



Parenting Patterns for Children of Indonesian Migrant Workers: A Case Study of Sumber Gede Village Regulations, East Lampung

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Abstract

Parents, society, and the government should fulfill children's rights with a good parenting process. This study aims to examine the pattern of parenting that is applied to the care of children of families of Indonesian migrant workers in Sumbergede Village, East Lampung Regency, by describing the fulfillment of rights which refers to Article 18 of the Sumber Gede Village Regulation No. 04 of 2021. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique used interviews. Approximately 101 people in their families work as Indonesian Migrant Workers in Sumbergede Village. The results showed that the parenting pattern applied when referring to village regulation number 04 of 2021 could have been more optimal. This is because many programs that should be running need to be running. Such as collaboration with PKK or related parties regarding childcare patterns. So, in the end, it is the family who fulfills these obligations. The local government's role in providing child care for migrant families is essential to achieve children's rights.

Keywords: Parenting, Children, Indonesian Migrant Workers.

Introduction

According to Law Number 39 of 2004 concerning the placement and protection of Indonesian workers abroad, Indonesian Migrant workers are Indonesian citizens who will, are currently, or have been doing jobs for which they receive wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or abroad. Working abroad as a migrant worker does promise a large salary, but the risks that must be borne are also substantial. The main risk of Indonesian migrant workers working abroad is that the working relationship between migrant workers and their employers is not based on

an agreement between the two parties but is determined by the employers themselves. As a result, migrant workers who have problems with their employers do not have the legal power to resolve them. (Nur Hidayati, 2013).

However, the number of migrant workers who decide to seek income abroad is increasing day by day, according to the data and information center of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency, the number of Indonesian migrant workers will increase significantly in 2022.

Table. 1

No.	Year	Total
1.	November 2020	10,338
2.	November 2021	6,720
3.	November 2022	28,373

Source: bp2mi.go.id, 2022

Although the risks borne by Indonesian migrant workers are quite significant, this does not reduce the number of Indonesian citizens working abroad as laborers migrants have various things that make them do this work, such as due to economic constraints that occur in their families because they are in debt, lack of a place to work in the area where they live, the minimum salary received while working in their area so that it is not sufficient for the needs of the family and so on. Based on the data contained in *Crisis Center*, several problems with Indonesian Migrant Workers during 2019-2021 included non-payment of salaries, Indonesian Migrant Workers failure to leave, trafficking in persons, work not by work agreements, violence from employers, and depression/illness.

The government implemented policies in the context of protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers in general contained in Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning the protection of Indonesian migrant workers and their families. Therefore regarding the evaluation of policies related to the problems of Indonesian Migrant Workers, namely regarding Indonesian Migrant Family Guidance (Pakem Indonesia), which has a significant impact and purpose. Pakem Indonesia is a program to strengthen Indonesian Migrant Workers family ties and strengthen the role of the village as the first layer of protection for Indonesian migrant workers and their families with parenting education to create strong family bonds in

order to give birth to a golden generation of Indonesia. Pakem Indonesia has a mission so that the children of migrant workers are cared for in a good way by one of the parents or other caregivers in guiding and motivating them. This good parenting pattern is very important for the children of Indonesian migrant workers so that there is no negative stigma that they get and prevent the terrible effects that occur because they are left behind by their parents, father, and mother, who should fully guide them. Specifically, according to Feriwati, remote parenting applied by migrated parents impacts the social behavior of girls who are left behind. Family is the first education a child will get in the first socialization process, especially from parents. In the socialization process, children will begin to instill values and norms that are appropriate and valid in society. (Feriwati & Yuhastina, 2020). Good parenting will make family bonds strong and become a shield for children when they grow up.

Getting a decent and prosperous life physically and spiritually is the right of every citizen. Therefore, the state is structured within the framework to make it happen. Many factors make it difficult for citizens to realize their welfare, including poverty, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability, and powerlessness (Chambers., 1996).

A family is a group of people who live in a house consisting of a father, mother, and children. . In any society in the world, the family is a universal human need to be the most important center of activity in personal life. The family has the most important role in the process of growth and development experienced by a child (Raudhoh, 2017). Caring for and educating children is one of the responsibilities of parents as a family. Parents

play a very important role in the process of child development so that they can form children who have a social function regarding personality, both from an emotional and social perspective (Samsudin, 2019). The presence of complete parents influences the process of growing and developing a child because it can give them an understanding of values, norms, and independence that can be formed properly in a child. A child tends to pay more attention to his parents' attitudes, actions, and words towards himself and his parents with other people such as friends, relatives, siblings, and others. In fact, family life remains intact so that *parenting* can be carried out properly, it is not always possible, there are several factors that significantly affect family relationships and must be done remotely.

Based on the results of pre-research interviews with one of the Sumbergede Village officials, East Lampung Regency, the soaring number of Indonesian Migrant Workers from East Lampung was caused by economic pressure. The economy experienced by the family can be the main factor in the problems that are very often experienced, the economy is something that cannot be separated from life. It is unsurprising that humans always try to meet their needs to live and prosper. Economic factors are also the background for one of the parents or both parents with a heavy heart leaving their children to become migrant workers or Indonesian workers working abroad. The community thinks working in the village will not help change the family's economy and chooses another way to find a job with a higher income, such as working abroad, which promises all people, especially from Indonesia, to get a large wage as is the case with the research that we have carried out taking the case of Indonesian

Migrant Workers in Sumbergede Village, East Lampung, Lampung Province. The residents of Sumbergede village do work abroad, various things make them take these actions, many factors make them choose to migrate, for example, economic constraints that occur in their families because they are in debt, lack of places to work where they live, lack of salary received where they live. Work. It was recorded that approximately 101 people in their families worked as Indonesian migrant workers in Sumbergede Village, East Lampung. The goals of these migrant workers are to migrate to, among others, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, and others who work as household assistants, factory workers, and others. However, there are also families where both parents work together to earn a living by becoming migrant workers and entrusting their children to trusted people such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and so on as trusted people. According to sources from the Sumber Gede Village archive data, the total number of female migrant workers is 65 and 36 male.

Working activities abroad will, of course, impact families, especially children's lives. Children will feel a lack of attention and supervision from their parents, and supervision from parents will differ from those who live with others. The problems faced by children of migrant workers are health, economic, family, religion, morals, personal, social, and organizational relations, position, study habits, and love affairs (Wikan Galuh Widyarto, 2020).

Parenting is one of the essential parts of social relations, which is the process by which children learn to behave in accordance with the expectations and standards of their environment (Wulandari, 2013). For parents,

parenting aims to shape children to be the best according to what is considered ideal by their parents. parents (Wulandari, 2013). Parents need to pay attention to good parenting of their children whether they live in the same house or not, whatever the parents' job is, it is their duty to provide a good education. Do not let children be affected by negative things without the education that has been given by their parents. The guidance given is in accordance with the behavior of the parents themselves because it can be a reflection of a child.

Previous research (Kurniasari, Rachmad, Herowati, & Srihastuti, 2018) explained the parenting style for Indonesian migrant families in the Pengantenan-Pamekasan sub-district applies situational parenting, namely, substitute foster parents, in this case, Indonesian Migrant Workers families, democratically make strategies for parenting, authoritarian and permissive. This parenting style is successful because children whose parents become migrant workers do not experience a significant psychological burden.

Meanwhile, in contrast to this research, according to Santoso, there is a severe impact on children who are left behind to become migrant workers, including related to the problem of fulfilling children's education which is still not fulfilled, which results in a poor career and future for the child. The lack of affection from their parents directly results in the child not being cared for (Santoso, 2020). This also impacts children's character, which tends to lead to negative behavior. Another opinion, according to Nur Kholis is more specific to Indonesian Migrant Workers children's upbringing and school perceptions. Indonesian Migrant Workers

children's parenting style is divided into three patterns: parenting by the mother, father's care, and care by grandparents or another family. Second, the perceptions of children left to work abroad by their parents tend to vary. For them, school is important if the father is working, and vice versa if the mother is working. School for Indonesian Migrant Workers children is not important. There are several differences in perception between boys and girls, for boys, the school does not guarantee the future, while for girls, school is perceived as important and guarantees the future (Nur Kholis, 2017). Therefore there is a Guide for Indonesian Migrant Worker Families (Pakem Indonesia), which was approved by the Government to overcome this problem. Pakem Indonesia has a mission so that the children of migrant workers are cared for in a good way by one parent or another caregiver.

Village Government of Sumber Gede Kec. Sekampung, Kab. East Lampung through Sumber Gede Village Regulation No. 04 of 2021 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, there is an article that regulates strengthening the resilience of families of Indonesian migrant workers in which it is stated that the village government is obliged to provide parenting education to families who take care of the children of migrant workers. This research focuses on the implementation of Village Regulation No. 04 regarding the fulfillment of Indonesian Migrant Workers children's rights as stipulated in article 18.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method by collecting data through observation, documentation, and in-depth interviews with the families of Indonesian migrant workers in Sumbergede village, East

Lampung. It was recorded that approximately 101 people per family worked as Indonesian Migrant Workers in Sumbergede Village.

There are two kinds of data sources used in this research, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. This primary data source was obtained directly through the stages of interviews and field recording that had been carried out, and secondary data sources, namely data sources obtained from reading materials or information obtained. Primary and secondary data must be sought and explored, so the research becomes valid and of good quality. At the interview stage conducted with local residents, much information was obtained, some measuring the positive and negative sides. The positive side obtained by Indonesian migrant workers can help the family economy and have an excellent direct impact. Meanwhile, on the negative side, the presence of wives and husbands working as Indonesian Migrant Workers is a high number of family problems that can result in higher divorce rates and a lack of commitment in a relationship.

Results and Discussion

Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower Article 1 Paragraph (2) states that the workforce is "Everyone who can do work to produce goods or services both to meet their own needs and for the community". Meanwhile, migrant workers can be explained as people who move from their usual place of origin, either within a country or across international borders, temporarily or permanently for specific reasons (Dr. Ira Patriani, 2022).

The protection of migrant workers is guaranteed to fulfill their rights in the Law.

-Invite No. 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad, namely that the state is obliged to guarantee and protect the human rights of its citizens who work both inside and outside the country based on the principles of equal rights, democracy, social justice, gender equality and justice, anti-discrimination, and against human trafficking. Not only that, the rights of migrant workers, in general, are also regulated in various other arrangements, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which states that migrant workers have rights which are classified as follows:

- a. The right to work;
- b. The right to be legally recognized as a 'worker';
- c. The right to decent working conditions;
- d. The right to feel safe and to safe working conditions;
- e. The right to have and maintain a private life;
- f. The right to organize and associate;
- g. The right to be free from forced labor and slavery.

Children of Indonesia Migrant Workers

In Indonesia, several definitions of who can be called a child exist. According to Law no. 23 of 2002 Article 1 concerning Child Protection, a child is defined as someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Meanwhile, according to the Civil Code (KUHP) Article 330, a child is anyone under 21 years of age and is not married. According to the Criminal

Code (KUHP) Article 45, a child is a child who has not reached 16 (sixteen) years of age. Children need maximum assistance to develop mentally and spiritually (Mufaroha, 2021).

According to the Appendix to Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 75 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Action Plan for Human Rights, children as part of a vulnerable group who need special protection, have rights whose fulfillment must be guaranteed by all parties, both the state and the surrounding environment. These children's rights are listed in various arrangements, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified through Presidential Decree No. RI. 36 of 1997, which was later added to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Articles 8 to 14, which include:

1. The right to live, grow, develop and participate, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination;
2. The right to a name as identity and citizenship status;
3. The right to worship according to their religion;
4. The right to obtain health services and social security;
5. The right to education and teaching;
6. Children with disabilities also have the right to receive special education, while children with disabilities also have the right to receive special education;
7. The right to state and be heard;
8. The right to rest and take advantage of free time;
9. Children with disabilities have the right to receive rehabilitation, social

assistance, and maintenance of social welfare levels.

In this case, migrant workers in Sumber Gede Village, Sekampung District, East Lampung Regency, have a total of 101 migrant workers whose children have the rights stated in Law no. 23 of 2022.

Table 2

No.	Gender	Total
1.	Male	36
2.	Female	65
	Total	101

Source: Sumber Gede Village Archives, 2022

Based on the data from the table above, Indonesian Migrant Workers from Sumbergede Village is still dominated by female Indonesian Migrant Workers with a significant ratio. This shows that in Sumbergede Village *trend* regarding the tendency of female Indonesian Migrant Workers to work abroad has also occurred, as is usual in other areas in East Lampung. In parenting, the results will show better if the father and mother carry out *co-parenting*, that is if the parents support each other and act as a team that works together but does not contradict each other (Lestari, S., 2012).

The role of the mother is very influential in parenting. The more parenting time provided by the mother affects greater disciplinary responsibility for the mother compared to fathers who have more fun moments with their children (Halers-Haalboom, 2015). Research in the Paberasa area of Sumenep Regency also shows that the role of mothers or women migrant workers in the family is huge for the family, especially children, women are the main actors who are responsible for managing not only the

role of childcare but also the family economy. (Saptandari, 2022). The life of a child with a family whose father works abroad tends to be well cared for by his mother, and he can even become an outstanding student. Whereas the life of a child, if the mother works abroad or both parents work abroad at the same time, the child's life tends to act freely, close himself, and have a hard character (Febriliani & MR, 2019). In addition, long working hours are the driving factor determining a child's life to be wrong. Therefore, this requires good parenting for the children of Indonesian migrant workers to impact their growth and development positively.

In the practice of parenting for Indonesian Migrant Workers children in Sumber Gede Village, most of them are cared for by the grandparents of these children, which results in them receiving makeshift parenting patterns or originating from the abilities of each family. The parenting style adopted by grandparents tends to use permissive parenting, that is, they often obey the child's wishes and are not strict in disciplining children (Jamila, 2021).

The results of interviews conducted by researchers from several Indonesian Migrant Workers families stated that in implementing parenting, they did it individually without any assistance provided by the Sumbergede village government. Whereas in article 18, the Village Government of Sumber Gede must involve PKK and Village Youth Organizations as well as experts/experts in parenting education for Indonesian Migrant Workers children.

The ability of village apparatus human resources can be a supporting factor for the resilience of migrant worker families where the village government is expected to play an active role in improving child care services for

migrant families with the support of competent human resources (Nuraeni, 2021).

The parenting style carried out by caregivers is limited to assisting during the learning process or when children from Indonesian Migrant Workers get homework from the school, providing motivation, and including children from Indonesian Migrant Workers in academic and non-academic tutoring programs. Not infrequently, the parents of these children also motivate their children via telephone, which is done once a month or twice a month.

Generally, the pattern of care and assistance is carried out by grandparents rather than other relatives. Grandparents are preferred to be substitute caregivers in Indonesian Migrant Workers families because of the emotional closeness of a mother or father who is considered to have complete responsibility for childcare activities for their immediate family, especially their biological mother or father, who is the grandmother and grandfather of their child. However, the problem with permissive parenting given by grandparents is that grandparents need to be laxer in caring for children. (Riza Hartina, 2014).

During the process of caring for and educating children, a closeness will emerge between parents and children, but not all parents provide practical parenting qualities to their children (Yani, 2011). This creates a different pattern of closeness in each parent and child. Parenting style is inseparable from the character factors of each parent, the parents' age, the number of children being cared for, and the level of education of the parents are more dominant in coloring the parenting style children receive in general.

Therefore, assistance is needed by the village as the implementer of the Indonesian Migrant Workers policy itself to carry out the parenting pattern that should be carried out in accordance with Village Regulation No. 4 of 2021 concerning Indonesian Migrant Workers protection. However, the implementation of this regulation, especially in paragraph 4 of article 18, could have run better. Several things need to be more supportive policies regarding parenting patterns for Indonesian Migrant Workers children. These are;

1. Unmanageable reading garden facilities at the Sumbergede village office
2. Lack of consistency from village officials regarding socialization and periodic assistance to Indonesian Migrant Workers family children.
3. No youth organization/NGO/similar organizations are directly involved in implementing existing policies.

In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, article 42 clearly explains the duties and responsibilities of the Village Government that Pakem Indonesia cooperates with the Village Government with the intention of providing a new model for village programs that are sensitive to Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families.

However, this role has not run optimally because there needs to be consistency from village officials to carry out the village regulations. Consistency is an important factor in the success of a program. According to Widodo, consistency is the third factor that influences a policy. If policy implementation is to be effective,

implementation orders must be consistent (Widodo, 2009).

In addition, the importance of synergy between the three pillars of the village, such as the Village Government, PKK, and Karang Taruna, and their responsibilities in strengthening family resilience in their village, in this case, in relation to Indonesian Migrant Workers families in Sumber Gede Village.

Conclusion

One of the problems that make people tend to want to work as Indonesian Migrant Workers is caused by economic factors. Which problem is one of several problems that make it difficult for people to achieve prosperity. Parents who work as Indonesian Migrant Workers have more responsibility towards their children if they already have children. However, this responsibility does not necessarily fall solely on parents and relatives. There is a contribution from the local government regarding this matter, especially for areas with a legal umbrella or regulations covering Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families, such as those in Sumbergede Village, Sekampung District, and East Lampung Regency. This responsibility is in the form of good parenting patterns from parents, relatives, and the local government. This was done to avoid negative stigma from the community towards Indonesian Migrant Workers children. Besides that, good parenting patterns also affect the child's growth, starting from the education level, attitudes, and behavior.

However, implementing policies regarding good parenting only sometimes runs smoothly. Many things need to be considered and corrected so that the policies implemented can run optimally. They are

starting from being consistent in carrying out pre-existing policies to inviting the collaboration of related parties in maximizing existing and future policies.

Implementation of Sumber Gede Village Regulation No. 04 of 2021 concerning the protection of Indonesian migrant workers, in this case, has not run optimally; the obstacles encountered in the implementation process of strengthening family resilience to fulfill the rights of children of Sumber Gede village migrant workers is the lack of consistency of village officials in accommodating the implementation of assistance to children of Sumber Gede village migrant families. There are no concrete steps, such as involving experts/experts to assist Indonesian Migrant Workers children from Sumber Gede Village and the involvement of youth organizations and NGOs. Consistency is needed in mentoring and periodically conducting evaluations on parenting assistance for migrant families in Sumber Gede Village, East Lampung.

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