

CHILDREN'S CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT: A FATHER'S ROLE

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Abstract: A family is the first and the main environment in the life of a child and it has an obligation to develop a set of governing values, morals and norms so that the child becomes a good community member and a good citizen. The character of a child in the first time will indeed be formed in the family and one of the influences will be the parenting pattern that has been shown by his or her parents. In the family of female workers, where the mothers are positioned to not being in the house in certain period of times because they are working abroad, automatically responsibility of parenting the children will fall to the hands of the fathers. The children's character education definitely should be continued without the presence of the mothers. As long as the mothers are not in the house, through the parenting pattern that has been selected, the fathers should educate their children's characters. In relation to the situation, the use of qualitative approach and the case study method in the study it has been expected that the study will be able to depict the character education through the father's parenting pattern in the families of female workers in the Sindangmulya Village, Sub-County of Karawang, the Province of West Java, Indonesia.

Keywords: Children's character education, fathers' parenting pattern, families of female workers.

INTRODUCTION

Family has been the initial environment the children's life, which serves as the informal educational environment as well as the place where the primary socialization occurs. The primary socialization refers to the occasion in which for the first time a child attains the education of identifying, understanding, obeying and appreciating the governing rules in the daily life.

The character education within a family is not separated from the parenting pattern that has been applied by the parents. The parenting pattern that has been applied by the parents in a family has been one of the important factors in developing the children's characters. The parents have the obligation to teach, to guide, to nurture and to educate their children with full affection in the family.

In accordance with the general description regarding the traditional role of a man and a woman, especially from the job division that puts the man in the public affairs (working outside the household) and the woman in the domestic affairs (working inside the household), the character education and the parenting pattern in the family has been mostly dominated by the mothers.

Nowadays, as the demands in the century have changed most of the mothers decide to work outside the household both with the reason of developing themselves and of improving the family earnings. Such condition is also apparent to several

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families in Indonesia, in which most of the domestic mothers finally decide to work as the female workers in the Saudi Arabia especially since the occurrence of monetary crisis in Indonesia around 1997 ago.

Similar condition also occur in most of the families under the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang where the study took place. In this region, more than 50% of the domestic mothers work as the female workers in the Saudi Arabia under the two-year contract and the contract might be renewed afterwards. Automatically the process of character education and children parenting during the absence of the mothers in the house has fully fallen to the hands of the fathers.

Through the phenomenon, the researcher has been interested to conduct an investigation that will be entitled "The Children's Character Education by Means of Father's Parenting Pattern in the Family Female Workers." The study will be a case study in the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang, the Province of West Java, Indonesia. Based on the above explanation, the study will discuss the following matters:

- How is the process of character education that has been done by the fathers toward their children in the families of the female workers?
- How is the typology parenting pattern that has been applied by the fathers in order to education their children's characters in the families of the female workers?
- Is the different type of parenting pattern that the fathers apply will generate different characters within the children?

Theoretically, the study is expected to provide a contribution toward the scientific formation for the Sociology in general and the Educational Sociology and the Family Sociology in specific especially regarding the character education the type of parenting pattern that the fathers apply in the families of the female workers. Practically, the study s expected to provide feedbacks for the parents regarding the importance of character education and fathers' parenting pattern toward their children especially in the families of female workers in the absence of the mothers.

METHOD

The study tried to depict the children's character education through the fathers' parenting pattern in the families of female workers within the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang. Therefore, the study would make use of the case study method.

According to Rusidi (1993, p. 4), the case study would be defined as follows:

One of the descriptive studies that aims to study the background of the present situation and the environmental interaction of a social unit in an

in-depth (intensive) manner. The case that has been selected as the research object might be in the form of an individual, a family, a group of human, an organization, a society or an event that has been considered as a unit?

The selection of case study in the research was based on the opinion of Alwasilah (2015, p. 42) who stated, "A case study is appropriate for a small-scale research but enables the researcher to concentrate on a single research topic so that the researcher will have an in-depth understanding. The case study is appropriate for understanding the occurring process, which will always be hidden if the investigation of the study is conducted through a survey." Through the case study, the researcher would like to expect that there would be an in-depth description regarding the Children's Character Education by Means of Father's Parenting Pattern in the Family Female Workers within the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang.

