

Quality Of Fathering Among Students In Yogyakarta

A.M. Diponegoro, H.K. Rustam, R. Wilantika, B. Mukti, Y. Fajrin, & F. Saipul

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to find out the meaning of the quality of fathering based on the stage of development and gender. The subjects of this study were S1 and S2 students in Yogyakarta with 200 students. Much research has been done on fathering before. However, in this study we want to review how the perspective of students in Yogyakarta regarding the quality of their father, whether close to their father. This hypothesis shows students are very close to their fathers such as educating, devoting, supporting, and on the side of religiosity. The quality of the relationship between adolescents and fathers is getting better so far experiencing problems.

Index Terms: fathering, student, Quality

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent development is influenced by various things. Erikson described developments covering psychosocial growth, identity development, role achievement, career preparation, and for the selection of suitable partners (Shade, Kools, Weiss, Pinderhughes, 2011). Identity development in adolescents can be seen from the style of dress, posture, behavior, vocals, ways of dialogue, and emotional reactions when facing a problem (Ashmore, Deaux, & McLaughlin-Volpe, 2004). Adolescent development is also influenced by gender, how to understand sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, crime status, gang, cultural background, education level, and social status (Shields, 2008). Teenagers cannot be released just like that, but good communication and direction are needed from parents, especially from fathers because fathers are advocates to instill optimism in boys and girls (Ben-Zur, 2003; Korkeila, Kivela, Suominen, Vahtera, Kivimaki, Sundell, & Koskenvuo, 2004). Father involvement has a positive effect on child development (Lamb, 2004). On the one hand, good father-child relationships increase a sense of child autonomy (MacDonald & Parke 1986). On the other hand, the adjustment and well-being of children can worsen due to poor parent-child relationships (Faubert et al. 1990). A recent study in Hong Kong found that poor father-child interactions reduce children's self-esteem (Lau, 2010), while a 2008 Choi and Aquilino study reported that the experience of fatherhood was closely related to men's psychological well-being (Kwok, Sylvia, Ling, Chloe, Leung, Cyrus, & Jessica, 2013). The results of the study show that parenting positive parenting influences the increase in empathy and self-regulation of adolescents so that adolescents are able to prosocial even against strangers and friends (Padilla-Walker & Christensen, 2010). Parent interactions with their children are very important so research shows that family interaction emphasizes the warmth, acceptance, and understanding of support for the development of a higher ego (Hauser, Powers, Noam, Jacobson, Weiss, & Follansbee, 1984). Parental support is very important because it is related to the development of adolescent prosocial behavior (Padilla-Walker & Christensen, 2010). Caregiving that starts from the age of a young child refers to attachment until the child becomes an adult (Brown, Mangelsdorf, & Neff, 2012). The attachment of children to mothers in particular affects sensitivity, and feeling safe in children (De Wolff & van Ijzendoorn, 1997). Researchers suggest that mothers be warmer, move quickly in handling child problems so that children feel cared for (De Wolff & van Ijzendoorn, 1997).

Furthermore, attachment to the father shows that children get more results so that children who are attached to their father experience fewer behavioral problems (Verschuere & Marcoen, 1999) and have more peers (Veri'ssimo, Santos, Vaughn, Torres, Monteiro, & Santos, 2011) compared to a child who was not attached to his father. These results are more accurate because based on research by Phares, Rojas, Thurston, & Hankinson (2010) that attachment of children to fathers is very important because it can reduce the risk of psychopathology and other forms of unwanted psychopathology. Children who show trust in their fathers can motivate fathers to behave sensitively, gain confidence in being parents, and encourage themselves to harmonize their own behavior with their children (Brown, Mangelsdorf, & Neff, 2012). Much research has been done on fathering before. However, in this study we want to review how the perspective of students in Yogyakarta regarding the quality of their father, whether close to their father. This hypothesis shows students are very close to their father.

