultural activities (Khaironi, Soesilowati and Arsal, 2017). Gayo's tribe has a authoritarian in parenting style, because they are patrilineal and patriarchy system.

Patrilineal and patriarchy, although it's basically has a slightly different meaning. Patriarchy is a social system in which the male is the primary authority figure central to social organization and where fathers hold authority over women and children (Okoroafor and EBJ Iheriohanma, 2014).

2.3 Gender Biased

The concept of gender is different from sex, sex is biological and gender is society's role, even though they are in daily conversation sex and gender can be exchanged.

2.3.1 Definition of Gender Biased

Gender biased is the unfair division of positions and roles between men and women. Women have a role in domestic sector, in contrast to a men have a role in the public sector (Goswami, 2013). Gender biased is defined as the division of roles and unfair positions between men and women (Wibowo, 2011). Gender biased is the difference in roles based on sex (Mahadeva, 2012). Thus gender biased is the difference role between men and women base on their sex.

2.3.2 The Kinds of Gender Biases' Parenting Style

Gender discrimination usually occurs because indeed cultural factors that have existed for a long time, besides that, forms of gender injustice also

originated from a misunderstanding of gender in the society. For instance, gender discrimination in work are: the marginalization, or the removal of women in employment, the position of women who were subordinate in social culture (subordinate) and stereotypes or labeling between women's work and men's work.

Mutawakil also said, gender biased often occur in the community are: marginalization, subordination and negative stereotypes (Mutawakil, 2014). Marginalization is an oppression, where people are throw out from participation in their social life (Duchak, 2014).

While stereotypes can be defined in different ways. In a gender perspective, Stereotypes defined as labeling, it can be define as application of a strict role between the men's and women's roles. Subordination is the action of the community that places women in a lower position than men (Suarni, 2016).

3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Demographic Information

The sample of this study was 11 family. They were all Gayo's family live in Jabodetabek. We use qualitative research method with snowball sampling technique to recruite the participants. Data analysed with triangulation.

3.2 Measurements

Participants interviewed by the researchers, using semi structured questions, questioning their (a) perceptions Gayo's family about their culture, (b) and practices of parenting style in Gayo's family.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Parenting Style and Patriarchy in Gayo's Family

Gayo is one of the tribes that live in the region of Aceh and they have a patrilineal culture and patriarchy system. Usually In patrilineal also patriarchy system. Sultana Said patriarchy is a family system that expresses the natural superiority of men than women. (Sultana, 2011).

Patriarchy or patrilineal can be understood as men are very powerful in controlling other women and men and in the social-constructivism model, there are inequality between men and woman. In the patrilineal system women are in a secondary position.

This research has been done to Gayo's family living around Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, South Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek).

The result show, in daily activities the father gets treated more special than the mother. It can be seen among other things: the existence of a father's cup, father's plate, father's bowl, father's seat and other personal things owned by father.

Related to this, when we are eating together, the father sits in the upstream position (in Gayo: uken) and other family members downstream (Gayo: Toa). Dad's position cannot be occupied by the other family members.

Furthermore, Our respondent also said if the son in the family was married, he has a special serve after the father, While unmarried boys, girls and mothers are in the same position.

Differences in family attitudes toward father and mother are due to gender differences, which impact on gender inequality. Mother has in an inequivalent position to the father, because the mother is a woman. It happens because in a society where men dominate women.

As Shastri said that women are discriminated in societies that dominate men and discrimination are influenced by cultural norms and traditions, religions, regions, etc. Biologically and sociologically both are treated differently (Shastri, 2014).

This research also indicated, the Gayo's family, culturally female in subordinate. Mother's position isn't equivalent to father. Father is served, mother and daughters serve.

It also indicates, there has been a gender biased in the Gayo's family, because the mother shouldn't be in the same position as the father. For example, if there are special items for the father, why there aren't special items for the mother.

Goswami said, gender discrimination usually occurs in situations that refer to the heavy workload of women and many overlapping tasks involved, which, if calculated in hours, will be more than 24 hours (Goswami, 2013).

This workload consists of unpaid reproductive work, paid productive employment, and all other domestic work required for family survival. Thus, differences in treatment between men and women in

the Gayo's family suggest there has been a gender biased in the family.

