

The Influence of Paternal Spirituality and Attachment on Boys' and Girls' Characters in Junior High School

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Abstract

Proper parenting reflected on the goodness of parental spirituality and attachment in which affected adolescents' character development. The research was aim to examine the influence of paternal spirituality and attachment towards adolescents' character. This study used a cross-sectional study design which involved 84 respondents from one of the public high school in Bogor City and consisted of 37 boys and 47 girls, samples were chosen by cluster random sampling technique. Data were analyzed descriptively, independent t-test, Pearson correlation, and multiple linear regression. Data was gathered by self-report questionnaires. The research found that paternal spirituality and attachment had a better score than the boys. Also, politeness and perseverance characters of girls better than the boys. Moreover, the better paternal spirituality and attachment the better character of adolescents. The result of the multiple linear regression test shows that paternal spirituality and attachment became the main factors in affecting adolescents' character in junior high school.

Keywords: adolescents' character, attachment, and paternal spirituality.

Abstrak

Pengasuhan orang tua yang baik tercerminkan pada pengasuhan spiritual dan kelekatan baik akan berdampak pada perkembangan karakter remaja. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh pengasuhan spiritual orang tua terhadap karakter remaja. Desain penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional study* yang melibatkan 84 siswa di salah satu Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri (SMPN) Kota Bogor yang terdiri atas 37 laki-laki dan 47 perempuan, yang terpilih melalui *cluster random sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan teknik *self-report* dengan bantuan kuesioner. Data dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif, uji beda t, uji korelasi *pearson*, dan regresi linear berganda. Penelitian menemukan pengasuhan spiritual dan kelekatan ayah pada remaja perempuan lebih baik dibandingkan remaja laki-laki. Karakter sopan santun dan tekun remaja perempuan juga lebih baik dibandingkan laki-laki. Selain itu, semakin baik pengasuhan spiritual dan kelekatan ayah maka semakin baik juga karakter remaja. Hasil uji regresi linear berganda menunjukkan bahwa pengasuhan spiritual dan kelekatan ayah menjadi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi karakter remaja SMP.

Kata kunci: karakter remaja, kelekatan, pengasuhan spiritual ayah

Introduction

Human development index or HDI in Indonesia annually decreasing. According to the Human Development Report (2018), Indonesia's HDI placed in the middle category and significant decreasing from rank 110 in 2014, 113 in 2015, 115 in 2016, and 116 in 2017. This strongly determined the low quality of Indonesia's human resources compare to other nations. Among ASEAN countries, Indonesia ranked in the fifth place below Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and The Philippines. As a matter of fact, the high quality of human resource and human development index must be achieved to become a developed country. This decreasing can be seen from the immoral behavior of the citizen whether they are adults or teenagers for instance, gambling, alcohol drinker, drug abuse, chaos, sexual harassment. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or UNICEF reports in 2016 found children that have been harassed increased to 50 percent whereas has been mounted to 10 percent from 2015. The data has proofed the failure of the education system in teaching morality or character values to their students. Gunarsa and Gunarsa (2004) said the juvenile delinquency caused by three things there are personal, family, and social environment factor. Erickson (1950) in Santrock (2007) stated that juvenile is still in the life stage of finding their self-identity. The adolescents who confused with their own identity find comfort in their peer group which also become so fragile with the bad company. Aside from that, many delinquencies formed as the main factor are from nurture or parenting as it is the primary role in introducing them about life and the whole world. Hoeve et al. (2012) research resulted that one of the causes of juvenile delinquency increasing is because of the low attachment between parents and their adolescents.

According to Bowlby (1969), attachment is an emotional bond that established by the parents to their children since baby. Another finding from Van Ijzendoorn and Zwart-Woudstra (1995) said attachment between mother and father to their adolescents were significantly strong affecting the moral development of the child. Build open that statement, attachment became an important thing in parenting to prevent immoral behavior in their children or adolescents. As a parent especially father, mostly forgotten their role in parenting as their main role in the family is a bread-winner. But, plenty of research has found the need of father's attachment as it can affect children's development in many aspects for instance cognitive, emotional, social, and the more attach the kid with their father it will give an impact to lower the immoral or negative behavior (Allen & Daly, 2002; Fitriani & Hastuti, 2016). Aside from attachment, the parenting style is much needed to prevent any immoral behavior of adolescents for parenting style is the strength of the family and society to give time, attention, and support to the children, therefore they could reach optimal growth and development physically, mentally, and socially (Setyowati, 2017).

