

Mothering and Social Media: Role Distribution of Parenting and Family Communications of Social Media User Mother's

Yuanita Setyastuti, Jenny Ratna Suminar, Purwanti Hadisiwi, Feliza Zubair

Abstract: This study aimed to determine the internet usage in women who are married and have children, and how the division of roles in child cares and communication that accompany the role. This study was conducted with qualitative approach with interview nine respondents and has observed the social media account of respondent. The subjects of this study were women under 34 years old who have children and active in social media. Techniques Data analysis used descriptive analysis. The results showed that the division of the role of parenting and domestic work are done by the majority of mothers. There was no change in the role between before with after having children. The division of roles on most of the respondents not based on communication and agreement. All the respondent has actively used social media and most of them were Facebook user. The results showed that the division of the role of parenting and domestic work are done by the majority of mothers. There was no change in the role between before with after having children

Index Terms: Keywords: Family Communication, Division Role, Mother, Parenting, Social Media.

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on 88.1 million number of internet users in Indonesia, 79 million access the Internet to use Social media. As well as 66 million of 88.1 million Internet users access the internet via mobile (www.We are Social, Digital In Indonesia 2016). Based on data from Puskakom UI and APJII, 2014, the two most accessed internet age ages in Indonesia are ages 18 to 25, is 49% followed by ages 26 to 34 years with a percentage of 33.8%. Womens Media Center in 2014 released that most internet users are women If seen in the age range 18 to 34 years, and further data showing that more women access the internet, there are many possibilities that the internet users are women aged 18-34 are very likely to have married and have children. So many young mothers are exposed to the internet, especially social media.

A mother has a very big and important role in a family. Especially on the culture of the patriarchal of Indonesian society majority where the father in general is charged as a breadwinner while the mother is charged with duty to take care of all domestic affairs. Domestic affairs in the household are related to household chores such as cleaning the house, washing, cooking and others. For families who have been

blessed with children, domestic affairs will increase with the task of nurturing and educating children. Child care and education should be the responsibility and also the role of both the father and mother as the parents. However, in the implementation of roles and responsibilities concerning parenting and educating children varied between family one with another family.

In the position as a parent, certainly required many roles and interactions that must be done, especially through interpersonal communication in the family. The study conducted by[1] shows that the average household duties performed before parenting is 5.8 duty a day. After childcare, daily tasks increased sharply to 36.2 duties per day. Where 78.7 percent of these tasks increase is the task of childcare, and the rest is household duties. The data also shows that of the overall household duties, 62.5% of the childcare tasks are performed by the wife, 16.3% is done by the husband, the rest is household chores is 14.6% done by the wife and the remaining 13.6% done by husband. Research data conducted in Western countries shows the magnitude of the role of a wife who is also a mother in child care. As is well known, that countries that embrace western culture have a culture of communication that is more open and low context communication where what is stated someone then that is what he thinks and feels. So it is possible to communicate the division of the role. Moreover in eastern countries such as Indonesia which the majority embraces patriarchy culture where domestic work is identical with women's work, as well as high context communication culture where what is conveyed is not necessarily what is really meant let alone its relation with communication in family.

With a parenting role that takes a lot of time and energy, a young mother with high social media exposure certainly takes precious time for them. Not to mention if a mother is working outdoors. So communication and interaction with the child may be affected. This study aims to determine the role distribution in domestic work and parenting, before and after having children in the mother of social media users, and family communication, especially that accompany the division of the role.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review of this study is:

A. Family and Family Communication

The family is an intimate



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group that generates a sense of home and group identity, complemented by strong emotional ties and loyalty, and historical and upcoming experience [2]. The family has types: 1) traditional type with two parents and one or more children from both parents, 2) single parent family with one parent and one or more children, 3). A mixed family, with two adults and children, probably not from a parent's bond, 4). Communal and nontraditional families.

Olson and McCubbin in suggests [3] seven (7) stages of the family life cycle:

"Stage 1: Young couples with no children, Stage 2: Families with preschoolers, Stage 3: Families with school-aged children, Stage 4: Families with teenagers, Stage 5: Launching family (escorting an adult child to the world), Stage 6: Emptiness (life after not living with children), Stage 7: Year of retirement. "

The integrity of a family cannot be separated from the role of parents as a married couple. Research suggests three characteristics of couples who have remained together for more than 50 years. Namely: 1). mutual respect, treating others with dignity, 2). Comfort level in proximity, spending a decent amount of time with your partner. 3). The existence of a plan or vision of life, agree on long-term goals [2]. When a husband and wife have children, relationships and interactions and roles among them are undergoing change, the change can be drastic as well as gentle. The presence of a one-sided child can increase closeness, but on the other hand it can be a source of conflict when no clear division of roles occurs. Research proves that couples defining egalitarian and companionate relationships have the greatest difficulty in adjusting for the birth of their first child. On the other hand, couples whose relationships have had a clear division of roles, the adjustments experienced more smoothly (Shotter in [3]).

