



# **The Influence of Family Parenting Patterns for Women Factory Workers on Moral Education in Nogosari District, Boyolali Regency**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to examine the effect of female factory worker parenting on children's moral education in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali. This study is a quantitative study using a sample of 39 mothers who work as factory workers. This research can be concluded that the parenting style of the family of factory workers has a significant influence on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali. Correlation between family upbringing of factory workers and children's moral education. The correlation value obtained is 0.711. This means that the correlation between the family upbringing of women factory workers and the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali is 0.711, and can be interpreted as a strong and significant relationship. While the results of the coefficient of determination ( $r^2$ ) = 50.5% while the remaining 49.5% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study. These variables, for example, are due to internal factors, namely factors from humans themselves including instincts, habits, and heredity. Or because of external factors such as community environment, friends, and so forth.

**Keywords:** Parenting patterns, women factory workers, children's moral education

## **Introduction**

Moral education is an important thing that must be obtained by children. Moral, ethical, and etiquette education is something that parents must provide for their children from an early age. The moral aspect is crucial and will have a big impact on his life (Idris & Usman, 2019, 77). In this case, the role of parents is very important, especially the role of a mother. A mother is the first educator that children will receive in their early life. Her behavior will be imitated by the children, consciously or unconsciously. Therefore, mothers must be able to provide a good moral education and set a good example for their children. Providing proper parenting to children can optimize their growth and development of children, and children will behave in accordance with religion.

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Educating children cannot be separated from the parenting provided by parents to children. Every parent has unique characteristics when it comes to educating their children. Women factory workers must be able to divide their time between working and educating children. Limited time is one of the obstacles to providing moral education. However, as mothers, they must be able to provide moral education to their children. Mother's role is necessary for providing a lesson about morality. The limited time is also the cause of the less than an optimal method of providing moral education.

Being a working mother is not easy, they must be able to divide their time between work and taking care of their husbands, children, and household. Women factory workers are faced with two roles; housewives and breadwinners. The reason female factory workers work is because of economic problems. They work to help their husbands earn a living. Qualification to become factory workers is very easy and depends on their conditions. Therefore, they feel aided in their efforts to work as factory workers and earn a living. They experience inner conflicts because they have to carry out two roles at once, namely being a housewife and being a worker.

The definition of a worker, according to the KBBI (Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language), is someone who works and earns wages from other people. If referring to the definition of Law No. 21 of 2000 in Article 1, the definition of labor is anyone who works by receiving wages or other forms of remuneration. From this definition, it can be concluded that a woman factory worker is a woman who works with other people and gets wages from her hard work.

Ketintang Village is a village with a population of 7,096, the majority of whom are private workers. The female population in RW 04 Ketintang Village chooses to play a dual role as housewives and workers. This is to meet the needs of the family and help their husband to earn a living. The educational background of the female population in RW 04 Ketintang Village is SMA/SMK. Many of them work as factory workers. Being a factory worker is not easy. They have to leave in the morning and return in the afternoon, or even leave in the afternoon until they come home at night, following their working time or factory rules.

From the description above, the formulation of the problem in this study is whether the parenting style of female factory workers has a significant influence on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketintang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali? The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of female factory worker parenting on children's moral education in RW 04 Ketintang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali.

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## **Methodology**

This study uses quantitative methods, namely research using data analysis in the form of numeric and numbers. Quantitative methods are also called traditional methods. This is because this method has been used for quite a long time. This method is a scientific method because it has fulfilled the rules of research, namely systematic, objective, measurable, rational, and concrete. Quantitative methods cannot be separated from statistical analysis in the form of numbers (Sugiyono, 2013,7). This study uses a descriptive research design, namely research that describes the situation that occurred at that time (Suryani & Hendryadi, 2015, p. 109). Quantitative methods are also called traditional methods. This is because this method has been used for quite a long time. This method is a scientific method because it has fulfilled the rules of research, namely systematic, objective, measurable, rational, and concrete. Quantitative methods cannot be separated from statistical analysis in the form of numbers (Sinambela,2014,67).