Spiritual condition is one of the things that will affect how the parents nurture their children (Arca, 2007). Based on Varon dan Riley (1999) findings, parents participation in the religious activity will increase their life satisfaction and can be positively affected their family life stability. Besides that, Bartkowsk et al. (2008) also found the higher of father's attendance in church, the lower of the misbehavior of their child. According to the explanation above, the participation of parents including father in religious activity can help to reach the family life stability in which will decrease the family conflict and issues.

Lickona (1991) has said the role of a character in daily human life give much positive impact for their self, other people, and their environment. The values of

politeness and perseverance characters originally from the respect and responsibility character whereas according to Lickona (1991) those characters could develop healthy mentality, care for the interpersonal relationship, the establishment of harmonist and democratic citizen, and create justice and peacefulness. Hastuti et al. (2017) outlined that character is a bunch of ethical values that acceptable in any religion, citizen, and tradition which then become one's guidance to act. Based on that, parenting and religion are the most important issues in establishing one's character, the more positive values received the more positive their behavior.

Therefore, the research about parental spirituality and paternal attachment is needed to find out its effect on adolescents' characters. The aim of this research are (1) identify the difference of adolescent's characteristic, family characteristic, paternal attachment and spirituality, and adolescent's politeness and perseverance between boys and girls; (2) analyze the correlation between boys and girls in their characteristic, family characteristic, paternal attachment and spirituality and their characters; (3) analyze the effect of adolescent's characteristic, family characteristic, paternal attachment and spirituality towards adolescent's character. Overall, the general purpose of this study was to analyze the factor of what has been influencing the girls' and boys' characters in one of junior high school in Bogor residence.

Methods

The research was designed using cross-sectional study means the research was conducted in a certain period. A self-report technique collected the data with the help of questionnaires. The research location determined by the purposive sampling method and from the recommendation of Education Officer of Bogor City (Dinas Pendidikan Kota Bogor). The school where data was collected is in one of the Junior High School in Bogor City considering its area categorized as the sub-urban area which shown and reported many juvenile delinquencies occurred.

The samples were chosen by cluster random sampling divided by its class at the chosen junior high school, and the amount of the whole sample to 84 students. Aside from that, the other criterion of the samples is that the students still have had a father living with them. The data were a primary data with the questionnaires contained questions or statements, those are adolescents' characteristics (age, gender), family characteristics (father's age, father's education, and family member), paternal attachment (with the dimensions of trust, communication, alienation), paternal spirituality (personal, social, and divine) and adolescents' character (politeness and perseverance). Secondary data was part of the research and obtained from the school's data.

The instrument to asses the paternal attachment was using the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA). Paternal-Adolescent attachment is the emotional bond between the parents and the adolescents with the measured dimensions are trust, communication, and alienation. The questionnaire used is from Armsden and Greenberg (1987) using Likert scale (1=never, 2=seldom, 3=frequent, 4=always) with 25 of complete statements. The reliability test showed that the score of Cronbach's alpha for this questionnaire is 0.851.

Paternal spirituality is the second independent variable which defined as all the spirituality or religiosity teaching that has been taught from the father towards the adolescents. The variable was measured by the instrument of Puspitasari (2016) through modification. The total of the statements is 52 with three dimensions personal, social, and

divine with provided answers (1=never, 2= seldom, 3= frequent, 4= always). The score of Cronbach's alpha of this questionnaire is 0.932.

The characters as the dependent variables can be defined as the daily behavior of the adolescents which assessed through the dimension of politeness and perseverance. Measuring the politeness and perseverance characters was using from the granted research questionnaires by Hastuti and Alfiasari in 2017, which consisted of 20 statements for the politeness dimension and 13 statements for perseverance. The value of Cronbach's alpha for the politeness character is 0.709 and 0.653 for perseverance character.

