



The Involvement of Father's Role in Parenting to Form Leadership Attitude in Early Age Children

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the involvement of father's role in parenting to form leadership attitudes of children in early childhood in naval army housing complex Kalibanteng Kidul in the city of Semarang. This research is a qualitative descriptive study which uses data collection methods of observation, interviews, and document analysis. The data analysis technique used is the theory of Miles and Huberman. The results of the study explain the involvement of the father's role in parenting can form leadership attitudes such as: self-confidence, honesty, courage, and assertiveness. In addition to the involvement of father who forms leadership attitudes, school environment also facilitates children with activities to optimize their leadership attitudes, such as a sense of leading, responsibility, patience, and competency. There are also supporting factors such as: children's surrounding environment/the military family, father's profession that becomes model of a leader figure, father-children interaction, military family parenting, parent's support and school environment, school activities that form attitudes that can be the nature of a leader, and children's self-motivation to want to be a leader. On the contrary, there are also several inhibiting factors as follows: the limited amount of father's time due to his work, parenting is done more by the mother, parents who do not prioritize discipline and independence in parenting, and the lack of parental awareness of the building leadership attitudes. The conclusion of this study is the involvement of father's role is very important for the formation of children's leadership attitudes and there are other factors in supporting the optimization of the formation of leadership attitudes such as school and surrounding environment. This research is important and it becomes an issue for the involvement of father's role in daily parenting.

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INTRODUCTION

Family is the smallest unit of social environment, where children can get primary education or first before they get further education such as early childhood education. Early childhood education is an activity carried out by someone consciously and responsibly to have a positive influence on early childhood (Diana, 2013: 1). According to Hasan (in Wangge, et al 2016: 42), the family is the first group to be a place to lay the foundation of personality. According to Borba in (Septiani & Nasution, 2017: 121), parenting is also important in affecting the personality and character of children, and parents have different roles in caring for their children. Mother plays a major role in the formation of children's feelings, while father plays a role in children's activities related to the formation of children's character and personality. One of the characters that are instilled by fathers is leadership. Thus, the balanced role of mother and father in parenting is needed.

The role of a father is as important as the role of a mother. Although the way parenting is done by a father is different from a mother, but father also has a role in parenting that is very influential in the formation of child's leadership attitudes. Fox & Bruce in (Wangge, et al. 2016: 42) believes that the involvement of father in parenting has a dimension that is measured by (1) *Responsivity*; this component includes the father's understanding to meet the children's needs, including in providing financial resources and planning and managing children's lives and interacting directly with children; (2) *Harshness*; in this component, the father's attitude applies his firmness, father's presence, and the availability of the father to his child; (3) *Behavioral engagement*; this component includes a father's experience in interacting and direct contact with children in the form of parenting, free time, and play; (4) *Affective involvement*; this last component describes the time spent by the father in direct interaction with the child as a form of a father's acknowledgment of his child's presence.

Sometimes a father does not realize how important his role is in parenting. Fathers in each family have different way in parenting. This difference in parenting is sometimes influenced by the background of father's profession, for example a father who works as soldier. The Indonesian Army (TNI) is one of the professions that functions as a guard, protector, and national defense that must be prepared if at any time called to duty (Ayuningtyas, 2013: 59). According to Luby (in Dindasari & Yulianto, 2018: 32) militaristic cul-

ture is a unique culture, which influences military members and families. The military does not only exist in a professional work environment, but also extends to the chaos of personal life, such as influencing the lifestyle of individuals and military families. In military families, social environmental factors, family, friends, and neighbors also influence the formation of their children's attitudes.

