ROLE OF FATHERS BASED ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION CONCEPT
AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
(MAN) IN JAKARTA

BUNYANUL ARIFIN, ENDIN MUJAHIDIN

Abstract
The role of fathers on children is very important and
decisive. The success or failure of the child is determined
by how the attitude and the way a father do to his
children. There are several verses in the Qur’an that
describe the magnitude of the role of a father. Similarly in
the Sunnah and the life history of the Prophet
Muhammad who speaks to the attention of the Prophet
towards their children. The Friends and salaf generation
also proved how their role in educating their children to
become scholars. There are a number of theories about
the role of fathers of children that developed since the
1980s until the decade of the 20th century. Michael E.
Lamb is an important scientist who pioneered the study
of Fathering. A number of other theories continue to
grow along with the increasing complexity of fatherhood.
In this study the author formulate the role of fathers in
the perspective of Islamic education into six dimensions.
Based on the results obtained from the questionnaires,
surveys, and interviews both to the students, the principal
and vice-principal, the authors concluded that the role of
the father of the child in the perspective of Islamic
education is still not achieved significant results even tend
to be small and short of expectations.

Keywords: Parenting, Fathering, Role of Father, Islamic
Education.

Bunyanul Arifin
Ibn Khaldun University

Endin Mujahidin
Ibn Khaldun University

Email
abunyanul@yahoo.com
A. Introduction

Education and family upbringing are the foundation for the formation of character and personality of a person as well as a key factor for success and happiness in life. It is not only in accordance with the view of the Qur'an, the Hadith, and the sources of moral teachings of other woods, but also evidenced by the number of books and studies written by many people about the role of the family to the success of a child.¹

The family regarded as the best place children's education. And the public views will generally appoint the mother as the most instrumental as well responsible for the education and behavior of their children. A father considered reasonable if it did not leave much time to educate their children at home because the father is considered responsible for the material needs only.²

The opinions which puts the role of father to son only Breadwinner or Economic Provider was not occur in the ordinary people in general, as it turned out in the community as well educated perspective occurs. For instance what is written by Charlety Choesyam Sofar on his dissertation at UIN Jakarta in 2008 who concluded that is still be possible for a man to be a "good father" even though he was not directly involved in the practice of child care as long as he is able to meet the economic needs.³

Such a view is certainly no longer adequate and is contrary to the concept of Islam and also the reality of the existing society. The contemporary studies even point out how important the role of fathers in childcare that includes a lot of things. Role as a provider of economic need for children and families is just one among the many roles of father to his son.

Regardless of whether a general view of the impact of the study on the role of the father, it turns out a number of studies have shown that the study of the role of fathers in children's education is too small when compared with studies that explore the role of mothers in the education of children who have been studied in depth. National Center for

---

² Faturohman, revitalization of the role of the family, Psychological Bulletin, IX, 39-47, 2001
³ Charlety Chosyam Sofar, Character Development Through Family Education; Comparative Study of Al-Ghazali Theory and Theory Kornadt, dissertation in UIN Jakarta, 2008, p. 113-116
Education Statistics (NCES), an institute of Research and Development at the US Department of Education said that since a few decades ago, a study of children and issues about tend to only focus on children and mothers, but forgetting and denying father's role. Therefore it is not wrong if Michael E. Lamb, one of the pioneering scientist in Fathering, says that the father is the forgotten contributor, because of his role which is very central but often forgotten.

Recognizing the importance of the role of a father to this child so that in 1995 President Clinton submitted a memorandum asking all departments of and important institutions in USA at that time to focus and seriously make the "father" as the main issues included in programs, policies, and studies. In 1988, the nonprofit organization Family Support Act has been paying serious attention to the risks and dangers of the absence of fathers in children's lives. Alarm warning was evidenced by the survey results in some developed countries like the US, for example, as disclosed by Edward Kurk, Ph.D., an associate professor of social sciences at the British Columbia University, he stated that:

1. The absence of the role of father to son for over 70% of students drop out of school
2. Lead to low academic performance, causing students involved in crime and crime (85% of teenagers are in jail due to the absence of the father's role)
3. Caused deviation sexual behavior in adolescents (pregnant out of wedlock, sex behavior, etc.)
4. Caused of juvenile fall on narcotics and drugs
5. Caused teenagers do not feel at home (90% of teenagers who run away from home because of the absence of the father's role in his life.

