



The Influence of Father Involvement on His Perception of Early Childhood Well-being Based on Fathering Style

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to examine the influence of a father's involvement on his perception of early childhood welfare status as reviewed from the style of fathers in the central industrial area in Argomulyo District, Salatiga City. This type of research is quantitative research. 136 fathers who participated in this study were selected through a purposive sampling technique based on certain respondent criteria. Data collection was carried out through a questionnaire that was distributed offline to fathers. The data obtained were analyzed through multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The results of this study show that when controlling fathering style, father involvement does not affect fathers' perception of early childhood well-being status. Father involvement affects fathers' perception of early childhood well-being status. However, the fathering style has an effect on father involvement. These findings imply that there needs to be promotion and investment to support the improvement of child welfare through the involvement of fathers, families, schools, and policies that support this. Father involvement and fathers' perceptions of the child's welfare status are dominated by authoritative parenting styles, which not only facilitate the positive development of the child but also allow the father to have a better perception of the child's well-being.

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1. Introduction

Children's well-being is one of the important indicators of lifelong well-being. Some child welfare researchers rely on meeting children's needs and consider the interests of children as a priority, such as research conducted by Tisdall (2015). Other researchers express the opinion that there is a legal obligation for states to ensure an appropriate mechanism for the observance and implementation of the rights and legitimate interests of the child both as an individual and as a citizen Laevers & Declercq (2018). In Indonesia itself, the law that regulates the rights and welfare of children is contained in Law no. 35 of 2014 and Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which provides the role of local governments in fulfilling children's rights. Early childhood development provides an important opportunity to improve health and well-being throughout life – with an impact that has an impact even on the next generation. A child's early experiences have a profound impact on their overall health and development. These experiences affect health, growth, learning, behavior, and even affect social relationships, well-being, and earnings (WHO, 2023). Julika & Setiyawati (2019) defines well-being as a subjective pleasure of an individual for the good or bad in life, this concept includes three components, namely happiness, life satisfaction, and the presence of positive emotions. Children's well-being comes from children's cognitive and affective evaluations of their lives, the circumstances that affect their lives, and the social context in which they live (Savahl et al., 2019).

Early childhood is a critical phase in child development, and understanding the factors that influence children's well-being in this period is very important. Children need to get the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop optimally so that they can later bear their responsibilities both physically, mentally, and socially, and

behave well. Thus, efforts are needed to protect and realize children's well-being. Efforts to fulfill and improve the welfare of early childhood do not only occur when children are in formal, non-formal, or informal education environments but also occur in the family environment and the community around the child's life.

Parenting activities are often associated with the role of the mother, but it is often forgotten that the father also has an equally important role in the parenting process. The presence of the father, both physically and emotionally, is very important in the parenting process. Ashari (2018) stated that if the father does not play a role in parenting, it will have a negative impact on the child's psychological development. Opondo et al (2017) also stated that most research on parenting and child development has emphasized the role of the mother, but increasing evidence highlights the important role of fathers in child development, child health, and child well-being. The role of a father can be felt in various aspects of child development such as social development (Aisyah et al., 2021; Shelomita & Wahyuni, 2023), cognitive (Kurniawati & Kasih, 2022); and instilling religious norms (Krisnawati & Rohita, 2021).

Father involvement is defined as positive involvement, extensive and active participation of a father in the lives of their children (Marsiglio et al., 2014). Lamb (1995) proposed three main types of father involvement: interaction, accessibility, and responsibility. Father involvement in high-quality parenting will be a major source in achieving successful cognitive and social-emotional development (Meuwissen & Carlson, 2015). Thus, there needs to be a conscious effort to explore the relationship between father involvement in the process of fulfilling and improving children's well-being. Where every early childhood needs proper care and fathers are involved in it for their optimal development. Father involvement in each child's parenting activities cannot be equated. There are fathers who are fully involved, there are also fathers who are only partially involved.

