

Father as a Caregiver: The Typology of Father Parenting Style While Mother doesn't Exist and the Effect to Child Autonomy

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Abstract: Parenting is one of the obligations of parents in an attempt to build the character of the child. In General, the process of caregiving was conducted simultaneously by both parents. However, it is not the case that occurred in an environment of family Labor Women, where the mother worked as a foreign worker in the foreign country in a particular period of time. During the work, automatically switch childcare responsibilities to the father, who is also still a breadwinner for his family. Independence is defined as a person's ability to regulate itself and not depend on others, is an important character values must be habituated in the child in the family environment. The purpose of this research is to gain an overview of typology of parenting done by the father in the family environment of labor women, and its effects on the independence of the child. In order to reveal the social phenomenon in depth in a field, then used a qualitative approach. Father; their children; as well as the relatives involved in child care in the family environment act as participants. Data collection techniques, through observation, interview, and literature study. Data analysis include data reduction, data display, and conclusion. Triangulation of data sources, which is one component of the credibility test data in qualitative research, also conducted in this study. The results showed, the typology of parenting tend to be used father in educating children character is permissive. Furthermore, this type of parenting a different father would produce a level of independence of children differently.

1 INTRODUCTION

Parenting to the child, an obligation which should be exercised by both parents jointly. The process of nurturing a child in the family environment, is generally a lot more done by mothers. However not the case in family Labor Women, where the mother worked as a labor abroad in a certain period of time. Automatically, the responsibility of parenting over the mother wasn't home switched entirely to the father. A number of problems arise, among other things, about the extent of the ability of fathers in parenting for mothers working; and can the father foster self-reliance in his children without the presence of the mother.

The patterns of parenting as a social reality are inevitable in the life of a child, is an important thing that can be assessed from the point of view of the position of the family as the basis of the child's personality, as well as the role of parents, which in turn is closely related to the cultivation of character in children is one of them about independence. When the mother's position was not at home for a certain

period of time, the independence of a child is deemed necessary to be cultivated, so that he is not too hung all the affairs of his life to his father, who acts as a single parent for a while. How far the father is able to apply upbringing can develop the child's independence, especially during the mother was not at home is interesting to study. The background to a married woman and work in low socio-economic status is a "necessity", because ease the burden on households, in which case income families (husbands) are not sufficient. (Reynolds, 2000), (Wilodati, 2016).

Based on survey data, that the livelihoods of the majority of fathers in the research area is erratic, sometimes as construction laborers, or children's toy merchant. Weak economic conditions, makes the mother ultimately chose to work as a labor abroad. The employment contract for two years, and thereafter can be rolled back, the mother could not carry out a number of important roles in the family environment in the period, mainly as a nanny and builder noble character in their children. parenting process and cultivation noble character values in them

should not be halted due to mothers working abroad, especially the value of an independent character, which is defined as "an attitude and behavior that is not easily dependent on others to complete tasks" (*Pusat Kurikulum Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2010*).

Self-reliance is indispensable owned by everyone, most of all children in the family environment of women workers. The absence of their mother in a certain period of time, requiring them to behave independently in order to alleviate the role of father to be responsible for their care, at least not independent in performing daily necessities, so the ability of fathers in nurturing the child's independence in the family environment of women workers is very important.

2 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Parenting is a conscious guidance by educators against physical and spiritual development of the students towards the establishment of a major personality (Yatim and Irwanto, 1991, p. 94; Wilodati, 2016a, p.11). parenting is also a 'pattern of interaction between children and parents that includes physical needs, (such as eating and drinking) and psychological needs such as security and affection), and dissemination of the norms prevailing in the community so that children can live in harmony with the environment.' Zubaedi (2011, p. 158) (2016a. Hlm.11-12) Parenting is a process that shows the occurrence of a parent-child interaction between sustainable and the process providing a change on both sides ", stated Brooks (Prasetyawati, Silalahi and Meinarno 2010,162); (Wilodati,2016)]. Isabel Martinez and Jose Fernando Garcia (2007, hlm.731) states, "Parenting is one of the most relevant perspectives in the study of relationships between parents and children" (Wilodati et.al., 2016 hlm.223).