Family relationships have been growing and changing. One's first friendship is probably with family members. A childhood of his first friendship is with his parents, next possible with his brother. Relationships with family on the one hand can keep awake intimacy where in the family, brother or sister still consider each other as his close friends throughout their lives. Entering the age of 10, many people are looking for close friends from the outside environment of their families [4]. Family communication is very important in building a child's self-concept and affecting his life until adulthood

Each family has one or more interaction patterns in the family [3]:

1) *Husband Wives Subsystem*

The study identified that the quality of communication between pasagan is the biggest factor in marital satisfaction. How much satisfaction is felt depends on how the type of marriage relationship is negotiated and how they handle repetitive problems such as control, freedom and freedom, and affection and expression. Fitzpatrick undertook a study of the definition of couples adjustment in relationships through three conceptual dimensions: autonomy-interdependence, conventional-nonconventional ideologies, and avoiding conflict-confronting conflict. The result is that there are four very different types: 1) the type of

tradicional pair, high interdependence, conventional sharing of marriage and family life, sufficiently regular conflict, and expressiveness in communication and information-sharing styles are priorities. 2). Spouses, which are more autonomous, give each other space, are less expressive, conservative views on marriage are not as strong as traditional types, avoid conflict as much as possible, and avoid conflict by taking complementary roles where when one decides, others follow. 3) Independent Pairs, ie not sepotonomic spouses, but independently in the medium. Couples are very expressive emotionally and do not avoid conflict with each other. They have a high degree of self-discretion. 4) Traditional couples, where couples have roles based on sex that is very conventional, self-disclosure is very small, at least ask, but have high marital satisfaction.

2) *Child-Parent Subsystem*

Research suggests to improve child adherence, the basic bond of affection must be built first. Messages support from parents such as praise, acceptance, courage, and affectionate appeals are associated with high self esteem in children and compliance with authority will be greater.

3) *Your Sub-System*

You are the same age as to have more equal relations with one another than with parents. The relationship of brotherhood will change with age.

B. Mothering, Parenting and Role-Sharing

The existence of historical and social variation confirms that mothering is more about socially constructed rather than biologically inscribed like other relationships and institutions [5]. As a working definition, mothering is in which one individual nurtures and cares for another, so that Glenn propose to looking at mothering as a historically and culturally variable relationship. Mothering occurs within specific social contexts that vary in terms of material and cultural resources and constraints. It is not simply determined by these conditions about how mothering is conceived, organized, and carried out. Mothering is constructed through both men's and women's actions within specific historical circumstances. Thus agency is central to an understanding of mothering as a social and not as a biological construct.

Research conducted by [6] suggests the division of the role of husband and wife in the household that is the role of decision-making, managing family finances and childcare on the cultural community of Java where husband and wife share the role in the household where the husband more role in decision making while wife in financial management and child care. [7] undertook studies in 13 countries in Europe on attitudes toward the participation of fathers and mothers in household and childcare duties. The results of the study conducted that respondents tend to be more to be egalitarian about household duties and parenting.

Based on parenting tasks, there is some research that examines the role of parenting by the father and mother. The research undertaken by [7] divides the role of parenting category into 12 tasks normally performed by mother, father, or both: 1) Playing with children, 2) Walking children, 3) Changing diapers, 4) Choosing and dressing, 5)



Taking to the doctor, 6) Helping to study at home and going to parent's meeting, 7) Feeding or feeding, 8) buying toys, 9) giving pocket money, 10) giving punishment, 11) Putting children to sleep, 12) Answering important questions from the child. While [1] suggests that fathers and mothers engage in 14 parenting activities: Changing diapers, feeding or feeding, soothing, dressing, playing fine motor, picking up children, lulling, reading stories, applying rules and handles child behavior, rough motor play, helps learn skills, baths, plans child activities, wakes up the night. Huston and Holmes reveals that a mother really has responsibilities, where mothers plan children's activities and perform more than 80 percent of routine childcare tasks, such as changing diapers, feeding, calming children, and helping to wear clothes. Dad helps parenting but his role seems to lighten the burden of an overloaded mother. Dad usually plays with children, reads out, sets rules and handles disobedience, picks up, and gets up in the middle of the night to show his willingness to support and show more responsibility.