In Indonesia, father involvement is still categorized at a low level. The patriarchal culture that has developed in Indonesia is one of the reasons that positions fathers as the ones who are responsible for earning a living, responsible for providing for the family's needs, where the duration of work in Indonesia is quite long. When a father is retired from work, they tend to rest. This results in low levels of father involvement in parenting. Another survey conducted by the Center for Policy Research, Research and Development, and Books of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) stated that child support in Indonesia is still carried out by women (mothers) as much as 66.7%. In addition, the results of observations made by researchers found that the low level of physical father involvement was in the form of participation in various activities held at school. The level of father involvement plays a role in determining the quality of parenting in fulfilling and improving children's well-being. Diniz et al (2023) argue that to understand how fathers assume the managerial role of fathers related to children's health and well-being, it is necessary to explore other important dimensions of father involvement. The level of father involvement needs to be investigated to find out how high the father is involved in parenting. Subjective Well-Being Theory (Diener, 1984) is used to examine how fathers' perceptions of their children's well-being status are influenced by their views on their children's happiness, satisfaction and quality of life

In parenting activities, a father has different parenting styles. The fathering style itself can be interpreted as a parenting style used by a father in parenting activities. This parenting style can be used as a father's approach to parenting his children. Forms of fathering style have been widely identified by previous studies. However, this study uses a form of fathering style that refers to Baumrind's parenting style theory, namely authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Baumrind's style has been widely used to understand parenting styles between groups. Researchers will use Baumrind's parenting style in analyzing fathering style. This is reinforced by research conducted by Hong et al (2012) where in assessing reports on fathering style, three Baumrind parenting styles were used. Previous research has found that fathering style can affect children's well-being. Mu et al. (2024) further revealed that parenting style affects children's social-emotional well-being. The effect of the authoritative style applied by the father has an effect on subjective well-being on the sense of togetherness (Chu & Choi, 2021). Systems theory (Bertalanffy, 1968) is used in examining how fathers are involved and how to raise their children in fulfilling and improving their children's well-being. In this case, fathers as one of the main components of the family play an important role in fulfilling and improving the well-being of their children which is influenced by interactions and relationships in the family system as a whole

The government has made efforts to fulfill and improve well-being in early childhood through various programs, but the perception of parents, especially fathers, is still rarely studied in more depth regarding the understanding of the well-being status of their children. The fact, fathers have an important role in fulfilling and improving the well-being status of their children. For example, in reflecting on the emotional well-being of children, parents can recognize emotions in events that have occurred previously but fail to recognize the purpose of these events in their children. Children often have to agree with their parents in terms of emotional attributions that evoke happiness and sadness, rather than fear or even anger (Sugiyo Pranoto & Hong, 2020) . Thus, perceptions of child well-being are considered very important because of the strong relationship between early life experiences of children with adult health, social well-being, and income levels. In addition to providing a picture of a child's well-being in the present, assessments of a child's well-being can offer insight into child well-being in the future. If knowledge regarding the well-being status of children can be well understood by every father, then the fulfillment and improvement of children's well-being can be carried out optimally and can support the optimal growth and development of children according to their age.

This study aims to examine the influence of father involvement on his perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children as reviewed from fathering style in the industrial center area in Argomulyo District, Salatiga City. Moreover, fathers' voices in research are still rarely studied in Indonesia. The industrial environment has a variety of jobs and social classes among fathers. The industry has a direct and indirect influence on the structure and function of family life, so it has a significant impact on family life, including fathering style and father involvement in caring for children. This can provide rich variations in terms of fathering style and father involvement in child care.