Parenting, generally done with type/style vary. Where each of these parenting have characteristics that are different from each other. There are three styles of parenting Baumrind Diane pioneers in research, (Papalia et al. 2008) (Wilodati. 2016), namely: The authoritarian parents regard the importance of control and obedience without conditions. They try to make their children adapting themselves to the sets of behavioral standards and they will ground the children violently for any violation that they have done. Their children tend to be unsatisfied, to be self-drawing and to not trust the other people. The permissive parents appreciate the self-expression and the self regulation. They consult

the children about the decisions of their policies and they rarely ground their children. They are warm to the children, they do not control the children and they do not demand the children. The pre-school children tend to be childish – they lack of self-control and exploration. The authoritative parents appreciate the children's individuality but they also emphasize the social limitations. They have self-confidence on their ability in guiding the children but they also respect the children's independent decision, association, opinion and personality. Their children seem to be secured when they find that they have been loved and have been guided warmly. The pre-school children with authoritative parents tend to be independent, controlled, assertive, exploratory and contained.

Meanwhile, Bjorkkenk & Bjorkkend; and the Crocks & Stein elaborated the classification of parenting style as listed in the following table:

Table 1: Authoritarian, Permissive and Authoritative Parenting Style

Type	Parental Behavior	Child Character
Authoritarian	Strict control and a critical assessment of the child's behavior; little dialogue (giving and receiving) verbally, as well as less warm and less emotionally intertwined	Withdrawn and distrustful of others
Permissive	Less controlling; Less demanding; slightly apply penalties or power; the use of reason; warm and receive	Lacking in self control, and a tendency to explore
Authoritative	Control; demanding; warm; responsive; rational ; dialogue (giving and receiving) verbally; and appreciate the discipline, confidence and uniqueness	independently; socially responsible; self-control, explorative, and confident

(Bjorkkenk & Bjorkkend; Crocks & Stein in Wilodati, 2003, 2016).

The impact of "parenting styles" according to [Baumrind (Joseph LN, 2011. pp. 52); (Wilodati, 2016a. pp. 18)] namely, '(1) teenagers whose parents behaved "authoritarian" tend to be hostile and rebellious; (2) teens whose parents "permissive", tend

to behave freely (no control); and (3) a teenager whose parents are "authoritative", tend to avoid the anxiety, turmoil or naughty behaviour '. In further detail appears in the table as follows:

Tabel 2: The Influence Of "Parenting Style" On The Child Behavior.

PARENTING STYLES	ATTITUDE OF PARENTS	CHILD ATTITUDE PROFILE
1. <i>Authoritarian</i>	1. 'acceptance' is low, but high control 2. Like to punish physically 3. Be commanding (require / govern child to do something without compromise) 4. Be rigid (hard) 5. Tend to emotional and being refused	1. Irritability 2. Scared 3. moody, unhappy 4. Easily influenced 5. Not having a clear future direction 6. Unfriendly
2. <i>Permissive</i>	1. 'acceptance' high, but low control 2. Giving freedom to children to express urge / desire	1. impulsive and aggressive 2. rebel 3. Lack of self-confidence and self-control 4. dominating 5. The way of life is not clear 6. low achievement
3. <i>Authoritative</i>	1. 'acceptance' and control 2. Be responsive to children's needs 3. Encourage children to express opinions or questions 4. Provide an explanation of the impact of the good deed and the bad.	1. friendly 2. Have confidence 3. Being able to control themselves (self control) 4. Be courteous 5. Wants cooperation 6. Having a high curiosity 7. Has the purpose / life clear direction 8. Oriented towards achievement

Source : Yusuf (2011, hlm. 51-52); Wilodati (2016a, hlm. 17-18)

Parenting is conducted will affect the child's independence. Havighurst (in Mu'tadin, 2002: 2) states that the independence of a person includes aspects of emotional, economic, intellectual and social. Brawer in Toha (1993: 121), independence is a sense of autonomy, so understanding the behavior of self is a confidence in yourself, and the feeling of autonomy is defined as behavior that is contained in a person arising from the strength and encouragement from someone that arise because power the inner urge is not influenced by others. Steinberg (Patriana, 2007: 20) explains the self-reliance is the ability of individuals to behave himself and autonomy of adolescents can be seen with adolescent attitude right based on the principle of self so as to behave as he wishes, make their own decisions, and unable to account for his behavior , Independence of teenagers reinforced through the process of socialization among adolescents with peers.

3 METHODS

The method used in this research is a case study with a qualitative approach. The case studies from which to understand the processes that take place, which will remain hidden if it is only done through surveys.

