

## Involvement Parenting Dad Masculinity in Homosexual Men in Jakarta

**Yeny Duriana Wijaya**

Universitas Esa Unggul, Jakarta

duriana@esaunggul.ac.id

**Abstract.** The homosexual community more and more, especially in Jakarta. One of the factors that cause individuals to decide themselves to be homosexual is a learning process that is less precise particularly in defining the role of its kind. Dad has a big contribution in defining the role of the kind of boy (masculinity or femininity) The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between parenting involvement of fathers with type masculine role in a homosexual. The subjects were male homosexual community in Jakarta. Sampling by using non-random sampling, with a snowball sampling technique. The number of subjects by 40 homosexual. Quantitative data analysis using the nonparametric Spearman correlation test. The result showed that there was no significant relationship between parenting involvement of fathers with homosexual masculinity. With the value of  $p = 0.148$  ( $p > 0.05$ ). These results indicate that the involvement of parenting fathers are not directly related to masculinity in homosexual men.

**Keywords:** Homosexual men, masculinity, fathers parenting involvement

### Introduction

One of the ways in order to facilitate the social adjustment, the individual must be able to show themselves in accordance gender roles (sex rolenya). Gender roles are a set of expectations that define how should women and men think, behave, and callous (Sanrock, 2003). If women can display in the feminine and masculine men are then all the behavior and nature of which will correspond to the nature of femininity and masculinity and will not behave contrary to the nature of (Bem, 1981). Masculinity for men and femininity for women is believed to be of good behavior in accordance with the prevailing culture, but these properties have been trusted in many countries and in many cultures (Bem, in Robinson, 1991).

If people can behave in accordance with gender roles or her sex role properly, it will not cause problems if they are going to interact with the social environment. However, if the individual did not fit the role seksya activity it will hinder in dealing with the social environment (McHale, et.al, 2004).

The observation of the researcher, a community in Jakarta whose members consist of men who do not present themselves according to their sex role is a community of homosexual men (gay). These communities tend to present themselves not in accordance with the masculine gender or height, but tend to be feminine. This condition causes the gay group is still much to shut down or "hiding" and have not been able to express themselves freely in the community (Ariefana, 2015).

The number of gays in 2006 obtained from the Ministry of health is 760 thousands of people, but the data is still uncertain because the Group gay or homosexual man many who have not revealed themselves (Ariefana, 2015). Another reason gay groups have not revealed themselves is because of social norms and law in Indonesia there are still many who have not been able to receive the group. This contrasts with countries in the Americas which have already admitted the existence of the homosexual community and even legalize marriage with fellow type (Ariefana, 2015).

One of the factors that cause individuals develop not in keeping with the stereotype sex roles is the result of inappropriate parenting from his parents. In studying the role of type, children identify from both parents with how to internalize the values, attitudes, behavior, and personality characteristics (Rice, 1993). According to, Jacklin, et.al, (in Vasta, et al, 1992) father of paying more attention to if her son

became "masculine" and daughter became more "feminine". While mothers tend to treat equally good for girls as well as her son.

The father was instrumental in helping the child in determining the role of the sex, especially in boys. Boys will identify the masculine figure of his father. According to Herzog (in Shapiro, 2003, p. 195) children who are not menial his father, both a result of divorce, separation or death will undergo the psychological damage that is yearning for Dad or termed father hunger. Losing a father figure also causes some abnormalities that could be inflicted on the boys one is adopting feminine behavior and difficulty setting sexual identity (Shapiro, 2003). Some research results (in Dagon, 2002) a group of kids who got the attention of his father's less likely to have declining academic abilities, social activities, social interaction is hampered hampered even for boys maskulinnya traits (traits kelakian) can become blurred. Based on the exposure of researchers interested in wanting to know if there is a relationship between the parenting fathers involvement with masculinity on homosexuals.