2. Method

Participants

This study employed a quantitative research design using multiple regression analysis to examine the influence of father involvement on his perception of early childhood well-being based on fathering style. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples that were in accordance with the characteristics of the variables studied. The criteria were fathers who had children aged 3-4 years, lived in Argomulyo District, Salatiga City, lived in the same house with their children, did not work outside the city, and were not divorced. Through this technique, 136 fathers were selected. The data collection technique in the study was carried out by dividing questionnaires offline through children's schools to measure father involvement, father's perception of early childhood well-being, and fathering style. The variables in this study were the independent variable (father involvement), the dependent variable (father's perception of the child's well-being status), and the control variable (fathering style).

Instruments

The type of instrument used is a questionnaire filled out by fathers and distributed through the child's class teacher. Before the questionnaire was distributed, an internal and external instrument feasibility test was carried out. The steps to adapt the instrument carried out by the researcher are based on the concept of Beaton et al (2000). First, the original text was translated into the target language. The second stage is synthesis, looking for similarities and differences until an agreed translation is obtained, which is subsequently referred to as a draft translation scale. The third stage is back translation to the original language. The result, namely the back translation, will then be compared with the original scale to find out if there is a difference in meaning in the translation result. The fourth stage is a discussion with expert validators, if there is no difference in meaning, it can be continued to the next stage. The fifth stage is a trial on a small-scale research subject. The last stage is the collection of adapted questionnaires. Continued with a validity test on 30 samples that were similar to the research sample.

The father involvement instrument scale uses an adapted scale from the Inventory of Father Involvement (IFI) compiled by (Hawkins et al., 2002). Fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children use an adapted scale from The Revised Children Quality of Life Questionnaire (KINDL^R) developed by (Ravens-Sieberer & Bullinger, 1998) and fathering style uses an adapted scale from Edward's Parenting Checklist developed

by (Edwards, 1999). The validity and reliability tests of each instrument met the results of the item analysis test as determined. The validity test was carried out using the Pearson product-moment correlation formula which was processed with the help of IBM SPSS Statistics 25. The reliability test was carried out using the cronbach's alpha statistical test. The father involvement instrument showed a reliability of 0.917. The instrument for fathers' perceptions of the child's well-being status showed a reliability of 0.792 and a fathering style of 0.674.

Data collection was carried out through questionnaires. The questionnaire was used to measure father involvement, fathering style and father's perception of the child's well-being status. The data analysis technique uses statistical analysis methods with the help of SPSS version 25 for Windows and Exel programs. The collected data was analyzed using three stages, namely: (1) Descriptive Analysis, (2) Assumption Test, (3) Hypothesis Test (t-test and F -test).

3. Result

This study aimed to examine the influence of father involvement on his perception of early childhood well-being based on fathering style. First descriptive which includes demographic data in this study with a total of 136 respondents. Of the total 136 fathers who have children aged 3-4 years, 75 fathers have boys, and 61 fathers have girls To facilitate identification, here are the results of the descriptive analysis of the research data:

Father Involvement

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Indicator	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Discipline and Teaching Responsibility	136	9	18	14.81	2.518
School Support	136	0	18	16.06	2.810
Mother's Support	136	6	18	16.28	2.276
Providing a Living	136	0	12	11.46	1.392
Time and Talking Together	136	0	18	16.39	2.447
Praise and Affection	136	0	18	16.69	2.392
Developing Talent and Future	134	3	6	5.59	0.663
Reading and Homework Support	136	0	12	9.71	2.404
Attention	136	0	18	15.24	3.058

The result indicates that standard deviations for all indicators were smaller than their responsive means, suggesting stable data distribution. The frequency distribution of the father involvement variable can be seen in the following figure which is classified into several categories as shown in the graph below :

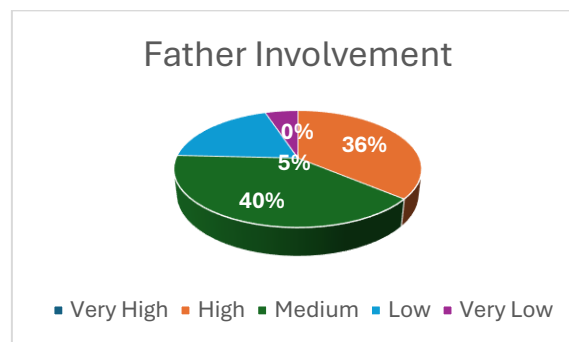


Figure 1. Father Involvement

The category with the largest presentation is the medium category (40%). No participants were included in the very high category. These results indicate that the overall level of father involvement is in the medium category, where fathers show quite good involvement even though there are still groups of respondents who are in the low and very low categories. These findings show the need for interventions to improve the quality of father involvement towards a more positive category.