Then, the approach that the researcher made use was the qualitative approach because the researcher would like to attain an in-depth understanding toward the phenomenon that had been under investigation. The selection was reflected in the opinion of Nasution (1992, p. 5) who stated, "The qualitative research basically observes the people in an environment, to interact with the people and to try to understand their language and their interpretation about the world that surrounds them."

The study also made use of qualitative approach because naturally the study was to observe the Children's Character Education by Means of Father's Parenting Pattern in the Family Female Workers by having interaction through the in-depth interview with the informants of the study.

The participants in the study were the families of female workers. The families of the female workers in the study referred to the families with several children in which the mothers had been working as the female workers in the Saudi Arabia and had been working abroad while the study was conducted. As a result, during the study the fathers in these families served as the earnings-maker for their families.

The sampling technique that the researcher would make use in the study was the one that Lincoln & Guba in Sugiyono (2008, p. 219) called as "serial selection of sample units" or, in the words of Bogdan & Biklen, "snowball sampling technique." In this sampling technique, the sample units that had been selected would be more directed as the focus of the study became more directed. The process was called as "the continuous adjustment of 'focusing' of the sample" by Bogdan & Biklen.

The samples in the study were the units of analysis that had multiple characteristics in relation to the character education through the Fathers' Parenting Pattern in the Families of Female Workers within the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang and the units of analysis were as follows:

- Husbands whose wives became the female workers in the Saudi Arabia altogether with their children
- Relatives, close neighbors and several religious figures in the families of female workers (the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang)
- The Village Chief, the Neighbor Chief (*Ketua Rukun Tetangga*) and the Community Chief (*Ketua Rukun Warga*) of the region where the families of these female workers lived (the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang)

The units of analysis in the study might be developed depending on the objectives (purposive) and the consideration (considerance) of the information in accordance with the data that would be necessary for achieving the data accomplishment.

There were two types of primary data in the study, namely the respondents and the informants, both the general informants and the key informants (Koentjaraningrat, 1994, p. 130). The ones who became the respondents were the fathers whose wives became the female workers altogether with their children. In the study, there were five families of female workers who became the respondents. On the other hand, the general informants, namely the people who were able to provide general information regarding the research problems and to introduce the researcher to the other informants who would be able to provide more in-depth information regarding the problems under investigation. The general informants were the Village Chief, the Village Apparatus, the Neighbor Chief and the Community Chief from the regions where the respondents lived. Meanwhile, the key informants in the study were the people who had been able to provide in-depth information regarding the fathers' parenting pattern in the families of female workers within the region of the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang such as the relatives, the close neighbors and several religious figures and public figures in the region. The wide and in-depth information provided by the respondents, as well as by the general informants and the key informants, was expected to form a necessary data unit for the study.

The secondary data was attained from the multiple sources both from the government parties and from the non-government parties starting from the village, the sub-county and the county and both the published one and the unpublished one.

The location of the research was the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang where the families of the female workers lived. The selection of Sindangmulya Village was based on several reasons. First, almost 50% of the domestic mothers in the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang work as the female workers in the Saudi Arabia under 2-year contract and the contract might be renewed afterwards. Second, the fathers who should

serve as the caretaker and the main actor of the children's education and parenting in the families in the absence of the mothers because they had to work abroad still became the earnings-maker.

In a qualitative study, the researcher became the main instrument as having been proposed by Nasution (1992) in the following statements:

In a qualitative study, there will be no other option than turning the human into the main instrument of the research. The reason is that every single aspect does not have the exact form yet. Problems, focus, procedures, hypothesis, and even the expected results might not be exactly determined and clearly before. Every single aspect should be developed along the research. Under the uncertain and unclear condition, there will be no other option and the researcher will be the only instrument that might accomplish the study.

The data gathering instruments that the researcher made use in the study were as follows: observation, which was used to observe the Children's Character Education through the Fathers' Parenting Pattern in the Families of Female Workers in the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang; interview, which used the interview guidelines that had been designed by the researcher and within the interview the researcher held to the snowball sampling technique in which the key was that whenever there was repetitive information the interview should be stopped immediately; documentation study, which was conducted in order to uncover the administrative data and the data of documented activities namely the condition of the people in the village where the respondents and the informants lived, the number of the people, the age, the occupation and the educational degree. In addition, the researcher would also perform a triangulation in order to find the convergent (expanded), inconsistent and contradictory data.