Fathers' involvement in parenting in a way different from that of a mother can have a positive impact on the child. Lamb in [8] suggests the characteristics of parenting behaviors, in more detail that fathers and mothers display different types of interactions since the child's early life. In infancy, the father interacts in giving physical stimulation and play interaction, while the mother is more in a public game and is primarily responsible for caring. In many ways, dad's behavior appears to be the second person in child care. Identify the father through playing when a 2-year-old child, the father involved while playing will provide role models for boys.

Cognitive development, social competence of early childhood is influenced by the attachment, emotional connection and availability of resources provided by the father [9]. Dad is the foundation of intellectual ability, problem-solving skills, and issues related to the child's cognitive problem (Nakita, in [8]). Other sources mentioned that the bond between father and child will give its own color in the formation of children's character. If in general the mother portrayed a figure that provides protection and regularity, while the father helps children explore and love the challenge. If the child is taken care of by both optimally, it will form a sense of security and trust in the child (vita in [8]).

There are several factors that influence the division of roles in parenting especially on co-parental relation that was conducted by [10] those are; 1) Contextual factor including employment opportunity, economic factor, race and ethnicity, cultural expectation, and community support. 2) Mother factor including psychological, family of origin, expectation of co-parent, employment characteristic, 3) father factor including psychological, family of origin, expectation of co-parent, employment characteristic, 4) child factor including gender, ages, and sibling.

C. Parenting and Family Communication

Caring and educating children of course require family communication skills, be it communications to the couple, to children, as well as wider family communication. According to [11] parent communication patterns can be identified to 3,

namely:

1) *Permissive Communication Pattern*

Characterized by the existence of unlimited freedom to children to do and behave in accordance with the wishes of children. Permissive communication pattern or also known as the All-Inclusive Communication Pattern is a parent who is reluctant, obeying all wishes, over-protecting, and giving or fulfilling all the wishes of the child in excess.

2) *Authoritative Communication Patterns*

Characterized by parents who forbid their children at the expense of child autonomy. Authoritarian communication patterns have rigid rules of parenting

3) *Democratic Communication Pattern*

Generally characterized by an open attitude between parent and child. They make a sort of agreed upon rule.

Furthermore, [3] categorize 5 communication and family competencies:

1) *Family and message Competence*

Ability to choose messages that other people can understand and to respond to messages that others give. The family is a sort of message-making laboratory. It is the family who forms and who first receives the messages conveyed by family members.

2) *Family and Interpretative Competence*

Ability to describe, organize, and translate the conditions that occur when the individual interacts with others.

3) *Family and role competence*

Ability to take on a role and know what behavior is appropriate for the role.

4) *Family and Self-Competence*

Ability to determine and display the desired self-image.

5) *Family and Competence objectives*

Ability to set goals, capabilities to anticipate possible consequences, with effective behavior.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted with a qualitative approach. With interview method conducted to 9 respondents. The respondent's characteristic is a woman aged 34 years or below who has the first child with a toddler or pre-school age who is active in social media. Besides, it is also observation to know that respondent is active in social media.

Interviews were conducted using interview guidelines relating to the division of roles in child care, household chores, and accompanying communications. The role of childcare adapts to the modification of two studies based on 12 roles of [7] and 14 roles from [1] this studies use guidelines based on 16 roles in parenting; Play together, change diapers and bathe, pick and dress, help learn and go to parent meetings, feed, set rules and punish, putting children to bed, answer important questions, plan activities, get up late, read stories, take a child walk, buy toys, giving money, and shuttle.

IV. RESULT AND FINDING

A. Result

Qualitative study through interviews was conducted to 8

(eight) respondents is Mothers aged 18 to 34 years or with children aged under five or pre-school who are active social media. Qualitative descriptive study is conducted to obtain the result of the characteristics, the division of roles in child care, the division of tasks in the household work, and the accompanying communication.

The study also conducted through observation on social media to know the exposure of respondents to social media, based on observations made several days, especially on Facebook account and WhatsApp, and other social media, then all respondents are active users of social media especially WhatsApp and Facebook.

1) Characteristic of Respondents

Based on the interviews, the characteristics of the respondents in this study are:

Table I. Characteristics of the Respondents

No	Respondent	Age	Ethnic	Occupation	Number and age of children	Togetherness	Social media exposure
1	T	29 years old	Mother= Minang Father= Batak	Working out of home	1 child, 3 years old	Father and mother working in the different city	Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram
2	A1	30 years old	Mother= sunda Father= sunda	Working out of home	1 child 1,5 years old	Father and mother working in the different city	Facebook, Path, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter
3	L	29 years old	Mother= Jawa Father= Banjar	Working out of home	1 child, 4 years old	Father and mother working in the same city	Facebook, Line, WhatsApp, Instagram
4	N1	32 years old	Mother= Banjar Father= Banjar	Working out of home	1 child, 2 years old	Father and mother working in the different city	Facebook, Path, WhatsApp, Line, Instagram, BBM, Twitter
5	N2	30 years old	Mother= Banjar Father= Banjar	Working out of home	1 child, 3 years old	Father and mother working in the same	Path, Line, WhatsApp, Instagram,