Fathers' Perceptions of Early Childhood Well-Being

The results of the analysis of the response of fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being are presented in Table 2

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Indicator	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Physical Well-being	136	4	14	9.06	1.784
Emotional Well-being	136	4	16	8.88	2.126
Pride	136	9	20	15.93	2.496
Family	136	9	20	12.92	1.925
Social Contact	136	6	20	13.99	2.108
School	136	4	20	14.26	2.773

The standard deviations for all indicators were smaller than their responsive means, suggesting stable data distribution. The frequency distribution of the fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being variable can be seen in the following figure which is classified into several categories as shown in the graph below :

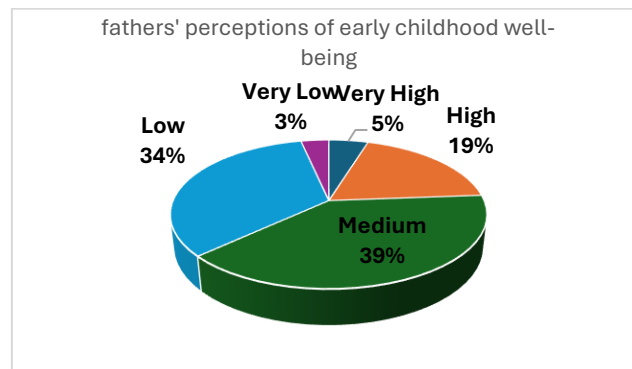


Figure 2. Frequency Distribution Of The Fathers' Perceptions

The category with the largest presentation is the medium category (39%). These findings indicate that fathers' perception of their children's well-being status is in the medium category, which can be interpreted that most fathers perceive their children's well-being status quite well.

Fathering Style

The results of the analysis of the response of fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being are presented in Table 3 :

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Indicator	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Authoritarian	136	0	6	3.03	1.265
Democratic	136	1	7	6.28	1.133

The standard deviations for all indicators were smaller than their responsive means, suggesting stable data distribution. The distribution of respondents for the Fathering Style variable can be seen in the following graph :

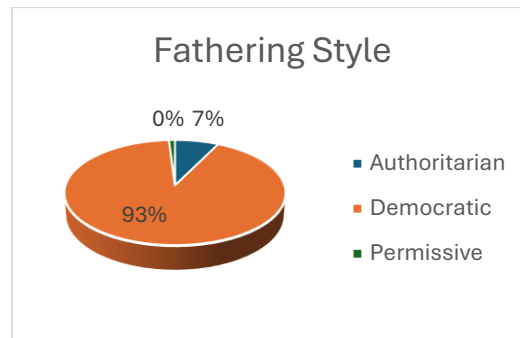


Figure 3. The distribution of respondents for the Fathering

The results showed that the majority of fathers practiced the democratic style (93%) and no fathers practiced the authoritarian style.