The analysis of quantitative data in the study referred to the opinion of Miles & Huberman (2007, pp. 16-21) and the analysis consisted of three activity paths that appeared altogether in the same time namely: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Process of Character Education in the Families of Female Workers within the Region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang: Characters had been the behaviors that were reflected in an individual's attitudes, utterances and behaviors, that were the parts of his or her internal and peculiar personality and that might be his or her determinant from the other people. The characters should be implemented since the early age through a process of character education and the character education should be conducted by the parents in their families.

Majid & Andayani (2012, p. 12) proposed the following definition of character education:

Characters are traits, behaviors or things that have indeed been fundamentally implanted in an individual's self. Most of the times people address the characters as the personalities. Whatever the address will be, characters are the internal human attitudes that influence the overall mind and action. Characters might be found in an individual's attitudes that have been directed toward himself or herself, toward the other people, toward the tasks that had been entrusted to him and toward the other situations.

On the other hand, Tafsir (Madjid & Andayani, 2012, p. iv) provided the following statement: "Characters are similar to morality in the Islam perspective. Morality in the Islami perspective refers to the personality. The personality has three components namely knowledge, attitude and behavior." The development of children's characters should be performed since the early age through the process of character education conducted by the parents in the families.

Character education is an effort of educating the children in order that they would be able to take decisions wisely and to conduct their decisions in the daily life. As a result, the children would be able to provide positive contribution toward their environment (Megawangi in Syarbini, 2014, p.12).

The process of character education that the fathers conducted toward their children in the families of femaler workers within the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang in the study covered two aspects namely the character values that had been implanted and the methods that had been applied.

The existing process of character education in the families of female workers within the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang with regards to the implanted character values was apparent from the following findings:

Religiosity: The implementation of religious values that had been done by the fathers was apparent from their behaviors in habituating the children to perform the prayers since the early age, especially the five times prayer and the fasting tradition in the Ramadhan. The fathers frequently performed *sholat berjamaah* with their children especially in the Maghrib time and the Isya time. The children had been habituated to fasting since they were in the kindergartens (5-6 years old). From the results of an interview toward several respondents, almost all of their female children had been able to do the fasting for the whole month in Ramadhan since they were 6 years old. Some of the families also invited the praying (*ngaji*) teachers to their house for the children, while the other children had their prayer in the *madrasah* during the evening. Some of the other families also conducted a

praying tradition called *pangaosan* by inviting an *ustadz* into their house regularly. The quite conducive atmosphere in the family caused the children in the families of female workers became quite religious. If one time the children abandones their praying habits then the fathers would reprimand them and suggest them that praying should be performed regularly, especially the five-time prayer, because one day they would asked about the praying habit by Allah SWT.

Honesty: All of the respondents agreed that in order to implant the honesty within the children's characters since the early age, as having been reflected in the following interview, honesty should be the most important aspect in the life. The statement certainly also applied to the children's education and parenting. The fathers in the families of female workers also became the role model of honesty and always habituated a life of honesty in the daily life in order that the children would live the example and would be habituated of being honest in the daily life. If one day the children did not want to be honest, then the fathers would reprimand them and would direct them to be honest so that they would not repeat their mistake.

Tolerance: From the results of the study, it has been apparent that the tolerance in the families of female workers had been implanted to the children since the early age. Fathers also became the role model of tolerance in their daily life by: appreciating the children's opinions, habituating the children to accept the differences in other people and teaching the children to donate something for the people in need as a form of tolerance as well as thankfulness to Lord the Almighty for their good fortunes. Through the role modelling, the habituation and the multiple directions the fathers expected that their children would be tolerant in their daily life.

Curiosity: The results of the study showed that the curiosity within the children from the families of female workers had been implanted since the early age. The children were habituated and were motivated to develop their curiosity toward the new things around them; they were also encouraged to ask about anything that the did not know yet to anyone they met. The fathers also became the role model of curiosity by asking the things that they did not to anyone he met including their children. The fathers also tried to answer the questions provided by their children clearly in order that the children would not be doubtful when they would like to raise more questions in the future. Other efforts that the fathers did in order to develop the children's curiosity were to stimulate the children's curiosity toward the new things in the daily life and to try explaining every single thing in detail until the children fully understood the related topic. In addition, the fathers also suggested their children to read a lot in order to satisfy their curiosity so that they would expand their knowledge and they would be smarter.