## **Literature Review**

### ***Role Type Masculine***

Berndt (1992) defines the role of a kind of behavior and other characteristics to be expected or considered appropriate for men and women in certain cultures. While the development of the role of species is defined as a learning process for the child to establish in order to behave and have other characteristics that are expected to fit the role of the type possessed, that as women and men.

The role of gender or the type of sex refers to the quality of the understanding of the individual's characteristics men and women in a particular culture. This understanding is differentiated by sex, are rather refers to the biological aspects as male or female, while gender roles rather refers to the psychological aspect (Berns, 2004, h.522).

The role of gender or role types is an expression of masculinity or femininity in social life (Rice, 1993, h.351). Masculinity refers to the quality of the male personality characteristics. If someone said as the masculine traits and personality reflect the male figure (Rice, 1993, h.352).

### ***The decisive role of the development of the theory of types***

According to Rice (1993, p. 361) there are three main theories that explain how the formation of individual types of roles: a. Theory of cognitive development: the role of identity types defined since individuals born and received during the period of development. Understanding of concepts as male and female models and builds upon the experience gained from the environment, such as family, school, peers, community and mass media that will influence the development of the kognitifnya. After realizing that her as men and women then any behavior or activities are directed at the role of its kind; b. social learning theory: according to this kind of role behavior theory can be studied through a combination of gift-giving, and punishments, indoctrination, observation and modeling of the environment. The boy has been given a penalty when behaves as a transvestite, so girls will be given the praise or reward when being polite and well behaved (Williams, in the Rice, 1993, p. 353).

Social learning theory emphasizes that boys develop into "masculine" and "feminine girls become" influenced by parents, peers, schools, and the mass media. ; c. the identification Theory against the elderly: developments in the role of type individu can be formed through the identification of parents. Children will identify with the way her parents against internalize the values, attitudes, traits, characteristics and behavior demonstrated by parents to their children. The process of identification is mainly done to parents who have children with the same gender, boys will identify his father's while the girls will identify his mother.

### ***Dimensional role of the type***

A variety of positive attributes and behaviors for women and men are, structured as a domain for maskulinin and feminine characteristics raised by some experts, namely (Bem, 1981): a. Feminine trait associated with expressive orientation, have concern for others, and have the nature of harmony in relationships. Masculine traits are associated with instrumental orientation, promoting cognitive function, especially in gaining employment or in solving problems (Parson and Bales, in Bem, 1981); b. Feminine more understanding of others while more masculine individual (Bakan, in Bem, 1981). ; c. Women and men have differences, women are psychologically more "ethical" and committed to "always maintain order and fidelity", while men are more focused on the work being done (Erikson, in Bem, 1981).

### ***Factors – factors that affect the development of role types***

According to Berns (2004), there are several factors that affect the development of role types, namely: a. the family. ; b. peers. ; c. school.; d. Mass Media. ; e. community. Other factors influencing the role type i.e. Biological influences. Konmdisi this happens especially during adolescence because of changes to the physical condition of the body will have an effect on gender-related behavior change in puberty. The changes of puberty is contributing to growing Union of sexuality into gender attitudes and behaviors of teens (Santrock, in Crockett, 2003). The presence of hormonal changes cause the boy is also trying hard to be a man as good as possible. Along with the development of adolescent sexuality then there are teenage boys will behave in accordance with stereotypically male (Santrock, 2002).

### ***Father Involvement Parenting***

Parenting involves the ability to understand the conditions and needs of children, the ability to select the most appropriate response both emotionally affective, and instrumental. Parenting is a task relating to direct the child become independent in his adult life, both physically and psychologically (Andayani and Kontjoro, 2004). Involvement in parenting is defined as active participation in it the sense of initiative, repetitive, and engaging the resources of both physical, affective, and cognitive (Andayani and Kontjoro, 2004).

The involvement of parents in parenting shown by his attitude and behavior towards children, including frequency interaction between children and parents (Berndt, 1992). Parents consists father and mother, but in general the parenting of the child carried by the mother while father serve a living.