2 METHOD

2.1 Research

The subject in this study amounted to 200 people consisting of S1 graduate students and S2 undergraduate students in Yogyakarta. Groups of adolescents are at the age of 18-21 years and groups of adults are at the age of 22-30 years. We chose research subjects randomly. Every respondent who fills this scale does it voluntarily and spends his time. This research using indigenous psychologist. In order to achieve a global psychology namely, philosophical reflection, theoretical construction, and empirical research. With respect to philosophical reflection, constructive realism is used to illustrate the difference between significant features of indigenous psychologists should construct formal theories on the mechanisms of universal mind that are applicable to various cultures, and then use these theories to analyze the specific mentalities of people in a given culture (Wallner & Jandl, 2006).

1.1 Data Collection Tool

The data collection used in this paper is an open questionnaire. This open questionnaire covers how close the mother and adolescent and adult are, the closeness of the father to adolescents and adults, the closeness of close friends / friendship, and the meaning of happiness itself. This paper focuses on analyzing how close the father is to

adolescents and adults. It means how quality fathering among students in Yogyakarta. This questionnaire uses four alternative answers including 1) very close, 2) close, 3) less close, and 4) not close

3 RESULT

Based on this research found that the closeness to the father is at a very close level. Very close levels are in the first position with a percentage of 45%. Close level is in second place with a percentage of 41%. The third level is not close to 10%. The fourth level is very close to the percentage of 4%.

TABLE 1
LIST OF GROUP

Independent Variables	Label	Total
Gender	Man	65
	Women	135
Development Stage	Teenagers	77
	Adult	123

From a total of 200 undergraduate and postgraduate students grouped by sex and stage of development. Data shows that 65 male students and 135 female students. Grouping based on the stage of development is obtained from 77 late adolescents and 123 early adulthood.

TABLE 2
PAIRING GROUPS

Gender	Development Stage	Total
Man	Late Adolescents	20
Women	Late Adolescents	57
Man	Early Adult	45
Women	Early Adult	79

In table 2 the data is categorized again into 4 groups, namely: 1) the late adolescent of men is 20 people, 2) the late adolescent of women is 57 people, 3) the early adulthood of men is 45 people, and 4) the early adulthood is 79.

4. DISCUSSION

Subject universal answers have different variations. This illustrates how fathering's quality for students in Yogyakarta starts from educating, responsible, religious, masculine, role models, care, and supporting their children. Students perceive their fathers with various perspectives including:

a. Educate

Every teenager has different body postures, including one of them with diabetes. In the research of Drew, Berg, & Wiebe it was found that adolescents who have a quality relationship with their fathers and mothers show compliance and control their metabolism better (Drew, Berg, & Wiebe, 2010). This is with the subject statement stating that "Dad always teaches us good things. father always educates, father always loves, devotes his love, father is always communicative, wise, father always tries to give the best for his child" The statement above shows that adolescents who are close to their father have good quality relationships so that adolescents become obedient and indirectly get education from their parents. . Parents who understand parenting ways such as accepting the child's condition, communicating everything to teenagers, and encouraging independence can encourage adolescents to obey and control their metabolism better (Drew, Berg, & Wiebe, 2010). "Father figure teaches about independence of life, is responsible, always teaches me about the consequences"

b. responsibility

The use of the term "responsible father," is the original language used by the US Department of Health and Human Services. Value advocacy has become more explicit about fathers (Dollahite, Hawkins, & Brotherson, 1997), responsible fathers need to be clearly defined. Father's role at the beginning of a child's life is a picture of a responsible father according to Levine and Pit (Doherty, Kouneski, & Erickson, 1998). They write: A man who behaves responsibly towards his child does the following:

He waits to make a baby until he is ready emotionally and financially to support his child. He sets his legal father if and when he makes a baby. He actively shares with mothers of children in their children's emotional and physical care, from pregnancy onwards. He shared with the child's mother in their child's financial support, from pregnancy onwards. When being exposed to financial problems in the family, fathers tend to be very sensitive and problematic with coparental relationships (Rienks, Wadsworth, Markman, Einhorn, & Moran, 2011). Furthermore, Rienks, Wadsworth, Markman, Einhorn, & Moran (2011) explain that these problems can be handled using 3 categories of interventions such as context (work, finance), individual (demographic and individual), and coparental relations (alliances, satisfaction, and communication). "Because father always fights for the future of his children. He worked hard for the family even though we were a family of LDR. Father is a figure who slams bones for me, so I trust him. Father can better understand me about my future. It is fitting for the child to believe in his father, even though it is not full. Father provides for and makes the family happy. I believe in my father because he is a person who is paying for a living for me and my younger siblings. The person who is responsible for everything that happens to me and my siblings "In the individual category it was found that fathers in Rienks, Wadsworth, Markman, Einhorn, & Moran (2011) study that fathers were able to cope with stress so that they were more involved with children than fathers who had a lot of stress, high anxiety, and more depression so involved with teenagers. This is supported as below "I never told my father. My father is a busy person, but I only tell stories with my father in only a few things like political views and life images. In some instances I did not tell my father so I would only tell stories for important things. Father is too quiet and never matters. And, I am still not open to Father.

c. Religiosity

From the point of view of religiosity, it turns out that the more religious fathers and caring for adolescents, the teenagers become more religious (King, 2003). Adolescents adopt religious knowledge from their fathers so that adolescents become religious in dealing with every problem that occurs. "Father is a leader / priest in the family. Religious figures who can guide families well, can provide direction when there are problems. Dad can trust his child. Rida Allah is the pleasure of my father. He is a person who is obedient in religion, and in carrying out duties, giving knowledge about religion to me, and giving examples of being a priest who is good for me ". In my opinion, my father was one of those who diligently worshiped.

d. Maskulin

Masculinity is defined as strength and prestige characterized by physical toughness, competitiveness, autonomy, and emotional detachment (Tannenbaum & Frank, 2010). In African-American culture, ideological masculinity also refers to

being aggressive and independent, less communal, less egalitarian, and less spiritual (Hammond & Mattis, 2005; Hunter & Davis, 1994). A tough father, does not beat describing masculinity in adolescents in Yogyakarta as below "My father never gave up and did not like to complain. When it was wrong, Daddy didn't hit me. Father is someone who is strong mentally steel, never afraid of anyone and our children are also forced to become strong and brave people. Because no matter how sad a father is, he is always strong in front of his family. A person who is strong, strong, and full of love. Because men, especially fathers, can become protectors."

e. Role model

the role parents have positive relationship with health behavior in adolescents and young adults (Paredes, MS, Ferreira, MS, and Pereira, 2014)

Father also gave role models

"Resilient because my father always taught me to be able to survive in all conditions and become a strong person" Masculinity also runs with the femininity of the father where the father remains a loving person (come a sense)

"He said he was gentle and not rude.

f. Care

Father's attention influences aggression in adolescents, so adolescents who are less comfortable with fathers tend to avoid and do aggressive behavior (Volling et al., 2014).

"Always understand the family situation, especially the children who go to school. I have never been angry, if I am angry the most way to anger is the kiss of his wife and child"

g. support

Father's social support is needed by teenagers to reduce aggressive behavior in adolescents (Hamama, & Ronen, 2012)

"Father always gives support. Father is able to appreciate every decision I make. father was able to appreciate the results of the learning process that I passed. Mr. never forbid how I am creative as long as it is true and useful people who always invite sharing about the meaning of life".

5 CONCLUSION

father's quality for adolescents in Yogyakarta starts from

a. The role and quality of the father influences the quality of the adolescent

b. The role of father in educating adolescents, in this study the subject said "Father always teaches us good things. father always educates, father always loves, devotes his love, father is always communicative, wise, father always tries to give the best for his child ". The statement from the subject shows that the teenager who is close to his father has a good quality relationship so that the adolescent becomes obedient and indirectly gets education from his parents.

c. Father's quality can be viewed from the side of support, adolescents supported by the father, so the quality between father and teenager is mutually supportive. In the study of adolescents said that "Father always gives support. Father is able to appreciate every decision I make. father was able to appreciate the results of the learning process that I passed. you never forbid how I am creative as long as it is true and useful

d. Father's quality can be viewed from the side of religiosity, it

turns out that the more religious father and caring for adolescents, the adolescent becomes more religious (King, 2003). Adolescents adopt religious knowledge from their fathers so that adolescents become religious in dealing with every problem that occurs.