As the main guidelines of Islam, Al-Qur'an is the most important and main elements which should be referenced in seeing all sorts of issues, including a review of the role of father

---

6 National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Measuring Father Involvement, p. 1
7 Edwark Kurk, Ph.D, Father Absence, Deficit Father, Father Hunger The Vital Importance of Paternal Presence in Children's Lives, Pschology Today, 21 April 2015
to son. Thus, any philosophy embraced and whatever method is used, then the Qur'an is the primary reference. Moreover, the study of families, both parents, father and son frequently mentioned in the Qur'an. Despite Western studies on the theme of Fathering is far more advanced, then it should not forget the primary sources of Islamic teachings into beliefs and philosophy of life of a Muslim. Therefore, in this study the authors also examined the verses of the Qur'an, Hadiths, and The Ulama traditions related to the theme of father and role of children, as well as contemporary studies in fields related to the theme discussed.

B. Discussion of Research Result
1. The Meaning of Fathering

The word Father in the Indonesian means the biological parent male or calls to the parents of the male bladder. While fathering interpreted as matters relating to the duties and obligations of the father, or traits of the father. However, in everyday life in society Indonesian stepfather or not the biological father regularly called the father as the biological father. Webster's New World Dictionary defined father as a man who has begotten a child; esp., a man as he is related to his child or children, a person regarded as male parent; a protector.

In Arabic, the father called Al-Ab and Walid. In language both have the same meaning. But according to Ibn Faris, there is a difference because the term al-Ab linked to the role of educating and nurturing that it is used for the biological father or not, and then also used to called one person who became his father.

Phares defines a father by his contribution, both biological contribution in the birth of a child or in a parenting role. This definition confirms that the biological father, stepfather, and the other men involved or play a role in child care may be referred to as the father. This understanding is the same as al-ab in Arabic as described above language experts.

---


9 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/father

10 Abu al-Husayn ibn Zakariya Ahmad ibn Faris, Mu‘jam al-Maqayis al-lughah, Beirut; Dar al-Fikr, tahqiq Shihab al-Din Abu Amr, cet. I, p. 43-54

2. The History of Fathering

Fathering is still a new term in Indonesia. The study that discuss the father and everything related to it is something new, even in America, Australia and Europe though. Some authors who researched the study says that Fathering attract researchers started in the 1970s.\(^\text{12}\) Michael Lamb -one of the most prominent scientists in the study of this- mention that the 17th century, some Western countries such as Britain, France, and the United States has put the figure of the father as the most responsible and has the authority and influence over all family property including land, his wife and children.\(^\text{13}\) A father also plays a role in the growth and development of moral-spiritual and in the formation of their discipline. Pleck and Pleck (1997) also confirmed that the new pattern of father and son relationship is believed to be brought on the maturity of parenting and family education that will have great impact on the character of the child.\(^\text{14}\)

Before the 1970s, study and policies on family developments are dominated on the nuclear family that puts the father only as breadwinner or person in charge of economic necessity and the mother as the person in charge of the care and upbringing of children. This can be seen in the study of fabrics made by Coltrane and Parke in 1998, Gottman and Katz in 1989, Parke in 1996, and Pruett in 1998.\(^\text{15}\) Nonetheless, as a scientific study, public discussions as well as a review of the policy, the issue of Fathering recently considered important and busy discussed since the 1990s.\(^\text{16}\)

3. The Development of Fathering

Changes that occur in society whether social, economic, and cultural influence have family living conditions. If in the past a father is the foundation of the economy and the family income while the capital as a regulator of household care and management of life at home, then this time, the number of women who work outside the home,


\(^{14}\) Ibid, p. 660


\(^{16}\) Ibid, p. 105
demanding a father does not merely act as a breadwinner but able to perform other roles they need.