Father is elderly men, in addition to the task of finding a living is also partly responsible in caring for and educating children (Andayani and Koentjoro 2004, h.6). Due to the economic needs high enough then not a few mothers who work to help my father to make a living, so that more time is used to make a living, as a result the time to interact with children to be reduced .. However, the involvement of fathers in childcare is done by not ruling out a role mother (Doherty, in Andayani and Koentjoro, 2004).

Based on the above it can be concluded that the involvement of nurturing father is the active participation of fathers in participation, mangasuh children by involving both physical resources, affective and cognitive not rule out its main task as a breadwinner.

Aspects of the involvement of fathers in parenting Andayani and Koentjoro (2004), namely: a. Empowerment physical dimensions. ; b. Empowerment affective dimension. ; c. Empowerment cognitive dimension; d. Intellectual and spiritual development.

### ***Homosexuality***

Homosexuality is a sense of romantic attraction and / or sexual behavior between people of the same sex. The general term homosexuality is often used for women's lesbian lover of the same sex and gay for men lovers of the same sex or of the same gender (Brannon, 2005).

## **Methods**

### **Subjects**

Subjects in this study were male homosexuals in Jakarta. The sampling technique with non-random sampling, by snowball sampling. Samples were obtained from male homosexual community. The research method is to use correlational studies. The dependent variable is the independent variable masculinity and nurturing father involvement. Validity is defined as the extent to which the precision and accuracy of a measuring instrument in carrying out the measuring function (Anwar, 1997). Computational techniques that will be used in this research is to use the formulation of product-moment correlation coefficient Pearson

### **Test Reliability**

Reliability refers to the consistency or confidence measure results, which implies a precision of measurement (Anwar, 2003, h.83). Reliability testing that will be used by using Cronbach alpha coefficient, (Anwar, 1997): This study used a measuring instrument ie the masculinity scale adoption and adaptation of the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) 1981) with a reliability scale is 0.86, and Scale involvement of fathers parenting refers to those aspects of the care of father involvement (Andayani and Koentjoro, 2004), with a 0.93 scale reliability and validity of the item  $\geq 0,3$

## **Results and Discussion**

Results of data analysis showed that no significant relationship between parenting involvement of fathers with masculinity homosexual men. With the value of  $p = 0.148$  ( $p > 0.05$ ). These results indicate that the involvement of nurturing fathers are not directly related to masculinity in homosexual men.

There is a relationship between engagement nurturing father with masculinity homosexuals in line with previous research conducted by Yang (2000) that the care of the father did not correlate significantly with sex orientation in children.

Many factors affect the development of the role of the type of masculine on the individual, the family, peers, schools, mass media and community (Berns, 2004). Another factor influencing the type of role that biological influences. (Crockett, in Santrock, 2003).

Based on the observations of researchers in the field, homosexual men in Jakarta set up a new groups called X or Y. The group facilitates the homosexual men to carry out social activities or as groups that provide mutual support among homosexual men. This condition is thought to affect how the development of masculinity on homosexuals. The strong relationships between members within the group led to more and more gay men to learn from the environment by means of modeling of the environment. Based on the theory of Bandura (in Hergenhahn and Olson, 2014) that the establishment of behavior can occur because of a reciprocal relationship between the person (P), environment (E), and B (behavior). Therefore jiu ka homosexual men are in an environment that all show the behavior with a low masculinity or tend to be feminine, more likely to impact on other members and mutually reinforcing. Or vice versa if the height of masculinity that it will also affect the other group members.

These conditions can be explained that the influence of the family or more specifically the role of parenting father is no longer a major influence in shaping masculinity in homosexual men. These results are in contrast to a previous study conducted by Wijaya (2006) which showed that there is a significant relationship between perceptions of parenting father's involvement with the development of masculine types role in the early teens. The differential of this study indicate that in early adolescence is when people begin to define the role of its kind still strongly influenced by the intervention of the family. While the development of masculinity on homosexuality are not affected anymore either the presence or absence of family interventions, especially the presence of fathers in providing care.