This research was conducted in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Nogosari District, Boyolali Regency, using data from as many as 39 female factory workers in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Nogosari District, Boyolali Regency. Data collection techniques in this study include conducting observations, questionnaires, and documentation in the form of written notes. In this study, the sampling technique used a non-probability sample.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Parenting Advice for Female Factory Workers**

Families have a major role in children's education and have a strong influence on children's growth and development. If parents provide the right parenting pattern for children, then the child's growth and development will be optimal. Parenting is the process of parents providing assistance to their children (Handayani, et. al., 2020).

Parents have the first and foremost educator role in child development. Family involvement in children's moral education is a must. This form of education in the family is nurturing. Family is an important element in community life. The family goes along with the changing times but at the same time can change the zalam in human civilization. These changes have implications for aspects of life in the family, namely faith and morals. Therefore, parents must always accompany their children and educate them towards a bright future (Rahmat, 2018,144-146).

Every parent has their own type of parenting style when providing for their children. Parents have an obligation to provide a good education for their children. Therefore, with the

right parenting pattern, the teaching and guidance given by parents will be conveyed to the children. It takes good cooperation between husband and wife to provide the right parenting style. It is not only the responsibility of a mother to provide education and teach her child, but a father also has the same responsibility. A working mother must be able to devote some of her time to her child's education.

Parenting is a process of parental involvement in nurturing, caring for, disciplining, training, paying attention, and guiding children through behavior that is consistent with existing norms. Parenting is carried out continuously by parents for their children in order to achieve the goal of being able to face the demands of the child's future. The principle of parenting is a trusting and connected relationship between parents and children. This relationship creates empathy and compassion, respect and obedience so that it can strengthen the relationship between parents and children. The purpose of parenting is to help children develop into adults who are able to control their own healthy behaviors and feelings. Aspects of parenting are very important for children, namely acceptance and control. Acceptance is the support and affection of parents in the form of smiles, praise, and encouragement. Meanwhile, control refers to the supervision of all children's activities (Ulfah & Fauziah, 2020, 154-155).

## **Parenting Forms**

According to Hurlock, there are 3 kinds of parenting styles, namely:

### 1) Authoritarian parenting

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern that is based on applicable rules and forces children to behave and act in accordance with what parents want (Makagingge, et. al., 2019). There are several characteristics of parents who practice authoritarian parenting, namely as follows: a) parents have more dominant power; b) parental treatment of children's actions is carried out very strictly; c) children are not recognized as individuals; d) punish children if they do not obey (Rahmat, 2018, 155). e) parents like to physically punish, f) parents are rigid, g) parents have strong emotions, h) always regulate, and i) like to force (Taib et al., 2020, 131).

Parents who apply authoritarian parenting reflect that they have an impatient attitude towards teaching children and giving consequences for every rule that exists in the family. There are several impacts that arise from authoritarian parenting, namely making children's emotions unstable; children tend to be passive; not independent; not confident; difficult to have friends; often in conflict (Dewi & Khotimah, 2020, 2436).

## 2) Democratic parenting

Namely, parenting provided by parents with an attitude of acceptance and attention to the needs of children accompanied by controlled restrictions (Makagingge, et. al., 2019). In this type of parenting, parents recognize the child's abilities and provide opportunities for children to take part and not depend on their parents. Parents who apply democratic parenting tend to give their children little freedom to choose the best for themselves. Children have space to express their opinions, engage in conversations related to their lives, and provide opportunities for children to develop their internal control so that they can be responsible for their own lives (Ayun, 2017, 108).

A democratic type of parenting has a special characteristic, namely that parents give freedom to their children in determining their lives. In this parenting pattern, family relationships can be established well and harmoniously. It can even be said that parents who apply this parenting pattern have a balanced family (Handayani et al., 2020, 19).

## 3) Permissive parenting

Permissive parenting is characterized by parents who give full freedom to their children. In this parenting style, parents have an indifferent attitude towards their children (Makagingge, et. al., 2019). In this type of parenting, parents love their children but provide little direction and structure (Afiyah & Alucyana, 2021, 108). This type of parenting is more dominated by children. Parents provide freedom without control and direction to children. Parents who apply permissive parenting give full freedom to children and are weak in disciplining children (Nasution, 2018). Permissive parenting is often also referred to as neglectful parenting. This is because parents tend to ignore the development of the child's personality and parents only prioritize themselves (Adawiah, 2017, 35).