6	V	34 years old	Mother= Banjar Father= Manado Jawa	Working out of home	2 children, 8 years old 7 years old	Father and mother working in the same city	Facebook, Path, WhatsApp, Line
7	A2	26 years old	Mother= Banjar Father= Jawa	Working in home	2 children, 7 years old and 3 years old	Father and mother working in the same city	Facebook, Path, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter
8	S	34 years old	Mother= Sunda Father= Sunda	Working out of home	1 child, 7 years old	Father and mother working in the same city	Facebook, Path, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter
9	R	34 years old	Mother= Betawi Father= Kendari	-	1 child, 5 years old	Father and mother working in the same city	WhatsApp, BBM, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter

Source: Interview and Observation (2017)

Based on Table I above can be seen that the age of 8 respondents aged ranged between 26 to 33 years and 1 respondent aged 36 years with the age of children 5 years. Respondents come from various tribes in Indonesia with number of children 1 (one) sampai with 2 (two) children. Based on togetherness of parents, there are 3 (three) parents who work in different cities, namely Mrs. Y, Mrs. A, and Mrs. N2, so it is not always together.

Based on the social media owned, the majority of mothers have social media accounts, as well as most active in social media Facebook

2) The Division of Role in Parenting

Based on the study conducted through interviews, obtained a description of the results of the study in the division of role in Parenting. Distribution of parenting in child care performed by some of concept: the majority of mothers, the majority of fathers, or jointly, which is illustrated in the table below.



Table II. Role Distribution in Child Care

No	Resp ondent	Majority done by Mother	Together	Majority done by Father				
1	T	Play together, going out with children, change diapers and bathe, feed, buy toys, giving money, put children to sleep	Establish rules and give punishment	Bring to the doctor, answer important questions	5	N2	Changing diapers, Choosing and dressing, Helping students at home and going to parent meetings, Feeding or feeding, Answering important questions from the child.	Playing with children, Taking the kids on the road, Bringing to the doctor, Buying toys, Providing allowance, Providing punishment, Putting children to bed, shuttle, planning activities, getting up late
2	A1	-	All roles are performed together	-				
3	L	Play together, change diapers and bath, pick and dress, help learn and go to parent meetings, feeding, establish rules and punishing, putting children to sleep, answering important questions, planning activities, getting up, reading stories	going out with children, bring to the doctor, buy toys, giving money	shuttle children	6	V	Changing diapers, Choosing and dressing, Feeding or feeding, Providing pocket money, Putting children to sleep, picking up, waking up Evening	Going out with children, Taking to a doctor, Helping home study and going to parents meeting, Buying toys, Giving punishment, planning activities.
4	N1	feeding or feeding, Putting the child to sleep.	Playing with children, Changing diapers, Choosing and dressing, Bringing doctors, Helping home study and going to parent's meetings, Buying toys, giving punishments, Answering important questions, planning activities, getting up late, reading stories.	Going out with children, giving money, shuttle	7	A2	Play together, change diapers and bathe, pick and dress, help learn and go to parent meetings, feeding, set rules and punish, putting children to bed, answer important questions, plan activities, get up late, read stories, take a child walk, bring to the doctor, buy toys, giving money, shuttle	-

8	S	Play together, change diapers and bathe, pick and dress, help learn and go to parent meetings, feed, set rules and punish, putting children to bed, answer important questions, plan activities, get up late, read stories, take a child walk, buy toys, giving money, shuttle	Bring to the doctor	-
9	R	Play together, change diapers and bathe, pick and dress, help learn and go to parent meetings, feed, set rules and punish, putting children to bed, , plan activities, get up late, read stories , take a child walk, bring to the doctor, buy toys, giving money.	Answer important questions, shuttle.	-

Source: Interview (2017)

Based on Table II above it can be concluded: Mrs. T said that the majority of parenting is done by Mother with few roles done together and little role of father. At Mrs. A1, all roles are done together. In Mrs. L, the majority of parenting is done by Mother, with few roles being performed together and only 1 role performed by the father. In Mrs. N1, the majority of parenting is done jointly, with few roles performed by the majority of mothers only and few roles performed by the majority of fathers only.

Maternal care by Mrs. N2 is carried out by Mother and together relatively equally, with few roles performed by the father alone. In Mrs. V, mother's parenting and together are relatively equal with fewer duties. In Mrs. A2, all of parenting roles are performed by Mother's majority, In Mrs. S, almost all parenting roles are majority performed by Mother's. In Mrs. R, almost all parenting roles are performed by Mother's. From the above table it can be concluded that the majority of mothers perform relatively regular and high-frequency roles each day such as changing diapers, bathing and choosing clothes, and feeding.