In the Western studies, the role of a father is mentioned different and diverse. According to Jain, Belsky and Crnic (1996), the role of the father can be categorized into four types: (1) caretakers, (2) Playmates-Teacher, (3) Discipline-Arians, and (4) disengaged. Meanwhile, according to Hart (1999), the role of a father to his son is sebagai; (1) Economic Provider, (2) Friend and Playmate, (3) Caregiver, (4) Teacher and Role Model, (5) Monitor and disciplinarian, (6) Protector, (7) Advocate, and (8) the Resource.17

Another interesting thing about the role of fathers delivered Evans (1999), her father’s role in general is summarized in the Five Ps or five Ps, namely; (1) Problem-Solver, (2) Playmate, (3) Punisher, (4) Provider and, (5) Preparer.18 Different conclusions about the role of fathers mentioned Rilley and Shalala (2000) and Brown (2000) answered the question, ”What’s special about Father’s Involvement?”. All three concluded that a father has a special role as; (1) Modelling, (2) Making Choices, (3) Problem Solving Abilities, (4) Providing Financial and Emotional Support.19

Furthermore, by conducting factor analysis DADS Inventory, Hilliard (1996) found the father’s role in relation to the child becomes three factors, namely; Communication, Commitment, and Religiusity.20 While observations McAdoo (2002) to his family in the United States with regard to the role of fathers is as; (1) Provider (provider and provide a facility), (2) Protector (giving protection), (3) Decision maker (policy-makers), (4) Child Specialiser and Educator (educators and experts on children), and (5) nurtured mother (companion mother in parenting).21

Rilley and Shalala (2000) in a study concludes the role of fathers in

---

Role of Fathers:...(Bunyanul Arifin)

It is important to mention here that Michael E. Lamb is an important scientist who pioneered the study of Fathering, and has made a three-dimensional definition of the role of father to son. In his book The Role of the Father in Child Development (1981) Lamb split the role of fathers in three dimensions; Engagement (interaction or relationship), Accessibility (availability time), and Responsibility.23

For research needs to assess and quantify the role of a father to a child then institute National Center on Father and Families (NCOFF) based in the United States in 2001 has developed indicators of the role of fathers as follows; 1) Father Presence that includes engagement, availability and responsibility, 2) Care-giving, 3) Social competence, 4) Cooperative Parenting, 5) Father’s healthy living, 6) Material and financial contribution.24

Not much different from what was released by NCOFF, institute

---


4. The Fathering In Islamic Education

In the Qur’an, the word father to use the word al-Ab in simplex (single) ie Al-Abu, shape Abawain in dual sentence (mutsanna) and Aba’I or Aba’u in plural sentence is mentioned 117 times with various editors.26 While using the word al-Walid as many as three places. The term "Daddy" used in the Qur’an according to some linguists have different meanings, as explained by Ibn Faris and Raghib al-Isfahani distinguishing between Al Ab and Al-Walid. The term al-Ab linked to the role of educating and nurturing that it is used for the biological father or not, and then also used to a person who called as a father.27

Father has a very important role and even noble in Islamic perspective. Due to the figure of the father of a family establishment laid responsibility. Dad is responsible not only to his wife and children, even to the maid in his house. So it says in the authentic tradition narrated by Imam Muslim that says that man is the leader of the family and will be held accountable.28

If we trace back the history of the Prophets and Messengers, then we will see how big and strong influence of the father in the formation of the soul and the personality of the child, such as the story of Prophet Solomon who trained

---


26 Muhammad Fuad Abdul Baqi, Al-Mu’jam Al-Mufahras Fadz Li Al-Qur’an Al-Karim, Bandung, Diponegoro, t.t, Al-SYH, 3-5, and p. 931. But keep in mind that the term abawain or aba’un sometimes also included the mother, as walidain means father and mother.