The research data analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential. The descriptive analysis measuring the frequency, mean, standard deviation, and cross-tabulation whereas the inferential analysis was using (1) independent t-test to see the difference of the paternal attachment, paternal spirituality, and the characters between boys and girls; (2) Pearson correlation to determine the relation between variables; (3) Linear regression used to examine the effect of adolescent's and family's characteristics, paternal attachment and spirituality towards adolescent's character. The measurement index as the common value to determine the paternal attachment, spirituality and the politeness and perseverance characters are provide through the Index Score formula. Afterwards, either the dependent or independent variables are set the cut-off to be further categorized. The category of Index Score are low (Index < 60), moderate (index = 60-80), and high (index >80).

Findings

Family and Adolescents Characteristics

The family and adolescents characteristics describe certain variables of the respondents and their family, mainly fathers. Based on the research's results, there were 47 girls and 37 boys involved as the samples. The average age of boys is 13.05 years and for girls are 12.96 years. Both groups of adolescents are categorized as early adolescents. The results showed that more than half of the adolescent's fathers (84.5%) had the middle adult age category with the average age is 47.45 years. The family size of both boys and girls is in the medium category which means there are around 5 to 7 people who live in the same house with the adolescents. The average length of education of fathers for wither boys and girls is 11.12 years or equivalent to the 2nd grade of a junior high school student. The majority father's job of adolescents is varied, including civil employees, private employees, laborers, military, police, farmers. As many as 43.2 percents of boys' fathers work as entrepreneurs or traders and from girls' fathers generally living as laborers (29.8%) and also entrepreneurs or traders (27.7%).

Paternal Spirituality

Spirituality can be defined as a person's relationship with God or the universe. This relationship can be measured by a personal relationship with God, which makes God or the universe be the center guidance of their daily-life activities (Desrosiers et al., 2011). Parents have a strong influence on shaping their children's development. The spiritual relationship between the parents and God would affect how they teach ethical values to the children or adolescents. As can be seen from the Table 1, this study found that father's spiritual in general was categorized as high for both adolescent boys (85.2) and girls (86.9), and there were no significant differences between the two groups. More than half

of the male adolescents or as much as 70.3 percent said that they have high paternal spiritual, meanwhile, girls are higher around 76.6 percent.

Personal

The dimensions are measured based on teenagers' perceptions of their father's carefulness in teaching them having good personalities. The descent father's spiritual is characterized by the father's teaching towards the adolescents regarding values that related to self-developing of adolescents, for instance, encouraging adolescents for improvement, to have high aspirations, to be kind to others, and more than half of their adolescents are always taught by their father to study, reciting Quran rather than hanging out.

Social

The dimension measurement is based on adolescent perceptions of their fathers in teaching adolescents social life. High social dimensions can be seen from analyzing the distribution of their answer which shows that fathers always teach teenagers to help their friends, love each other, and share their food or belonging with friends. However, fathers are still lack in teaching their children to be more emphatic to others. This was assessed from the answers by the perceptions of boys and girls adolescents on paternal spirituality stating that only 34.5 percent of fathers always taught this.

Divine

The divine dimension measures the parenting of the father in teaching youth about God. Table 2 presents data that paternal spirituality in terms of teaching about God is higher in adolescent boys (93.9) than girls (92.3) even though there were no significant differences. The values that are always taught by fathers to adolescents are praying to God, feeling that God always surveil of human every single act, and believes in the greatness of God.

Table 1 The statistical distribution of paternal spirituality based on gender

Dimensions	Boys			Girls			<i>p-value</i>
	Min	Max	Mean ± SD	Min	Max	Mean ± SD	
Paternal Spirituality							
Personal	51.8	100.0	81.3±13.4	56.7	100.0	84.8±10.5	0.175
Social	48.1	100.0	81.4±16.4	51.8	100.0	83.4±13.6	0.549
Divine	60.4	100.0	93.9±9.3	70.8	100.0	92.3±7.2	0.381
Total	66.0	100.0	85.2±10.6	65.3	99.3	86.9±8.7	0.419

Note: *Significant at p<0.05; **Significant at p<0.01

Paternal Attachment

The attachment process is essential in the early stages of child development but still runs throughout human life (Bowlby, 1969). The attachment between parents and adolescents is an essential factor in the formation of teen identity, even though at the age of adolescence, they tend to spend much time with peers. Based on Table 1, this study found significant differences and in adolescent boys and girls on father's attachment (p <0.012).