The characteristics of this type of parenting are that it is entirely dominated by children and all decisions are made by children (Nasution, 2018, 2). Parents are only providers of facilities (Adawiah, 2017, 35). In this parenting pattern, the child's personality development becomes undirected (Adawiah, 2017, 35). An example of this type of parenting is that parents give children the freedom to play without limiting curfews (Nasution, 2018).

## **Factors that Drive Women to Work**

Being a mother who also works is something that is now commonplace in the community. In this day and age, many women also work just to fill their spare time or to support their families. There are several factors that cause women to jump into work, namely:

### 1) Educational Factor

Nowadays, people have realized how important it is to get an education. Everyone has the right to seek knowledge, both men and women. Even women do not want to be outdone by men in terms of studying. There is even an opinion that says that education is the main factor in seizing job opportunities (Fatakh, 2018,160). Many are also encouraged because they want to take advantage of the knowledge gained so that women are able to practice it and carry it out with expertise.

### 2) Economic Factor

The demands of life are the reason why women also work to fulfill their needs. Economic problems are undeniably the reason why someone works. The husband's obligation is to earn a living, but in Islam a wife is allowed to work to help her husband earn a living, as did the wives of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, Siti Aisyah and Khadijah, who also helped the Prophet to support the family economy (Fatakh, 2018).

### 3) Factor of Saturation

Women who feel bored at home and don't have any activities tend to get rid of that boredom by looking for busyness in their business or career (Wakirin, 2017,6).

### 4) Develop talent

Women who have tenacity and pursue a field can make them plunge into the world of careers to develop their skills. They use their skills and develop their talents to achieve their desires and make an effort to make a career.

## **Children's Moral Education**

Through programmed education and coaching, moral education is a conscious effort made to shape the character of students. Moral education can also be interpreted as the effort of a person or group to guide and direct someone to achieve commendable behavior. Islamic teachings guide moral education in Islam. Therefore, the measure of good and bad is seen from a religious point of view (Wahyudi, 2020).

The purpose of moral education is the core of the goals of Islamic education, namely to increase the moral values of every human being so as to achieve the level of morality

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(Wahyudi, 2020). Moral education is important in the midst of a country that is experiencing a moral crisis. The existence of moral education seeks to protect us from the occurrences of secular Western views and can reduce crime (Martan,2020). The scope of morality includes three aspects, including:

a. Morals to Allah SWT

What is meant by morality to God is the attitude or action that humans, as creatures, do to their Lord. In this case, it includes worshipping Allah, not associating partners with Him, being grateful to Him, and performing actions in accordance with the teachings ordered by Allah (Arifin & Ali, 2019, p.457).

b. Morals To Fellow Humans

The purpose of the morals of fellow human beings is to have good attitudes or actions towards one another. Morals to fellow human beings include morals to parents, friends, and society. Teachers and so on

c. Morality to the environment

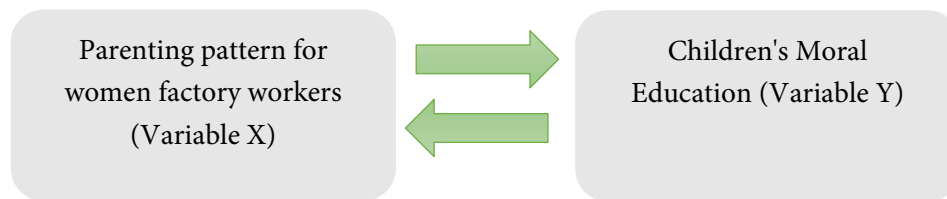
The environment is everything that is around humans, be it animals, plants, or other inanimate objects. In the Qur'an, teaching morals towards the environment functions from the function of humans as caliphs on earth (Arifin & Ali, 2019).

## **The Effect of Family Parenting Patterns for Women Factory Workers on Children's Moral Education**

Moral education is an important thing and must be considered. By providing sufficient moral education, children will have a life and behavior guided by norms and religion. In providing moral education to their children, parents are expected to provide appropriate parenting. Parental guidance will reach the child with the right parenting style.

Women factory workers are faced with two roles, namely as housewives and workers. Educating children is not an easy thing for a working mother. They have to balance the two, to match what is desired. Providing proper parenting in educating children's morals is something that must be considered. A mother has her own way of providing for her child.