28 Abd Al-Rabbi Nawwab Al-Din Al Nawwab, Mas’uliyyat Al-Aba Tujah al-Awlad, Madinah: Maktabah Malik Al-Fahd, 1423 H, p. 13-14
by his father Prophet David task to be able to replace him as king. The story of Prophet Ya'qub to his son. And of course the story of the Prophet Mohammed that although abandoned by her father died in the womb, but replaced by a grandfather and uncle who nurture him since he was a child, much less to nourish leadership traits and talents trademarks of the Prophet Mohammed when fully grown.

Fathers' involvement in children's education also meet the historical trajectory of Islam. In the book Al-Muhaddithat: The Women Scholars in Islam, Mohammad Akram Nadwi gives many examples of how the scholars in the past to provide time for the education of their children as they take the time to other tasks. Like, Sa'id bin Musayyab that teaches all the hadith to his daughter. Also Malik bin Anas that teaches directly book of Muwatta to his daughter. The same was done by Imam Abu Hanifah, Ahmad bin Hanbal, and almost all the great scholars in every generation, they educate and teach their children directly. Similarly, Sheikh Abul Abbas Ahmad bin Abdullah al-Maghribi Al-Fasi (d. 560 H), known as Ibn Hutay'ah direct teach her daughter reading seven qiraat Quran, Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim. Also Qadi Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi (d. 350 H) student of commentators and historians leading Muslim, Ibn Jarir At-Tabari (d. 310 H), teaches directly daughter, Ammat al-Salam, Umm al-Fath (d. 390 H), to be female hadith scholars.29

Among the leaders of the Islamic movement, there is a figure of Hasan al-Banna who tells his father's role in boosting the potential for him to become one of the greatest figures in the history of Islamic movements in this century. As revealed itself by Hasan al-Banna found that his father was his teacher who taught her to memorize the Qur'an, teaches jurisprudence, Hadith and other religious sciences with a strict upbringing and discipline.30 The same thing we find the figure of a great scholar and poet in Indonesia, Buya Hamka, who openly wrote a biography of her father titled "My father; Dr. H. Abd. Karim Amrullah and The Struggle of Religion in Sumatra ". For Hamka, her father was a teacher, a role model and the source of his motivation to make

30 Chozin Sufri Noor, Hasan al-Banna in Egypt Figures Da'wah, Dissertation at UIN Jakarta, PPS UIN Jakarta, 1999, p. 32
himself become the pride of Indonesian cleric were extremely rare.

The focus of study in this research is the concept and the role of the father against children in the perspective of Islamic education. The concept of the father in a general perspective which refers to the theory developed in the West has been mentioned in previous discussions. While the Islamic educational perspective referred to in this research is a term that refers to the definition of Islamic education as described in the books of scholars and experts of Islamic education is considered authoritative in its field.

With reference to the principle of meaning, the basis and objectives of Islamic education as described in by clerics and Islamic education experts, and based on the study of the theory of the role of the father who has grown in the West, the author formulated the role of fathers in the perspective of Islamic education as follows:

1. A father's role as Leader
2. A father's role as Economic Provider
3. The role of the father as Protector
4. The role of the father as Educator
5. The role of the father as Playmates
6. The role of the father as Friend

5. Role of Fathers as A Leader

A father’s role as a leader refers to and is based on the view of the Qur'an about the concept of leadership as described in Surah An-Nisa (4: 34). For basic of sunnah can be found for example in Saheeh Muslim sourced from 'Abdullah ibn' Umar that the Prophet Muhammad has said: "Each of you is a leader and every leader will be asked for accountability for lead. Imam (head of the State ) is a leader who will be asked for accountability for the people. A man in his family is a leader and will be held responsible on his family."31

6. Role of Fathers For Economic Provider

With regard to the responsibility and the role of father as breadwinner (Economic Provider) is mentioned in the Qur'an in three places, namely: First, in surah Al-Baqarah (2) Paragraph 233, second in Surah an-Nisa (4) of paragraph 34, and Third, the At-Talaq (65) of paragraph 7. While the hadith foundation for this are found in Sahih al-Bukhari narrated from Abu Mas'ud Al-Ansari, that the Prophet Muhammad sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam, he said: "If a

