

ANALYSIS OF FATHERLESS ON SELF-CONTROL OF STUDENTS AT PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5 IN TEGAL CITY."

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to provide an overview of Fatherlessness which influences Self-Control in students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City. The respondents in this study were three class VIII students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City for the 2023/2024 academic year, and the informants in this study were three parents of each respondent. Data collection techniques use direct interviews and observation. The results of the research stated that the description of fatherlessness for each respondent varied, including due to the death of his father, family conflict and divorce, and his father working outside the city so he could not raise him properly. Fatherless children's behavior includes not easily mingling with other people, smoking, truancy, mood swings, decreased academic interest, and temperaments. Fatherless children tend to have low self-control. Suggestions that we can convey to Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City need to provide guidance and counseling services for students who are Fatherless. Children not having a father's role can affect children's behavior at school, such as smoking, truancy, and decreased academic achievement. To future researchers, the completed research can be developed with more variables to achieve better research results.

Keywords: *Fatherless, Self-Control, Student, etc.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Family is an environment where every child can grow and develop, which ultimately shapes their personality. The role of both parents in raising children is very important for their development. Many people think that childcare is the mother's responsibility. In fact, fathers also have an important role in educating children. Fogarti and Evan (Hasbi Muhammad et al., 2020) mention that "There are five roles of a father in parenting, which include: A father functions as a problem solver, playmate, principle guide (educator), main provider of family resources, and preparer where the father plays a crucial role in preparing the child to face all of life's difficulties." Additionally, Hart (Fajarrini & Nasrul, 2023) The roles of a father include (1) Addressing various financial, social, and spiritual needs of the child; (2) Being a friend to the child, including as a playmate and conversational partner; (3) Teaching, nurturing, and loving the child; (4) Supporting the child's abilities to succeed." (Indra Mulyana, 2022) mentions that "Fathers hold several important roles in child-rearing," including: (1) Fathers teach or encourage the child's independence, usually offering less direct protection, encouraging exploration and risk-taking, and involving assertive and aggressive behavior. (2) Fathers broaden the child's perspective, introducing them to the outside world through their work, and providing strict discipline. (3) Fathers serve as role models for boys in gender adjustment. Based on several statements regarding the roles of fathers, it can be concluded that fathers have several roles: fathers have a role as the breadwinner or financial provider for the family, playmate for the child, firm guide and disciplinarian for the child, and role model for boys in gender adjustment. If fathers are not involved in child-rearing, the child experiences Fatherless.

Fatherless is a condition where the father is not involved in raising the child, which results in the child not getting the role of a father figure. Mayangsari dan Umroh (Sobari, 2022) The situation where a person does not have a close bond with their father or loses the crucial role of their father, often due to divorce or conflict in the parents' relationship, is called Fatherless. The emergence of the Fatherless phenomenon is due to the strong patriarchal culture which assumes that men's job is only to earn a living, so they are not obliged to be involved in raising children. Cultural stereotypes that fathers are not fit to take care of children and should not be involved in raising them influence the father's paradigm (Sobari, 2022). Such beliefs result in the mother being seen as solely responsible for the children. In fact, both father and mother should be involved in parenting. Complete parental involvement is essential in shaping the child's personality. Smith (Lidya Yuliana et al., 2023) stated that a person is said to be Fatherless if he does not have a father because he died, does not have a close relationship with his

father because of divorce, and If family problems arise that result in separation. Apart from cultural stereotypes that assume that fathers only act as breadwinners, there are several things that cause Fatherless, such as the father passing away, divorce, and family conflict, as well as fathers working outside the city so that fathers experience a decline in providing physical and psychological roles to children. Thus, fathers are always considered to have struggled hard and are tired of earning a living so that they are no longer burdened with crying children or playing with them, the father's role must always be prioritized. Not infrequently, when we were little, we heard our mother say that we should not disturb our father's rest. Although fathers sometimes only have a short time at home, mothers have more opportunities to gather and spend time together. All the obstacles that a mother must face in carrying out her role as a housewife must also act as a father figure to meet the financial needs of her children.