Creativity: Based on the results of the study, the researcher found that the importance of having creativity had been implanted in the children since the early age. The fathers tried to direct and to maximize every single thing that became their

children's interest and competitive edge. For example, when one of the children from the families of female workers would like to earn more allowance the fathers gave her an idea of collecting the festive day saving from door to door around their neighborhood. Up to date, when she has been a university student she still trades perfumes and clothes to her friends. The efforts that the fathers did in developing the children's creativity were viewing and paying attention to the children's competitive edge, interest and talent. Then, the fathers would fully encourage and motivate their children so that their children's confidence became stronger and their creativity became more apparent.

Environmental Sensibility: The implant of environmental sensibility in the study was reflected from the role model of clean life that the fathers provided. The fathers habituated the children to love the cleanliness since their early age for example by throwing garbage to the cans. Even the smoking fathers never smoked in the house and in front of their children. In addition, the fathers also planted flowers and herbal trees and invited the children to look after the flowers and the herbal trees together. The fathers always suggested the children that having a clean life might avoid them from certain diseases.

Discipline: From the results of the research, it had been apparent that the fathers in the families of female workers had implanted the discipline since the children's early age. The discipline covered the praying habit, the time use and the self discipline. The children were habituated to be disciplined by performing the five time prayers as having been shown by their fathers. The discipline also covered the self-interest. For example, the children should be disciplined in their eating habit so that they would avoid certain diseases. The children should also be disciplined in keeping the things in the right place so that the house would be neat and they would not have difficulties in searching for the related items. If the fathers found that the children performed less discipline then the father would reprimand them wisely under an expectation that one day their children would realize the big loss of not performing discipline in their daily life.

Hardwork: Based on the results of the research, it had been apparent that the implant of hardwork characters in the families of female workers was pursued by means of the fathers' role modelling. The fathers kept working in order to meet the families' daily needs although their wives had been working abroad. The existence of the mothers as the female workers who had been working abroad in the meantime had also been made as the role model of a hardworker for their children. Role modelling had been the ultimate way of developing the hardwork character within the children. Through the hardwork, the fathers and the mothers would like to expect that their children would do the same thing as well.

Independency: Next, the fathers in the families of female workers considered the importance of implanting the independency to their children as early as possible

as having been reflected in the following interview with one of the respondents: "Because I am aware that my children are in the condition of not having guidance from their mother in the meantime. Therefore, I would like to implant the independency since the early age in order that my children will not be spoiled and will not be dependent on the other people. At minimum, they will be able to take care of themselves." The fathers also became the role model of independency when they parented their children. Through the role modelling and the habituation since the early age, the fathers would like to expect that the children might develop their sense of independency so that they would not be dependent on the people around them in their life.

Responsibility: The fathers in the families of female workers argued that the children should have a sense of responsibility in their life. The sense of responsibility was implanted by means of the fathers' role modelling. The fathers were still working in order to meet their families' daily needs and this had been the form of their responsibility toward their families and of their responsibility as the family chief although the wages of their wives were bigger. When their children did not want to develop their sense of responsibility, the fathers then would suggest, "We should be responsible for every single thing that we have done in our life not only for ourselves but also for the other people and for Allah SWT."

Friendliness/Communicativeness: Based on the results of the research, the efforts of implanting the friendliness/communicativeness were apparent from the fathers who provided the examples for the sense of friendliness/communicativeness in their daily life by bringing themselves closer to and by establishing effective communication with the children. The fathers also reminded their children about the importance of developing good relationship with other people. If one day the children did not want to develop the sense of friendliness/communicativeness within themselves then the fathers would suggest, "The more friends we have, the more meaningful our life will be. We cannot live without the help from other people; therefore, we should be friendly and communicative to the other people."

Social Sensibility: Within the study, the efforts of implanting the social sensibility values were reflected from the fathers' role modelling in giving donations to the elder people who lived nearby their houses and to the neighbors who had low economic background especially when it came to the Eid Mubarak Day. When the children did not want to share with their friends, the fathers then would suggest, "We cannot live without the help from other people. Therefore, we should be kind to the other people. Who knows that one day we might need their help."