Muslim gives his family with the intention of living in the hope of reward, then for him it is a charity."\textsuperscript{32} The Prophet also denounced those who abandon their families and does not provide for, as mentioned in the hadith narrated by Imam Muslim, the Prophet SAW said, "Suffice it considered sinful man when he held (not provide for) people who have food (family)". Also in the hadith narrated by Abu Dawud, the Prophet SAW said, "Suffice it considered sinful man when he abandoned the dependents in the food (family)".\textsuperscript{33}

7. **Role of Fathers As Protector**

Role as protector of the role of fathers is the most classic and is considered the leading role. In essence, by nature and instinct of a father will certainly protect and ensure the safety and health of their families. However, Islam does not only make things intuitively without basis, guidelines and examples of the texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah. The story of Prophet Ibrahim a.s with his son Prophet Ismail a.s, the story of Prophet Ya'qub a.s, including the most beloved son Joseph a.s. also includes the story of Noah a.s. who want to protect and save his rebellious so, Kan'an. All the stories are recorded in the Qur'an and become living proof of the role of a Muslim father as a protector for their children.

In books of Prophet Muhammad History described many examples of how the Prophet maintain and protect their children.\textsuperscript{34}

8. **Role of Fathers For Educators**

A father's role as an educator of children in Islam would have a foothold and a very strong foundation in the Qur'an and Sunnah, given the teachings of Islam which emphasizes the educational aspect. Al-Qur'an and Hadith explicitly calling the Prophet Mohammed as a teacher or educator among others in Surat Al-Jumu'ah (62:2). In some hadeeth also mentioned about the Prophet Muhammad sent as a teacher among others. In Sahih Muslim there is a history of Jabir bin Abdullah stating the Prophet SAW said, "Allah did not send me as a mu'annit (which complicates others) and also as a muta'ammit (who let others into error)!

\textsuperscript{32} Shahih Bukhari, no. 4932
\textsuperscript{33} Nizar Abadzhah, \textit{Fi Bayt al-Rasul}, (trans.) Chambers Love Muhammad: Stories Everyday Household of the Prophet, Jakarta, Zaman, 2007, p. 171
\textsuperscript{34} Abdul Fattah Abu Ghuddah, \textit{Ar-Rasul al-Muallim Asaallibuhu fi wa al-Ta'llim}, (trans.), Muhammad the Master: Unfold Secret Ways to Teach the Prophet, Temanggung, Armasta, 2015, p. 3
Allah sent me as a deck officer (teacher) that is easy ".35

9. Role of Fathers as Playmates

The fifth role of a father to a child is a playmate. This role is very important for children, especially when they are at an early age. The experience of interacting with her father in childhood and the resulting impression would give long impact until the children grow into teenagers and adults. Many of the great figures that tell impressions of childhood beautiful and unforgettable with his father in childhood that inspire and change their way of life. Natasha J. Cabrera says that children who grow up with a father who cares and is present in a child’s life, psychologically better in his life, much less exposed to the risk of the wrong crowd, and were able to establish good relationships with others.36 Katreena L. Scott and Jennifer L. Root also states that the higher involvement and togetherness father with his child, the higher the level of cognitive development of children, the better the academic achievement and social competence, and more adaptive and able to control emotions well.37

In Islamic view, a real example of how the role of the father as a child’s play has been exemplified by the Prophet Mohammed. The story of Hasan and Husain and Osama bin Zaid who was so loved by the Prophet Muhammad is the history of how Rasul SAW gives an example in educating children.38 Therefore Akram Nadwi states that the Prophet always tries to be involved in a child’s life, touching them, love them, and play with them. The attitude of the Prophet as it not only to children and grandchildren, he alone remained well on small children to another.39

10. Role of Fathers For Friend

Last role of fathers in the perspective of Islamic education is as a friend. This role is very important in the state of mind of teenagers who unstable.

