



Parenting Style of Factory Worker Families in Educating Children in Pondok Village, Grogol Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency

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Abstract. Parenting is a verbal action or example by parents to guide, educate, foster, supervise, and discipline children so that independent individuals will be nurtured in the future and prevent them from experiencing negative aspects of their surroundings. Education of children in the family is the effort of parents to shape and develop the child's personality through habituation and guidance. The purpose of this study is to describe the parenting style of parents in educating children among the families of factory workers in Pondok village. The methods used in this study were the interviews, observation, and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods. The results of this study suggest that the parenting style adopted by parents in educating their children is democratic parenting.

Keywords: Upbringing · Children's Education · Factory Worker's Family

1 Introduction

Family is the first environment known by children, because the family is the first unit of interaction after birth. In the child's growth and development, the family is also the closest social environment. Therefore, both verbal and physical actions exhibited by parents on a daily basis are influential in the development of children in the future [1].

A child will imitate every action or speech of parents. This shows how important it is for parents to maintain their attitude before their children; hence, their children's affability can be instilled. To manifest good attitudes and knowledge in children, parents must guide, direct, and educate them in every way. Education at home is an obligation and should be considered as the first school for children. Parents play a role in creating education in the home environment.

Parenting is an effort to guide and monitor children from birth to adolescence consistently. Parenting is a method by parents to guide their children to cultivate behavior according to Quran and Hadith and does not violate the teachings of Islam.

Each parent's parenting style has its characteristics and qualities. This quality is influenced by parental backgrounds. Among other things are last education, occupation,

circumstances, and conditions of the environment, traditional culture of the area, and many more. Differences will appear in the parenting style who works as factory workers and those who work as teachers. The parenting methods in rural areas will also be different from those in the city. Likewise, parents with primary school education will be poles apart from those with doctoral degrees.

Judging from the quantity of daily life, children spend their time more with families at home than with companions or teachers at school. As a consequence, the family has indirect influence and is most important in children's education; in religious, social, and moral education.

Pondok village is located on the south side of the Solo Baru area. Judging from the geographical location, this village is accessible by vehicle. This is evident from the number of factories around Pondok Village. Given many factories, it was very easy for residents to get jobs in such establishments. In preliminary observations, it could be observed that many parents in Pondok Village worked in factories. The complete data are shown in the Table 1 below.

From the data in the table of types of work, it can be inferred that the dominant type of occupation among residents is factory workers, totaling 948 people, or 50.56%. From the data, 309 people, or 16.48%, work as private employees, 289 or 15.41% work as merchants, 135 or 7.2%, 100 are farmers 5.33%, 65 or 3.47% are in the civil service, 14 or 0.75% are national police, 6 or 0.32% work as a nurses, 5 or 0.27% of the population are army, 3 or 0.16% are midwives, and 1 person or 0.05% is a doctor.

There are two types of working hours for factory workers: shift work for eight hours, and non-shift work. The working day of a factory worker is different in every place. However, the number of working days is similar, that is, all factory workers only work

Table 1. Data on the Types of Occupation of Residents of Pondok Village, Grogol District, Sukoharjo Regency in 2022

Occupation	Number of Family	Information
Factory Worker	948	50,56%
Private Employee	309	16,48%
Merchant	289	15,41%
Ricefield Worker	135	7,2%
Farmer	100	5,33%
Civil Service	65	3,47%
Police	14	0,75%
Nurse	6	0,32%
Army	5	0,27%
Midwife	3	0,16%
Doctor	1	0,05%
Total	1.875	100 %

Source of data: Head of Pondok Village

five days a week. For parents who work in factories since seven in the morning and consider the time to travel to the factory, mostly do not have time to take their children to school. After school hours, parents cannot pick up their children because they are still working. Eventually, after the child returns home, there is no one to monitor and guide the child.

