

Fatherless analysis of children's development social-emotional

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ABSTRACT Fatherless is a circumstance Where an individual must live Far from his father. This happens when somebody loses the presence and influence of an excellent father's physique or emotions. Minimal This father figure can be caused by various factors, including divorce, death, and parents who do it. Long Distance Marriage: Work causes an individual to lose the impact of a good father figure. Social-emotional development involves emotions, thoughts, and behavior involving a child's ability to engage with their environment, such as friends, peers, adults, etc. This allows them to adapt effectively to hope, community, and nation. This research aims to analyze the development of social-emotional children who are fatherless in life and facilitate readers so that they can increase their understanding of the stages of development of an emotional child who is in a fatherless condition. Data analysis was conducted via technique interview by taking five samples from 3 sources. The results of this study conclude that from 5 samples with three different fatherless characteristics, development socially. The child's emotions are pretty stable in the case of a fatherless long-distance marriage.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Sri Wahyuni et al. (2023), Fatherlessness is when a child is raised without a father's physical and psychological presence. Fatherlessness is a condition where an individual has to live far from his father. This occurs when a person physically and emotionally loses a father's company and influence. This lack of a father figure can be caused by various factors that cause individuals to lose the positive impact of a good father figure. Fatherlessness can be described as when a person does not have a father due to reasons such as death, distant relationships due to divorce, and family problems, which can lead to living apart. Fatherlessness can be caused by a lack of time spent between father and child and a lack of cooperation between parents in child-rearing responsibilities. Fatherlessness is when no father actively fulfills his duties and acts as a fatherly figure.

Valenita (Fitroh, 2014) discloses that in a family, the father's role towards his children includes being a source of motivation, facilitator, and mediator. As a motivator,

a father is tasked with consistently encouraging his children and helping them realize the actual value of life. In the role of facilitator, parents are expected to provide the necessary resources to meet the needs of their family and children, which include essential things such as food, clothing, shelter, and even educational needs. Acting as a mediator when children face challenges in their activities or lives, a father must be able to step in and provide optimal solutions.

Magical under (Nihayati, 2023) conditions, not having a father is closely related to the role of a father in a child's life, which can be caused by divorce, the death of the father, or him working away from home. In Indonesia, many families still adhere to a patriarchal parenting style, which can create communication barriers between children and their fathers, resulting in a lack of attention and affection. This can create potential problems during the transition phase, especially during adolescence, where children are more vulnerable to engaging in delinquent behavior. Children who are affected by divorce can also experience the situation of not having a father, resulting in a lack of father involvement in their growth and development. Such children, often referred to as the "fatherless generation," may experience difficulties in resilience, have inflated egos, and display unfavorable personality traits due to the absence of a solid male figure in their care. This absence makes it difficult for children, especially boys, to form a clear identity.

Fatherlessness does exist in Indonesia. However, this is not always the case seen directly. A child may not completely understand that they experience the state of not having a father until they begin to feel the impact. Gradually, this happened Because, depending on the differences, an individual was sensitive to someone and determined to admit emptiness. Nothingness, a father figure, is something a child may not be immediately aware of. Initially, the question was whether a father was present in the child's mind. If the child doesn't get a satisfying answer to that question, his longing continues, and they Keep looking for it in your heart. The problem of orphans does not only occur in Indonesia. It is a global concern. According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (Asy'ari & Ariyanto, 2019), fathers' involvement in raising children in Indonesia still lacks quality and quantity. Fathers only spend about one hour per day communicating with their children.

This question is often addressed to the people closest to the child, such as caregivers, especially mothers. It can also involve members of other families like grandfather, grandmother, aunt, or uncle. The feeling of missing the child remains there, even if the mother or extended family tries as vital energy to fill the void. Fulfillment of the inner child occurs when they feel an ideal image of family, consisting of a father, mother, and child, with neither physique nor emotions present in life. This sense of wholeness is achieved when structured kinship is considered accurate in the environment. Suhermanto (Nurjanah et al., 2023), about traditional gender roles, where Women handle house tasks and stairs, and men are responsible for public duties, contribute to the position of father's care crisis. These roles have a significant impact on culture parenting.