From the data regarding the values of characters that had been implanted in the families of female workers, the researcher would like to conclude that the values included several characters that were derived from Indonesian culture, religion and philosophy. These values of characters were also in accordance with the Grand

Design of Character Education in Indonesia, which included the following aspects (Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional, 2010, p.9): spiritual and emotional development, intellectual development, physical and kinesthetic development and affective and creativity development. The policy was also written in the Presidential Regulation Number 29 Year 2010 that contained the national policy on the nation character development. The explanation of the four aspects would be provided as follows (Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Dasar, pp.13-14):

The synergy and the holisticality among the intellectual development, the spiritual and emotional development, the physical and kinesthetic development and the affective and creativity development have been the important aspect of the character education. The intellectual development and the spiritual and emotional development that cover the intra personal process has been the foundation for realizing the interpersonal process in the form of the physical and kinesthetic development and the affective and creativity development.

Furthermore, from the results of the research regarding the parenting methods that the fathers implemented within the process of character education in the families of female workers who lived in the Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the Country of Karawang, in general it had been apparent that the fathers made use of role modelling and habituation. These methods had been apparent within the results, in which within the efforts of implanting the character values to the children the fathers always turned themselves as the role model who implemented the character values in their life. By turning themselves into the role model or the main actor who implemented the character values in their life, the fathers would like to expect that their children would live in accordance with the character values that they implanted. These findings had been in accordance with the opinion of Syarbini (2013, p.61) as follows: "Psychologically, the children heavily demand a role model or an example in the family. As a result, by means of role model or example they will be able to apply the intended values in the daily life."

Still in relation to the importance of role modelling, Tafsir in Syarbini (2013, pp. 61-62) proposed the following statement:

The essence of role modelling method is that the educators provide the examples of Moslem personality in all aspects. The ones who provide the examples are not only the parents but also all of the people who have relationship with the children namely the father, the mother, the grandparents, the uncle, the aunty and the rest of the family members including the servants and the people nearby their house.

The next method that the fathers performed in order to implant the character values in the children was the habituation. The habituation was apparent from the

results of the research that had been explained above. So, after the fathers served as the role models of the character values the fathers then habituated the character values within the children's daily life. According to the fathers, every single thing that had been habituated in the early age would be personalized in the children's self and the children would voluntarily perform these values without any force.

The importance of performing the character education to the children since the early age through the habituation was proposed by Al-Ghazali in Syarbini (2013, p.62) as follows:

The heart of a child is like a paper that has not been scratched by any handwriting or any picture. However, the child can accept any handwriting that has been scratched or any picture that has been drawn in his or her mind. Even a child tend to follow what has been given to him or to her. The tendency finally will be a habit and at the end will be a trust (a personality). Therefore, if a child has been habituated to do the good things in the early age then he or she will grow in his or her goodness and he or she will be saved in the world and in the afterworld.

Through the role modelling and the habituation, the character values that had been implanted by the fathers since the children's early age might be personalized in the families of the female workers.

Typologies of Parenting Patterns

Parenting pattern had been a process that should be done by the parents in their family. One of the objectives in conducting the parenting pattern was to develop the children's characters. According to Zubaedi (2011, p. 158) parenting pattern had been, "an interaction pattern between the children and the parents that covers the fulfillment of physical needs (such as eating and drinking) and of psychological needs (such as affection and security) as well as of socialization toward the governing norms within the society in order that the children might live in accordance with their environment."

From the results of interview in the research, the researcher would like to state that the typology of parenting pattern that had been implemented by the five respondents in order to educate the children's characters within the families of female workers was divided into three kinds as follows:

The First Parenting Pattern: Based on the results of the interview toward the three respondents, the researcher attained the description of parenting pattern that had the following characteristics:

In parenting the children, the fathers always provided freedom accompanied by certain limitations that aimed to control the children's behaviors for the sake of their own good (freedom under responsibility). The fathers performed their parenting role

with lots of affection, friendliness, warmth and humor. The rules that the fathers provided were accompanied by detailed explanation with regards to the objective and the reason. The communication in the families of female workers had been established harmoniously; the fathers and the children were used to communicate so many things that happened in their daily life. The fathers provided the opportunities for the children to develop their sense of independence while they provided the necessary guidance and direction. The children in the families of female workers were educated to be independent since their early age; they were habituated to fulfill their own needs, to not be spoiled and to not be dependent on the other people because their mothers were not present. So far, in the parenting process that had been done, the fathers quite respected the children's decision and opinion as far as the decision and the opinion were good for the children in order that the children would feel appreciated and would develop their self-confidence.