Participants of this study is the family maid village of Andir District of Baleendah Bandung regency, both classified as a nuclear family or extended family, with a child, where his mother worked as a maid (Labor Women) in Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong, and was still there at the time this study took place, while the father still act as breadwinners for their families as well. Study participants consisted of:

1. The husband, whose wife became Labor Women in Saudi Arabia, along with their children.

2. The relatives of the migrant workers in a family environment.
3. The head of the village, village officials, and stakeholders located in the area of

Data collection technique used through observation, interview and documentation study. Analysis of qualitative data used consisted of three grooves activities going on simultaneously: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions / verification (Miles and Huberman, 2007, p. 20).

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews conducted for the study participants, most of them using a type of permissive parenting. Permissive attitudes, according to Diana Baumrind (1966) in Bigner (1979), basic types of parenting gives freedom to the child in behaving. Parents do not give a penalty and receive and approve what is the will and desire child so that the child left to regulate and determine for themselves what he thinks is right for the supervision of parents loose. Rules and restrictions which would in this case does not exist.

At permissive parenting, parents when communicating, transacting or interacting with children, always giving freedom to children, less demanding responsibilities, neglecting, very weak in implementing disciplined and less resolute in implementing the regulations. Such behavior by parents, Santrock (2009), Gordon (2000), making the child's personality does not develop well, including inhibiting the child's independence.

Based on the results of interviews conducted, the independence of migrant children can be seen in terms of children's daily activities in the form of self-reliance as follows:

1. The ability of children in clothes.
At the age of child, independence is seen when a child can do and finish the job herself without asking or expecting help from parents or others in the vicinity. For adult's dress is an easy job to do. but it is different with children. For children dress is a tough job. Such as buttoning clothes, wear socks, folding clothes and so on. With growing independence in the child, then the child will feel more confident in doing the next job, but it can foster strong self-esteem.
2. The ability of children to perform activities of eating.
At the time of the child to be independent in terms of eating, the child will do the meal itself by taking cutlery and the food itself without

being fed or serviced by parents, children are also sometimes already knowing when to eat without waiting for orders from the parents.

3. The ability of children to take care of themselves when defecate

Independence in children can also be seen when the child is able to take care of itself when defecating or small. But this ability does not occur suddenly or spontaneously. To be able to do it yourself or skilled required an exercise gradually and patiently by parents, exercise can be done by parents are toilet training. This exercise is not coercive, can be done in a way when a child asks delivered, so children easily do on their own without the help and guidance from parents or others, so that the child will be able to do themselves.

4. Ability or dare go myself

Children migrant families dare to go alone, whether it is to go to school and go to the playground. Usually they require to maintain or protect her friend. In this case the parents give an exercise in children so that children were able to go it alone, parents need to relieve worry and anxiety in the child go and instill confidence in children when the children go alone without the company of a parent. This indicates that the child has been able and independent when it had to go alone without the other.

5. Cleanliness

Instilling self-reliance in children can be done through cleanliness. This can be done in terms of cleaning the children themselves, like brushing their own teeth, washing hands before and after eating alone, taking out the trash at his own place, defecate and small bathroom on the toilet then clean itself. In the hygiene teach parents not be authoritarian but be gentle, providing a direct example and always remind the child. In addition, parents need to provide opportunities for children to repeat activities until it can be and do the exercises with a nice atmosphere.

6. Order

Forms child's independence can be done through the order. This can be seen when the child can return to his spot and picking up toys that have been used. Both of these activities, in addition to train independence can also train children to be responsible

7. Ownership

Forms in possession of the child's independence can be seen when kids respect the property of others, where the child to know the identity of

the goods. Kids should know there's belongings brother, sister or parent and others around the child who can not use the child as he wishes. Child can borrow stuff, but it should be on the owner's permission. In this case the child will learn the importance of sharing. However, in addition to the child learn to share child must also know where items may be shared.

8. Patience

Forms child's independence in patience can be seen when the child patiently wait their turn, like when to borrow toys from friends and line up before entering the classroom. In addition, children can begin to refrain from force and requires parents to fulfill his desire immediately.

9. Ability to make decisions.

Decisions taken children in various ways, for example, to take food, choosing his own clothes, and put on his own shoes. It is part of the child's independence.

10. Have confidence in doing his work.

The ability of children is closely associated with the concept of self. A child who is capable of doing the task itself certainly has a strong self-confidence. For example, children are able to tie his own shoe laces that although it is done with a long time.

