

THE ROLE OF FATHER'S PARENTING STYLE CHILDREN AGED 24–60 MONTHS

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ABSTRACT

The quality of a father's knowledge about parenting is still low (27.9%), and the absence of a father can hinder a child's development, which may affect their adulthood. The absence of a father can hinder a child's development from infancy through childhood and into adulthood. Children are the buds, potential, and next generation of the nation's ideals. Children have a strategic role in ensuring the existence of the nation and state in the future. This study aims to determine the involvement of the father's role in the care of children aged 24-60 months in Bekasi City, West Java in 2023. This research is included in the type of descriptive research. The number of respondents used in this study are 40 respondents. The technique used in this study was accidental sampling. Data processing in this study used excel software. Father respondents in this study seen from the results answered by respondents, showed that fathers play a role in childcare. The role of the father in this research shows that the father plays a role as a provider or as a facilitator and protector in the family, the role of child specialist and educator is also visible in the father because he participates in caring for the child. Decision maker, building responsive communication, and being a nurturing mother is seen in the role of father in the family

Keywords: child, father's role, involvement, parenting.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the buds, abilities and next generation of the nation's ideals. Children have a strategic position in ensuring the existence of the nation and country in the future (Kamat, M.Deepak; Fizcher, 2015). So that they are able to assume this responsibility, they need to find as many opportunities as possible to develop and grow optimally, both physically, mentally and spiritually. They need to obtain their rights, need to be protected and prosperous. Therefore, all forms of violence against children need to be prevented and overcome (Bornstein, 2015; Ziv & Arbel, 2021).

The involvement of the father's role is indicated by caring that is full of affection and authority and creates better social, academic and emotional well-being in children. On the contrary, the absence of a father can limit a child's growth from toddlerhood to childhood and until old age (Cardenas et al., 2022). According to the United States Census Bureau, 18.4 million

children, 1 in 4, live without the presence of a biological, step, or adoptive father at home, either psychologically or physically, so that in the United States the number of cases of poverty among Americans has increased 4-fold. The problem of early pregnancy has increased 7 times, violence against children has doubled, problems with children being expelled from school have doubled and the crime rate in the United States has doubled. So that the United States is ranked first in the Fatherless Country Rank (Maurizi, 2022).

Indonesia is one of the countries where most of the population adheres to a patriarchal culture, namely where men's position is more in the public aspect, while women are in the domestic aspect. Therefore, Indonesia is designated as a fatherless country at number 3, a country without the presence of a father in general. psychologically because the father's position in family learning is small (Haslam, Poniman, Filus, Sumargi, & Boediman, 2020).

The quality and quality of parenting as well as the quality of fathers' knowledge about parenting is very low (27.9%), mothers are more functional (36.9%) (KPAI, 2017).

The role of the father in the community is only known as a breadwinner and is only responsible for meeting the family's economic needs and responsibility for domestic activities. The child's growth is all the mother's duty. This is a reflection of traditional family patterns, the current pattern of parenting in the family has changed demographically, social and cultural (Kenjaevna, 2022; Wahyuni et al., 2021). Some researchers have proposed, parental emotional warmth had a positive effect on adolescent mental health by lowering self-esteem but increasing psychological inflexibility. These results provide further guidance in the prevention of and intervention in adolescent mental health problems (Peng, Hu, Yu, Xiao, & Luo, 2021).

This is reinforced by the fact that the mandate is written in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health which states that efforts to maintain the health of toddlers and children are a joint responsibility and obligation to parents, families, residents and the Government, as well as regional governments (RI, 2009). Based on the description of the problem above, researchers are interested in conducting research related to the role of fathers in caring for children aged 24-60 months in Bekasi City in 2023.

METHOD

This research is included in the type of descriptive research. Conducted at the same time to determine the description of the father's role in caring for children aged 24 – 60 months. The sampling technique used in this research was accidental sampling, with a sample size of 40 respondents. The research was conducted at Posyandu Kenanga 1 and 2 in Bekasi City, West Java. This data was collected during May 2023.

This research variable is the role of fathers in caring for children aged 24 - 60 months in Bekasi City, West Java. The data collection technique for this research uses primary data obtained by researchers distributing questionnaires themselves to respondents to

obtain data regarding the role of fathers in caring for children aged 24 - 60 months.

The special data that researchers took was to find out how the father's role in caring for children aged 24 – 60 months was described. Then, the data will be described in the form of distribution and frequency tables according to what respondents answered in the researcher's questionnaire which will then be analyzed in percentages without statistical tests.

This study received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine and Health Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, on May 17, 2023, with Number 62/PE/KE/FKK-UMJ/V/2023.