Each family member has their own role, but the father has a more crucial role in the family, namely as head of the family, the father is responsible as the provider facilities, educators, protectors, and supervision for all family members. The role of a father in the family is very important in raising children because children will imitate the behavior of their parents, especially their father, and the upbringing provided by the father will shape the child's character or identity and mental state (Tiwi & Khambali, 2022). The absence of a father's role also has a psychological impact on children. As stated by Diana Setiyawati, Head of the Center for Public Mental Health (CPMH) Faculty of Psychology UGMM in the UGM Psychologist News (22 May 2023), said that Fathers' active involvement in children's activities can play a significant role in their cognitive progress, which is very vital for child growth. In addition, the father's involvement in parenting will improve executive management abilities related to planning, self-control, problem-solving and attention. A father's involvement in a parenting role also has an impact on a child's emotional development. The emotional support provided by the father or his active involvement in parenting can reduce the pressure felt by the mother, and this can affect the quality of the relationship between mother and child. Because mothers feel calmer when educating their children because their fathers have helped them in raising their children.

Based on the phenomenon that the author encountered in the field through observations on 13 October 2023 during the Introduction to Schooling Field activities at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City, one of them is Fatherless. The fatherless experienced by each student is also different based on the problems in their family. From temporary observations made by researchers, fatherless children tend to have deviant behavior or commit juvenile delinquency such as smoking and truancy, and like to be alone. This shows that being Fatherless has an impact on their behavior. Their behavior is also related to how self-controlled they are. If their self-control is low, then children tend to be carried away by a negative environment which results in them behaving defiantly or committing juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is behavior that does not conform to norms or violates the law (Sarwono, 2007). Juvenile delinquency correlates with adolescents' self-control. The inability of adolescents to control themselves can actually be understood. Therefore, the ability of adolescents to control themselves should be taken seriously. Batubara (Suryana et al., 2022) Various changes occur during this period, such as hormonal, physical, psychological, and social changes. This development happens so quickly and without us realizing it. Due to these changes, adolescents generally often behave unpleasantly, such as breaking rules and being unable to control their emotions and attitudes. Based on this, the researcher wants to conduct a deeper study on the case of Fatherless at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City.

2 METHODOLOGY

Researchers used qualitative methods in this research. Moleong (2006) Qualitative methodology is a research method that produces descriptive data from the written or spoken words and behaviors of individuals. The results of qualitative research are not the same as the outputs of quantitative research, which are numerical data obtained from field data, as indicated in Creswell's statement (2016), Qualitative approaches in academic research are more diverse than quantitative approaches. Although the processes are similar, qualitative methods still rely on text and image data, have different data analysis processes, and use different research strategies. Then, the researchers used a descriptive analysis design. Where researchers want to explore social situations visually, in-depth, and comprehensively. Research subjects were taken through purposive sampling where researchers took samples based on certain criteria. These particular criteria are children who experience fatherlessness, namely three grade eight students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City.

Sugiyono (2019) states that data collection can use primary and secondary data sources, depending on the source. Primary sources provide data directly to the data collector, whereas secondary sources provide data indirectly, such as through other people or documents. Thus, the data sources in this

research use both primary and secondary sources. Where the primary data source was obtained from the results of interviews and observations from the research subjects, namely 3 grade 8 students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City with the initials DAP, V, and WDP. Then the researcher used secondary data obtained from interviews with three sources, namely the parents of each respondent or research subject.

Data collection techniques were carried out by conducting interviews and observations on research subjects. Researchers used structured interviews. Where researchers create interview instruments first before conducting interviews in the field. Researchers also observed respondents' activities directly at school. Data analysis in qualitative research is the process of searching for and compiling data from field notes, interviews, and other sources so that it can be understood easily, and the results can be used for research. Data analysis in this research uses data reduction, interpretive data presentation, and data triangulation. Before carrying out data reduction, the researcher first transcribed the data obtained from interviews with respondents and informants. Transcription is the process of converting audio and visual data into text in qualitative research. After that, the researchers carried out data reduction, namely coding using the Nvivo 12 Plus application. This step involves taking written or image data that has been collected during the collection process, segmenting these sentences or images into categories and boundaries, and then labeling these categories with specific terms, which are often based on terms or language that originate from the participants. After that, researchers presented the data using the word cloud feature in the Nvivo 12 Plus application. In presenting the data, conclusions from the interviews that have been coded are also included. The final stage is for the researcher to triangulate the data. Triangulation is a method of checking the validity of data that uses different methods to compare interview results. Triangulation is usually carried out through other sources such as the parents of the research subjects. The researcher presents the results of data analysis in this research informally, where this informal method uses ordinary words rather than numbers. Because the research is descriptive, the researcher used informal methods in presenting the results of the analysis. The results of this research analysis contain concrete data that illustrates Fatherlessness on the Self-Control of Students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City.