In addition to these reasons, the age factor is psychological in early adolescence is a period where people start to define the role of its kind with the right (Santrock, 2003). While in this study the age factor is not considered and most were men early adulthood. So it can be said that homosexual men is ripe to establish masculinity without any intervention from the parents, especially the presence of fathers in parenting.

Schools also affect the development of the role of the individual types of masculinity. The research subject is mostly college and work so that when viewed from the current economic conditions, educational institutions are not so influential in the development of masculine type of role. In the course most students will tend to be less mempenyai concern for the environment or it can be more flexible with environmental conditions. So that masculinity formed in homosexual men not related to environmental education. Likewise, in a working environment, in this environment that most workers would rarely pay attention to how the development of the role of the type of masculinity. Because in the world of work is most important is how the performance of individuals in addressing matters not how it works employee or worker to show themselves in accordance role kind of sex.

Another factor affecting the development of the role of the individual is a masculine type of mass media. The media might affect the development of the role of the type of masculinity on gay men, because in America for now legalized same-sex marriage and assume that the gay community is a group that is recognized. Only in Indonesia has not fully accepted and no legalization of same-sex marriage.

## Closing

1. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion has been done then it can be concluded that: there was no significant relationship between involvement parenting dad with masculinity on male homosexuals in Jakarta
2. Masculinity formed allegedly influenced largely by homosexual groups themselves. Advice based on this research include:
  1. Research further Sees other factors influential to the development of dominant masculinity homosexual and gay men discern which acts to be "female" and "male"
  2. Psychologists Provide intervention to male homosexual

## Bibliography

- Ae-Yang, J.( 2000). Fathering and children's sex role orientation in Korea. *Journal of youth and adolescent*. Diperoleh dari:  
[http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m2248/is\\_140\\_35/ai\\_70777835](http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m2248/is_140_35/ai_70777835)
- Andayani, B dan Koentjoro. (2004). *Psikologi Keluarga, Peran Ayah Menuju Coparenting*. Surabaya: Citramedia.
- Ariefana, P. (2015). *Berapa Jumlah Gay & Lesbian di Indonesia?*. Artikel. 20 Januari 2015.  
<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homoseksualitas>
- Azwar, S.( 1997). *Reliabilitas dan Validitas*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bem, S.L.( 1981). *Bem Sex Role Inventory, Professional Manual*. Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.
- Berndt, T.J. (1992). *Child Development*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publishers.
- Berns, R.M. (2004). *Child, Family, School, Community*, Sixth Edition. Belmont, California: Thomson Learning, Inc.
- Brannon, L. (2005). *Gender Psychological Perspectives*. Needham Heights, Massachusetts: A Simon and Schuster Company.
- Dagun, S.M.( 2002). *Psikologi Keluarga*. Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.

- Hergenhahn, B.R & Olson, M.H. (2014). *Theories of learning*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenadamedia Group.
- Mc.hale, S.M, Kim, J-Y, Whiteman, S dan Crouter, A.C. (2004). Links between sex-typed use in middle childhood and gender development in early adolescence. *Journal of Developmental Psychology*. Vol. 40, 5, 868-881.
- Rice, F.P. (1993). *The Adolescent:Development, Relationships, and Culture*. Needham Heights, Massachusett: A Division of simon & Schuster, Inc.
- Santrock, J.W.( 2003). *Life Span Development*. Alih bahasa : Juda Damanik dan Achmad Chusairi. Jakarta:Erlangga.
- Shapiro, J.L. (2003). *The Good Father, Kiat Lengkap Menjadi Ayah Teladan*. Alih bahasa : Lala Herawati Dharma dan Heru Prasetya. Bandung: Kaifa.
- Wijaya, Y.D. (2006). *Hubungan antara persepsi keterlibatan pengasuhan ayah dengan perkembangan peran jenis remaja di SMP Teuku Umar Semarang*. (Skripsi, tidak diterbitkan). Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.