RESULTS

The distribution of the number of respondents based on the age of the father respondents. It is known that the number of respondents in this study was 40 people with an age range of 25 - > 40 years. Respondents' age was dominated by respondents with an age range ranging from 25 - 35 years and 31 years at 33%. Meanwhile for respondents in the age range 36 - 41 years it was 30%. Furthermore, the age range for father respondents was 42 - 47 years at 5%, it can be seen at figure 1.

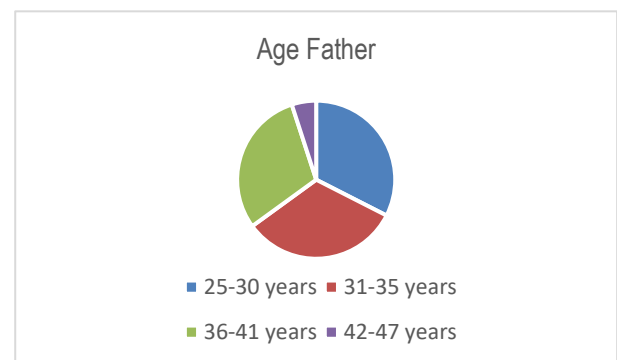


Figure 1. Distribution of Age Father

Father's employment status according to the questionnaire distributed to 40 respondents, 68% of fathers worked as private employees in a company. Furthermore, there were 13% of fathers who worked as civil servants and 20% of father respondents answered that their work was as a laborer, it can be seen at figure 2.

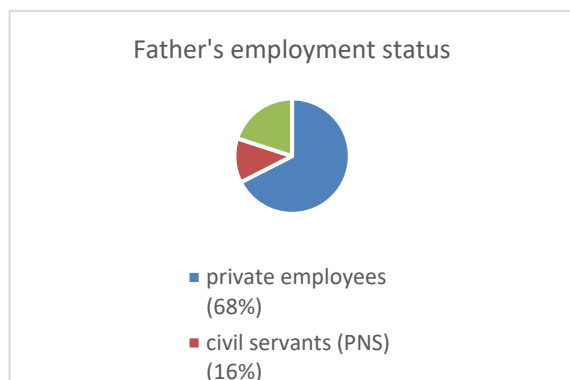


Figure 2. Distribution of Father's Employment Status

Based on table 1, it was found that of the 40 respondents and the questionnaire distributed by researchers to fathers who chose to spend time with their children, 68% spent at least 6 hours a day, 20% spent a minimum of 2 – 4 hours a day, 13 % of fathers only spend time on holidays and 0% no one answered that fathers don't have time for their children because they work all day.

Table 1. Distribution based on the length of time fathers play with their children in one day

The length of time a father spends with his child in one day	Frequency	Percentage
Minimum 6 hours	27	68%
Minimum 2 – 4 hours	8	20%
Just on holidays	5	13%
No time for children because I work all day	0	0%
Amount	40	100%

Distributed a questionnaire to 40 father respondents, it was found that fathers' participation in taking care of children in daily life was found by 45% of fathers who answered that they always take care of children, 43% answered sometimes, 10% of fathers answered that they rarely participate in taking care of children and there are 3% of fathers who answered never participated in the daily care of their children, it can be seen at table 2.

Table 2. Distribution based on participating in the daily care of children

Participate in taking care of the child's daily life	Frequency	Percentage
Always	18	45%
Sometimes	17	43%
Seldom	4	10%
Never	1	3%
Amount	40	100%

Based on table 3 regarding if the father has matters regarding the child, 98% of fathers answered that they are jointly responsible with their wife for the child's affairs, 2% answered that the father is responsible for the child's affairs alone and there were no father respondents who answered that they left it to the wife or just parents.

Table 3. Distribution based on children's affairs

Matters regarding children	Frequency	Percentage
Share responsibility	39	98%
Take responsibility for yourself	1	2%
Just leave it to your wife & parents	0	0%
Just leave it to the wife, because her job is to take care of the children	0	0%
Amount	40	100%

Based on the table 4 above regarding fathers' efforts regarding parenting knowledge as parents, it was found that of the 40 respondents, 53% of fathers answered that they had read books or articles about parenting, 35% answered that fathers only lived according to what their fathers thought as parents and 13% answered that their father only continued the education of their previous parents.