4.2 Role in the Family

Division of roles in the family is very important, because with the division of roles, it will create a family of mutual respect and sharing. There are two theories relating to the opposite theories of male and female roles, namely the theory of nature and the theory of nurture.

The results of research obtained that the Gayo's family have a division of roles between men and women by sex. The division of roles is not based on the consideration of the ability, but more encouraged by the factor of the position of men.

All men's work is considered to be honorable, because men are leaders (*Imem*) in their family. Thus, the division of men's and women's work is not free will, but the result of community construction.

In Gayo's family, there is a significant dividing role between the domain of men's work and the domain of women's work. Men work is in the public domain, while women work in the domestic domain.

Domain of women in the domestic, that are: washing clothes, washing dishes, cooking, serving food and other household chores, as well as education in formal schools of course. Boys are not taught about the domestic work. This is based on the assumption, the domain of men's work is the public sphere rather than the domestic domain. The role difference between women and men is a form of gender biased.

Risnawati stated the role of women in the domestic domain are the role of women as wives and and as mothers, so that including the domestic domain are: serving the needs of husbands both in the kitchen (cooking and preparing dishes), wells (washing clothes, taking care of all family needs), and biological needs of the husband, as a mother, women must be able to meet their needs, including educating children to behave well. (Risnawati, 2016)

The role of men as public workers in Gayo's family, can be done together with the women too, The occupation of Gayo's women who live in Jabodetabek in the public domain is as a teacher, as a Civil Servant and entrepreneur.

The difference in the division of roles between men and women to Gayo's families should be based on the community's constructs and abilities, It's not on biological conditions, because of it, the roles can be exchanged. Thus, it really does not matter and it is not a family disgrace (big one) if a man works in the domestic domain, in order to help his wife.

4.3 The Culture's Influence to Parenting Style in Gayo's Family

The parenting style is influenced by many factors. One of it is the culture. According to Checa and Gutierrez, Some empirical studies show that parenting styles are significantly influenced by cultural differences and social values (Checa and Gutierrez, 2018).

Likewise Gafoor and Kurukkan said, parenting behavior is deeply influenced by culture. The culture decides the limits of behavior that to be controlled and praised (Gafoor and Kurukkan, 2014).

Culture has a very close relationship with society. Cultures, contain social values and norms, culture is also passed down from one generation to the next. Thus, parenting style is one of society's behavior that is influenced by culture.

In Gayo's family, parenting style according to their culture. Our respondents said, our parenting style to our children likewise our family's before.

In Gayo's family, the restrictions on women and men's freedoms are a form of gender inequality and this has happened in long time ago, so the form of parenting style is applied to their children as a form of heritage from their parents.

The difference between men and women is also related to culture. This distinction is usually associated with how the cultural constructs of male, female, role, function, and contribution in social, political, and cultural life.

Parenting style is the attitude of parents in raising children. Parenting style is a heritage. The culture has an effect on parenting styles. From our interviews to Gayo's parents also showed that what they are doing today in parenting is because of their educated from their parents.

The parenting style in Gayo is a authoritarian's parenting style. It can be seen from how parents inculcate the habits of their children and their children have to follow the rules that have been given by their parents.

During this lifestyle is considered to inhibit the development of the child's personality. Authoritarian parenting does not interfere with child development, even authoritarian parenting has a positive impact on the development of children.

4.4 The Kinds of Gender Biased in Gayo's Family

The result show, Gayo's family has a strick division of roles, the woman in domestic area and the men in public area. The men can't do in

domestic area, because the domestic area is for women.

The division of roles in Gayo's family is not based on the consideration of the abilities possessed, but rather is driven by the position of men, in this case the husband. All men's work by the Gayo community is considered to be respectable, because men are the leaders of the family. Thus, the division of male and female work is not free will, but the result of community construction.

According to the Gayo community, men cannot do women's work. In the Gayo's family there is a significant dividing line between the realm of male work and the realm of women's work. Men's work is in the public domain, which means husbands who earn a living, while women work in the domestic sphere, which is doing all household chores, such as washing, cooking, caring for children and other household chores.

There are two theories that relate to it, the theory of nature and nurture. Nature theory states the differences in gender roles stem from biological differences between men and women. Whereas nurture theory states that differences in gender roles between men and women are not a consequence of natural biological differences, but rather as a result of social construction, so that the role can still be exchanged. Thus, there are a gender biased in Gayo's family. The men if do the women's area, they can find the funishment their family and their society,

Biased Gender in Gayo's families include: stereotype, double burden and subordinate. The following will present gender - biased forms in the Gayo family: stereotypes, double burden and subordinate.