3) Division Roles of Household Work Before and After Has Children

Based on the results of the study through interviews, then

obtained the description of the results of the division of roles in domestic work both before and after having children are illustrated in the table below:

Table III. Role Distribution of Household Work Before and Something Has Children

	Resp ondent	Division Roles of Household Work Before Has Children	Division Roles of Household Work After Has Children	Conclusion
1	T	Household task is done together with very balanced proportions while being together (father and mother working in different towns)	Domestic work is done together with very balanced proportions (father and mother work in different cities)	No there is a change in the portion of the division of domestic work between before having children with after having children
2	A1	Domestic work done jointly (father and mother working in different city)	Domestic work with more father role proportion while being together (father and mother working in different city)	There is an increase in the role of the husband after marriage
3	L	Household work done together with an estimated 70 percent done by mothers	Household occupations of wives are reduced due to clothing using laundry services that are the responsibility of the father	There is a slight increase in the role of fathers in domestic work
4	N1	Domestic work is done together with an estimated 60 percent done by mothers while together (father and mother work in different towns)	Domestic work is done together with an estimated 60 percent done by mom while being together (father and mother working in different cities)	No change in the division of roles between before with after having children



5	N2	Household work is entirely the responsibility of the mother. Because my father was not used to not doing housework since childhood	Housework still remains fully as the responsibility of the mother, although sometimes supported by an assistant. But the father is willing to massage the mother's shoulder if the mother is tired	There is no change in the division of roles in domestic work between before having children with after having children
6	V	Most domestic work is done by mothers with a percentage of about 75 percent	Majority of household task still done by mother.	No change in the division of roles between before with after having children
7	A2	All housework is done by Mother	All housework is done by Mother	There is no change in the division of roles between before and after having children
8	S	All housework is done by Mother	All housework is done by Mother	There is no change in the division of roles between before and after having children
9	R	Almost All housework is done by Mother.	Almost all housework is done by Mother. But the father wants to wash his own pants and wash the dishes.	There is no change in the division of roles between before with after having children

Source: Interview with respondents (2017)

Based on table III. Above can be seen that domestic work done together with a portion of a balanced balance at Mrs. T, Mrs. A and Mrs. N1. Based on interview with Mrs. L and Mrs. V, the majority of domestic work is done by the mother with little help from the father. But Mrs. N2, Mrs. A, Mrs. S and Mrs. R said that almost all housework is done by Mother.

4) Communication that Accompany Division Role between Mother and Father and Mother's Feelings on Role Sharing

The study conducted through interviews with respondents regarding the communication that accompanied the division of roles between mother and father and mother's feelings about the division of roles are as follows:

Table IV. Communication in Role Division between Mother and Father, and Mother's Feelings on Role Distribution

N	R	Agreement and Communication in Role Division of Household work	Agreement and Communication in Parenting	Mother's Feeling on Role Distribution
1	T	Role sharing based on agreement from the beginning married and communicated continuously	Division of parenting role is a flowing agreement	Sometimes the mother is dissatisfied with the division of parenting roles and expressed.
2	A1	Role sharing based on agreement and communicated continuously	Role sharing based on agreement and communicated continuously	Mother is very satisfied with big role of father for routine activity of child care and housework while at home.
3	L	Domestic task compromised with father	Compromise on childcare is not as big as housework	Mother feels resigned to the work she is imposed on.
4	N1	Domestic work is communicated according to conditions	Domestic work is communicated according to the condition	Mother is satisfied with the division of labor.
5	N2	Domestic work is not through verbal agreement but simply flows, related to the habits of the husband before marriage who never do homework.	Childcare is done through regular agreements and communications and based on other sources such as books or seminars.	Mother is satisfied with the division of parenting roles, but is very dissatisfied with the division of roles in domestic work