Adolescent attachments are still categorized as being moderate, especially in adolescent boys, for example, tend to have a lower attachment to fathers than adolescent girls. Around 75.7 percent of the sample of adolescents who are categorized are being attached to fathers, while for girls, there is 63.8 percent. Also, only 2.7 percent of boys have high attachments to their fathers while girls are 21.3 percent. Attachment is divided into three dimensions, namely beliefs about the assumptions or beliefs of adolescents towards fathers, communication, namely interactions between fathers and teens verbally, and exile that is a form of father's rejection of adolescents.

The dimension of Trust

The trust of boys to his father is still categorized as being moderate (71.1) while the girls categorized as high (80.9) and there are significant differences between the two groups. The minimum score that the boy could get to his father only 16.6 and for the girls could get 40.0 From the Table 2, we can classified that the girls have better trust to their father than the boys to their father.

The dimension of Communication

The results of research on father-adolescents communication are still shallow as shown in Table 2. Both adolescent boys (52.8) and girls (56.3) were categorized as low. Based on the results of the analysis of the distribution of answers, more than one-fourth of the adolescents consider their father does not understand them when they are in the mad or disappointed state.

The dimension of Alienation

The father's still behaved alienate towards their adolescents with the score numbers for adolescent boys of 29.1 and 22.4 for adolescent girls. From the average score, Table 2 shown that the alienation that felt by the boys are higher that the girls although there were no significant differences. Alienation carried out by fathers in adolescents is reflected in the behavior of fathers who do not understand what is their teenagers had been done and also because they do not give much attention to adolescents.

Table 2 The statistical distribution of paternal attachment based on gender

Paternal Attachment	Boys			Girls			p-value
	Min	Max	Mean ± SD	Min	Max	Mean ±SD	
Trust	16.6	93.3	71.1±14.7	40.0	100.0	80.9±12.1	0.001**
Communication	18.5	81.4	52.8±15.0	29.6	88.8	56.3±15.7	0.307
Alienation	0.0	66.6	29.1±17.3	0.0	61.1	22.4±13.9	0.055
Total	21.3	82.6	64.5±12.7	45.3	96.0	71.3±11.6	0.012*

Note: *Significant at p<0.05; **Significant at p<0.01

Politeness and Perseverance Character

A person who can integrate their mind, emotion, and action can be mentioned as a noble person (Megawangi, 2009). The politeness is based on the self-respect, respect for others (parents, teachers, peers), and respect for the environment, meanwhile, the perseverance character is based on the self-responsibility, responsible to others (parents, teachers, peers), and responsible to the environment (Hastuti et al., 2017).

The Table 3 shows insignificance differences between two groups of the politeness character, otherwise, in perseverance character the research found that the girls have better politeness than boys ($p < 0.040$).

More than one-third of the boys and girls have a high politeness character. The finding in line with Lestari's (2017) who found in 58 adolescents, 70.7 percents among them were categorized having high politeness character. Although many adolescents have great respect towards their self, others and the environment, yet this research found 10.8 percents of boys and 6.4 of girls categorized in moderate level for their politeness character.

Table 3 Mean, standard deviations and p-value for adolescent's character variables

Adolescent's Character	Boys	Girls	<i>p-value</i>
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
Politeness	89.2±6.7	89.5±6.8	0.862
Perseverance	78.3±11.3	83.1±10.1	0.040*
Total	84.9±7.8	87.0±7.3	0.213

Note: *Significant at $p < 0.05$; **Significant at $p < 0.01$

Correlation

Analysis of the Pearson correlation test (Table 4) shows that adolescent's gender is negatively related to the father's attachment. This shows that girls have a better attachment to fathers ($r = -0.274$, $p < 0.05$) than adolescent boys. These findings are in accordance with the results of the study of Song et al. (2009) which states that there is a relationship between the characteristics of children including gender and the attachment of parents. Overall, the characteristics of children and families such as gender, age of the child, father's age, father's education time, and the number of family members do not have a significant relationship with the adolescent characters.