3 RESULTS

The interview results of the respondents will be presented descriptively. The respondents are students identified as DAP, VL, and WDP, who are eighth-grade students at SMP Negeri 5 Kota Tegal in the academic year 2023/2024, along with three informants who are the parents/guardians of these respondents. The interviews conducted with DAP, VL, and WDP were aimed at gathering data regarding Fatherlessness and Self-Control among students at SMP Negeri 5 Kota Tegal. Meanwhile, interviews conducted with several parent/guardian informants of DAP, VL, and WDP were aimed at gathering data regarding the background of Fatherlessness and how parents educate and provide care to their children, thus influencing the children's Self-Control.

3.1 Interview result

Before conducting interviews, the author prepares interview guidelines as instructions or guidelines to construct questions that will be discussed in the research instrument related to Fatherlessness and Self-Control. The indicator of Fatherlessness as proposed by Smith (Dasalinda & Karneli, 2021) that fathers have several roles, including (1) Meeting the child's financial needs; (2) Being a friend to the child, including playmates; (3) Providing love and care for the child; (4) Educating and setting a good example; (5) Monitoring, enforcing discipline; (6) Protector and risk from danger; (7) Providing advice when there are problems; (8) Supporting the child's potential for success, then the child is considered Fatherless. Meanwhile, the indicators of Self-Control proposed by Sabrina Osaka (2022) consist of (1) Behavioral control; (2) Cognitive control; (3) Decision-making control.

3.1.1 Fatherless

Based on interviews conducted by researchers who produced data regarding Fatherlessness in Class VIII, Students of Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City Tegal City, for respondents with the initials DAP, VL, and WDP, they felt Fatherless because their backgrounds varied from one respondent to another. The DAP respondent felt Fatherless because his father had died, while he got the role of father figure from his grandmother and grandfather because his mother had never given him any role since he remarried in Jakarta, and never even contacted his son. Meanwhile, VL feels that he is Fatherless because he has a second father and his relationship is not very close because there is conflict in the family between father and son. WDP also answered that he might be Fatherless because his relationship

with his father was not close since he had a younger sibling. Apart from that, WDP and his father are distant and rarely communicate because his parents have worked outside the city for approximately 5 years.

Fulfillment of financial needs: Father as the breadwinner plays a role in providing for the child's needs from birth. In interviews with child and parent respondents, the researcher found that the father as the breadwinner has been fulfilling the child's needs from birth, including school needs, daily necessities such as clothing and food, the child's hobbies, pocket money, and more.

Being a playmate for the child: In providing their physical presence to their child, parents are expected to be playmates for their child to foster a harmonious relationship between the child and the father. In interviews with child respondents and parent informants, the researcher found that to spend time together as a family, they usually go for outings or vacations once a month, share stories, have routine meals together, and gather to watch TV together.

Giving love and care: There are various ways parents can show affection to their children. Parents use five love languages with their children: words of affirmation, quality time, physical touch, receiving gifts, and acts of service. During interviews with child respondents and parent informants, the researcher found that some forms of affection children receive from their parents include always listening to their complaints, which makes them feel loved and valued, taking care of them when they are sick, and always encouraging them to eat, which makes them feel cared for. The researcher also found that children feel happy when their wishes are fulfilled and they receive physical touch. The researcher also found that parent informants show affection through various love languages. Such as giving words of affirmation or advice, always asking what food their children want, fulfilling their children's wishes due to long distances, and giving physical touches like hugs and kisses. Some children feel happy and loved when they receive physical touches from their parents, but some children feel uncomfortable when they receive physical touches from their fathers as they grow older.

Educating and being a role model: A father plays a role in educating and being a good role model for children because they are leaders in the family. Where a leader must model positive behavior or attitudes to children so that children can adopt these positive attitudes or things from their parents, including their father. During interviews with respondents, researchers found that several respondents assumed that parents had educated and been role models for their children by providing examples of polite and courteous behavior, being friendly, and always working hard for their children, being fathers who were fun and not stiff for their children. Make children feel happy and become a responsible father for children. Apart from that, researchers also found that the child felt that his father had not been a good role model for the child because of this father's harsh words when he was angry with the child and his mother. Of course, children will feel sad when they receive harsh words from their father. They will feel afraid and insecure when they are with their father, which will create distance between father and son. Then, during interviews with parent informants, researchers obtained data that each parent felt they had set a good example for their children, such as setting an example for them to pray diligently as Muslims.