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6	V	<p>Division of household duties based on willingness and ability</p> <p>Domestic work flows casually, dad will help if asked. Dad is not used to doing homework because he's not used to it since childhood.</p>	<p>Flowing according to willingness and ability</p> <p>. Child care just flows, so over time become a habit.</p>	<p>Dissatisfied, because if possible, father learn to do household chores that cannot be done.</p> <p>Initially not satisfied but gradually can accept.</p>	<p>Based on table IV above can be seen that the communication and successful agreement on the division of the role of domestic work experienced by Ms. T, Mrs. A1, Mrs. L, and Mrs. N1. While the communication and successful agreement on the division of the role of parenting is experienced by Mrs. A1, Mrs. N1, Mrs. N2. Furthermore, the feeling of satisfaction and pleasure in sharing the role of both household and child care experienced by Mrs. A1 and N1.</p> <p>While feeling satisfied with the division of the role of household chores alone experienced by Mrs. T and Mrs. N1. While feeling satisfied with the division of the role of parenting only experienced by Mrs. N2.</p>			
7	A 2	<p>Communication is done so deciding to use the services of a household assistant for certain tasks under the direction of the mother.</p>	<p>However, if asked i please, father will help.</p>	<p>Initially not satisfied but gradually can accept.</p>	<p>5) <i>Role-Sharing Charts in Child Care</i></p> <p>Based on interviews with 9 (nine) respondents, the division of parenting role based on the experience of 9 (nine) respondents is as follows:</p>			
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Majority done by Mother</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Done Together</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Majority done by Father</td> </tr> </table>						Majority done by Mother	Done Together	Majority done by Father
Majority done by Mother	Done Together	Majority done by Father						
8	S	<p>Housework flows according to the culture of the immediate environment. and Mother assumes this is a command to be executed. But Mother has a big part in making decisions for anything other than housekeeping and parenting.</p>	<p>Child care flows according to the surrounding culture. And Mother assumes this is a command to be executed. But Mother has a big role in making decisions for something other than domestic and childcare. The parenting is communicated, but still does not get a satisfactory agreement. However, Mother has a role in making other decisions about the child and the household.</p>	<p>Mother's feelings were jealous when discussing gender, but eventually accepted everything as destiny</p>	<p>Feeding (8) Changing diapers and bathing (7) Choosing and wearing clothes (7) PUt the child to sleep (7) Help study and go to parents' meeting (6) Wake up night (6) Playing together (5) Giving pocket money (5) Planning child activities (5) Reading stories (5)</p> <p>Bringing to the doctor (6) Establish rules and punish (5) Buying Toys (5)</p>			
9	R	<p>Domestic work is communicated, but it still does not get a satisfactory agreement on the mother because the father's culture is not familiar with the domestic affairs</p>	<p>However, Mother has a role in making other decisions about the child and the household.</p>	<p>Dissatisfied, because she wants mom, father also helps with homework, because in principle do not like to use a household assistant</p>				

Source: Interview with respondents (2017)

Walking children (4)	Walking children (4)	
Buying Toys (4)	Planning child activities (4)	Shuttle (3)
Establish rules and punish (4)	Answering important questions (3)	Answering important questions (2)
Answering important questions (4)	Shuttle (3)	Reading stories (2)
Shuttle (3)	Giving out allowance (3)	Invite street children (1)
Bring to the doctor (2)	Wake up Night (3)	Bring to a doctor (1)
	Playing Together (3)	Provide allowance (1)
	Helps learn and goes to parent meetings (3)	Playing together (1)
	Reading stories (2)	
	put the child to sleep (2)	
	Choosing and wearing clothes (2)	
	Changing diapers and bathing (2)	
	Feeding (1)	

Chart 1. Division of parenting role based on interview

Based on chart 1 above it can be concluded that majority of respondents do routine work and with high daily frequency of feeding / feeding, changing diapers, owning and dressing, putting children to sleep, helping learn and going to parents meeting, getting up, playing together, giving pocket money, planning child activities, reading stories.

While the majority of respondents do childcare activities together for activities outside the home and not on routine activities such as bringing medicine, set rules and punishments, and buy toys. While from nine respondents, not much experienced parenting activities performed by the father alone.

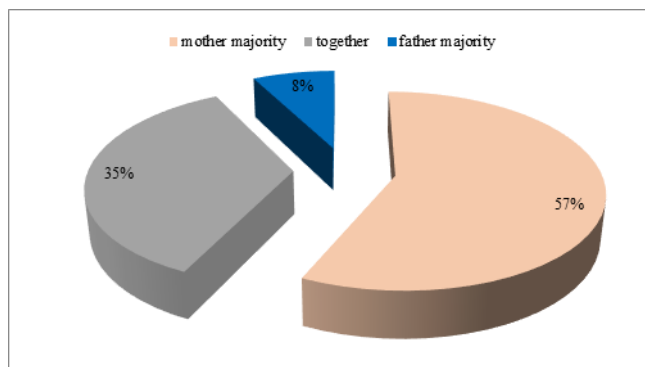


Fig. 2. Role Division

Based on the above chart, it can be seen that the frequency of childcare activities done majority by Mother is 57 percent, while the joint is 35 percent, and the majority of the father is 8 percent. The high percentage of roles performed jointly cannot be separated from the contributions of the three respondents where the division of roles in parenting between the father and the mother of the three respondents were balanced between the majority of mothers and together, even one of the respondents all work done together. It is not separated from the characteristics of togetherness father and mother who work in different cities, so when together then the father is off so as to spend more time for the family.