Bredenkamp (Khasanah et al., 2012) The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) states that a child early is a child aged 0-8 years. Early life is a precious stage because intelligence development reaches an extraordinary level that differentiates it from subsequent years. Often called the golden age, this period only happened once and can't occur in return. It plays a vital role in shaping and influencing the quality development of somebody in a whole way (Uyun & Diana, 2023). A child undergoes various dimensions of action, and one of these aspects relates to their social and emotional growth. Although "social" and "emotional" are different terms, they are fundamentally linked. Social-emotional development aims to equip children with self-confidence, interpersonal skills, and the ability to regulate emotions.

Social development refers to a child's ability to engage with peers, adults, and the wider community, enabling them to adapt effectively to societal and national expectations (Mulyani, 2017). Mulyani also explained seven components of base intelligence in social-emotional children, as stated by Ratna Wulan in her book entitled "Sharpening Child Intelligence," i.e., believing self, desire knowing, intention, control self, connectedness, communication skills, and collaboration. The primary purpose of this research was to facilitate readers' improved understanding of the development of fatherless social-emotional children, which can also be compared to other studies.

METHOD

The research method is data collection with objectives and benefits, particularly in the form approach (Gunawan et al., 2023). This research method uses case studies or qualitative studies. Sugiyono (Yuhana & Aminy, 2019) disclose that qualitative research aims to describe something symptom social to make the data more complete and credible. One of The techniques used in this research is an interview. An interview is a form of communication carried out in one direction by the interviewer and resource person. The data taken also comes from primary data and secondary data. We took preliminary data through an interview process, and then secondary data was taken from several journals discussing the development of social-emotional children.

The data collection technique used was interviews where we explored sources through 3 sources who have children with three characteristic conditions: fatherless, namely not having a father as a result of divorce or death, and parents who do Long Distance Marriage Because of work. In this study, we obtained five samples, one of which was a sibling birth with conditions the same as fatherless. This research is essential to add insight to readers about the development of social-emotional children who do not have a role as a father.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this interview activity, we took five samples of children who had the condition of being fatherless. The type of fatherlessness studied in this journal is a child who does not have a father because of divorce, children who don't have a father because he died, and finally, the child who did not have a father figure as a result of Long Distance

Marriage. The first child we studied with the initials OC was aged five years and two months. In this case, OC is a child whose father abandoned him as a consequence of divorce. Divorce happened while the OC was still one year old and could only feel love from the father now he was still very young. Until now, the OC has never seen the father's whereabouts again after the divorce. In his book "Children Are from Heaven," John Gray states that children enter this world innocently. However, it is not quite enough to answer. We, as adults, provide wise and developing guidance, potential, and talent. Therefore, children depend on us, adults, to guide and improve their quality to form a good personality (Matahati & Markoni, 2023).

From the results of the interview with the biological mother, OC is an active child because they always ask for things in concrete shape. In this case, children's curiosity is undoubtedly great. While at home, OC often sees their mother's routine when day always on holiday working the House ladder like washing dishes, mopping, sweeping, or clothesline. Indirectly, OC caught him matter that and gave a signal to his brain that it was a necessary activity he did it, too. This is proven by Mrs. OC's explanation in the interview that OC likes playing with the broom or mop at home. OC's mother also implemented independence for the OC so that he could be responsible for the Alone goods. One of OC's visible freedoms is when he finishes drinking milk from a teat bottle and immediately puts it in the kitchen without being ordered and accompanied. After urinating, he immediately went to the bathroom himself.

Shaping the pattern of the care applied by the mother tends to lead to authoritarianism Because, According to the mother, OC is still at the stage of age and needs fairly strict supervision. Therefore, he applies rules for OC to be disciplined. Parenting authoritarianism represents the style of parenting that contrasts sharply with the pattern fostered democratically. This tends to be the case; set standards must be adhered to, often accompanied by threats to enforce obedience (Taib et al., 2020). OC's independence is also fast formed because the mother usually commands to complete the becoming; not quite enough, he answered. Sometimes, when the child is having a tantrum, the mom ignores the child's wishes. In this case, it has been mentioned by (Rohmalina et al., 2019) that a role in the family environment regarding caring for and nurturing children is also equally important. Fathers can make allowances for mothers regarding their child-rearing responsibilities. However, in this situation, Mrs. OC felt burdened with parenting Because of the absence of a husband to help him raise the children. Connection proximity between Mother and OC is quite good because His mother is an office worker who only has time with their children during the day on Saturday and Sunday.