2 Literature Review

Parenting is the action of parents toward children to guide, care for, educate, and teach by displaying exemplary examples of discipline, affection, and punishment within the family through the verbal and actions of parents [2]. Choosing a suitable parenting style for educating children must be emphasized by parents since they are the main educators in the family [3]. Parenting is essential to the formation of children's character. This became one of the supporters of the mental enforcement movement, which began to be widely discussed during the leadership era of President Jokowi or Joko Widodo [4]. Parents must set an example of good behavior in the family in order to prevent children from having negative traits that are influenced by the environment. Additionally, parents also need to act decisively towards children in their attitudes so that discipline will appear [5]. Parenting can be interpreted as a change in the form of expression from parents that can influence the potential that exists in individuals in the form of guidance, coaching, and education of children to form a child's independence [6].

According to Santrock, parenting consists of three types [7]; authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and democratic parenting. The authoritarian parenting style has the characteristic that children must obey and submit to whatever the parents decide. This parenting style tends to limit children's space for movement because children are not allowed to express their wishes or opinions. The child must play a devoted role so that if something against the wishes of the parents occurs, the child will be punished. This parenting style appears to separate children from their parents and distance will be created over time. Permissive parenting is the opposite of authoritarian parenting. Parents free children to do whatever they wish without limiting boundaries and directions which causes children to lose direction and be perplexed. Such a path is prone to making children feel lonely as all decisions are left to the child. Parents do not provide guidance, such as indifference to behavior, education, or child development. Democratic parenting is a parenting style that creates cooperation between parents and children. This parenting style gives flexibility and opportunity for children to choose or make decisions. However, parents still provide limits, so that children will not lose their way and are still under parental supervision. This parenting style seems to be the most efficient in improving children's development, especially in independence, discipline, and responsibility [8].

Education can be interpreted as cultivating good reason or custom in individuals, leading to a civilized society [9]. Ki Hajar Dewantara explained that education is an effort to form a good mind, character, and body in children so that they are in harmony with society and nature [10]. Education is divided into two, formal education and non-formal education. Formal education is characterized by structured education and has levels from elementary school, middle school to high school. Meanwhile, non-formal education is an education outside of formal education [11]. The first education a child

undergoes is in the family. Because it is the family that is first recognized by the child, it is undeniable that the upbringing of the family is the foundation for how the moral and character of the child are formed in the future [12]. Referring to Surat At Tahrim verse 6, Allah commands one to protect oneself and one's family from the fires of hell. In this verse, it shows that parents have an obligation to children's learning, one of which is to condition the family area by making the home a safe place to support children's learning [13]. In addition, it is also emphasized in Surah Al Qashas verse 77 that a human being is commanded by Allah to look for provisions for life in the hereafter provided that he does not forget the necessities of life in this world [6].

3 Research Methods

This research is qualitative with field research. Field research is intense, detailed, and fundamental research on phenomena in an environment. Field research aims to give an evident explanation, to describe carefully a phenomenon of social interaction [14].

The primary data source for this study is data obtained from interviews with Pondok Village officials, namely the Village Head and parents in Pondok Village working in a factory. Meanwhile, secondary data sources useful as a complement to data from this study are books, journals, articles, and previous research that discuss parenting.

Data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. The data collection tools include voice recorders, interview guides, observation guides, and cameras. This data is collected to describe the general picture in the field.

Data analysis was carried out to look for relationships and concepts carried out critically to the data obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Activities in data analysis include data reduction, data presentation, and verification [15].

4 Results and Discussion

In this study, observations and interviews were carried out with three families of factory workers in Pondok Village. On September 16, 2022, an interview was conducted with Mrs. Misrini's family. The interview shows that Mrs. Misrini worked at the Agung Plasindo factory located in Telukan. The factory uses a shift work system, grouped into three working hours. The first starts from 7 AM to 3 PM and breaks at 12.00 PM. The second, the afternoon starts from 3 PM to 11 PM with a break at 6 PM. The evening starts at 11 PM until 7 AM with a break at 03.00. Misrini's mother has been working as a factory worker since 2008 or more than 14 years ago. Mrs. Misrini is a mother of 2 children aged 18 years and 11 years. As a form of concern, Mrs. Misrini would ask what her 11-year-old child was doing and what was going on at school every day. With these few questions, their children always would tell many things, from class to social relationships with friends. Mrs. Misrini also did it to her first child, even though her first child was already in college. Mrs. Misrini would check her 11-year-old child's textbooks after work and ask about the difficulties while studying at school. Mrs. Misrini would explain and accompany her child to study when during her off day. According to him, children's education in the family environment is very important because the family is the