Table 4 Distribution based on father's business regarding parenting knowledge in Bekasi City, West Java in 2023

Father's efforts regarding parenting knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Read a book or article	21	53%
Attend parenting seminars	0	0%
Just do what's in your mind	14	35%
Just continuing the upbringing of previous parents	5	13%
Amount	40	100%

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that 68% of fathers choose to spend time with their children with a minimum of 6 hours a day with their children. Research from Sumargi, 2020 same with this result time spent with fathers 6-10 hours 42,86% (Sumargi, Prasetyo, & Ardelia, 2020). Within 24 hours, most fathers spend their time doing activities that require awareness, and most fathers rarely spend time with their children compared to their wives because the father's role is to be a provider in the family, that is, in other words, the father is the person who facilitates the family's economic needs Fathers work as hard as possible to meet basic needs and support their children's academic achievements (Wahyuni et al., 2021). Some fathers as parents still work on holidays to earn a side income.

Father's participation in taking care of children in his daily life in this research obtained yield as much as 45%. Father's involvement in child care is a father's role in interacting directly with his children. Fathers are responsible for raising their children, and they spend more time directly involved in their children's social, emotional, and cognitive development (Lestari & Amaliana, 2020).

Play activities can be a means to encourage children's growth and development in dealing with the environment. Playing can help children interact with their social environment, allowing

them to understand and respect other people. Games increase children's potential in recognizing various types of objects, their properties, and understanding situations that occur in their environment. Playing is also a way to teach children to develop and process emotions (Ahnert & Schoppe-Sullivan, 2020). The father's role as protector can be seen here, though 13% of fathers answered that fathers only supervise their children when they play. However, this also includes the father's role as a protector or protector for the child to prevent unwanted events (Qian, Chen, & Yuan, 2020). For example, if the child is playing on the playground, the father supervises the child so that he avoids falling from the playground equipment on the playground.

The results of this research show that 98% of fathers share responsibility with their wives for all children's affairs. According to the traditional view, the role of parents in children's education is mostly the responsibility of the mother. As time goes by, views regarding the traditional role of parents change. The division of roles based on gender is necessary to maintain family balance in fulfilling family responsibilities and achieving family goals. Husband and wife agree to divide roles, daily tasks, be accountable for their roles and duties and maintain mutual commitment (Waroka, 2022; Ziv & Arbel, 2021).

This equality of roles is reflected in the increasing number of women who decide to work. The large number of mothers who work in the family makes the father's role and participation in family life increasingly strict, not only as the breadwinner in the family, but also as a mentor or babysitter at home. Fathers are equally responsible with their wives for their children's affairs and some fathers always take part in taking care of their children's daily lives, and some fathers sometimes take care of their children's daily lives because they work (Adriana & Zirmansyah, 2021; Jeong, Franchett, Ramos de Oliveira, Rehmani, & Yousafzai, 2021).

Parenting knowledge for parents, especially fathers, in this study shows that 53% of fathers gained parenting knowledge from reading books. This study same with Knowledge is the ability to remember certain information by using

human thinking to provide meaning and purpose, the ability to know places, the ability to know time and the ability to express opinions, etc (Al adawiyah & Priyanti, 2021). Knowledge is increasingly expanding, becoming more perfect because by knowing the previously unknown subject of knowledge, previously unknown objects also become known, but because human knowledge is limited and imperfect, human knowledge always grows and develops (Deng, Ji, Rainey, Zhang, & Lu, 2020).

Parents' knowledge about parenting is very useful in optimizing efforts to build children's character, to implement parenting patterns that are in accordance with values and norms and can be the answer to problems experienced by parents. Parenting that is carried out optimally and consistently provided by parents will be an influential experience and will influence the next phase of the child's life (Jeong et al., 2021; Liu, Chen, & Brown, 2020). Parenting will feel easier if it is done in collaboration with certain parties. Parenting itself is the process of developing and educating children from the period after the mother gives birth to the child until the child enters adulthood. It would be good for every parent, both father and mother, to know about parenting knowledge with the aim of ensuring that the interaction process between parents and children can run smoothly so that both parties can understand each other.

CONCLUSION

The father's role as a provider or as a facilitator and protector at family in this research is proven that father still earns a living for his family and children but also spends at least 6 hours at home with his children. The role of child specialists and educators is also seen in fathers who also take part in caring for children on a daily basis by interacting directly with children. The father's role as a decision maker at the family is demonstrated by the father's involvement in dealing with children's problems. This is also one of the father's approaches to children in building responsive communication. The father's role as a companion to mother or adoptive mother at family means that father participates in raising the child at home. Judging

from father's view of his daily life at the family, even though he does not appear to play a role, it turns out that the father at family has a role that is quite equal to mother at family and also the father have a large involvement, especially in earn a living or for family needs and father's time in physical activity with children at home. The limitation of this research is that the sample size is too small, especially with this type of descriptive research. recommendations for conducting qualitative research so that it can be explored more deeply regarding the role of fathers in child care.

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