According to Aswan (in Ayuningtyas, 2013: 60) military families have 4 (four) characteristics, one of which is in military families, usually parents are more disciplined in educating their children in terms of time either going to school, playing time, or other activities. The military family is also known as a family that upholds the values of discipline applied in family education obtained by the head of the family in education or while serving as a member of the Indonesian army. This affects the pattern of parenting. According to Aristowati (2014: 23), the concept of discipline is considered as a punishment, where discipline is only used if the child disobeys orders or rules given by parents or teachers. The purpose of discipline is to shape behavior so that it is in accordance with the roles or rules that are determined. So it's no wonder a father who works as a soldier becomes a model idolized by the child. So do not be surprised if there are some children whose fathers are soldiers have a more visible leadership attitude compared to other children. But the leadership attitudes that are seen will not be enough as a provision for children to become a leader because in the present era of leadership crisis in a person begins because a leader should be able to have a better attitude and personality than the previous leader.

Leadership itself is the ability to influence others. In other words leadership can be interpreted as someone's ability to influence others, through direct and indirect communication with the intention to move people or members to be willing to follow the leader's wishes with full understanding, patience, and enjoyment (Anoraga, 2003: 2). In accordance with the results of observations made, the researcher found differences in leadership attitudes between children whose fathers worked as soldiers and children whose fathers had other professions. One of the attitudes that makes a difference was when children played together. There was one of the children whose father is a soldier playing a role which showed that he was the captain of the group and at that time the other soldiers did not want to lose but other children did not seize the position of the leader. In addition, there were also some other differences, it was when the teacher asked other

children to lead singing in front of their peers but a child was shy and did not dare to appear. Therefore, leadership attitude is very important to be instilled in children from early age.

Rahmat (2016: 15) states that one day in the life of a child, leadership becomes one of the determinants of children's success in the future. Sharpening it early is the same as preparing the provisions for the child to achieve success. The ability to lead someone well is not only needed by officials, politicians, or company leaders, but it is needed for someone to lead his family, lead his children and his wife when they grow up. According to Covey (2004) the basic attitudes that must be possessed by a leader are: Recognizing themselves in early childhood, children begin to learn to recognize themselves; Confidence is a belief that someone is able to face something or believes in his existence and be proud of it; Dare to argue or take an opinion (assertive) one of the skills of a leader is the ability to express his opinions and defend those opinions with logical arguments; Instilling honesty the main requirement of a leader is honesty, because dishonest leaders can damage the system they lead; Discipline is a way to make the available time as effective and as efficient as possible; Respect and Tolerance this point still has to do with "graceful". A good leader must be able to legowo, because it is impossible in a forum he leads that everyone will agree with him.

Forming a soul of leadership and a soul of regeneration in a person must be started from early age and the first step is from forming basic attitudes of leadership because each individual has a potential to become a leader. Even though it is not certain that in the future the child will become a leader as an adult, but at least the child will be able to lead himself (self-leadership). Especially for boys who later as adults will become a father, then they must have a good leadership attitude (sahabatnestle.co.id).

This research focuses in the Naval Army Housing Complex Kalibanteng Kidul Semarang City by taking the setting in TK Hang Tuah 15 where in this school, there are a number of children who come from military families (TNI). At the time the researchers observed, a number of early age children from military families in the kindergarten had more visible leadership attitudes compared to other children.

Based on the above background, this research is important to be conducted because it aims to see whether the attitude of the children whose father are soldier's leadership has the attitude of discipline, self-confidence, responsibility, and de-

cisive from the education of the army he found can form leadership attitudes in children (his children), so this study took the title "The Involvement of Father's Role in Parenting to Form Leadership Attitudes in Early Age Childhood in the Naval Army Housing Complex Kalibanteng Kidul Semarang" with the aim of describing the leadership attitude of children whose father works as a Navy.

This study aims to determine the involvement of a father in parenting whether it can form leadership attitudes in children in early childhood and the supporting and inhibiting factors in forming leadership attitudes in early childhood. The advantage of this study is to determine the attitudes of early age children's leadership who come from military families, with direct involvement of the role of father in parenting, as well as to add more knowledge to parents about the importance of forming leadership attitude in children from early age and the importance of balanced parenting between the role of father and the role of mother in the family.