first place where children are born into the world. Therefore, Mrs. Misrini would teach lessons in the form of manners and social life as well as religion to her children. The time needed by Mrs. Misrini to educate children in the family environment is very flexible and has no specific time. The attention to her children creates a storytelling routine in the home environment so that all family members know what is being experienced and what their children are doing. This habit is very good because it is a form of parental control over the child's attitude. She also would often accustom her children to receiving religious education at home or church. She is more concerned with character and social education for her children than the academic aspect. This is shown in her daily life; if a child commits a bad deed, she will immediately advise and tell them to do good deeds. As was observed in November, if children played playing at a friend's house for too long, she immediately called them to go home and tell them that their friend was also resting and should not be invited to play all the time. From the interviews and observations that have been conducted for one month, she applied democratic parenting. This is evident from the habit of always listening and pays attention to comments or suggestions from her children. So that parents understand what children want, like, and expect. Apart from that, Mrs. Misrini also limited her children to family rules and norms. This rule is the fence of his children in everyday life.

The second interview was conducted at Mrs. Supratmi's house on December 5, 2022. The findings obtained that Mrs. Supratmi has been working at a plastic factory in the Telukan area for 27 years. There are two work systems at the factory; a 2-h shift and a 3-h shift. Mrs. Supratmi worked in shifts of 2 h. The morning shift runs from 7 AM to 3 PM. The afternoon entrance starts at 3 PM to 11 PM. The shift will change, for instance, this week's turn is in the morning so next week's shift will be in the afternoon. Mrs. Supratmi has a 14-year-old son. As a form of concern for her child, Mrs. Supratmi would usually ask questions about things at school. However, his son only told the main points.

In terms of educating children at home, Mrs. Supratmi is very disciplined with her children. Every evening, their children are accustomed to studying. Except on Saturday nights, Mrs. Supratmi would allow her son to play with friends inside or outside the house. He would be given time until 9 PM to go outside. If the boy has not returned home by the agreed time, then Mrs. Supratmi will contact her child. This will be different if Mrs. Supratmi is working the afternoon shift so she cannot control her child. Apart from that, Mrs. Supratmi is only able to accompany him to study as she is no longer able to teach for school work. She admitted that academic education is more important than social education and character education as she believes a smart child will obey parents. The cooperation between Mrs. Supratmi and her husband in terms of the child's education is very good. This was shown from active communication. There was a special time with her husband to discuss her child. In religious education, Mrs. Supratmi only relied on school. Even so, she always ensured that her son was a piety person at the mosque or home. However, his son prayed more often at home since his father is also a person who rarely goes to the mosque. From the observations, it is evident that during prayer times, the son and father were seen hanging out in the *Angkringan* (Javanese food cart). *Angkringan* could be seen in front of their house. On several occasions, Mrs. Supratmi also joined the *angkringan* until late at night with her child and husband.

After conducting interviews and observations for several days, it can be concluded that the parenting style adopted by Mrs. Supratmi is democratic. This is proven, that Mrs. Supratmi only limited her child's behavior and still listened to her child's wishes. For example, on Saturday nights when her child wanted to go out with her friends, Mrs. Supratmi allowed him to go out until 9 PM. The discipline instilled in Mrs. Supratmi's child is also one of the results of the democratic upbringing adopted by Mrs. Supratmi and her husband.

The third interview was conducted with Mrs. Yanti's family. Mrs. Yanti is a garment factory worker in Sukoharjo. Ibu Yanti started working at the factory when her son was born 7 years ago. Her husband also works in a factory with a 3-shift system. Meanwhile, Mrs. Yanti works from 8 PM to 4.30 PM. On a daily basis, she would leave at 7 AM. Before going to work, she always ensures that there was breakfast at home. Apart from that, Mrs. Yanti also sometimes takes her child to school. When both Mrs. Yanti and her husband were working, their child was always left at their grandmother's house next door to hers. She also always advised her child to do what the grandmother asked. She was also reluctant to leave her only daughter to work, but she was forced by the situation to keep working. She habituated her daughter to always study after the evening prayer. She always taught her daughter to do school homework. In terms of attention and control, Mrs. Yanti had a special time to chat with her child before bedtime. Yanti always invited her child to tell her about the activities of the day. During this time, she often advised and reminded her child to always obey her parents and grandmother. According to Mrs. Yanti, religious education is very important in children's education inside and outside the house. Mrs. Yanti registered her child at two different Quran learning centers for her child's religious education to be monitored properly. This allows the value of religious education at school to be improved. Moreover, in the final assessment of this semester, their children get the best score for religious education. Besides, Mrs. Yanti also accustomed her child to coming with her father to attend studies at the mosque held twice a week on Friday and Sunday. She sometimes listened to her mother about her daughter's mischievousness. However, Mrs. Yanti did not immediately scold her. She always confirmed the report. Sometimes she asked for confirmation from her child and would hear it. She always tried to hear stories from two points of view and then advised her child. The cooperation between Mrs. Yanti and her husband was very good because she always communicated everything to her child. Mrs. Yanti and her husband were used to discussing their children's problems before going to sleep as it is time they had a lot of time to solve problems. She also taught her child the habit of taking tutoring in the afternoon, if there was no Quran learning schedule at the two mosques close to her house. This was done by Mrs. Yanti for many sides would control her daughter's education. Mrs. Yanti felt that she could not be optimal in providing education for her children in the family environment. Her child was also used to busy schedules between school, the Quran learning center in two places, and tutoring. If she was not at home, her child will go to a learning center or tutoring with her grandmother. The interviewee also admitted that the child did not always obey her. There have been several times when her child was worn out going to tutoring or the Quran learning center. To overcome such a situation, her husband and mother did not force their kid to leave. They will first ask her why she behaved in that way. If the reason was acceptable, then the child would take a

day off. Mrs. Yanti also revealed, although after conducting interviews with Mrs. Yanti, it can be inferred that the parenting style applied to Mrs. Yanti's family is democratic parenting. This is evident from her habit of freeing her will on her children.

The findings from interviews and observations of three families of factory workers found no coercion by parents. However, comments and suggestions of children were taken into consideration by parents in making decisions. Parents gave freedom to their children but remained in control. Parents always accustomed their children to carrying out activities in a disciplined manner. From the theory put forward by Santrock, it can be outlined that the parenting style adopted by parents appears to be democratic parenting.

5 Conclusion

Parenting is divided into three categories: democratic parenting, authoritarian, and permissive. Democratic parenting is a style that creates cooperation between parents and children. This parenting style allows flexibility and opportunity for children to choose or make decisions. However, parents still provide limits, so that children will not lose their direction and are still under the supervision of parents. The authoritarian parenting style is that children must obey and submit to their parents' commands. This style tends to limit children's space for movement because children are not given the opportunity to express their wishes or opinions. Permissive parenting is the opposite of authoritarian parenting; Parents free children to do whatever they wish without boundaries and directions, leading to loss of direction and being confused.

The parenting style applied is fairly good. Children can express their opinions, children do not feel constrained by existing rules, children feel comfortable with the boundaries that have been made, and try to always obey them. Parenting adopted by parents is democratic parenting. Democratic parenting style emphasizes responsibility and accustoms children to time discipline.

6 Suggestions

Regardless of its benefits to help the husband earn money, parents, especially mothers who work as factory workers, must prioritize children and family problems because the main task of a mother is to take care of the household.

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