Next, our research turns to the development of a social-emotional older brother from OC, whose initials are AD at 14 years old. In this case, AD was abandoned by his father as a consequence of divorce at the time he aged not more than four years. From the interview results, AD's mother knows that AD and OC are brothers' stepsisters who don't have one Dad. AD is quite a kid near his mother and still is dependent on his mother, which causes AD not to behave independently at the age he wants to move on to mature. A child can become dependent on others because they get strict parenting from

their parents. This can cause the child to feel afraid to do something and not be given a chance to take risks. As a result, the child becomes social and depends on other people (Ummah & Fitri, 2020). AD makes her mother a figure replacement for the father. AD also has a still nature, spelled out as childish and unstable. Remember that He is currently in the phase of a teenager when AD wants something and is not quickly followed by his mother; sometimes, he can't control his emotions. In (Suteja & Yusriah, 2017), to reach social maturity, a child must Study How to adapt to other people. Likewise with feeling, a child, though nature egocentric, will develop health when guided with love, love, and attention. Therefore, one child will be able to socialize with Good, with love, love, and awareness of parents as well as environment good family.

Environmental factors also influence the development of social-emotional. According to (Abdullah, 2019), Children tend to use up time in the environment and surroundings, like with friends and peers, and this makes children grow influenced by negative behavior, which is proven by the way AD speaks, sometimes saying the words that should not be spoken. Development of emotion is related to the method the child understands, expresses, and learns to control his feelings along with growth and development. Parents and those closest to them need to understand the child's emotions to help direct initial negative emotions to become emotion positive by hope social (Septiani, 2020). AD's mother explained in the interview that AD has a sense of trust in themselves because, at this rejuvenation stage, he is already getting used to trusting himself. AD's mother also explained that AD is an indifferent child, not an indifferent. When AD doesn't know things and thinks they are not essential, he does not want to look for knowledge or follow the mix. The parenting style that the Mother applies to AD is pattern foster care leads authoritarian because AD still needs supervision at his current and expected age pattern. This can help him in the process of getting his maturity run now.

In the development process, parents pay great attention to the behavior and emotions of the child because the child is accepted and has remote opportunities to do something by his abilities compared to children who are rejected or ignored by friends, peers, or environmental surroundings. Through a development process, children are expected to reach the ability to behave in social relationships through the learning process and adapt themselves to the norms and morals in the environment. Thus, they can become one, unified, mutually communicated, and collaborated. Every parent has hope that his son's development will be better than in the beginning. That hope can materialize if parents can understand the child's character and guide him in a positive direction because there are not enough answers for the parents.

The following research shows that the child with the initials RY is 14 years old, and LA is 5 and 6 months old. In this case, RY and LA are children who live with their father, resulting in a long-distance marriage. According to Bergen (Subhan, 2023), wedding distance Far refers to the situation where the husband and wife live on-site separated for an extended period because of commitment to a career or job, temporary based on Sarwono's opinion (Suryadi et al., 2022) interpret Long Distance Marriage as circumstances Where pair husband wife life separated Because various because so that

difficult them to be together. This can happen when, for example, one partner works abroad as a laborer migrant temporary partner; others stay at home to care for their children.

Wedding distance happens when partners face farewell. Because commitment work obstructs them from spending lots of time together. According to Gertsel and Gross (Larasati et al., 2020), a connection can be considered distance. Far. If the distance between partners is approximately 64-4,345 kilometers. In a relationship like that, a couple might have opportunities to meet on weekends or certain times, varying from one day to several months, with separation periods ranging from less than a week to more than a month. RY and LA already have more than five years lived by his father to leave work; they meet only once every two months. But in every meeting, their father can only spend one month with them and one month after returning to work.

When they need a father figure, a mother, what happens to replace a father figure in their home? From the interview we did with RY and LA's mother, RY and LA are very close to their mother; they always tell a story about their problems or events they have experienced. Patterns of care implemented by parents foster democracy; their mother not so much obey or gives something they ask for except for their asking is an important thing; parents don't demand their child except the moment follows competition. When they are following a contest or competition, their father and mother always give presents to appreciate them after winning a match.