METHODS

This study is a descriptive qualitative study, where the results obtained by researcher are in the form of a writing which is then processed by the researcher in the form of detailed descriptions. Sugiyono (2008: 15) believes that descriptive qualitative study is a study method based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is usually used to examine natural objective conditions in which the researcher's role is as a key instrument. The location of this research is in the Naval Army Housing Complex for taking primary data sources and for secondary data sources or supporting data, it took place at TK Hang Tuah 15 located in the Naval Army Housing Complex, KRI Dewaruci Street, Kalibanteng Kidul, West Semarang District, Semarang City, Central Java. Determination of the location in this study used *purposive* and *snowball*. The main informants are fathers and their early age children (5-6 years old). Meanwhile, triangulation informants were mothers, the school headmaster, and teachers. Data collection techniques used were interviews, observation and documentation. The data analysis techniques used were the concepts from Miles and Huberman. The data validity test technique used was source triangulation.

Data sources in this study used primary and secondary data sources of 8 respondents. The primary data source consisted of 3 respondents from army fathers and 3 respondents from

early age children. The secondary data sources consisted of 3 respondents of mothers, 1 respondent of classroom teacher, and 1 respondent of the headmaster of TK Hang Tuah 15.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted at the Naval Army Housing Complex at KRI Dewaruci Street, Kalibanteng Kidul, West Semarang District, Semarang City, Central Java. The study was conducted on children aged 5-6 years old. This research was conducted on September 23rd, 2019 to October 19th, 2019.

The interview results in this study that focused on the involvement of fathers' role in parenting to form leadership attitudes in early childhood in the Naval Army housing complex Kalibanteng Kidul in Semarang City, the table of the results of the interviews with the army fathers is attached Table 1.

In Table 1, one of the results of interviews with respondents taken during a study on how fathers instil leadership attitudes in their children may have different ways. From giving an explanation to the child while watching YouTube that shows the TNI Anniversary event in which there is someone to be a leader in a march. Hence, the child will have sense of wanting to lead a march. This statement was stated by SN informant;

How I instil leadership attitude was by instilling religious values, active discipline, for example if a child is making mistake or violating house rules, as a father, I tell him what is right, instilling confidence if I ask him along to a friend's house, he must be brave to introduce himself, helping him with a subject that is hard for him to comprehend because a leader must be smart, and give more examples of leadership by showing children how a soldier leads his line because I think a good leader can be seen from the way he march in a marching or in ceremonies. "

(SN. 04/10/19)

In the result of interview with informant SN, he instils leadership attitudes in his children by instilling confidence and a sense of leadership, whether leading their own selves or leading a group. In SN family, the involvement of the father's role in parenting is more by teaching children self-confidence by socializing with the surrounding community and foring a sense of

wanting to lead.

From of the results of study conducted at the Naval Army Housing Complex Kalibanteng Kidul Semarang City through observation, interviews and document analysis, it can be concluded that the involvement of father's role in parenting to form leadership attitudes is a way to foster early on to children about the attitudes that must be possessed by a leaders such as: confidence, father's involvement to teach his children to be confident with sports activities they have not mastered, so that children believe they are able to do. In addition, other attitudes taught by military fathers are courage, father teaches children to be brave by socializing with the surrounding environment and with new people. In his study, Saragih (2018: 28) states that army fathers accustom children to always be open in expressing every complaint or something expected from his father. In this case, the father provides an opportunity for children by trying to develop children's thinking in an effort to overcome the problems and turmoil they are facing. The intimacy of this interaction is usually created by joking, playing, and entertaining children and inviting them to do an activity that can bring the child's mind to a certain preoccupation. The results of his study is in line with the discussion found in this study, which were confidence and courage.

Honesty, father teaches his children to be honest by making them join him to pray according to his religion so that good morals will form and the honest attitude will develop by itself. Ayuningtyas (2013: 62) in her study, revealed that military families introduce 3 (three) values to their children in their parenting, one of which is religious value through inviting children to pray together, reminding children to pray and recite, taking part in carrying out praying to the mosque, explaining the procedures for praying and recitation, showing films and religious songs, and teaching children to always tell the truth. The results of previous studies resulted in father who put more emphasis on the inculcation of religious value in line with the results of this study which is honesty.