4.4.1 Stereotype (Gender's Labeling)

Gender Stereotype or gender labeling according to Eagly and Wood (2013), occurs because often a group of people observe a certain group about what it does, so it appears that attributes of ability and personality are typical activities of the group. Gender stereotype is occurring by social construct. Thus, this role can be exchange.

It indicates that gender labelling or Gender stereotypes occur because of community constraints. In Nurture's theory, the differences role between men and women are due to sociocultural constraints and not natural, so gender stereotypes are actually interchangeable.

Based on our research, it has been done to the respondents (Gayo's family) obtained the results,

domestic is the women’s domain and the public is the men’s domain. Women may work in the public domain, for the sake of helping family welfare.

The result of our reseach show, the men can’t do the woman’s. it indicate there are a strick dividing role between men and woman, and it occur as heritage.

4.4.2 Double Burdent (Double Role)

The woman’s double burden is a woman who has two jobs done at one time, working at home and outside the home. It mean they Work in the domestic’s domain and the public’s domain at the same time. In this case the women do as mothers, as wives, as housewives, as educators, as descendants and as members of the community.

Double burden means the burden of work received by one sex more than the other. The role of female reproduction is often considered a static and permanent role (Hidayati, 2004).

The results of our study show in the Gayo’s family, women can do in the both domain in the same time, the domestic domain and the public domain. Our participants said the domain of women is the domestic domain, i.e washing, cooking, taking care of children, and others and the domain of mean is the the public’s domain. But it becomes a pride for women (mothers), if they are able to do work other than in the domestic domain, they are also in the public domain. The community will consider women in both domains to be a great women, but in gender’s perspective, there is no gender justice and equality. Women work in both domains at once.

The double burden in the Gayo’s family can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. The Double Burden in The Gayo’s Family

Domain	Men	Women
Domestik :		
• Washing		√
• Cooking		√
• Serving Food		√
• Parenting		√
• Cleaning the house		√
• Etc		√
Public		
• Work in the outside the home	√	√
• Helping Husband in work	√	√

From the table 2. it can be seen that women work both in the domestic and public domain, while men only work in the public domain. It means there are a women’s double burden in the Gayo’s family.

4.4.3 Subordinate

Domestic work takes a long time, so the division of time and household chores has important implications for life outside the home. But in the division of tasks, women are often placed in a position that is not profitable, because still the assumption of work done by women provide unsatisfactory results, such as in decision-making or doing other work that women can do it the same as men.

Subordination occurs because of the assumption that women have lower ability than men, so women are placed in non-strategic position (second Person). Subordination shows the inferior position of women, lack of access to resources and decision making. It happens because of the power of men towards women, so the women become powerless (Sultana, 2011).

The result show in the Gayo’s family women in subordination, especially in decision making. The women voices is very meaningless. The father has a very dominant role in the family and the mother become the second person. The father's voice and decision must be heard by all the members’ family and the the mother must to do the decision that has been decided by the father.

The Gayo’s family is the patrilineal system and the women is in subordination. It indicate the patrilineal system has placed the father's position to be very dominant and superior in the family. The rights of mothers are lost and mothers become the inferior family members.

Sultana said the patrilineal’s system makes the men superior, thus the patriarchal system becomes a cause of women’s subordination. The patriarchal society gives men absolute priority. and patriarchy also makes to male domination even in the public and domestic domain.

5 CONCLUSION

This study shows that the parenting style of Gayo’s is an inherited behavior that is passed from one generation to the next. Thus, the pattern of parenting style is culturally inherited from their ancient.

Gayo's family who live in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) is still using Gayo's culture for their parenting style. The form of parenting style that applied is the pattern of authoritarian's parenting style. Moreover, this form of parenting style is constructed by the culture.

Another finding is: an existence of gender bias in Gayo family parenting style. Strict roles are happening between men and women. In handling domestic area are obligated only for women, while men prohibited in doing all domestic chores. Men holding an obligation to go outside the house, for example to have a work outside the house. Women may also go outside house to find a job, but she should obey to do the domestic chores. This condition of gender biased, mentioned as: stereotype (labeling), double burden, and subordinate.

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