

Authoritative Parenting by Father: A Strategy for Gaining Noble Character of Child in Indonesian Migrant Workers Family

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Abstract

Parenting is defined as the interaction between a child and his parents with love, in an effort to foster a child's character. In the family environment of Indonesian Migrant Workers / Female Workers (in Indonesia known as TKW), where mothers work as foreign workers abroad for a certain period of time, the responsibility of child care goes to the father, who is also still a breadwinner for his family. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of father's authoritative parenting as a strategy to foster the noble character of children in the TKW family environment. In order to express in depth the social situation in the field, a qualitative approach is used. Father; their children; and relatives involved in the care of children in the TKW family environment, acting as participants. The data collection technique carried out was observation; deep interview; and literature studies. The analysis of the data includes data reduction, display data, and conclusion. The results of the study show that through authoritative foster care the father who highly respects the existence of children produces various noble characters such as independence, responsibility, tolerance, communicative, and adaptive.

Keywords: Character, Indonesian Migrant Workers / Female Workers (in Indonesia known as TKW), Authoritative Parenting

Introduction

This study seeks to recite. Father's authoritative parenting as a strategy to foster the noble character of his children in the family environment of female migrant workers. Parenting is a process of parent and child interaction, which aims to foster the noble character of their children, which should be carried out jointly and sustainably by the father and mother in family life. But this is not the case in the family of migrant workers in Sindangmulya Village, Kutawaluya District, Karawang Regency, West Java. The absence of the mother for a while because she was working as a migrant worker abroad, made her function as a caregiver and child educator switch entirely to her father, who was also a status as a breadwinner in the family. Child care and education should not be stopped without the presence of the mother. Therefore it is necessary to choose the right type of parenting by the father, to foster a noble character in the children of the TKW family. Baumrind identified three parenting styles as follows (Mensah & Kuranchie, 2013, p. 124-125; Wilodati, 2017).

Martinez dan Garcia (2007) expressing the notion of parenting as follows, "Parenting is one of the most relevant perspectives in the study of relationships between parents and children" (Wilodati et.al (2016:223); Wilodati and Budimansyah (2016. p.1689).

The authoritative style balances clear, high expectations with emotional support and recognition of children's autonomy. The authoritative parent tries to direct the child, but in a rational manner. The authoritative parent tries to direct the child, but in a rational manner. Such a parent encourages give and take but shares the reasoning behind his or her rules. These parents value both autonomous self-will and disciplined conformity. They exercise firm control with certain points but the child is not tied up with restrictions

The authoritarian parent tries to shape, control, and evaluate the behaviour and attitudes of the child in accordance with a set standard of conduct. The permissive parent attempts to behave in a non-punitive, accepting, and affirmative manner towards the child's impulses, desires, and actions. With this type of parenting, few demands are made of the child regarding such things as chores. This type of parenting does not require the parent to act as an active agent responsible for shaping or altering the child's behaviour.

Parenting is done by parents towards their children, tend to use different types, but the main goal is to foster a noble character in themselves. Madjid and Andayani (2012. p. 12); Wilodati (2016. p. 47); Wilodati, Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi (2016. p. 223-224), expressing the notion of characters as follows:

Character is the nature, or things that are so fundamental that exist in a person. Often people call it a character or temperament. No matter what name this character is the nature of the human mind that affect all of your thoughts and actions. The characters can be found in a person's attitudes, to himself, to others, to the tasks entrusted to it and in other situations.

A child's character education, must be done from an early age in the family environment through parenting both parents, as shown by Ratna Megawangi [Syarbini, 2014, p.12; Wilodati (2016. p.48) which suggests that, 'Character education is an attempt to educate children to be able to make wise decisions and practice them in daily life, so that they can make a positive contribution to their environment.'

In connection with it, Sunaryo Kartadinata (Aunillah, 2011, p. 143-148) states the following:

... of character education is a lifelong education at the same time the process of development toward a human. Therefore, requires an exemplary character education, from childhood to adulthood. In this case, the most sensitive and decisive are that education in the family that is the responsibility of parents. Parenting really is one factor that significantly helped shape the character of the child.

It can be concluded, the habituation of character must be done through the parents' parenting right from an early age children, so children can form noble character in days to come.

This is closely related to the fourth sustainable development, namely quality education, whose main goal is ensuring decent and inclusive quality education and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for everyone (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tujuan_Pembanguna_Berke_lanjutan). For the sake of the realization of a lifelong learning opportunity process for children in the family environment as an informal education environment, the fathers in the SindWmulya Village TKW family must continue to carry out their obligations as carers and educators of their children, even without the presence of a wife. Based on the results of the research conducted, the fathers in the family of TKW Village Sindangmulya family tend to apply authoritative parenting types. So this study seeks to reveal more deeply about how the characteristics of authoritative parenting used by the father as a strategy in fostering noble character in his children.

Method

This study intends to understand the phenomenon of authoritative paternity parenting as a strategy to foster the noble character of their children in the TKW family in Sindangmulya Village, Kutawaluya District, Karawang Regency. To obtain a picture of the social situation in depth, a qualitative approach is used, reality by using a qualitative approach, the understanding expressed by Satori and Komariah as the following, "The qualitative research is a research approach that reveal certain social situations to describe reality correctly, formed by the words based on the techniques of collecting and analyzing relevant data obtained from the natural situation".

This research subject is a family of migrant workers that are the focus of this study. Two primary data source used in this study is the respondent (husband whose wife becomes migrant

workers, as well as their children); and informants base is the village chief, village officials, as well as RW and RT where respondents live); and the principal informant, that relatives are involved in the care of children in the family environment of the migrant workers. Secondary data were obtained from various sources, both governmental and non-governmental, ranging from village, sub-district to district, published or unpublished. The location of this research is a family Labor Woman in the village Sindangmulya District of Kutawaluya, Karawang, West Java (Wilodati, Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi, 2016).

Data collection techniques used in this study were the observation; interviewing; and documentation. In order to collect data in this study, also conducted triangulation technique, which the researchers tried to combine all three sources of data in this study is the father; child; and relatives are involved in the care of children in the family of the migrant workers. Triangulation is once again intended as well as to test the validity of the data, in particular the credibility of the data, so that the data obtained is consistent, thorough, and definitely (Wilodati Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi, 2016).

Patto expressed by triangulation, "can build on the strengths of each type of data collection while minimizing the weakness in any single approach" (Sugiyono, 2012).

Form of triangulation that researchers do is reflected in the following picture:

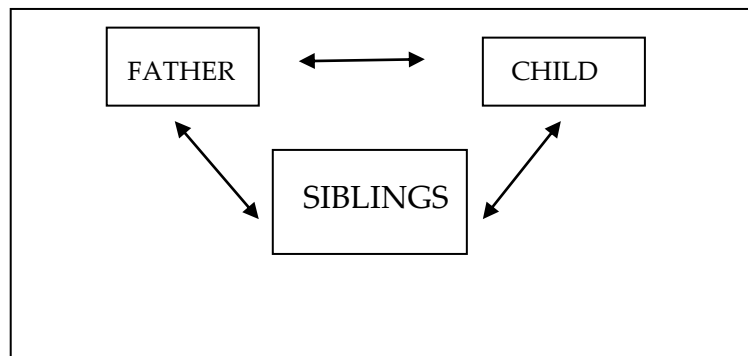


Figure 1: Triangulasi Data Source
Source: Modify from Sugiyono (2012)

The technique of data analysis refers to the qualitative data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman (2007), which consists of three flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely, "data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions / verification".

Results and Discussion

Based on observations and interviews conducted, it can be stated that the tendency of nurturing typologies of most fathers who are the focus of research in TKW families in Sindangmulya Village is authoritative (extracted from the results of Wilodati's research (2016: 261-263); 224-225); Wilodati, Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi (2016); Wilodati and Budimansyah (2016: 1693-1694)], with the following characteristics:

- Giving freedom with certain limitations while parenting.
- Parenting with great affection, warmth, tenderness, and familiarity.
- Explain in detail the purpose of establishing a rule, and why children should obey him;
- Contract for harmonious communication between father and children
- Given the opportunity to the children to develop his independence
- Respect the decisions, opinions, and the personality of the child, to the extent it is good for them; in order that the children gain confidence, feeling valued and acknowledged his existence by his father.

Baumrind identified three styles: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive with these concepts of responsiveness and demandingness in mind (Bibi et.al, 2013,p.91; Wilodati, 2017) is as follows:

Authoritative parent is combination of demandingness and responsiveness. They make logical demands, set limits and insist on children's compliance whereas at the same time, they are warm, accept the children's points of view, and encourage the children's participation in decision making and often seek their children's views in family considerations and decisions. The authoritarian parenting style of parents is demanding and unresponsive. They engage in little mutual interaction with the children and expect them to accept adult's demands without any questions.

Referring to the Baumrind opinion, based on their characteristic parenting unity belongs to the type of authoritative parenting. Fathers caring for children with certain restrictions; attentive and affectionate; in harmonious communication fabric.

This is in line with Baumrind's statement about the following characteristics of authoritative parenting (Hasnain, et.al, 2013): Authoritative : These parents respect child's individuality, while at the same time stress social reality. They direct their children's activities rationally, pay attention to the issues rather than to a child's fear of punishment or loss of love. They are loving, consistent, demanding and respectful of children's independent decisions, but they are firm in maintaining standards and willing to impose limited punishment. They explain to reasoning behind the stands taken and encourage verbal give and take. They combine control with encouragement. Their children apparently feel secure in knowing that they are loved and what is expected of them. The preschool children of authoritative parents tend to be most self reliant, self controlled, self assertive, exploratory and content.