From the communication skills conveyed by the mother, RY has been a quiet child since he left work with his father because RY hangs out with his father more often. In contrast to his younger brother, LA is a child who actively talks and is close to both of her parents. Baharuddin (Ramadhina et al., 2023) emphasizes that communication between parents and children provides warmth, comfort, attention, love, guidance, and values ethics. Democratic parental communication involves agreed rules. This parent prioritizes the interests of his children, giving direction and a warm approach. They let the kids act independently within clear boundaries. Communication in the family like this reflects warmth, love, and affection that aims to instill good behavior and character in children.

According to Gerungan, the family is an institution of fundamental education that plays an active role in forming social norms within the family. At first, the individual can consider other people's desires, develop cooperation skills, and understand his role as a member of a society governed by certain norms (Nashukah & Darmawanti, 2013). Therefore, family significantly influences the development of a child's emotions. It works as a group social main where children start showing behavior, articulating thoughts, and expressing desires and feelings in social interaction. Visible positives from them after being left to work by their father: they are more independent, like helping their mother wash, cook, and clean the house.

Child The last one we researched had the initials RS, only a ten-year-old child. In this case, RS is a child whom his father abandoned because he had died. The absence of a father figure, usually a source of security, protection, and the foundation of presence in the family, can be unfortunate and make children feel abandoned. This impact is evident

in girls, who tend to be more emotional when facing difficulties. (Abidina & Mujahid, 2022). From the results of our interview with his mother, we find out that before his father died when RS was four years old, RS had often been left by his father since he was two years old due to work factors. While his father worked outside the city, RS and his father only met once a month. In his social-emotional development, RS is one of the children who cannot meet new people because of difficulty socializing. Our information from my mother is that it was indeed my mother. It limits the hospital's ability to leave the house. Even to play, the hospital can only play on the house's terrace with neighboring children of the same age. The hospital's emotions often overflow when people around him ignore his words. Khaironi (Nurhasanah et al., 2021) explains that social development includes increasing an individual's ability to interact with other people, while emotional development consists of the ability to manage and express feelings through various actions, including facial expressions or other verbal and non-verbal forms. Children observe how their parents express emotions and interact with others. They tend to imitate what they see to manage emotions. A child's temperament also plays a role in regulating his feelings, which is influenced by the parenting style he receives (Khusniyah, 2018). As a substitute father figure for RS only, I, ma'am, although the hospital lives together, uncle and his grandfather weren't very close. Connection RS and mother are close because RS is the only child and a girl. It's just that RS is a rare child. Communicate, and he can be chatted with. If against, he spoke on open topics moreover formerly.

CONCLUSION

Fatherlessness is a condition where an individual has to live far from his father. This occurs when a person physically and emotionally loses a father's presence and influence. This lack of a father figure can be caused by various factors, namely the consequence of divorce, death, and parents who do long-distance marriages because of work, which causes individuals to lose the positive impact of a good father figure. Social and emotional development refers to a child's ability to engage with the surrounding environment, such as peers, adults, and so on, involving emotions, thoughts, and behavior. This allows them to adapt effectively to societal and national expectations. Of the five samples we examined regarding fatherlessness, we produced the first sample in divorce cases. The results show that the older sibling with the initials AD has immature social development because his development does not reflect his growing age, while the younger sibling with the initials OC's independent nature is more evident than the older sibling. Then, in the second sample, there is a case of long-distance marriage where the research results show that an older brother with the initials RY tends to lack social-emotional development. This can be seen from RY's lack of interest in socializing. However, RY could express himself before his father because their relationship was very close.

In contrast to her younger sister, La is dominant in communicating by asking questions and always telling her parents about her daily life. The third sample is a case of death. According to the research results, RS is still not achieving social-emotional

development appropriate to his age. This is due to implementing an authoritarian parenting style where the mother limits the child's social interactions, according to researchers from 5 samples with three different fatherless characteristics. The socio-emotional development of pretty stable children are children with cases of fatherless long-distance marriage because communication is maintained between children and parents.

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