However, gender has a negative relationship with the teenage characters which means that girls are having better character than boys. This is in accordance with the previous study by Situmorang et al. (2016) which stated that adolescent girls have better scores on each dimension of the character measured compared to adolescent boys. In the relationship between independent variables such as spiritual care and father attachment, there is a significant positive relationship between the two ($r = 0.270$, $p < 0.05$) so that it can be interpreted that the better the attachment of the father, the better the paternal spirituality.

Besides, attachment and father's spiritual upbringing was significantly positive also with adolescent's character ($p < 0.01$). A positive relationship between the two variables indicates that the adolescent's character better when the attachment between father and adolescent and father's spiritual upbringing towards adolescents is also good.

Table 4 Correlation coefficient between variables

Characteristics	Paternal Attachment	Paternal Spirituality	Adolescent's Character
Gender (0=Girls; 1=Boys)	-0.274*	-0.089	-0.137
Adolescent's Age	0.111	-0.098	0.047
Father's Age	-0.063	0.075	-0.028
Father's Education	-0.117	0.077	-0.168
Family Member	0.137	0.062	0.060
Paternal Attachment	1	0.270*	0.541**

Characteristics	Paternal Attachment	Paternal Spirituality	Adolescent's Character
Paternal Spirituality	-	1	0.436**
Adolescent's Character	-	-	1

Note: *Significant at $p < 0.05$; **Significant at $p < 0.01$

Multivariate Regression

Based on the results of the regression test the coefficient of determination (R2) is 0.359, which means that as many as 35.9 percents of the tested variables affect adolescent's characters (Table 5). However, from all the variables of adolescent age, father's age, father's education, and family size, none of them have a significant positive effect on adolescent character. Conversely, the results of testing on the paternal attachment variable ($\beta = 0.442$, $p = 0.000$) and paternal spirituality ($\beta = 0.336$, $p = 0.001$) are becoming important indicators in influencing adolescent character due to a one-unit increase in father's attachment and spiritual parenting would increase of 0.268 and 0.266 points of adolescent's characters.

Table 5 Parameter estimates from a model of adolescent and family characteristics, paternal attachment, paternal spirituality across the adolescent character

Variable	Unstandardized (B)	Standardized (β)	Sig.
Gender	-0.510	-0.034	0.719
Adolescent's Age (years)	-0.132	-0.017	0.863
Father's Age (years)	-0.009	-0.009	0.930
Father's Education (years)	-0.391	-0.192	0.067
Family member (person)	-0.428	-0.097	0.358
Paternal Attachment	0.268	0.442	0.000**
Paternal Spirituality	0.266	0.336	0.001**
R square			0.413
Adjusted R Square			0.359
F			7.630
Sig.			0.000**

Note: *Significant at $p < 0.05$; **Significant at $p < 0.01$

Discussion

The study involved 84 respondents consisting of 37 boys and 47 adolescent girls. The average age of respondents both girls and boys was 13 years and there is no significant difference between the two genders. In addition, the variables of the family's characteristics also have not differed significantly. The average age of girl respondents is higher than in men. Regarding the length of education of the boys' fathers higher than the girls' fathers generally, the fathers graduated from high school/equivalent and Bachelor degree / Master degree. The fathers' job is mostly as traders or laborers. Large families of samples generally consist of 5 to 7 people in one house or categorized in large or medium families.

There is no significant difference in the character of adolescent politeness between girls and boys, distinguishing the two groups of adolescents having a high average character of politeness in various dimensions. Measurement of the character of the adolescent is distinguished based on how to respect themselves, others, and also to the

environment. The origin of the character of politeness is respecting (Hastuti et al., 2017). Teenage boys have the character of polite manners that are high in themselves, while the girls are high in politeness towards others and the environment. Assessment of the adolescent's perseverance character is also divided into three dimensions. However, different from polite manners, perseverance character is based on the character of responsibility. Related, everything about character perseverance is the responsibility of adolescents to themselves, to others and the environment. Overall, this study found that there are significant differences between girls and boys in their perseverance character, with the girls' scores is higher than the boys'.