Furthermore Baumrind (Hesari and Hejazi, 2011) also stated the following According to Baumrind, the authoritative parenting style is characterized by parents who encourage verbal communication and a child's initiative and they also make conclusions together. Authoritative parents recognize their rights as older persons, but also a special interest of the child, they recognize current qualities of a child but also set standards for future behaviour. They use their common sense but also power in order to accomplish their goals. Their decisions are neither based on mutual agreement, nor solely on child's wishes, but they do not consider themselves as perfect or not subject to mistakes. Authoritative style is characterized by a relatively high but reasonable control combined with rationalism adequate for a child's age.

The attitude of the father in caring for his child through the type of authoritative parenting in the TKW family, it appears from the appreciation of the existence of his children. Control, attention, guidance, and direction to the child's personal life is always done with love. Fathers do this seriously, with consideration because their mothers are not at home, and caregiving responsibilities in an effort to foster a noble character in the child are entirely within him. Children may have desires, but what is obeyed is only what is good for themselves. Children are given the opportunity to ask about the rules that the father applies, so that if they comply with these rules, solely because they realize that it will have a good effect on him, and not because of fear of his father. Children are given the opportunity to make decisions related to their interests, for example when choosing a school to a higher level. But of course, deliberations are always held before the best decision is finally made for them. In essence, Father will support all children's decisions, as long as they have a good effect on them.

The father's strategy in fostering children's character. Evidently, based on the results of the research, there are a number of noble characters in children in the families of TKW Desa Sindangmulya as a result of fostering authoritative patterns of fathers, namely: (Wilodati, 2016; Wilodati, Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi, 2016; Wilodati, 2017, p.224-225) as follows :Capable of aligning the expectations of parents and personal desire.

- Easy to get along with anyone
- Be able to determine when to learn, and when it's time to play.

- Grow as a communicative and adoptive child.
- Appears as independent child and have the highest confidence.

In general, the character generated ,the authoritative parenting by fathers in the TKW family, consistent with the results Baumrind about style treatment of parents (parenting style) and its impact on children's behavior, the following:

Table I: The Influence ff "ParentingStyle" on The Child Behavior

<i>PARENTING STYLES</i>	ATTITUDE OR BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS	CHILD BEHAVIOR PROFILE
1. <i>Authoritarian</i>	1. The attitude of acceptance ' is low, but high control. 2. Physically punishing. 3. Being commanded (requires/rule the kid to do something no-compromise) 4. Be rigid (hard attitude). 5. Emotional and tend to be rejected	1. Irritability 2. Cowards 3. Moody, unhappy 4. Easily to affected 5. Do not have a clear future direction 6. Unfriendly
2. <i>Permissive</i>	1. The attitude of ' acceptance' high, but low control. 2. Give freedom to the child's expressed wishes	1. Being impulsive and aggressive. 2. Rebellious. 3. Lack of confidence and self-control. 4. Domineering. 5. No clear direction of his life. 6. Lower achievement
3. <i>Autoritative</i>	1. The attitude of acceptance and high control 2. Responsive to the needs of children 3. Encourage the child to express an opinion or question 4. Provides an explanation of the impact of the good deed and the bad.	1. Be friendly 2. Have the confidence 3. Being able to control themselves 4. Be polite 5. Cooperates 6. Have a sense of curiosity is high 7. Havegoals/ directions clear living 8. Oriented towards achievements

Sumber : Yusuf (2011, 51-52); Wilodati, Budimansyah, Adiwikarta, Ruyadi (2016)

In further research, is expected to be reviewed the authoritative parenting by fathers foster a noble character in the children of the TKW family.

Conclusion

Child character building is the main goal of parenting processes in the family environment. The trend of parenting applied by the father in the family environment of the Sindangmulya Village TKW family is authoritative. Father's appreciation of the child's existence; control, attention, guidance and direction on the child's personal life; and support for all children's decisions as long as they result in goodness for them, is the strategy of fathers to foster a noble character in children. Communicative, adaptive, and independent, is a number of noble characters of children as a result of authoritative parenting used by father. The findings that the typology of father's authoritative parenting is the right strategy for fostering noble character in children, should be taken into consideration for parents to apply it in the process of nurturing their children. In further research, it is expected to be able to examine the various influences of typology of father's parenting in the families of migrant workers, and their influence on the lives of children associated with the world of formal education, for example aspirations to pursue higher education motivation for achievement, and so on.

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