B. Finding

Based on the results of the above study, the family characteristics of respondents according to Olson and McCubbin in [3] are included in the stage 2 family level is families with preschool children. The division of roles in mother-child care is done by Mother. Mothers carry out routine childcare activities and with high daily frequencies feeding / feeding, changing diapers, owning and dressing, putting children to bed, helping learn and going to parents' meetings, getting up late, playing together, giving money pocket, plan child activities, read the story. The results of this study are in accordance with the study conducted by [1] revealed that a mother really has a responsibility, where mothers plan children's activities and perform more than 80 percent of routine childcare tasks, such as changing diapers, feeding, calming children, and helping to wear clothes. In some of the respondents, the father participated together with mothers in some parenting tasks such as going to the doctor, traveling and buying toys and establishing rules and punishments by the majority together. Father helps parenting but his role seems to lighten the burden of an overloaded mother [1]. Dad usually plays with children, reads out, sets rules and handles disobedience, picks up, and gets up in the middle of the night to show his willingness to support and show more responsibility. This is in accordance with the results of the study although not many respondents who experienced the implementation of parenting tasks are mostly done by the father, but the father is more likely to perform the role of pickup, reading stories, answering important questions and bring to the doctor. The closeness between father and child is necessary even if the father does not do nurturing activities on a routine task. Dad is the foundation of intellectual ability, problem-solving skills, and issues related to the child's cognitive problem (Nakita in [8]).

Based on the division of roles on domestic work, the respondents mothers T, mothers A and Mrs. N1 household chores are performed jointly with a balanced portion of the portion. Judging from the characteristics of the respondents, both Mrs. T, Mrs. A and Mrs. N1, work in a different city with the father. So the father will come to the city where the family lives usually while on holiday work. Thus have enough time to be with family and help with housework. Even on Mrs. A1 and N1 dads also plays a lot in parenting for wanting quality time with family.

Based on the division of roles in domestic work before having children and after having children, the majority of respondents do not experience the difference in the role division of domestic work with the father. The results of this study differ from study that conducted in the West by [1] where there is an extension of household duties performed by the father after having children because the mother does more parenting tasks. The present study uses multinational data to include micro (individual) and macro (country) variables to predict attitudes about role sharing in household and parenting [7]. Thus the factors of the country that have different cultures also become predictors to determine attitudes toward the division of roles in domestic work and

parenting, in addition to individual factors. So, the difference of these results can be due to the eastern culture in Indonesia that is paternalistic so that domestic affairs are a matter of Mother while the father is obliged to work. The Patriarchy culture shapes the traditional gender role attitude to the Society. In traditional male gender role attitudes are considered superior to women (Olson and Defrai 2003 in [6]). It also corresponds to the division of roles in domestic work where the majority of respondents experience a division of roles in unbalanced household work, even on some respondents domestic work is almost entirely done by Mother.

There are several factors that influence the division of roles in parenting especially on co-parental relation that was conducted by [10] those are; 1) Contextual factor including employment opportunity, economic factor, race and ethnicity, cultural expectation, and community support. 2) Mother factor including psychological, family of origin, expectation of co-parent, employment characteristic, 3) father factor including psychological, family of origin, expectation of co-parent, employment characteristic, 4) child factor including gender, ages, and sibling.

Contextual factor showed that co-parental strain can be the result of the total number of work hours per family increasing and it could be challenges for contemporary parents to negotiate their co-parenting roles when both parents are breadwinners at the same time that traditional cultural norms call for mothers to work a "second shift" when they come at home (Hothschild in [10]). Economic hardship leads to economic pressure, which impacts co-parenting through two sources: increased parent emotional distress and increased interparental conflict-withdrawal patterns. Both of these factors lead in turn to disrupted parenting and then to poorer child and adolescent adjustment. Father-child relationships, on the other hand, are seen by societies as requiring men's success as breadwinners and protectors in the public sphere and therefore may require a greater level of support from external contexts. Given this, fathers may withdraw from responsible fathering and co-parenting as are result of contextual factors unless their own individual level of devotion to fathering is strong and resilient [10]. The statement corresponds to Ms. N2's statement that the father feels about his duty is the breadwinner and domestic affairs is the mother's business.