Monitoring and enforcing discipline: Physically, a person plays the role of supervising the child's activities and disciplining the child so that the child does not act arbitrarily and adheres to the parents' rules. Parents who are attentive and care about their children will do everything they can to ensure that their children don't make mistakes. When children make mistakes, parents should provide physical and non-physical punishment. During interviews with respondents, researchers obtained data that some respondents were not really supervised in their activities. According to respondents, the way parents supervise their activities is by setting time limits when playing and setting naughty limits that children can only smoke for male respondents but cannot drink. Then, when a child makes a mistake, some respondents reported receiving physical punishment, such as being hit for being stubborn. On the other hand, other respondents did not receive any punishment when they made mistakes. This was confirmed through interviews with parent informants. Parents indeed monitor their children's activities by setting playtime limits and overseeing their friendships. When a child makes a mistake, some parents only give advice, while others impose sanctions such as refusing to drive the child to and from school. Every parent aims to provide the best supervision for their children in various ways. By administering physical and non-physical punishments, they hope to prevent the child from repeating the same mistakes.

Protecting from risks and dangers: As parents, including fathers, they must protect their children from all potential dangers outside. Especially nowadays, with the increasing prevalence of juvenile delinquency originating from peer environments. In interviews with respondents, the researcher found information on how parents protect their children from risks, such as choosing good peer environments, not allowing them to go out with boys, forbidding them from going out at night and insisting on the proper

dressing. This was confirmed through interviews with parent informants. Parents consistently monitor their children's friendships by asking questions about their activities when they go out to play, having discussions about current social trends, and setting boundaries on their children's social circles.

Giving advice when the child has problems: Parents, including fathers, play a psychological role by advising their children, and making them feel cared for. Children are happy when they can confide in their parents during difficult times. To fulfill this role effectively, parents need to be good listeners so that children do not feel judged for their actions. In interviews with respondents, the researcher found that two respondents received advice from their fathers or father figures when they had problems at school or with their partners. However, one respondent did not receive a positive response when confiding in their father and felt constantly blamed, leading them to rarely share their problems. This was confirmed in interviews with parent informants. It was found that both parents of the respondents often gave advice to help their children avoid problems at school, encouraged them to study, and warned them about the risks of dating to prevent mistakes. Two respondents received this psychological support from their mothers, and one from their grandmother, not from their fathers. Only one respondent received this support from both parents. This indicates that few fathers can listen to their children's concerns without judging them, which is crucial for making children feel comfortable when sharing their thoughts.

Supporting the child's potential for success: A father plays a role in supporting the potential of his child by helping them learn and develop, as well as providing the necessary facilities for the child to develop their hobbies and potential. This way, the child will feel happy pursuing their hobbies because they receive support from their parents. In the interview results with the respondents, the researcher found information on how parents support their child's potential, such as motivating the child to develop their hobbies, giving the child the freedom to choose their hobbies or interests, and enrolling the child in schools with good social environments to prevent them from getting easily influenced by negative peer pressure. One respondent, however, felt unsupported by his father in developing his potential; for instance, when he participated in school activities, his father would always scold him. Nevertheless, this respondent received support from his mother, who motivated him. The researcher also found data indicating that the respondents' parents always motivated their children to develop themselves to get into their desired schools, provided facilities for their hobbies by purchasing some equipment, and supported their positive desires.

3.1.2 Self-Control

J.P Chaplin (2014) Self-control is defined as the ability to guide one's own behavior, and the ability to suppress or obstruct impulses or impulsive behavior. Ghufron and Rismawati (Zulfah, 2021) mention that aspects of self-control consist of the ability to control behavior, the ability to control stimuli, the ability to anticipate events, the ability to interpret events, and the ability to make decisions.

Behavior control: In interviews with respondents and informants, the researcher found that the children's responses or attitudes when their desires were not fulfilled varied. Three respondents insisted on getting what they wanted, and two respondents would always get angry and give their parents the silent treatment if their wishes were not met. The researcher also found that one respondent tried to save money on their own to fulfill their desires that their parents couldn't satisfy. Additionally, in terms of behavior control, the researcher examined how children responded when criticized by their parents. The information gathered indicated that children typically responded with a sharp tone, argued back, and spoke in a raised voice. However, one respondent was able to control their behavior when criticized by their parents or others.

The researcher also found that when children got angry, they usually expressed it directly in front of their parents, stayed silent in anger, channeled their anger by engaging in their hobby of drawing, and there was one respondent who never got angry with their parents.

Cognitive control: In interviews with respondents, the researcher found data regarding whether the child respondents could understand themselves well and whether they could recognize various stimuli. The three respondents did not fully understand themselves well. One respondent recognized when they were about to get angry, what made them happy and feel appreciated, and realized that they did not easily adapt to others in social settings. When confirmed with the results of interviews with parent informants, the parents had an even better understanding of their children's personalities. The parents mentioned that their children had mood swings, knew their habits when angry, and understood their behavior when interacting with their parents.

Cognitive control also examines whether children can assess their environment well. The researcher found several pieces of information indicating that all three respondents could evaluate their

surroundings appropriately. For example, they would guard themselves against getting angry or having outbursts in public. Additionally, cognitive control also explains how children respond when situations do not align with their desires. The researcher found that all three respondents tended to suppress their anger when things did not go as they wished, express their frustration by posting on WhatsApp statuses, and avoid responding to those around them.

Decision Control: In interviews with respondents, the researcher found that most respondents considered everything carefully before making decisions to avoid mistakes. Before taking action, all three respondents thought carefully about the issues they faced. To relieve their anxiety, one respondent smoked and another drew to relax. The researcher also found that before taking action, two respondents prioritized the interests of others over their own. In contrast, the other respondents always prioritized personal interests over others, meaning they did not let others interfere with the decisions they made.

In interviews with parent informants, the researcher found that two-parent informants did not interfere with their children's decisions. The parents only offered opinions on the risks the children would face if they chose decisions A or B. One parent informant, however, stated that the child must follow the parents' wishes because they believed their decisions were the best for their children.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the problem formulation in this study and the results obtained from the research formulation, it can be concluded that:

1. Description of Fatherlessness among 8th Grade Students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City for the Academic Year 2023/2024. The researcher found that all three respondents, namely DAP, VL, and WDP, are classified as Fatherless with different factors. DAP experienced Fatherlessness because his father passed away when he was 2 years old. Subsequently, DAP lived with his mother in Jakarta until kindergarten. Feeling uncomfortable there, DAP eventually moved to Tegal to live with his grandparents, who are his father's parents. From a young age until now in 8th grade, DAP has been cared for and raised by his grandparents without any significant role from his mother. Since his mother remarried, she never fulfilled her responsibilities as a parent to him. Thus, DAP found a father figure replacement in his grandparents and his aunt. His relationship with his grandparents is quite close, with smooth communication. Although DAP receives financial support, love, and attention from his grandparents, he has never received discipline enforcement since childhood, hence he often acts according to his own will as long as it remains within reasonable limits according to his grandparents. Next, respondent VL experienced Fatherlessness because he only has a stepfather, with whom he has a strained relationship due to family conflicts. These conflicts started when VL was bullied from 3rd to 6th grade in elementary school. VL even experienced violence from his father during his elementary school years due to their mutual stubbornness. Their relationship remained awkward for 3 years, during which VL refused to speak with his father. When he was bullied, he also suffered violence from his father, causing trauma to VL. Since childhood, VL has only received physical support such as financial provision and discipline from his father, while he received other roles from his mother.

The findings of DAP and VL are consistent with Smith (Lidya Yuliana et al., 2023) "Someone is considered Fatherless if they do not have a father due to death, lack of a close relationship due to divorce, or family problems resulting in separation." Based on this statement, it can be concluded that DAP and VL clearly experience Fatherlessness because DAP's father passed away, while VL experienced Fatherlessness due to divorce and family conflicts. Furthermore, respondent WDP also experienced Fatherlessness because his father worked outside the city for 5 years since WDP was in 3rd grade of elementary school. After returning from out of town, there was a distance between WDP and his father because WDP suddenly had a younger sibling, which created a sense of distance between an elder sibling and his parents. During his father's absence, communication between WDP and his father was only once a week, and they did not meet face-to-face for a total of one year. During the subsequent four years, his father managed to come home every four months, but their relationship was transactional, primarily when WDP needed money for school activities or for supervision and discipline. Other fatherly roles were fulfilled by his mother. Based on WDP's research findings, align with Cheadle's (Djawa & Ambarini, 2019) A father who does not live with his child shows a decrease in his role involvement as a father, ranging from 1-3 times a month to 7-11 times and 2-6 times a year.

Based on this statement, it is clear that WDP experienced Fatherlessness because his father worked outside the city, resulting in a decline in his role as a father. Despite fulfilling financial needs and some desires during his work away from home, the child still requires physical and other psychological roles

from a father figure, such as physical touch, direct attention, nurturing, and care, so that the child feels loved by both parents, including the father figure.

2. Behavior of Fatherless Children in 8th Grade Students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City. Based on the observations conducted by the researcher, Fatherlessness has several impacts on the behavior of adolescent children, where they have not fully understood their identity, and thus tend to be influenced by negative peer associations. Especially with the absence of guidance and supervision from a father figure, children feel free to socialize and act without restraint. Therefore, adolescents need to receive the roles that should have been fulfilled by a father figure. Typically, the authority between mother and father differs significantly, as children often fear their father's anger more than their mother's. From the observations on students DAP, VL, and WDP, the researcher found that Fatherless children tend to have difficulty adapting to new people. They struggle to form friendships easily, lack academic interest, exhibit mood swings, prefer solitude, and engage in adolescent delinquency such as skipping school and smoking. Additionally, the researcher also found that Fatherless children have low self-control, as they struggle to manage their behavior when upset or when their desires are not met. One respondent, DAP, particularly struggles with self-control, often getting involved in negative behaviors such as graffiti, skipping school, and smoking.

"Sometimes on the stand, smoking at night and making noise on cell phone games too." (**Khodijah, May 24, 2024**)

Respondent DAP often hangs out with friends late at night. This activity sometimes disturbs his grandparents, causing them to get upset when DAP and his friends gather at night. Additionally, Ika Mayasari, VL's mother, mentioned that:

"He has mood swings, sometimes very enthusiastic but then his mood quickly drops. He tends to keep to himself and finds it hard to open up. Even when he wants to talk, it's often complicated." (**Ika Mayasari, May 26, 2024**)

VL experiences the effects of Fatherlessness such as rapid mood changes, social withdrawal, and difficulty expressing feelings. This is due to parents who never provide a comfortable homecoming when their children need a place to talk because they are busy working. Often, parents, including the father figure, judge their children when they are talking. As a result, children are hesitant to open up to their parents. Therefore, parents need good listening skills to become a child's friend.

"This respondent is a bit tough, his temperament is somewhat tough." (**Suswanto, May 17, 2024**)

In addition, another behavior of Fatherless children is having a temperamental personality. WDP, for example, easily gets angry, speaks rudely, and raises his voice when his opinions are not supported. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the behavior of children experiencing Fatherlessness includes school truancy, smoking, mood swings, social withdrawal, introversion, difficulty adapting to new people, and having a temperamental nature. This aligns with Ferguson's statement in (Willybalodus et al., 2023) Fatherless has negative impacts such as mood disorders, serious delinquency, and suffering from depression and anxiety.

Furthermore, this research also corresponds with the study conducted by (Wandansari et al., 2021), which mentions: "The absence of a father will lead to trauma, feelings of disappointment and sadness due to loss. This impacts various aspects of a child's life, such as emotions, behavior, academics, sexuality, and social life. Children engage in delinquent behaviors, experience a decline in academic interest, and withdraw from social environments."

Based on these statements, according to the research findings on DAP who engaged in delinquent behavior such as graffiti, smoking, and truancy, and a decline in academic interest, where DAP did not have a good focus on learning, often not carrying school supplies and being interested in continuing school because DAP felt he had to earn money to replace his father's role as a breadwinner for his grandparents. It indicates that DAP has no academic interest. Then VL also experienced the impact of Fatherlessness on behavioral and emotional aspects where he often left social environments and preferred to be alone. Meanwhile, WDP experienced the impact of Fatherless on emotional aspects, where he had a temperamental nature at home. However, at school, WDP had good academic achievements and was active in extracurricular activities. This indicates that each Fatherless child experiences different impacts on their behavior, emotions, and academics.

3. The Influence of Self-Control on the Behavior of Fatherless Children in 8th Grade Students at Public Junior High School 5 in Tegal City. The researcher obtained data indicating that self-control affects the behavior of Fatherless children, as the absence of a father in both physical and psychological nurturing

can shape a child's personality. Disciplined parents can foster good character development, enabling individuals to control their behavior. Discipline aids in the development of self-control, allowing individuals to be accountable for their actions. Thus, if children do not receive guidance from a father figure, particularly in terms of control, supervision, and discipline enforcement, they may act recklessly because they lack firm parental guidance. For instance, in DAP's case, he exhibits low self-control demonstrated by his lack of academic interest, smoking, and frequent truancy. Their behaviors indicate a lack of self-control as they easily succumb to negative influences.

In VL's case, the respondent demonstrates fairly good academic self-control as he actively participates in school activities such as the Red Cross Youth (PMR) and Conversation Club. However, in cognitive aspects, VL struggles with self-control as he easily gets influenced by negative environments, as evidenced by his use of toxic language on social media and quick temper when things do not go his way. On the other hand, in WDP's case, despite not receiving much fatherly guidance initially, he manages to control his behavior. As he matured, his father consistently disciplined him when he made mistakes. As expressed by WDP's father:

"I only allow my child to do whatever he wants, but if he makes a mistake, I scold him. So, there is a fear in him. Just because I always give him whatever he wants, doesn't mean that I won't scold him if he's wrong." **(Suswanto, May 17, 2024)**

The discipline imposed by his father is evident in WDP's excellent academic achievements, active participation in school activities such as dance competitions, and becoming a school scout leader. Furthermore, concerning self-control, Fatherless children exhibit varying degrees of self-control. In terms of behavioral control, all three respondents tend to be forced and get angry when their desires are not fulfilled by their parents. However, the researcher also found that VL always tries to save money to meet his desires. Such education has always been provided by VL's parents since childhood, which is why parents need to teach self-control to children from an early age because it can create good habits in a child's personality. Then, in terms of cognitive control, when things don't go their way, respondents always vent their anger silently. It means that when angry, respondents cannot express their feelings well, so they vent their frustrations in ways that make them feel better, for example, smoking, not responding to others, coloring, and making statuses on WhatsApp with toxic language. Fatherless children tend not to express their feelings because they do not get the right response when exchanging stories with their parents, especially fathers, so they vent their frustrations in ways that make them feel relieved. Then, in terms of decision-making control, both respondents typically make decisions with others' interests first before personal interests, while one respondent always prioritizes personal interests first. Based on the above discussion in this study, it means that every child who experiences Fatherless does have low self-control, but each child has weaknesses in certain aspects of self-control and has excesses in certain aspects of self-control. Low self-control is related to how we relate to our parents, especially how fathers educate their children. Children who do not receive supervision and discipline enforcement from their fathers tend to have low self-control. This is in line with Sekarningrum and Oktavia (2020) "The cause of self-control crises is family disharmony. Children who experience violence in the family experience trauma, which prevents them from developing into individuals with self-control. The second factor is busy parents. Parents who do not take the time to teach their children about self-control." Based on this statement, it can be concluded that self-control is formed by how parents educate their children.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research findings and discussions, the researcher concludes that:

1. Each respondent has a different depiction of Fatherlessness. In this study, children experience Fatherlessness due to their father's death, family conflicts and divorce, and fathers working outside the city/region, thus children do not receive the role of a father figure. Children who do not receive the role of a father figure, both physically and psychologically, experience impacts on various aspects of their lives, especially on their behaviors.
2. The behaviors of Fatherless children in this study include graffiti on school walls, smoking, truancy, difficulty adapting to new people, being reserved, mood swings, temper issues, and low academic interest.
3. These behaviors of Fatherless children are related to each individual's self-control. In this study, Fatherless children tend to have low self-control, as evidenced by their behaviors when their desires are unmet or unrealistic, leading them to become angry and demanding that their desires be fulfilled by their

parents. The researcher also found that Fatherless children often vent their anger in ways that make them feel relieved, which are negative behaviors such as smoking and posting toxic messages on WhatsApp.

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