

## Parenting Patterns of Migrant Workers in Children's Education

Tri Yuni Hendrowati<sup>1\*</sup>, Lestari Budianto<sup>2</sup>, Lathifah Hanum<sup>3</sup>, Dedy Surya<sup>3</sup>, Dumiyati<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mathematics Education Study Program FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Pringsewu,  
Jln. KH. Ahmad Dahlan 112 Pringsewu, Lampung 35373 - Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas K.H. Abdul Chalim, Mojokerto, Jawa Timur - Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Institute Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, Aceh - Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Universitas PGRI Ronggolawe, Tuban-Jawa Timur - Indonesia

\*E-mail: triyunihendrowati@umpri.ac.id

---

### Article history:

Received: November 2023

Revised: November 2023

Accepted: November 2023

**ABSTRACT** Forming good morals and character in a child must be done as early as possible by parents. The pattern of interaction between children and parents will influence the formation of children's behavioural development. This community service aims to find out how parents as migrant workers raise their children's education. This method of implementing community service is carried out in three stages, namely: the preparation stage by observing the location, studying the problems at the location, collecting data on the parents of migrant workers at the location, and designing actions; implementation stage, conducting a review of treatment needs due to existing problems; providing information in the form of counselling and hearing opinions with service participants; and the evaluation stage, intended to determine participants' enthusiasm and motivation in understanding child rearing patterns. After this stage, follow-up is carried out in the form of assistance for one month. Findings in community service for Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia show that the parenting style of parents as migrant workers according to observations shows that 26% use a permissive parenting pattern, 22% use a democratic parenting pattern, 12% use an authoritarian parenting pattern, 0% use an authoritarian parenting pattern. neglectful, and a combination of permissive and authoritarian 18%, and a combination of democratic and authoritarian 22%.

**Keywords:** pattern, parenting, authoritarian, permissive, democratic, neglectful

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the universal functions of the family is to provide education. Parents by nature, based on love, from the time the child is in the mother's womb until adulthood, are the main responsibility for their children's education. Parents are significantly competent in instilling good and correct education in their children from an early age, so that the development of children's behavior reflects a noble personality, beneficial not only for themselves, but also for their family, society, nation and religion. Education in the family is carried out not artificially, but naturally. For a family, children are a gift and the parents' hope for happiness in this world and the hereafter. This can certainly be realized if children grow and develop optimally so that they become physically and spiritually healthy people, successful in their careers, and become religious individuals. To be able to achieve these personality traits, children need to go through a process of good care, adequate education, and assistance from their parents until they reach adulthood. In the first educational process, parents

who understand the basic principles of education will not be arbitrary and will be directed in line with developments of the times. So it can be said that it is a strong foundation or base that is the beginning of education that occurs in the family, a solid foundation for carrying out a life that is definitely tough, and very broad for children's footsteps in the future. (Jailani, 2014).

Parents have various parenting styles. Parenting is a way of looking after, caring for, educating, guiding, helping and training children that is oriented towards independence. It is suspected that the parenting style applied by parents will influence the characteristics of the child and the child's achievement in the future. Parental parenting styles can be divided into several types of parenting patterns, namely authoritarian, permissive, democratic and neglectful parenting styles. The increasingly rapid development of technology in the current digital era has caused the values that are born, both positive and negative, to also experience extraordinary surprises for humans. This has an impact on changes in parenting patterns to adapt to the times.

#### *The Important Role of Parents in Children's Education*

Education in the family will be the basis for education in the child's future life independently and responsibly. Parents must be able to instill good and correct education in their children from an early age, so that the child's subsequent behavioral development can reflect a noble personality, which is beneficial for themselves, their religion, their family as well as their community and nation. (Zubaidah Lubis, 2021). Father and mother figures have an important role for their children in providing the basis for teaching, starting from how to behave, speak, and even being taught about motor and cognitive sensors. Parents are the closest figures to a child who are the starting point or origin of the birth of his personality and the way he learns. Those who have begun to be introduced to home education tend to already have initial provisions that they will use in their future education. You can see how they behave, and how they follow the lessons at school that their parents instilled in them from an early age in the family environment.

As the first and main institution in children's education, parents of course play an important role in the success of Islamic education for their children. The natural conditions brought by children must be able to be directed and developed by parents in order to produce children who are insightful and have noble character. (Oki Mitra and Ismi Adella, 2020). Parents must be able to instill good and correct education in their children from an early age so that the child's subsequent behavioral development can reflect a noble personality, which is beneficial for themselves, their religion, their family, as well as their community and nation. (Hasbi Wahy, 2012).

#### *Factors that Influence Parenting Patterns*

Parenting style is the way parents educate their children, both directly and indirectly. The childcare environment in the family as seen from the parenting style provided is all interactions

between subjects and objects in the form of guidance, direction and supervision of the ongoing daily object activities. routinely so that it forms a pattern and is an effort directed at changing behavior in accordance with the wishes of the parents. Parenting patterns are thought to be influenced by the parents' level of education, environment and the culture they adhere to.

The digital era refers to an era where digital technology is increasingly dominant in human life. This has an impact on many aspects of life, including parenting patterns. The parenting style needed in the digital era is a democratic or authoritative parenting style. This parenting style seeks to help children be critical of the negative influences of the digital era. A parenting style that is suitable for children aims to optimize children's growth and development, so that children become strong and independent individuals in their time, not dependent on other people. This cannot be separated from the role of parents who are able to create comfortable and harmonious conditions and environments for children. Children's behavior is a reflection of their parents' parenting patterns.

Authoritative parenting makes children have higher prosocial intentions, social competence, learning achievement, assertive attitude, self-adjustment, compliance with traffic regulations, entrepreneurial personality compared to children who receive authoritarian or permissive parenting from their parents. (Hashemi, 2011; Khamen & Ahmadi Gatab, 2011). Authoritative parenting is also known as democratic parenting. This type of parenting prioritizes two-way communication between parents and children. Parents with an authoritative parenting style always try to be supportive, responsive, listen to the child's point of view, and create a sense of awareness in the child by explaining each rule wisely. In this parenting style, parents tend to be open, flexible, make decisions based on mutual agreement, parents discuss with children, parents always listen to children's complaints and support children's activities.

Authoritarian parenting applies parenting with very high control over children, with a fairly low level of responsiveness. This parenting style only prioritizes one-way communication through various strict prohibitions and orders, parents are more rigid, parents force their will on their children, parents are controlling, always punishing, and feel they are right.

Permissive parenting tends to prioritize children's comfort, so they will act like friends to their children. In this parenting style, parents tend to give complete freedom to children, parents always accept every child's actions, parents never punish children, parents allow children's actions, parents communicate less with children. In other words, children who receive this parenting style rarely receive strict rules or punishment, this has the effect of parents becoming weak in responding to the child's every wish. So they cannot say "no" and tend to spoil their children, which results in children not understanding clear boundaries. Permissive parenting style. Permissive parenting is a parenting pattern where parents educate children freely to do whatever they want (Nuryatmawati & Fauziah,

2020). In this case, it can be said that parental control is still low. This could be caused by busy parents and low parental education. Other research has found that the permissive parenting style applied by parents has a big impact on children, causing children to be difficult to advise and teach good things, selfish, lack manners and manners, have no respect for their parents, often fight and shout at their parents in interactions. everyday life, becomes a lazy person and does not have a patient attitude. This is due to the parenting style applied by parents and the lack of providing good examples for children. The characteristics of parents using a permissive parenting style are: 1. There are no clear rules; 2. Inconsistent in giving punishment; 3. Giving excessive gifts; 4. Lack of involvement; 5. Does not provide clear consequences; 6. Avoid conflict; 7. Do not limit access to dangerous things; 8. Be a friend rather than an authority. (F. Rohayani, et al., 2023). However, in a permissive parenting style, if a child can regulate all his thoughts, attitudes and actions well, it is possible that the freedom given by parents can be used to develop his creativity and talents, so that he can become a mature, initiative and creative individual. (Chemagosi, 2016).

Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have a negative effect and democratic parenting has a positive effect on children's social behavior. (Meike Makagingge, et al., 2019). Lastly, neglectful parenting, this parenting pattern has the characteristics of not setting firm boundaries for the child, not paying attention to the child's needs, and even being reluctant to get involved in the child's life. In short, this parenting style is characterized by parents who are indifferent.

## **2. METHOD**

This method of implementing community service is carried out in three stages, namely: preparation stage, implementation stage, and evaluation stage. This preparation stage is carried out to analyze partner needs, analyze partner problems, and design what solutions will be provided to partners to overcome existing problems. Activities carried out at this stage are: location observation; studying the problems faced by parents of migrant workers in Malaysia; data collection on all participants who will take part in PkM activities; designing, developing and completing material related to solutions to problems faced by parents of migrant workers in Malaysia, namely regarding child rearing patterns; create initial and final questionnaires for PkM participants related to parenting patterns of children by parents as migrant workers. Implementation Stage, at this stage an initial questionnaire is given before the extension activities take place; provide information in the form of counseling about children's social emotional intelligence and how parents should play a role so that children's social emotional development runs as ideally as possible; and provide opportunities for all PkM participants to discuss and ask questions with resource persons or share sessions. Next, the third stage is the evaluation stage. At this evaluation stage, PkM activity

participants are asked to fill out a final questionnaire to see how enthusiastic and motivated the participants are in understanding child rearing patterns.

After all stages of PkM implementation (planning, implementation and evaluation stages) have been carried out, the PkM implementation team provides online assistance to participants in carrying out parenting patterns for children through good practices in the family environment in everyday life, namely in the form of parental example. The PkM implementation team will create a special group of participants to report on their daily activities which is an exemplary attitude to foster understanding of parenting patterns for children amidst their parents' busy lives as migrant workers. Apart from that, the PkM implementation team also continuously communicates how to implement the parenting style of parents as migrant workers on children's education. This mentoring is carried out for 1 (one) semester.



### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The family has an important role in children's basic education and children's educational development. (Saputra, 2021). The family is the first place of education for children, education in the family environment is the most basic education for children to form intelligence, character or personality, as well as provisions for entering society later. Therefore, parents are expected to divide their time with their children so that no child deviates from religious teachings and societal norms and rules. Because with good supervision and education by parents, good character and personality will be formed and vice versa. (Gilang Achmad Marzuki, 2022). Children are a gift that has been given to parents and also a trust that will be held accountable in the afterlife. Therefore, parents must provide education not only in science but also in religious knowledge, because the first place of education is the family environment, education in the family environment is the most basic education for children to develop intelligence, character or personality, as well as preparation. to enter the community environment later. (Ginanjari, 2017).

The process of child growth and development requires a balanced role from parents. This is done to support all aspects of development, namely spirituality (religious awareness), thinking power, emotions and social strength, as well as physical strength. The role of fathers and mothers is

needed from an early age to adulthood. The role of parents and family has a tremendous impact on children's growth and development. (Hasan Baharun, 2016). Parents should be more selective in determining the good parenting style that their child chooses to develop their child to be even better, because the parenting style that parents give their child will greatly influence the child's independence in the future. (Khoirudin and Izha Fashlya Vaurina, 2022). Parents have an important role in providing appropriate parenting patterns to children to support character formation for young children. Each parent can apply several types of parenting styles. However, there are types of parenting styles that are more dominantly used by parents in the process of raising children. (Elan Elan and Stevi Handayani, 2023). The child's relationship with his parents influences the child's development. The warm relationship between children and their parents makes children feel loved, protected and treated well, will make children easily accept and follow their parents' habits and tend towards the positive. (Efrianus Ruli, 2020). Parenting style is one of the factors that influences children's development, because basically parents are role models for children. A child's first education is obtained from their parents. Children are able to grow and develop according to their personality when parents are able to carry out their role as educators, mentors and protectors of children. (Yulianto, et al., 2017).

Every single father and mother have its own role in the development of this aspect. For example, at an early age, the mother's role is more dominant. As we approach adolescence, the role of fathers becomes increasingly dominant. However, the role of both parents together is still needed throughout the child's life until adulthood, with roles that complement each other. The relationship between mother and child in early life will influence the way the child behaves in social interactions. Mothers stimulate children's intellectual development through conversation, play, and other behaviors, in response to children's curiosity. The stimulation provided by the mother can help children develop their intellectual abilities. Mother is a protector and source of security and comfort. All of this is the emotional atmosphere that children need so that their psychological aspects can develop optimally. Since in the womb, children recognize the mother's presence, both from her voice and touch, thus creating a feeling of security and comfort. Mothers also form and teach discipline to children by guiding the balance between rules and obedience in children's attitudes and behavior. In social interactions, children need to feel completely accepted and loved by their friends. The most appropriate companions for a child's growth and development process are his parents, father and mother, each of whom also has a different role in forming the child's complete personality. In discussing the role of mothers and fathers in children's growth and development, it can be said that problems will arise in the psychological development of the children of female migrant workers if the children do not receive good care from their fathers or

substitute adoptive parents. A child's right to adequate care must still be fulfilled even if the mother works as a migrant worker.

The level of parental education is one of the factors in the emergence of child parenting patterns. (Risfaisal & Lukman Ismail, 2018; Dian Sih Miyati, 2021; Rosita Wondal, et al., 2021; Arlis Noviantika Dwimita & Warsono, 2023). Parenting is educating and nurturing children (Wibowo, 2012). The environment is an ecosystem that exists around humans, used by humans as a place to live, a place to find needs, a source of food, and so on. In principle, everything that happens to the environment will have a big impact on human life. We all know that each parent will have a different parenting style from each other, one of these differences is due to the culture adopted by the parents where they live.

The parenting style carried out by parents is a form of interaction between children and parents in the parenting process. The process of parenting is carried out by educating, guiding and disciplining and protecting children in an effort to achieve maturity in accordance with the values and culture that apply in their environment from the time they are in the mother's womb until the child is able to achieve independence. The culture adopted by parents can be interpreted as a way of life that is developed and owned by a person or group of people which is then passed down from generation to generation which refers to the human mind or mind, thought patterns, behavior and physical work of humans.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

For a family, children are a gift and the parents' hope for happiness in this world and the hereafter. This can certainly be realized if children grow and develop optimally so that they become physically and spiritually healthy people, successful in their careers, and become religious individuals. To be able to achieve these personality traits, children need to go through a process of good care, adequate education, and assistance from their parents until they reach adulthood. Conditions of care, education and assistance like this are not easy for the children of migrant workers. A child's right to adequate care must still be fulfilled even if the mother works as a migrant worker.

The interaction between mother and child in early life will influence the way the child behaves in social relationships. Mothers stimulate children's intellectual development through conversation, play, and other behaviors, in response to children's curiosity. This stimulation from the mother can help children develop their intellectual abilities. Teach discipline to children by guiding the balance between rules and obedience in children's attitudes and behavior. In this way, children understand the consequences of their own actions. Therefore, the absence of a mother at an

early age can affect a child's mental development which will have an impact on development at a later age. The findings in community service for Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia show that the parenting style of parents as workers based on observations shows that 26% use a permissive parenting pattern, 22% use a democratic parenting pattern, 12% use an authoritarian parenting pattern, 0% use an authoritarian parenting pattern. neglectful, and a combination of permissive and authoritarian 18%, and a combination of democratic and authoritarian 22%.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This community service cannot be separated from the support and cooperation built with Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia as well as LMS Sharing with all its facilities. For this reason, many thanks are expressed so that this community service can be completed as planned.

## **REFERENCES**

- Arlis Noviantika Dwimita & Warsono. Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Moralitas Anak Di Desa Lawanganagung Kecamatan Sugio Kabupaten Lamongan. *Kajian Moral dan Kewarganegaraan*. Vol. 11(2), hlm. 586-600, 2023.
- Chemagosi, Mary Jebii., Dr. Benson Charles Odongo , Dr. Peter J.O. Aloka. Influence of parenting style on involvement in the education of public preschool learners in Nandi Central Sub County, Nandi County, Kenya. *International Journal of Education and Research*, Vol. 4(1), 2016.
- Efrianus Ruli. Tugas Dan Peran Orang Tua Dalam Mendidik Anak. *Jurnal Edukasi Non Formal*. 2020.
- Elan Elan dan Stevi Handayani. Pentingnya Peran Pola Asuh Orang Tua untuk Membentuk Karakter Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, Vol; 7(3). 2023.
- F. Rohayani, dkk. Pola Asuh Permisif dan Dampaknya Kepada Anak Usia Dini (Teori dan Problematika). *Islamic EduKids: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, Vol. 5(1), 2023.
- Gilang Achmad Marzuki. Peran Orang Tua Dalam Pendidikan Anak. *JPBB: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Budaya* Vol.1(4), 2022.
- Gina Sonia dan Nurliana Cipta Apsari. Pola Asuh Yang Berbeda-Beda Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Perkembangan Kepribadian Anak. *Prosiding Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, Vol 7(1), 2020.
- Ginanjar, M. H. Keseimbangan peran orang tua dalam pembentukan karakter anak. *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, Vol. 2(03), 2017.
- Hasan Baharun. Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga; Telaah Epistemologis. *Pedagogik: Jurnal Pendidikan*, Vol. 3(2), 2016.
- Hashemi, M. Language stress and anxiety among the English language learners. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Vol. 30, hlm. 1811–1816, 2011.

- Khamen, A. B. Z., & AhmadiGatab, T. Parenting style and self-assertiveness: effects of a training program on self-assertiveness of Iranian high school girls. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Vol. 30, hlm. 1945–1950, 2011.
- Khoirudin dan Izha Fashlya Vaurina. Pola Asuh Orang Tua Karir Dalam Pembentukan Kemandirian Anak Di Tk Nuriadeen Cendekia Desa Pondok Udik Kec. Ciseeng Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Tunas Aswaja (JTA)*. Vol. 1(11), 2022.
- Meike Makagingge, dkk. Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perilaku Sosial Anak (Studi Kasus Pada Anak Usia 3-4 Tahun di KBI Al Madina Sampangan Tahun Ajaran 2017-2018). *Yaa Bunayya: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, Vol. 3(2), 2019.
- Mitra, Oki, dan Ismi Adelia. Profil Orang Tua Sebagai Pendidik Menurut Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Tarbawi: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*. Vol. 16 (2), 2020.
- Nuryatmawati, 'Azizah Muthi,' & Fauziah, P. Pengaruh Pola Asuh Permisif Terhadap Kemandirian Anak Usia Dini. *PEDAGOGI: Jurnal Anak Usia Dini Dan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, Vol. 6(2), 2020.
- Risfaisal & Lukman Ismail. Pengaruh Latar Belakang Pendidikan Orang Tua Terhadap Pola Asuh Anak Pada Masyarakat Liukang Kalmas Kabupaten Pangkep. *Postkrit: Journal Sociology of Education*, Vol. VI, Issu 1, 2018.
- Rosita Wondal, dkk. Hubungan Antara Tingkat Pendidikan Orang Tua Dengan Orientasi Pola Asuh Anak Kelompok B Tk Soraika Saramaake Kecamatan Wasile Selatan Kabupaten Halmahera Timur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Cahaya Paud*, Vol. 3(2), 2021.
- Saputra, W. Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga. *Tarbawy: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, Vol. 8(1), 2021.
- Dian Sih Miyati, dkk. Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan Orang Tua Terhadap Pola Asuh Anak. *Jurnal Kumara Cendekia*, Vol. 9(3), 2021.
- Yulianto, dkk. Hubungan Pola Asuh Orangtua Dengan Perkembangan Psikososial Anak di TK PKK XI Winong Gempol Kabupaten Pasuruan. *Jurnal Nurse and Health*, Vol. 6(2), 2017.
- Zubaedah Lubis, dkk. Pendidikan Keluarga Sebagai Basis Pendidikan Anak. *PEMA: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*. Vol. 1(2), 2021.