Multiple Regression Test Results

Then, to find out the influence of father involvement on fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being in term of fathering style, it can be seen in the following regression test results table:

Table 3. Results of Multiple Regression Test of the Influence of Father Involvement on Fathers' Perceptions of Early Childhood Well-being Status in Terms of Fathering Style

	R	R ²	F	B	95% CI	β	T	Sig.
(Constant)	.283	.080	5.772	55.458	(43.666;67.249)		9.303	.000
<i>Father Involvement</i>				.144	(.055;.234)	.271	3.205	.002
<i>Fathering Style</i>				.142	(-.383;.667)	.045	.535	.593

Based on the multiple regression test table of the father involvement and fathering style variables on the father's perception of the well-being status of early childhood, the R value in Table 3 shows a general relationship of .283 or 28.3%, which indicates that the percentage contribution of father involvement and fathering style to fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood is 28.3%. This value is quite low, meaning that the model only accounts for a small fraction of the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination (R² or R square) to see the contribution of father involvement to fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood is .080, this shows that the variance of father involvement to fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood is 8%, while the remaining 92% is influenced by other variables.

The father involvement variable has an observation t value < t table (3.205 > 1.656), so it can be concluded that partially there is no significant role between the father involvement variable and the father's perception of the well-being status of early childhood. While the fathering style variable has an observation t value < t table (.535 < 1.656), it can be concluded that partially there is no significant role between the fathering style variable and the father's perception of the well-being status of early childhood. Furthermore, F value of 5,772 > 3.06 was obtained with a significance level for the father involvement variable of 0.002 < 0.05 and the fathering style variable of 0.593 > 0.05. the significance of the fathering style gets a result of 0.301 > 0.05. So it can be interpreted that by controlling the fathering style, father involvement does not have a significant effect on the father's perception of the well-being status of early childhood.

The Simple Regression Test Results

When controlling for fathering style, father involvement does not affect fathers in perceiving the status of early childhood wellbeing. However, there is an influence of father involvement on fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being. In addition, it was also found that the influence of fathering style on father involvement.

Table 4. Results of Simple Regression Test of the Influence of Father Involvement on Fathers' Perceptions of Early Childhood Well-being Status

	R	R²	F	B	95% CI	β	T	Sig.
(Constant)	.280	.079	11.430	56.706	(45.914;67.498)		10.392	.000
<i>Father Involvement</i>				.150	(.062;.238)	.280	3.381	.001

The results of the simple linear regression test of the influence of father involvement on fathers' perceptions of early childhood well-being status analysis showed that there is a significant influence between father involvement on fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children (Sig. 0.001<0.05). The father involvement variable contributed 28% (R Square 0.079) to the father's perception of early childhood well-being status, while the rest was influenced by other variables that were not measured in this study. Furthermore, to determine the influence of fathering style on father involvement, it can be seen in the results of the regression test as follows:

Table 5. Results of Simple Regression Test of the Effect of Fathering Style on Father Involvement

	R	R²	F	B	95% CI	β	T	Sig.
(Constant)	.180	.032	4.463	108,634	(95,732;121,537)		16,653	.000
<i>Fathering Style</i>				.500	(.067;2.046)	.180	2.113	.036

Table 5. show that the sig. value of the influence of fathering style on father involvement 0.036 < 0.05. This means that there is a significant influence between fathering style and father involvement. Then, authoritarian styles were not found in this study, so to find out the influence of two fathering styles on father involvement, it can be seen from the following data results:

Table 6. Results of Simple Regression Test of the Effect of Fathering Style on Father Involvement

	R	R²	F	B	95% CI	β	T	Sig.
(Constant)	.353	.124	9.440	103.944	(89.707;118.182)		14.441	.000
<i>Autotitative</i>				3.993		.317	3.903	.000
<i>Permisif</i>				-1.951		-.168	-2.068	.041

Table 6 shows that both fathering styles predict father involvement. The significance of the democratic style is 0.000<0.05 and the beta value is 0.317. So it can be interpreted that when the father applies a high authoritative style, it will also have high involvement. As for the permissive style, the significance value is 0.041<0.05 and the beta value is -0.168, which can be interpreted that the more the father applies the permissive style, the lower the father's involvement. so it can be said that the permissive style tends to show a lower pattern of father involvement. At the same time, authoritarian styles were not found in this study.