Strictness, father teaches decisiveness by making rules and punishments that children will get when they disobey these rules. This result is strengthened by the results of previous studies written by Putri & Yani (2015: 1252), based on interviews, it shows that the informants in their study also applied rigid and harsh attitudes such as their profession as soldier such as giving penalties, for example, being told to do sit up or push up so that his child can be more disciplined in

Table 1. Code and results of the father’s informant interview

Father’s Infor- mant Code	Child’s Infor- mant Code	Profession	Interview Result
SN	RF	Army	How I instil leadership attitude was by instilling religious values, active discipline, for example if a child is making mistake or violating house rules, as a father, I tell him what is right, instilling confidence if I ask him along to a friend’s house, he must be brave to introduce himself, helping him with a subject that is hard for him to comprehend because a leader must be smart, and giving more examples of leadership by showing children how a soldier leads his line because I think a good leader can be seen from the way he march in a marching or in ceremonies. “ (SN. 04/10/19)
ED	AA	Army	As a father, how I instil leadership to my children is just going with the flow. I do not demand too much for children to be this way or that way so my wife and I allow our children to grow as they should according to their age but I still guide them and instil some attitudes to children such as religious values (children must be able to recite and behave honestly to be trusted), competent in speaking, have a sense of responsibility to tidy up the toys after using them, discipline such as bathing on time, having meal on time, dare to act, and confident when meeting or going to the front of the class. (ED. 05/10/19)
TM	FM	Army	The way I instil leadership attitude in my second child is by first strengthening the foundation of religion, like my first child even though she is a woman, I put her in a boarding school and my second son’s plan is the same because according my wife and I, a leader not only must be strict, brave, responsible, disciplined, and so on, a leader must also have a good religion so that later when he becomes a leader he can be trustworthy, prioritizing fairness, honesty. Having those attitudes, I believe that a leader can be trusted. (TM. 07/10/19)

valuing time. This shows that this informant has a strictness attitude in educating his children and applying authoritarian parenting patterns.

In addition to father forming leadership attitudes, school environment can also optimize following attitude: a sense of wanting to lead, with a flag or morning ceremony before the child enters class, responsibility, with the activities of cleaning up or putting back items and stationery that the child had use, patience, with queuing activities before going home or when children enter the class, and competent, with activities such as expressing opinions in front of their friends. From

the leadership attitudes above obtained by the researcher at the time of research and observation in the school environment, there are several leadership attitudes that are relevant to the theory, such as the theory by Locke (in Al-Malki & Juan, 2018: 54-55) states that the characteristics that must be possessed by a leader as a measure of leadership attitudes possessed by individuals are confidence, honesty, and a desire to lead are considered the most commonly observed qualities of successful leaders.

As for the supporting factors of the Involvement of Father’s Role in Parenting to Form

Leadership Attitudes in Early Age Children are: (1) the surrounding environment/ military family environment, (2) the profession of father who becomes a model of leader figures, (3) the interaction of fathers with children, (4) military family parenting pattern, (5) parental support and the school environment, (6) school activities that form leadership attitudes, (7) children's self-motivation of wanting to be a leader. On the contrary, there are several inhibiting factors including: (1) the limited time father has because of work (2) more parenting is done by mother, (3) parents who do not prioritize discipline and independence in parenting, (4) lack of parental awareness of the cultivation of leadership attitudes.

CONCLUSION

In this study, it can be concluded that leadership attitude in early age children instilled by a father in his involvement in parenting consists of 8 attitudes, which are: self-confidence, honesty, courage, assertiveness, a sense of leadership, responsibility, patience, and competent. In addition to these attitudes there are also inhibiting factors and supporting factors in the formation of leadership attitudes in early childhood.

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