11. Responsible for what he did.

Independence of a child can be seen and responsibilities that children have towards what children do for example, children settle back toys that have been used in its place. Children are able to organize their own lives and the child, for example: eat, go to the bathroom, wash, clean up, and put his own clothes. Children can implement the ideas of their own children and determine the direction of the game. Children can take care of things in the house and is responsible for a number of domestic jobs, regulate how fun and entertaining themselves in a groove that is allowed, and manage their own pocket money. Children can organize themselves outside the home, for example in school, completing homework, prepare all the needs of social life outside the home. Children are able to take care of other people, both inside the home and outside the home, for example, look after younger siblings when parents are working on something else. Kids can perform all activities on its own although it remains under the supervision of an adult. Kids can make choices and decisions in accordance with the views, the views itself obtain it from seeing the behavior or

actions of people in the vicinity. Children are able to socialize with others without the need to accompany their parents. Children can control his emotions even be able to empathize with others.

Thoha (Winarsih 2010: 21) states that the factors affecting the independence of the child one of them is parenting parents. Parents are the neighborhood closest to the child, the person becomes an example or a figure for children. Self-reliance is not the abilities that a child from birth, but rather the result of the learning process. Basri (2000: 53) states that independence is the result of education. Kartawijaya and Kuswanto (2000: 1) argues that the independence of the child should be nurtured since infancy with consistent discipline that can develop independence held intact. Briefly said that independence is the result of the learning process. As a result of learning, independence in a person can not be separated from heredity and environmental factors.

Ali and Asrori (2004: 118) states the development of self-reliance is also influenced by environmental stimuli other than by the potential that has been owned since birth as the offspring of parents. Self-reliance is formed by the interaction between heredity and environment. Self-reliance can thrive when given the opportunity to develop the innate potential through constant practice and done early. The learning process begins from the immediate environment that is family, and the experience gained from various environments outside the home. If the environment supports the growth of independence in childhood and adolescence will develop it on standalone personal intact form in adulthood. And if the contrary teenagers grow into a always depend on other people, always hesitant in taking decisions and even did not dare to take the responsibility themselves. Self-reliance is growing in every period of development with age and increase capability.

As a result of the attainment of independence and learning process is influenced by many factors, generally can be classified into two groups: internal and external factors. Internal factors include everything that brought children from birth which is a basic provision for the child's development further include talent, intellectual potential and the growth potential of the body. The external factor is all the circumstances or the influence that comes from outside himself, often referred to as environmental factors (Basri, 2000: 53-54).

Factors that affect the attainment of independence in addition to physiological factors and psychological condition, as well as the pattern of the Foster Parents in the family. Family environment plays an important

role in the cultivation of values in itself a teenager, including the value of independence. Planting the value of independence could not be separated from the role of parents and care provided to the child's parents. When a child since childhood been trained to be independent so when he had to get out of the care of their parents to live independently, he will not find it difficult (Prawironoto, 1994: 59-74). Family influences on adolescent independence associated with the role of parents. In this case the father and mother have a real role as stated Partowisasto (1983: 96-97) the following: If for compassion and a sense of worried of mother does not dare let go of her for stand-alone make the child must always be helped, too tied to the mother as spoiled, unable to adapt and character development leads to indecision. Father harsh attitude makes children lose confidence while the indulgence of a father make children less courage to face the public. Care provided parents also helped establish the independence of a person. Tolerance is excessive, excessive maintenance and parents who are too loud to children hinder the achievement of independence (Prasetyo & Sutoyo, 1989: 61-67). While Alwisol (2004: 105-106) states that the excessive indulgence and neglect of parents of children resulted in delays in the child's independence.

5 CONCLUSION

Typology of parenting used father to be a participant of this study is permissive. Fathers tend to be more dependent parenting their children to the grandmother (the mother of the father), so that the child's independence can not be nurtured to the fullest. However, there were also a number of aspects of the independence of the fathers to their children, which include emotional independence; independence of behavior; and self-value. The application of the different typologies of parenting, will result in maturity and independence of children's personality is different. Application of authoritative parenting style tends more to encourage children to become mature and independent individual, when compared with the application of permissive parenting, which tend to be let anything done by children.

Given the process of nurturing a child is a responsibility that should be done by parents, should be in the condition of the mother's absence notwithstanding, fathers are expected to maximize the function of his role as a nanny. Help grandmother or other relatives in the process of care for children in migrant families is okay to do. But it should be the

responsibility of parenting remain in the hands of her father.

Authoritative parenting style typology, expected to be chosen to be applied when the father caring for his children. Where the father recognizes the existence of his son; freedom in parenting, but still with certain limitations; children value the opinions and decisions. So that the values of noble character, in particular the independence will be internalized in the child, so that they can be self-sufficient and not just hang his affairs to his father and grandmother or other relatives who are involved in the care of children in a family of migrant workers, as long as the mother was not at home.

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