The presence of the father in children's life is crucial for their well-being, therefore the absence of the father in one's child life will make them suffer. Plenty of fathers wanted to be a good role model as a father to their children, but they needed to confront the economic, social, and family's challenges (Dollahite, 1998). The importance of a father's attachment proved by the impact towards the child's development mainly in their social-emotional adjustment (Grossman et al., 2008). This research found there is significant attachment towards father between the girls and the boys. The girls have a higher attachment to their father rather than the boys in the trust dimension also in total. The difference in communication skill can be the cause of this differences, in which the girls tend to have more often and chill communication with the parents, thus can boost their confidence towards the parents (Ying et al., 2015). The differences between boys and girls can be explained by the natural conditions in the development and controlling hormone (Ngun et al., 2010). The attachment towards the father categorized in moderate because during the adolescent stage, the boys and girls, try to lessen their attachment with the parents as the primary caregiver to improve their social skill (Shumaker, 2010). According to Freeman et al. (2010), the fathers have their way in having an attachment with their children compare to mothers whereas becoming the main figure of the children in supporting their confidence to explore and interact with the physical and social environment.

Family religious practices, parental attitudes, and religious teachings influence adolescent religiosity (Shah, 2004). Parents as role models in religious activities will affect the children's social activity (DiBlasio & Bandurra, 1990). Spirituality and religiosity do have different meanings, but both are very closely related to divinity and the meaning of life. If parents or fathers have good spirituality, they assume that marriage and family are sacred moment and involve God in every aspect of their lives, parents or fathers will appreciate and support good family relationships. In this study, paternal spirituality was measured through the personal, social and divine dimensions, meaning based on the perception of adolescents, it can be seen how well fathers teach adolescents about things related to themselves, others and God. The results of the analysis show that the girls have better paternal spirituality than boys, because many fathers think that when their figures are lost and less involved in the lives of their girls, they will be vulnerable to the extramarital pregnancy, low self-esteem, and being expelled from school (Mancini, 2010).

Several previous studies have identified factors that influence the character of the children some of them, namely, spiritual upbringing and parental attachment (Puspitasari, 2016; Lestari, 2017). Parent attachment can affect various dimensions of adolescent development in positive and negative terms such as social behavior and adolescent competency, proper adolescent development, and become a factor in the formation of delinquency in teenagers (Laible, 2007; Moretti & Peled, 2004; Vries et al. , 2015; Choon

et al., 2013). The measured attachment consists of three dimensions namely trust, communication and alienation.

Based on the perceptions of the adolescents, father attachment felt by adolescent boys and girls is in the moderate category due to the lack of communication that exists between fathers and teens. Along with the research of Fitriani and Hastuti (2016) also found that adolescents had low communication with their father. Quoted from Laursen and Collins (2004) low communication is caused by the adolescent's view of a father, namely as a person in power and only communicating with him when he needs the support of information or material. In fact, low communication can cause the formation of juvenile delinquent behavior (Moitra & Mukherjee, 2012). Behaviors such as smoking, fighting teachers or parents, and littering also indicate juvenile delinquency because of their lack of respect and responsibility for themselves, others, and the environment.

Another factor that influences character is parental spirituality in this case is a father. Hastuti (2015) stated that children who have a high spirituality have a meaning of the life which is the basis of the way of living in their sphere, so that spiritual parenting will guide and direct children to behave well. Dollahite (1998) stated that the power of religiosity could involve and encourage fathers to be more responsible in their care. Snarey (1993) in his research revealed that the presence of fathers in places of religious activity could increase their participation in supporting children's socio-emotional dimension. Socio-emotional development with adolescent character is closely related, because in the socio-emotional system during puberty will have an impact on the behavior of adolescents who tend to be unstable and always seek sensation (Steinberg, 2009). When adolescents do not get enough socio-emotional support from their father, the child will tend to do various deviant behaviors as a way for teens to seek the attention of others. Conversely, if adolescents have good socio-emotional adjustments it will have an impact on positive development and bring welfare of adolescents (Sancassiani, 2015).