4. Discussion

Father Involvement Becomes a Predictor of Early Childhood Well-being

Early age is a foundation phase for a person's growth in their life. Thus, efforts are needed to fulfill and improve the well-being of children so that their growth and development can be optimally supported. Fathers' involvement in parenting can influence fathers' perceptions of their children's well-being status. It is important for fathers to reflect their children's well-being status, in order to improve and fulfill their children's well-being properly and optimally. Fathers' involvement in parenting and family has an important role in influencing the dynamics and well-being of family members. In addition to meeting financial needs ideally, a father is also involved in parenting so that he can play a role in maximizing the child's well-being. At the age of 3-4 years, a child is still dependent on his parents and needs stimulation provided by the father, so the child's development and well-being also depend on what is obtained from his father. Previous findings conducted by Rees & Bradshaw (2018) who explored low subjective well-being among 11-year-old children in England revealed that teachers' and parents' perceptions of children's needs would affect children's well-being.

A father's perception in viewing the status of a child's well-being is considered important in fulfilling and improving the well-being of early childhood. This is because knowing the status of a child's well-being is seen as an investment in the future (Thomas, 2009). If a father has a good perception of his child's well-being status, then it is possible to fulfill and improve the child's well-being to the maximum. Sixsmith et al (2007) revealed that adults, such as parents and teachers, have unique perspectives and have important insights into the lives of children that can contribute to the development of policies and practices that focus on children. Based on these findings, it can be interpreted that involvement provides space or time for fathers to reflect on the status of their children's well-being. The more a father has high involvement in his child, the more a father can reflect or perceive the status of his children's well-being. This is because when a father is directly involved in parenting, he will understand his child's life. Thus, children will receive the right quality support and services to fulfill and improve their well-being.

The results of data analysis in Table 4 show that there is a significant influence between father involvement and fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children. This means that variations in fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children are influenced by the level of high or low level of father involvement in the lives of early childhood children in this study sample. Thus, it can be concluded that if the level of father involvement is high, then the well-being status of early childhood children is also high. Lamb (2004) and Pleck (2010) showed that father involvement has a positive influence on children's social and emotional well-being. Furthermore, Rohmalina et al. (2019) state that children who are raised and cared for by their fathers tend to have positive personalities, one of which is having high self-confidence, which is part of the child's psychological well-being.

The results of these findings answer the theory of subjective well-being developed by Diener (1984) that welfare does not only depend on the objective condition of the individual such as health or social status, but also on how the individual feels and assesses the condition. In this context, a father in his involvement can reflect or assess the well-being status of children aged 3-4 years related to the happiness, satisfaction, and quality of life of their children. Fathers can assess a child's well-being based on how satisfied their child is with various aspects of the child's life, such as physical health, social relationships, and the child's confidence or emotional well-being. Fathers' perceptions of a child's happiness can include how they see their children interacting with their peers and family, and also their experiences at school. Children's well-being according to the father's perception can be seen from how they assess the child's feelings, and whether the child feels more positive emotions. According to Thomas (2009), knowing the condition of children's well-being is seen as an investment in the future.

Father Involvement is More Important than The Fathering Style

This study aims to examine the influence of father involvement on his perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood children as reviewed from the fathering style. The fathering style is a parenting style applied by fathers in the process of raising their children. The styles used in this study are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive in accordance with Baumrind's parenting style concept, where each style has a different effect, both positive and negative (Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022). Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it was found that by controlling for fathering style, father involvement did not have a significant effect on fathers' perceptions of the well-being status of early childhood. These results are in line with research conducted by Thurseena (2019) which stated that there was no significant relationship between parenting style and the well-being of preschool children. However, there are differences in the findings results of this study with previous studies, such as research that found a relationship between parenting style and indicators of child well-being consistent with much of Fadlillah's literature (2020) which states that parenting patterns have a very important role in the mental health of early childhood. However, father involvement is influenced by fathering style. The results of the analysis can be seen in Table 5, the results of the regression test of the effect of fathering style on father involvement. How the father's involvement in parenting will be formed through the parenting style applied by the father. This is reinforced by Fung et al (2013) who stated that father involvement is greatly influenced by parenting style, parental communication, and child behavior.