The Second Parenting Pattern: From the results of the research toward the other respondents, the fathers' parenting pattern was reflected as follows:

The fathers implemented regulations to the children and the children should obey all of the regulations. The fathers never communicated clearly and in detailed the regulations that they implemented to the children in the families. The fathers sensed that they did not need to give opportunities to the children for asking about the regulations that they implemented because the fathers had made the regulations as clear as possible so that the children would easily understand those regulations. If one day the children violated the regulations then the fathers would reprimand them strictly so that they children would not do the same mistake. When the children violated/abandoned several regulations in the families, the fathers would ground them directly. All of the decisions in relation to the children's life (including the parenting pattern and the education) were decided solely by the fathers. The children should obey all of the decisions that the fathers had made and the children should not deny it.

The Third Parenting Pattern: Based on the results of the interview with the other respondent in the research, the researcher found the following illustration of fathers' parenting pattern as follows:

The fathers always provided freedom for the children in terms of exposing attitudes and behaving; the children were let to do what they wanted. The fathers involved themselves in their children's daily life, they paid attention to their needs and they parented their children well. The fathers never demanded anything from their children; they let the children did what they wanted. The fathers never exposed any control to the children while they parented the children. The fathers rarely interfered their children's personal life. The children were provided with freedom in order to decide their own desire. The relationship between the fathers and the children was very close. The fathers always appreciated the children's opinions

and consulted all of the policies that would be implemented to the children. All of the children's wishes were always fulfilled. When the fathers parented the children, they never controlled them and even the fathers' supervision was quite loose.

Based on the overall results of the study, the researcher would like to conclude that there had been three different types of fathers' parenting pattern in the families of the female workers. From the opinions regarding the parenting type or the parenting style that the parents applied to their children, most people were familiar to the one that Diane Baumrind had proposed. According to Baumrind (Papalia et al., 2008, p.395), she found three parenting styles in her pioneer research:

The authoritarian parents regard the importance of control and obedience without conditions. They try to make their children adapt 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.

Based on these characteristics, the researcher would like to conclude that the first parenting pattern belonged to the authoritative style. The authoritative style was reflected from the existence of the fathers' appreciation toward their children's existence. The fathers provided the sense of freedom under social certain limitations. The fathers respected the children's opinion and decision. The fathers parented their children with love and affection.

The fathers' attitude in the research had been in accordance with the opinion of Baumrind in Ilahi (2013, p.138) as follows: "In the democratic parenting pattern, the parents are flexible, responsive and caring."

According to Baumrind (Dariyo, 2004, p.97), the characteristics of democratic parenting pattern in detailed would be as follows:

... the position between the parents and the children is not equal. The decision has been taken altogether with the consideration from both parties. The freedom is still given to the children under the parents' supervision and the freedom should be morally exposed by the children. The children are given trust and are trained to be responsible for every single action, not to be hypocritical and to be honest. Both the parents and the children may not be ruthless.

Meanwhile, based on the overall results of the research the second parenting pattern might be categorized into the authoritarian style. The characteristics of authoritarian style in the children's parenting were as follows: there were so many regulations that the fathers implemented and all of the regulations should be obeyed by the children without any condition and compromise. When the children violated/obeyed several regulations in the families, the fathers would not hesitate to ground them. All of the decisions that were related to the children's life (including the parenting the education) had been decided on their own. The children should obey all of the parents, in this case the fathers, will and they should not deny it.

The above finding had been in accordance with the opinion of Baumrind (Santrock, 2003, p. 185) as follows:

The authoritarian parenting is that limits and that has been authoritative to the teenagers; they force the teenagers to obey the parents' directions, occupations and efforts. The authoritarian parents provide strict limitations and controls toward the teenagers and they rarely perform verbal communication.

Then, based on the characteristics, the third parenting pattern belonged to the permissive style. The permissive style was apparent from the following explanation: the fathers involved themselves in the children's daily life; the fathers paid attention to the children's needs and parented them well; the fathers never performed any control when they parented the children; the fathers never demanded anything from their children; the fathers let the children to do anything they wanted; and the fathers never grounded their children when they committed mistakes.