38 Sahih Bukhari, hadith no. 6203, Sahih Muslim, Hadith no. 2150, cited in Nizar Abadzhah, Fi Bayt al-Rasul, p. 188
and easily affected by the environment and peers. The number of negative behavior and irregularities that occurred among adolescents due to lack of attention, supervision and interaction between children and parents, especially fathers. The history of how Rasul SAW gives an example for father as a friend which can be tracked in some hadith.  

11. Result

The subjects of this research were students of Islamic Senior High School (MAN) located in West Jakarta which amounted to 6 (six) schools. Respondents are some 500 students in teenager and adolescent ages. To determine the role of father to son in the perspective of Islamic education is the purpose of this study the authors used a number of research instruments such as questionnaires and interviews. While the questionnaire is given to all respondents totaling 500 students. Lattice statements are used as indicators to measure the role of fathers were 40 statements.

At the first dimension, father as a leader, which indicated by nine indicators, the results obtained are overall there are 44.7% of respondents who answered always, 21.8% answered frequently, 9% said rarely, 16.6% answered occasionally, and as much as 8.0% of respondents the answer is never. The data showed in graphic I as below:

Figure 1 Father’s Role as a Leader

By looking at the data shows that in the perspective of the child’s father they have not served up as a leader.

The second dimension is father’s role as an economic provider. To determine the extent of implementation of that role, the authors put forward six statements on a questionnaire completed by the respondents, i.e. starting from the statement number 10 to number 15. The data that says that as many as 60.8% of respondents answered always, 20.6% of respondents answered frequently, 4% of respondents rarely, 11.6% of respondents answered sometimes and 3.0% of respondents who answered never. The following graphic shown the result of the second role of father:

---

40 Shahih Bukhari, bab Adab, no. 5549
Based on data above it concluded that, overall, the father's role as a provider of economic needs is still quite good as or better than the first dimension of the role of the father as leader.

The third dimension of father as a protector that better than the two previous role as respondents who answered always reaches 64%. Then 17.8% answered frequently, 4.6% of respondents rarely, 9.7% of respondents answered occasionally, and 3.8% of respondents who answered never. The graphic below shown the result:

**Figure 3 Father's Role as a Protector**

The fourth dimension, father as an educator, the data shows that 40.8% of respondents who answered always, 20% answered frequently, 9.3% said rarely, 18% answered sometimes and 11.9% of respondents answered never, it concluded that Muslim fathers have not the role of being a good educator optimally as it should be as described in theory in this study. This following graphic shown as below:

**Figure 4 Father's Role as an Educator**

The fifth dimension is the role of father to son as a playmate or playmates considering as large and important role of the father as a playmate for children as described in the theory section of this research. Because of the 500 respondents surveyed, only 29% who answered always, and 19.5% answered
frequently, 14.6% of respondents answered rarely, and 10.9% of respondents had never. Here is the graphic of this data:

*Figure 5 Father's Role as Playmates*

And the last dimension of the role of father as a friend of the child shows that 25.3% of respondents answered always, 19.5% of respondents said often, 14% of respondents rarely, 26% of respondents answered occasionally, and 15% of respondents answered never. The data can be clearer as shown in graphic below:

*Figure 6 Father's Role as a Friend*

From a comparison chart of six dimensions of the role of fathers as depicted in graphic VII, the result of study shown that the first role of father as a leader got 44.9%. The second role of father as an economic provider reached 60.8%. The third role of father as protector reached 64%. Next is the father's role as an educator which reached 40.8%. The fifth role of father as child's play or playmates by 29%. And the sixth or the last role of father as a friend reached 25.3%.

**C. Summary**

By looking at the description of the results of the questionnaire above, the authors conclude that in the perspective of Islamic education to children the father's role has not occurred significantly. In other words, the role of the Muslim father of the child is still far from ideal, as expected.
Because of these data showed only 44% of respondents who answered always, 20% answered frequently, 9% said rarely, 18% answered occasionally, and 9% said never. Score 44% would have been very small, even if it is added to the answer often by 20%, the result was 64% or have not touched the figure of 75% is the standard significance of something.