Mother's work experience is also a contributor to co-parenting. Women seem to be happier at home and work when they have flexible workplace options, they are supported in their jobs by their partners, and they can afford high-quality daycare [12]. Mothers tend to experience more work/family tension than fathers, since mothers are more likely to be interrupted at work about a family issue than are fathers. Fathers' cooperation or father lack of cooperation with mothers' expectations might be an important source of co-parental conflict [10]. That's why we also investigated about the mother feeling about the rple distribution of parenting and household work. That feeling also depends on communication and agreement that happens between them. Most of the mother feel not satisfied with the division of the role. Although the role is communicated but the agreement were not always happens. Feelings of dissatisfaction are

getting stronger with increasing information about the ideal role sharing that they read in social media. Sometimes they jealous with the ideal division of roles that experienced by their social media friends but they also feel grateful when what they experience is still better than that experienced by another person in social media.

Boys are more likely to encounter hostile competitive co-parenting, whereas girls are more likely to encounter larger discrepancies in co-parental involvement when the parents are in marital distress. During marital conflict men may draw closer to their sons in a triangle with their wives (Albow, McHale et al. in [10]). Age of the child and number of children could influences on co-parenting. Co-parenting older children may require more difficult decision making by co-parents. where infant and young children may require more physical labor from parents and more co-parenting as team. The more number of siblings, the more need to divide parenting attention among them [10]. All of the respondents of this studies have a young children, so they need co-parenting team between mother and father.

Studies found a positive association between fathers' psychological well-being and their involvement with their children [13]. Fathers who feels competent about themselves as parents are more involved with their children and adolescents. Greater work flextime and profamily policies are associated with more father involvement.

Studies show successful communication and agreement on the division of the role of domestic work, the majority of respondents do not find agreement and communication that satisfy both parties, especially Mother, so that the division of the role flows just like that and leave feeling dissatisfaction in the heart of the mother, accept with resignation. Though it can be a source of disharmony family. Couples who do not share the affairs of the house in a balanced manner can cause stress or pressure on one side, especially in women who will reduce harmony in marriage life [14]. According to [15], couples with equally egalitarian gender role attitudes are the psychologically most prosperous couples, while the two have traditional psychological wellbeing among the other groups. In addition, only 33% of men were egalitarian, compared with 48% of women. Nevertheless, both husband and wife groups have psychological well-being which are equally high [15]. While husbands with a modern gender role view hold the belief that men and women are equal and there is a flexible power-sharing structure between women and men. [16] states that in the pattern of division of tasks should require flexibility to exchange roles or share tasks to complete domestic work or domestic role or to earn a living. If the division of tasks and in carrying out family obligations by performing the roles can be done in a balanced and done by mutual agreement it will create a harmonious marriage life and is an indication of the successful adjustment of marriage. Furthermore [3] suggested that the study identified that the quality of communication between pair was the biggest factor in marriage satisfaction. How much satisfaction is felt depends on how the type of marriage relationship is negotiated and how they handle repetitive problems such as control, freedom and

freedom, and affection and expression.

The study mentions that the couple husband shares roles in three areas: decision making, family financial management, and child care [6]. Some respondents revealed that although they experience dissatisfaction in the division of roles in domestic work and parenting, they are given more flexibility to be involved in making decisions. Husband has positioned his wife as a partnership, including in making family decisions by invited to discuss about various problems that happened and talk about things lightly (Herlian & Daulay, 2008 in [16]).

The high quantity and quality of a mother's role in child care and housework. For high-frequency social media users, they take the time to access the social media and reduce the frequency of time that is invaluable for meeting the family and playing the role of the mother of a relatively young child. [17] mentions that experts on toddlers increasingly increase their attention to recognize the unique characteristics of toddlers and problems that require attention to parenting and parenting guidelines for interacting with toddlers. [18] shows that chat via Facebook significantly influence face-to-face communication in the family. [3] states that one of the competencies in family communication is the competence in determining the role, where a mother of course must be able to put themselves in accordance with the role and fulfill the expected demands of that role. As a mother, interaction with children is necessary. Lestari revealed that one of the functions of the family is the socialization function to prepare the child to be a good member of society [19].

Mothers must communicate effectively in building relationships with children. Messages support from parents such as praise, acceptance, courage, and affectionate appeals are associated with high self-esteem in children and compliance with authority will be greater [3].

V. CONCLUSION

The results of the study based on interviews on 9 (nine) of mothers as respondents are:

- Majority of respondents experience division of parenting roles that majority of the role is performed by the mother especially on daily routine tasks.
- Majority of respondents experience a division of roles on domestic work that the majority of the role is also performed by Mother.
- There is no change in the division of roles in domestic work between before and after having children.
- Division of roles to some respondents based on communication and agreement but most of the respondents did not. Respondents are largely dissatisfied with the division of roles because the majority of them work, have the burden of homework and childcare responsibilities that are mostly done by Mother.
- With the many tasks of a mother, then the high social activities of the mother's media of course take up time while the task at home so much. This can have an impact on the quantity of family communication, in addition to the division of roles should also be agreed upon based on family communication that is able to produce agreement

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