Father's attachment and spiritual care are part of the parenting practice and are also part of the microenvironment in the family ecology theory. Bronfenbrenner (1994) explains that there is a strong relationship between the microenvironment with each other in the family environment which in this study is proven by the correlation test that the attachment and spiritual care of the father and with the teenage character have a strong relationship. Regression tests show that father's good attachment and spiritual care, contribute to the formation of adolescent character, especially the politeness and perseverance. Based on the findings, Desrosiers et al. (2011) can explain that teenagers feel the warmth and affection of their parents, they will be more confident in their life and show good emotional attachment with their parents hence they can improve the development of self-identity and healthy behavior (Desrosiers et al., 2011). The warmth and affection of parents can be realized by the parents' manifestations of attachment and spiritual nurturing their teenagers.

On the characteristics of adolescents and families there was no significant influence on adolescents' character. The finding contradicts various studies that show that the characteristics of adolescents and families influence the character of adolescents (Dewanggi, 2015; Lestari, 2017; Hastings et al., 2007; Srikandi, 2013). This can be due to the fact that in adolescence, many roles and identities of adolescents have been influenced by the surrounding culture and environment (Santrock, 2012), thus things that are of nature such as gender and age have slight effect on adolescents' development compared to nurture or parenting obtained by adolescents and the influence of association with the peer group or school environment.

Adolescent's characters are also influenced by other factors besides the variables researched in this study such as parenting style, family socialization, family climate, teacher-student relations, and peer groups (Pasaribu, 2013; Novita, 2015; Yunus, 2017; Karina, 2012). Variables mentioned above shows that the environment is very influential on the formation of adolescent character. The limitations of this study are the variables studied only from the family environment do not involve the school environment or peers, which is also a significant factor in influencing adolescent development. In addition, purposive selection of locations and research samples eliminates the possibility of generalizing the results of this study. The measurement of attachment and spiritual parenting is based solely on adolescent perceptions and measurement of adolescent character does not involve parents or teachers.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

This study found that the paternal spirituality in boys and girls was high meaning that paternal spirituality is better in girls than boys. The dimensions of personal-paternal spirituality in girls are higher than the dimensions of spiritual-social. However, the dimensions of boys' paternal spiritual-personal are lower than the social and divine dimensions. Moderate categorical father-adolescent attachment in both groups of adolescents, but adolescent girls have a better attachment to the fathers than the boys. Measurement of father-adolescent attachment involves three dimensions, namely trust, communication, and alienation. The dimensions of trust in father attachment of girls are relatively high compared to the boys, who are still classified as moderate. Communication between boys and girls to fathers still relatively low. In addition, there is still alienation from fathers, both boys, and girls.

The character of politeness and perseverance in adolescents already high. There is no noticeable difference in the character of politeness between boys and girls. Conversely, the perseverance of girls is better than boys. Adolescents' politeness and perseverance are influenced by paternal spirituality and attachment. The better the father teaches adolescents related to spiritualism, the better of the character of the children. As with attachment, adolescents who have good trust and communication with their father will contribute to the formation of ethical behavior in adolescents. However, if fathers tend to behave indifferently and alienate adolescents, it will lower the adolescents' characters.

Recommendation

Based on the results of this study, fathers should increase and develop their attachment to adolescents. Increasing attachment between fathers and adolescents can be done by increasing the intensity of their communication, communicating openly to adolescents, such as asking about their problems, what they have been done in school, what is their dream and about their daily activity. Fathers are advised to increase the role of spiritual care for the adolescents mainly for the boys for instance teaching them to be more empathetic to others, diligently worship God, and encourage them to have high ideals. In addition, adolescents should also need to approach their fathers thus the formation of good attachment and spiritual nurturing between fathers and adolescents is expected to form a better adolescents' character.

The findings of this research also firmly suggest the government, third-sector organization, and the school to be more focus in delivering holistic education to the students. The government and third sector organization whose focus on education or social activity should have included the parents and the students altogether, moreover the school had better enrich their curriculum to be more focus developing good habits or characters for the current student generations.

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