From a comparison of six dimensions of the role of fathers, we can conclude that the role of the father of the most high perceived by children is the role of a patron or protector which reached 64%. Next is the father's role as a provider of economic necessity or breadwinner by 60.8%. While the role of the father lowest perceived role as a friend of the child is a child who is only 25.3% later role as a child's play by 29%. As for the father's role as a leader is also not very high at 44.9% and roles as educators or teachers for children are also at only 40.8%.

From the description of this comparison the authors conclude that the father Muslims in general had not moved from the classical role of the father who focused on the economic aspect and the aspect of protection, two things instinctively shared by all fathers in the world though even in the animal world. Making a living and protecting children is gharizah or instinct any living thing, so it's not something to be proud of. Weakness in the leadership aspect that is the source of why the roles of other fathers to be not optimal as the role as educators of only about 40.8%. Weak understanding of the father as the leader led to the emergence of the notion that the role of educator of children handed over to mother or educational institution, while the father's duty is to provide the needs or learning purposes only. This has been evidenced by very few fathers who want and are willing to bring their child's school report cards were shown in the questionnaire number 8 is 18.8%.

This research is descriptive analytic, therefore the authors did not investigate further the relationship or influence on the not too significant a role a father to this child with an attitude, achievement, intelligence, or any aspect of that is in the child. Only with the number of citations the results of research conducted in the West about the influence of the father's role of children as many authors quoted in this study, then we can assume that the
negative effects due to the lack of a father's role is certainly must exist.
DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Abd Al-Rabbi Nawwab Al-Din Al Nawwab, Mas’uliyyat Al-Aba Tujah al-Awlad, Madinah: Maktabah Malik Al-Fahd, 1423 H

Abdul Fattah Abu Ghuddah, Ar-Rasul al-Muallim Asaailibuhu fi wa al-Ta’lim, (trans.), Muhammad the Master; Unfold Secret Ways to Teach the Prophet, Temanggung, Armasta, 2015, p. 3

Abu Abdillah Muhamad bin Ismail al-Bukhari, Shahih Bukhari, Kairo: Syirkah al-Quds, 2014, Kitab Al-Iutm

Abu Al-Husain Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj Al-Qusyairi An-Naisaburi, Shahih Muslim, Jilid 1, Beirut, Dar al-Fikr, 1994

Abu al-Husayn ibn Zakariya Ahmad ibn Faris, Mu’jam al-Maqayis al-lughah, Beirut; Dar al-Fikr, tahqiq Shihab al-Din Abu Amr, cet. I

Charley Chosyam Sofar, Character Development Through Family Education; Comparative Study of Al-Ghazali Theory and Theory Kornadt, dissertation in UIN Jakarta, 2008


Chozin Sufri Noor, Hasan al-Banna in Egypt Figures Da’wah, Dissertation at UIN Jakarta, PPS UIN Jakarta, 1999


Faturohman, revitalization of the role of the family, Psychological Bulletin, IX, 39-47, 2001


Role of Fathers:...

(Junyanul Arifin)


Muhammad Fuad Abdul Baqi, Al-Mu'jam Al-Mufahras Fadz Li Al-Qur’an Al-Karim, Bandung, Diponegoro, t.t


National Center For Education Statistic (NCES), Measuring Father Involvement in Young’s Children Lives; Recommendations for Fatherhood Module For ECLS-B, Working Paper No. 2001-02, 2001


Nizar Abadzhah, Fi Bayt al-Rasul, (trans.) Chambers Love Muhammad; Stories Everyday Household of the Prophet, Jakarta, Zaman, 2007


V. Phares, Fathers and Development Psychopathology, New York; John Wiley & Son Inc.


National Center on Father and Families, Fathering Indicator Frame Work: A Tool For Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis.