

# Describing Father's Parenting Attachment in Minangkabau Culture from an Adolescent's Perspective

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**Abstract.** The Qur'an has shown that the father's role is very important in parenting. This can be seen from several dialogue verses between father and child totaling 14 verses, more than the dialogue verses between mother and child which total 2 verses, as well as parents in general with children which only total 1 verse. Fathers who have a secure attachment to their children while caring for them will help the child's development to be optimal, so that the child will be kept away from problematic behavior. One of the factors that influences father's attachment is cultural factors. Minangkabau as a culture that has the philosophy of "child on the lap, Kamanakan on the guide" shows that fathers in Minangkabau families have an important role in implementing care for their children. This research is initial research which aims to describe father's attachment in parenting in Minangkabau from the perspective of adolescents. This research was conducted in Padang City with a sample size of 164 adolescences, using accidental sampling technique. Data was taken using the IPPA-R Scale for children and analyzed using JASP. The research results showed that most of those who filled out the questionnaire were female adolescences. Furthermore, the results of the questionnaire also show that father attachment in Minangkabau is in the medium category. This means that the father has a secure attachment to his child even though he is not too close.

**Keywords:** Attachment to Fathers, Adolescents, Minangkabau

## 1 Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is an issue that is often discussed in development because it shows the development of problematic behavior in a child. Like the brawl that occurred in Padang City. Throughout 2022, the Padang Police will handle 32 cases. Compared to last year, the number has increased (1). Juvenile delinquency is a highlight of the role of parents in caring for their children. Brawls occur at night and at dawn, indicating that parents are careless in monitoring their children. Children should not be allowed to wander outside the house at night.

Usually, caregiving is only attached to the mother, where societal expectations often see that the mother must play a more dominant role in caregiving, while the father is only the breadwinner and disciplinarian (2). In fact, fathers are very important in parenting, because they will form attachments to children and influence children's behavior from an early age, including children's problematic behavior. Children will behave in problems if they are not attached and lose a father figure in their care compared to a mother figure (3). In addition, fathers who are not attached to their children tend to have children who are at risk of depression, antisocial behavior, and various other child behavior disorders (4).

The relationship between a father and his child lays the groundwork for the psychological development of the child. Sanderson and Thompson (2002) pointed out that one element affecting the intricate dynamics of fathers' relationships with parenting is cultural impact (5). The cultural environment in which fathers are raised has a big impact on their beliefs, actions, and parenting techniques; these factors also have a big impact on the kind of relationship that fathers and their kids form. It is critical to understand that cultural influences can influence the attachment process in a kid, which can have either a favorable or bad effect on the child's psychological development.

The most effective way to teach a child about culture is to start with parenting that is being taught (6). This is caused by the intense interactions between adults and children and the resulting close bond between them. It also helps children understand the importance of education in their own family because education is a very complex activity for children (7). In the midst of cultural diversity in Indonesia, one of the communities that has a strong rich tradition is the Minangkabau community. The culture that dominates in West Sumatra Province, especially in Padang City, is Minangkabau culture (8). Minangkabau adheres to a matrilineal kinship system, kinship based on the mother's tribe (9). Even though the mother's lineage takes precedence, the father still has an important position in the family. Minangkabau society, with its unique cultural heritage, places the role of the father in the family as a figure who is not only responsible for providing a living, but also as an important pillar in shaping the personality and character of children. The proverb "anak dipangku, kamanakan dibimbiang" means that fathers must educate and raise their children and must guide their nephews (10). Fathers must be close and know their child's progress. Fathers must be present in the process of raising their children. If men who have the status of fathers in Minangkabau carry out their roles and functions according to the traditional saying, of course the father will know every action and behavior of his child, the child will be cared for and educated properly.

The sacred verses of the Al-Qur'an portray loving exchanges between parents and their offspring, with fathers and their offspring receiving special emphasis. According to Aulia (2017), this apparent emphasis draws attention to the lessons from the Quran that provide clear guidance regarding the important role men have in raising and caring for their children (11). This deep insight found in the Islamic literature is a basic principle that is particularly significant for fathers in the Minangkabau culture.

"*Adaik Basandi Sarak, Sarak Basandi Kitabullah*" is a motto that perfectly captures the spirit of Minangkabau culture, which is firmly anchored in philosophy. "Human is the foundation of customs, and customs are based on the teachings of the Quran" is how this concept is translated (12). This captures the deep incorporation of Islamic values as the cornerstone of Minangkabau culture, with the Al-Qur'an acting as both a religious text and a complete guide for living a

morally upright life. The dialogue verses in the holy book illustrate the importance of fathers in raising and guiding their children, which is in line with the Minangkabau culture.

In essence, Minangkabau fathers are supposed to draw inspiration and direction for their roles as parents from the teachings and dialogues found in the Quran. With this harmonious marriage of cultural philosophy and religious principles, Minangkabau fathers have a solid platform upon which to shape their children's lives, fostering a nurturing, guiding, and morally growing environment. Because of this, fathers can find comfort in the profound teachings of the Al-Qur'an, as well as in the particular cultural fabric of the Minangkabau people and the greater Islamic environment.

The family where the adolescence comes from will influence the possibility of the adolescence committing delinquency or not (13). Families who lack closeness with other family members and have disharmonious relationships within the family are one of the factors in the emergence of juvenile delinquency (14). Adolescents who have a secure attachment to their parents will be able to reduce their social anxiety when socializing (15). More specifically, a study shows that positive parental attachment to adolescences can reduce delinquent behavior among students in Padang City, because of the large influence of parental attachment on their children's development (16). Especially the father's attachment to his child.

The phenomenon of brawls carried out by adolescences in Padang City can be assumed that the role of fathers in caring for their children is still weak. Indeed, there has been a lot of research on the attachment of fathers in parenting, but there has been no specific research on the attachment of fathers in parenting in Minangkabau culture which is interesting to study further, because the results of this research can later be used as a first step in carrying out preventive efforts and can be a solution in dealing with delinquency. adolescences in Padang City.

So, the aim of this research is to describe the attachment of fathers in caring for adolescences in Minangkabau. Attachment is a term first introduced by British psychologist John Bowlby. Attachment is a specific human behavior in the form of a person's tendency and desire to seek closeness to other people and satisfaction in their relationship with that person (17). Attachment has survival value that is not just physical. Bowlby believed that attachment provides a lasting psychological connection between humans. According to Bowlby, the earliest bonds formed between children and the people who care for them have an impact on the formation of relationships that continue throughout life (18). Attachment is an enduring and reciprocal emotional bond between a child and his caregiver which both contribute to the quality of the child-caregiver relationship (19). Ainsworth defines attachment as an affectionate bond towards someone which is directed at certain people who are called attachment figures and lasts continuously. This attachment develops in the first year of a child's life and continues according to interactions between parents and children (20). The effects of attachment not only impact childhood or adolescence, but even into adulthood, attachment still has an important influence.

Attachment has two kinds of forms (21), namely secure attachment and insecure attachment. Secure attachment has the characteristic that children will use their parents as a source of comfort and the basis of a sense of security. Meanwhile, insecure attachment has the characteristic that children experience isolation and isolation from their parents.

A secure attachment ensures that children's psychosocial and physical needs are met. According to Ainsworth (22), the characteristics of a relationship that has a secure attachment are that the

relationship lasts quite a long time, the bond remains even though the attached figure is not visible within reach of the child's eyes, even if the figure is replaced by another person, and attachment to the attached figure creates sense of security.

If insecure attachment develops simultaneously with a person's independence, it will cause the individual to pay excessive attention to their personal interests, whereas if attachment occurs simultaneously with dependence, it will lead to isolation full of anxiety (23). Insecure attachment in a adolescence's development will result in the adolescence lacking a strong basis for socializing, being quick to anger and tending to be aggressive in socializing (24). When a adolescence is learning to develop relationships outside his family, the adolescence is also developing his own independence. This independence will enable adolescences to learn about their connectedness within the family, through communication between adolescences and their parents as well as monitoring from parents in guiding their teenage children's development (25).

Aspects of attachment are outlined in the form of attachment dimensions in the Parent and Peer Attachment Inventory (IPPA) (26), namely: 1. Trust, namely trust between children and parents which refers to a sense of mutual understanding and respect for the child's needs and desires. 2. Communication, namely communication between children and parents which refers to verbal communication and involvement of children and parents. 3. Alienation, namely alienation from parents which refers to children's feelings of isolation, anger and experiences of not being close to parents.

Several factors influence fathers' involvement in parenting, including (27) ethnic differences, gender role orientation, and perceived parenting skills. Culture is one of the factors that influences the parenting style that fathers apply in the family, so this culture of origin will also influence the father's attachment to his child.

## **2 Research Method**

This research uses a quantitative research approach to measure a father's attachment variable in parenting as seen from the views and assessments of his teenage children. This research was conducted in Padang City as the main location for this research because Padang City is the capital of West Sumatra Province and the majority of people who live there come from the Minangkabau tribe. The population in this study were all Minangkabau adolescences in Padang City. Sampling in this research used accidental sampling, namely taking samples with data from the entire population not owned by the researcher. The sample characteristics that will be used are late adolescents aged 18-21 years (28), because late adolescents have more mature thinking and more complex developmental tasks than early adolescents. Sample selection was carried out taking into account inclusion criteria relevant to the research objectives, such as adolescent age and Minangkabau cultural background. A representative sample allows generalization of research findings to the wider Minangkabau adolescent population

This research uses the measuring instrument The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment-Revised (IPPA-R) (29) for children which was adapted to Indonesian. Consisting of 28 statement items, 15 favorable items and 13 unfavorable items which measure the child's view of his father's attachment. This scale has been tested for its reliability and validity in the context

of previous psychological research. The use of empirically tested instruments ensures the reliability and validity of the data collected.

The data collection technique in this research uses paper-based and internet-based questionnaires that are tailored to the respondents' needs. Data is collected through surveys or questionnaires distributed to adolescent subjects. The survey was conducted following established procedures, including providing the subject with an explanation of the purpose of the research, maintaining data confidentiality, and obtaining consent for participation. In collecting data in this research, students will be involved as surveyors. The technique used to analyze data in this research is descriptive analysis using JASP.

### 3 Results

This research began by conducting a literature study and adapting the IPPA-R scale measuring tool for children. Adaptation begins by translating the original scale by an English expert, then validating the content by a professional judge. After obtaining the validity results, a trial was carried out on 30 late adolescents to see the reliability of the scale. From the reliability test, the Cronbach's alpha result was 0.946. This indicates that the measuring instrument is suitable for distribution. So the questionnaire was distributed via Google Form to reach more subjects and a wider area.

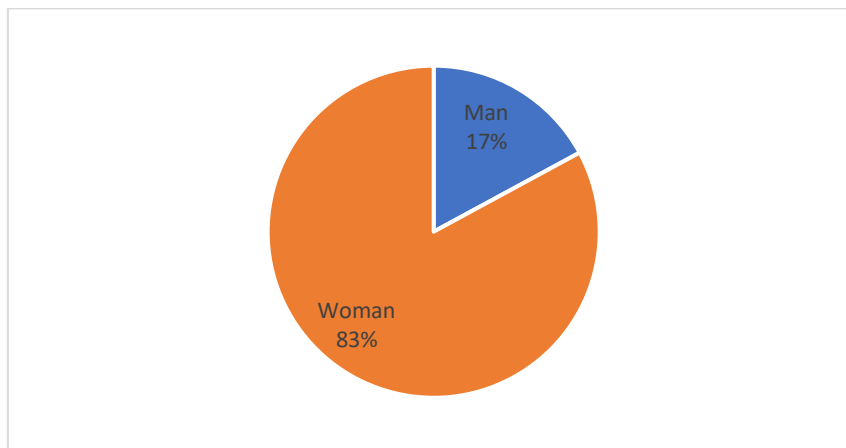


Fig. 1. Subject

From the results of the subject diagram, it can be seen that the research subjects were 28 men and 136 women, and in addition, both men and women stated that their fathers had a secure attachment to them. This can be seen from the results below:

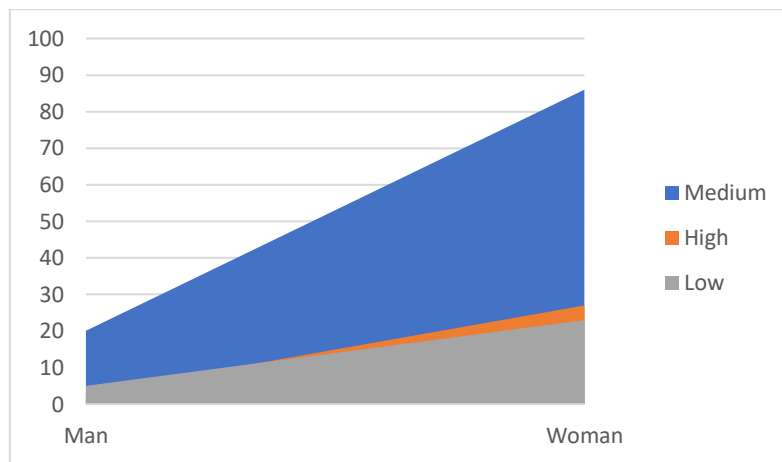


Fig. 2. Research Result by Gender

Fathers who have a secure attachment to their daughters will greatly influence their daughters' development. research shows that fathers who have a secure attachment will greatly influence the social emotional development of their daughters, so that children will be able to control their emotions and have good social relationships with other people. Although the concept of attachment generally includes the notion that children feel safe, comfortable, and emotionally connected to their parental figures, this can manifest in different ways between young women and men. Young women tend to be more emotionally open with their fathers. They may feel comfortable sharing their feelings, problems, and concerns with their father, and need emotional encouragement from him to feel heard and accepted (30). Fathers are often seen as figures who provide a sense of safety and protection for young women. Young women may seek physical and emotional protection from their fathers, and his presence provides a sense of security as they navigate the world. Fathers' attachment to young women often includes unconditional acceptance and appreciation of their qualities and achievements. Fathers who give praise and appreciation to their daughters can strengthen attachment relationships.

There are no gender-based differences in the Minangkabau culture, according to a large body of research on the subject of puberty. This includes both male and female puberty (31). Everybody receives the same amount. More specifically, Rahayu and Amanah (2016) suggest that the people in Minangkabau are only able to distinguish between the behavior of young children and adults (32). Nonetheless, several literary works assert that a Minangkabau boy is often overlooked. A Minangkabau child's development is determined by how they play, learn, work, study, travel, communicate, observe, inquire, and make mistakes (33).

In Minangkabau, caregiving practices, as emphasized by Rahayu and Amanah (2016), are centered around meeting the unique needs of each child (34). The fundamental first step involves adults showering unconditional love upon children, irrespective of their perceived age or ability to reciprocate. This approach ensures a nurturing environment, particularly for those who may be considered too young to fully grasp the depth of such affection. After distributing the questionnaire, data was obtained from 164 subjects who were willing to fill in the sample criteria that had been carried out.

**Table 1.** Table title. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables.

Low	$X < M - 1SD$	28
Currently	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$	106
Tall	$M + 1SD \leq X$	30

From these data, the results obtained show that father attachment in parenting from an adolescent perspective is in the medium category. This indicates that fathers from the Minangkabau tribe are able to provide good care to their teenage children so that their teenage children feel connected both physically and psychologically with their father. So, the philosophy that states that children on the kamanakan's lap are guided can be played out and implemented by most fathers in Minangkabau.

The topic of attachment study is becoming more and more fascinating to academics as it expands in diversity. The study by Merlita, N., and Pratama, M. (35) stands out among the many others because it shows a strong correlation between juvenile delinquent behavior and parental attachment in kids attending SMPN X in Padang City (36). This particular study advances our knowledge of attachment dynamics and emphasizes their importance in forming behavior during the formative adolescent years. Further information is provided by extending the study carried out by Pekanbaru, Purnama, and Wahyuni (37). According to this study, which explains 5.3% of the variation in teens' social competence development, connection to both parents has a significant influence (38). These results highlight the significant and intricate connection between teenage social skills and parental attachment, as well as the intricate structure of these interactions. Marchelyna and Andin, M. A. (39) looked examined how military fathers parented and how it affected the connection of their kids, offering further context-specific information about the elements that influence attachment. This study shows how parenting styles used by military dads have a slight impact on their adolescences' attachment dynamics. In doing so, it contributes to our understanding of attachment and draws attention to the variety of contextual elements that come together to form the complex web of relationships that exist between parents and adolescences.

Each group member has an ability to help shape the child's value and attitude. This particular aspect is not unlike from how parents raise their children in accordance with standards and laws. That is supported by the local populace. Families have a dominant role in encouraging this behavior in children because childhood is the first stage in developing an individual's potential, including cognitive, emotional, social, linguistic, moral, and physical abilities. Maria Montessori compared this era to that of the infant (40).

The attachment between father and child is an essential element in the formation of parenting patterns in Minangkabau society. In shaping the character of a child, the native Minangkabau people like telling stories based on legends, myths, and other stories. In addition, the individual's role model and action are also necessary. In addition, in the application process, the people in Minangkabau distinguish between the knowledge of religion and science, and the children in Minangkabau are not only adopted by their immediate family members but also have a mother role in raising their children (Satrianingrum & Setyawati, 2021). The importance of the father's role is not only reflected in his physical involvement, but also through his inherent emotional and spiritual role. Minangkabau traditions and noble values provide a foundation for

fathers to guide their children with gentleness, wisdom and patience. The presence of a father not only strengthens family identity, but also acts as the main support in forming children's independence and sense of emotional security. Factors such as culture, family traditions, and individual experiences may influence the level and type of attachment developed between fathers and adolescents. Further research could explore these dynamics to understand individual differences in fathers' attachment experiences.

In summary, the significance of a father-child relationship in Minangkabau parenting is evident when it comes to adolescence. Strong ties to the father are crucial for the adolescent's emotional support system and as the cornerstone of their sense of self-development, both of which improve their psychological health in general. The significance of this relationship is that father-adolescent interactions must be prioritized and improved. Enhancing the bond between fathers and their teenage offspring is essential in the Minangkabau culture to provide the best possible growth throughout the critical adolescence stage. This proactive approach highlights how important it is to keep working to strengthen this link.

#### **4 Conclusion**

According to this study, it can be inferred that the father attachment has important implications in the context of the remarriage crisis in Minangkabau. An analysis of the relationship between the mother and daughter indicates that the mother's behavior and the quality of the relationship that is occurring can affect the mother's growth in many ways, both psychologically and socially.

Father's attachment plays a significant role in the formation of adolescent identity. Strong father involvement and warm relationships can provide a solid foundation for adolescences to explore their identity and understand their role in Minangkabau society. In a culture that prioritizes family values and traditions, the presence of a father is a very important support in shaping adolescences' understanding of these values. Father's attachment also has an impact on adolescents' psychological well-being. The emotional support provided by fathers not only provides a sense of security and comfort to adolescences, but also helps them overcome the challenges and stress they may face in this phase of their development. Adolescents who feel a strong attachment to their fathers tend to have higher levels of psychological well-being and the ability to deal better with social pressure.

Apart from that, the presence of fathers in parenting patterns also plays a role in shaping adolescences' social relationship patterns. Positive interactions between fathers and adolescences can form healthy relationship patterns, both with parents and with other people in their social environment. It provides a strong foundation for teens to develop social skills, build healthy relationships, and expand their support network.

Thus, this research confirms the importance of the role of fathers in caring for adolescences in Minangkabau. Understanding and strengthening paternal attachment can be an effective strategy in supporting overall adolescent development. Through efforts to improve the quality of relationships between fathers and adolescents and strengthen the role of fathers in the context of family care, it can be hoped that adolescents will have better opportunities to grow and develop optimally in Minangkabau culture.



The cultural milieu in which a father was born and raised is one of the many variables that shape the intricate dynamics of his connection to parenting. Within the framework of the Minangkabau matrilineal community of West Sumatra, Indonesia, fathers exhibit a special and secure link with their teenage children, a bond deeply ingrained in the nation's traditional values. These dads uphold the ideals and values ingrained in their cultural background while accepting their roles as the family's major provider, leader, and role model..

A father's relationship with his teenage son in Minangkabau society goes beyond basic kinship obligations. It includes a thorough understanding of the father's duty as the patriarch, guiding his children toward morality. The acknowledgement of this crucial responsibility fosters an environment where the teenage son feels loved and cared for, as well as safe and comfortable with his father. The cultural emphasis on communal links underscores the importance of familial bonds in Minangkabau society, further intensifying this commitment.

Even though this study sheds light on the unique dynamics of Minangkabau, its limitations must be acknowledged. To properly understand the universality of dads' commitment to parenting, the research field needs to expand and widen. Using qualitative methodologies is essential to gaining a clearer and more comprehensive knowledge, especially when examining the subtleties of fathers' attachment to parenting in different cultural situations. Future research should examine the intricate bond between fathers and their kids, offering a more nuanced perspective that extends beyond Minangkabau to encompass the wide variety of parenting approaches present worldwide.

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