This research examines how the changing role of father in Japanese parenting on the *shoushika* era, an era of sustained declining in the Japanese birth-rate. The increasing number of women entering the workforce resulting a great number of women that have a double-burden, as a worker and householed caretaker as well. Inability to psychologically and physically endure parenting tasks becoming one of the reasons many Japanese females would be very reluctant to having children. Therefore, the role of father for involving in the parenting considered to be important. Related to the *shoushika* problem, government also plays an important role with a range of support for providing child care. The changing role of father were analyzed using the concept of gender and Nurture theory, using qualitative research method. Gender division role within the family is not the thing that is natural, but it is the thing that can be changed and exchanged. The findings indicate that traditional role of father is in the public area as a breadwinner, exiled from domestic area (household). Later Japan's social condition (*shoushika*) demands the role of father to be raised back in the family. The socialization from the government becoming a key position in the establishment the role of father in family, primarily in parenting and child care.

Keywords: *Father’s role, gender, parenting, shoushika*