The characteristics of fathers' parenting pattern in the study had been in accordance with the opinion of Baumrind (Santrock, 2007, pp. 167-168) as follows: "The permissive style is the style in which the parents have been heavily involved in the children's life but they do not demand or control the children. Such parents will let the children do anything they want."

From the interview toward the five respondents, the researcher would like to conclude that the typology of the fathers' parenting pattern in the families of female workers who lived in the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang, in general had been authoritative.

Types of Father Parenting and Children Character

Based on the research that had been conducted, the characters that has been generated by the fathers who applied the authoritative style in the parenting pattern were as follows: the children in the families of female workers had been quite able to combine their parents' expectation and their personal desires. The ability was reflected when the children would like to go for universities because going to universities had been the parents' dream; the parents wanted their children to pursue the highest educational background. The children had also been able to differentiate the good things and the bad things. The children from the families of female workers were rarely involved in the adolescent misbehavior. They were also easy going and they could make friends with many people. They were able to decide the time when to study and when to play. They were communicative (being able to convey what they had in their mind) and were adaptive (being able to adapt themselves into the place where they lived) because they had been habituated since their early age. The children were quite independent as well; they were not spoiled because they had been used to do every single thing alone and they also had a high sense of self-confidence.

Several characters that had been generated from the authoritative style had been in accordance with the results of a study by Baumrind (Zubaedi, 2011, p.159) as follows: "The democratic parent support the children's development more especially in the sense of independence and responsibility."

Furthermore, it had been apparent that the characters resulted from the authoritarian style in the fathers' parenting pattern were as follows. The children developed to be a dependent and less responsible personality. As a result, they had low communication ability and they tended to be introvert and unfriendly. They had a tendency to dislike socialization and automatically they did not have many friends. Frequently they seemed to be aggressive and easily upset. These characters had been in accordance with the opinion of Baumrind (Santrock, 2003, p.185) as follows: "The authoritarian style in the parenting pattern is related to the incapable social behaviors of the teenagers."

Meanwhile, from the results of the study the researcher found that the permissive fathers would generate the following characters in their children. The children were less appreciative toward the other people's opinion. They seemed to be selfish and be difficult in controlling their attitudes and behaviors. As a result, they had difficulties within their socialization in their daily life because they had a tendency to dominate the other people and, therefore, they did not have many friends. They tend to be free and to abandon their learning achievements.

Such characters resulted from the permissive style in the parenting role, especially when the parents applied the style into the teenagers, had been in

accordance with the opinion of Baumrind (Santrock, 2003, p. 185) as follows: “The permissive-spoiling parenting is related to the teenagers’ social incapability especially in the case of lacking self-control.”

Thereby, the researcher might conclude that different parenting pattern would generate different characters.

CONCLUSION

Based on the exposition in the research problems, the researcher would like to draw the following conclusions. *First*, the process of character education in the families of female workers who live in the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang includes the following two aspects: the characters that will be implanted and the methods that will be applied. The characters that will be implemented cover several values that have been derived from the Indonesian culture, religion and philosophy, which has been in accordance with the Grand Design of Character Education in Indonesia. The Grand Design of Character Education in Indonesia includes the following aspects: the spiritual and emotional development that implants the character values of being religious, honest and tolerant; the intellectual development that implants the character values of being curious and creative; the physical and kinesthetic development that implants the character values of being environmentally sensible, disciplined, hardworking, independent and responsible; and the affective and creativity development that implants the character values of being friendly and socially sensible. The methods that have been applied in the character implanting within the study are the role modelling and the habituation. *Second*, the typology of parenting pattern that the fathers have applied in their efforts of educating the children’s characters in the families of female workers who live in the region of Sindangmulya Village, the Sub-County of Kutawaluya, the County of Karawang consists of three styles namely: the authoritative parenting pattern, the authoritarian parenting pattern and the permissive parenting pattern. In general, the families of female workers apply the authoritative parenting pattern. *Third*, the three styles in the typology of parenting pattern turn out to generate several different characteristics. The authoritative parenting pattern generate the characters of being adaptive, communicative, independent and responsible. On the other hand, the authoritarian parenting pattern generate the characters of having low communication ability, disliking the socialization, unfriendly, aggressive and easily upset. Then, the permissive parenting pattern generate the characters of less appreciative toward the other people’s opinions, selfish, difficult to control their attitudes and behaviors and abandoning the learning achievements.

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