The Systems Theory developed by Bertalanffy (1968) states that all living organisms are composed of components that interact with each other and influence each other. In this context, fathers as one of the main components in the family play an important role in fulfilling and improving the well-being of their children, which is influenced by interactions and relationships in the family system as a whole. Although fathering style does not directly affect fathers' perceptions of their children's well-being status, fathering style affects father involvement.

This result indicates that father involvement is more important than fathering style in influencing a father's perception of early childhood well-being status. Whatever fathering style is used by a father, as long as the father is involved, then there is no influence on reflecting the well-being status of his child. However, father involvement is influenced by fathering style. Thus, it can be noted that there is a need for investment and promotion of father involvement rather than fathering style in fulfilling and improving early childhood well-being, because fathering style may be influenced by other elements. Kim (2008) showed that the level of father involvement is significantly related to authoritarian fatherhood styles. This indicates that the level of father involvement can also affect the parenting style applied by the father. Father involvement is not only influenced by the child's behavior or communication but is also highly dependent on the parenting style applied by the father.

Democratic Parenting Creates a Positive Environment

Based on the analysis of the results in Graph Fathering Style, it is known that a fathering style with an authoritative style is more dominant than a permissive style. While authoritarian styles were not found in this study. This finding is reinforced by the results of a study conducted by Bussa et al (2018) that the parenting pattern applied by fathers is dominated by a democratic style (authoritative) than others. The authoritative style produces a positive environment for both children and the family environment. Fathers who understand and accept their child's condition, as well as are involved in parenting, will have a positive perception of their fathering style.

This study answers the differences in research conducted by Yaffe (2023) on the differences between mothers and fathers in parenting styles and practices with a systematic review. The results of the study showed that mothers compared to fathers were considered more accepting, responsive, and supportive, as well as more controlling of behavior, demanding, and giving autonomy than fathers. Fathers tend to use an authoritarian style. At this time, fathers have begun to understand and pay attention to parenting science. So that he begins to understand how to raise children properly and correctly.

An authoritative style not only facilitates the positive development of the child but also allows the father to have a better perception of the child's well-being compared to a permissive approach. Because authoritative parenting is characterized by an open attitude between parents and their children, children are given the freedom to express their opinions, feelings, and desires and learn to be able to respond to the opinions of others (Adpriyadi & Sudarto, 2020). Thus, fathers who understand and accept their children's conditions, as well as are involved in parenting, will have a more positive perception of their children's welfare. This creates a positive cycle in which fathers' involvement

through democratic parenting styles improves children's well-being, and positive perceptions of fathers reinforce that involvement.

5. Conclusion

A father's involvement in parenting is one of the indicators that can affect his perception that reflects the welfare status of his children. Although the father's parenting style does not affect the perception of fathers in reflecting the welfare status of the child. However, the father's own involvement is influenced by the fathering style he implements. In this case, it can be said that the involvement of the father has a more important position than the style of the father. It can be implied that there is more to the need for investment and promotion of fatherhood involvement than fathers' style of fulfilling and improving early childhood well-being.

Despite being in an industrial environment, the application of authoritative styles dominates. An authoritative style can provide a positive environment for children's growth and well-being. An authoritative style allows fathers to have a positive perception of their children's well-being, because fathers have an open attitude, give freedom but control, and are willing to respond to children's opinions. By creating a positive cycle and environment, children's well-being will be maximized through the role of fathers in parenting. Based on the conclusions above, there needs to be promotion and investment to support the improvement of children's well-being, both through the involvement of fathers, families, schools, and policies that support this. All levels of society and government need to be directly involved holistically in fulfilling and improving the well-being of early childhood.

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