REFERENCE

- [1] K. Shade, S. Kools, S. J. Weiss, and H. Pinderhughes, "A conceptual model of incarcerated adolescent fatherhood: Adolescent identity development and the concept of intersectionality," *J. Child Adolesc. Psychiatr. Nurs.*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 98–104, 2011.
- [2] G. L. Brown, S. C. Mangelsdorf, and C. Neff, "Father involvement, paternal sensitivity, and father-child attachment security in the first 3 years," *J. Fam. Psychol.*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 421–430, 2012.
- [3] S. A. Shields, "Gender: An intersectionality perspective," *Sex Roles*, vol. 59, no. 5–6, pp. 301–311, 2008.
- [4] M. L. Kelley, A. Braitman, J. M. Henson, V. Schroeder, J. Ladage, and L. Gumienny, "Relationships Among Depressive Mood Symptoms and Parent and Peer Relations in Collegiate Children of Alcoholics," *Am. J. Orthopsychiatry*, vol. 80, no. 2, pp. 204–212, 2010.
- [5] K. Verschueren and A. Marcoen, "Representation of Self and Socioemotional Competence in Kindergartners: Differential and Combined...," *Child Dev.*, vol. 70, no. 1, p. 183, 1999.
- [6] L. M. Padilla-Walker and K. J. Christensen, "Empathy and self-regulation as mediators between parenting and adolescents' prosocial behavior toward strangers, friends, and family," *J. Res. Adolesc.*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 545–551, 2011.
- [7] H. S.T. et al., "Familial contexts of adolescent ego development," *Child Dev.*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 195–213, 1984.
- [8] R. D. Ashmore, K. Deaux, and T. McLaughlin-Volpe, "An Organizing Framework for Collective Identity: Articulation and Significance of Multidimensionality," *Psychol. Bull.*, vol. 130, no. 1, pp. 80–114, 2004.
- [9] M. Veríssimo, A. J. Santos, B. E. Vaughn, N. Torres, L. Monteiro, and O. Santos, "Quality of attachment to father and mother and number of reciprocal friends," *Early Child Dev. Care*, vol. 181, no. 1, pp. 27–38, 2011.
- [10] S. L. Rienks, M. E. Wadsworth, H. J. Markman, L. Einhorn, and E. Moran Etter, "Father Involvement in Urban Low-Income Fathers: Baseline Associations and Changes Resulting From Preventive Intervention," *Fam. Relat.*, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 191–204, 2011.
- [11] A. . Fallis, *Constructive Realism and Confucian Relationalism*, vol. 53, no. 9, 2013.
- [12] S. Y. Kim, Q. Chen, Y. Wang, Y. Shen, and D. Orozco-Lapray, "Longitudinal linkages among parent-child acculturation discrepancy, parenting, parent-child sense of alienation, and adolescent adjustment in Chinese immigrant families," *Dev. Psychol.*, vol. 49, no. 5, pp. 900–912, 2013.
- [13] L. M. Drew, C. Berg, and D. J. Wiebe, "The Mediating Role of Extreme Peer Orientation in the Relationships Between Adolescent-Parent Relationship and Diabetes Management," *J. Fam. Psychol.*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 299–306, 2010.
- [14] S. Y. C. L. Kwok, C. C. Y. Ling, C. L. K. Leung, and J.

- C. M. Li, "Fathering Self-Efficacy, Marital Satisfaction and Father Involvement in Hong Kong," *J. Child Fam. Stud.*, vol. 22, no. 8, pp. 1051–1060, 2013.
- [15] O. F. The, [Michael_E._Lamb]_The_Role_of_the_Father_in_Child_(BookFi.org). .