The framework of thinking used by the author in formulating this problem is as follows:



The research hypothesis is as follows:

1.  $H_0$  : There is no influence between the family upbringing of factory worker women and the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali
2.  $H_1$  : There is an influence between the family upbringing of factory workers and the moral education of children in RW 04, Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari, Kab. Boyolali.

### Simple Regression Analysis

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	B	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	41.879	5.235		8.000	.000		
	female factory worker parenting	.666	.108	.711	6.149	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children's moral education

From the table above, it can be analyzed:

$$Y = 41,879 + 0,666X$$

The regression equation has the following meaning:

1. Constant = 41,879

If the variable of the family upbringing of factory workers is equal to zero, then the variable of moral education is 41.879.

2. Coefficients X = 0,666

If the variable of family parenting of female factory workers increases by one point, it causes an increase in the variable of children's moral education by 0.666.



## Simple Correlation Analysis

### Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.711 <sup>a</sup>	.505	.492		5.327

a. Predictors: (Constant), female factory worker parenting

b. Dependent Variable: Children's moral education

In simple regression, the number R in the table shows a simple correlation between variable X and variable Y. The number R is found to be 0.711, meaning that the correlation between the variable parenting styles for female factory workers and children's moral education is 0.711. This shows that there is a strong relationship between the family upbringing of female factory workers and the moral education of their children.

R Square shows the coefficient of determination ( $r^2$ ) =  $0.505 \times 100\% = 50.5\%$ . This value means that the percentage contribution of the variable influence of family parenting of factory workers on children's moral education is 50.5% while the remaining 49.5% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

## Results of Regression Test with t Test

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	B	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	41.879	5.235		8.000	.000		
	A factory worker woman's family	.666	.108	.711	6.149	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children's moral education

From the table above, it can be analyzed:

$$Y = 41,879 + 0,666X$$

The test steps are as follows:

a. Formulate the formulatuin of the hypothesis

$H_0$  : Parenting patterns of family workers of factory women do not have a significant

effect on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali

$H_a$  : The parenting pattern of a female factory worker's family has a significant influence on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali

b. Determine t table

T table can be seen in the statistical table with a significance of 5% with degrees of freedom  $n-2 = 39-2 = 37$ , the results obtained t table of 1.687. From the output obtained t count of 6.149 and a significance of 0.000

c. Determine t count and significance

From the table above, it is obtained that the t count is 6.149 and the significance is 0.000

d. Test Criteria

1) If t count > t table, then  $H_a$  is accepted

2) If t count < t table, then  $H_o$  is rejected

Based on the significance :

1) If the significance < 0,05 then  $H_a$  is accepted

2) If the significance > 0,05 then  $H_o$  is rejected

e. Making conclusions

The value of t count > t table ( $6.149 > 1.687$ ) and the significance is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ), then  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_o$  is rejected, so it can be concluded that the parenting pattern of the family of factory women workers has a significant and positive effect. on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali.

Based on data analysis using SPSS version 25, the regression equation obtained is  $Y = 41.879 + 0.666X$ . the value of 41,879 is a constant value. If the variable of family care for factory workers is equal to zero, then the variable of moral education is 41,879. Coefficient  $X = 0.666$ . If the variable of family parenting of factory workers has increased by one point, it causes an increase in the variable of children's moral education by 0.666.

Correlation between family upbringing of factory workers and children's moral education. The correlation value obtained is 0.711. This means that the correlation between the family upbringing of women factory workers and the moral education of children in RW

04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali of 0.711, this can be interpreted as a strong and significant relationship, It can also be said that the influence between the variables is proven to be strong and can be proven anywhere that the variable is tested.

While the results of the coefficient of determination ( $r^2$ ) = 50.5% while the remaining 49.5% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study. These variables, for example, are due to internal factors, namely factors from humans themselves including instincts, habits, and heredity. Or because of external factors such as community environment, friends, and so forth.

Based on the hypothesis testing that has been done previously,  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_o$  is rejected. Thus, it is known that the family upbringing of women factory workers has a significant influence on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali para significant level 5%.

Thus, it can be concluded that the parenting style of the family of female factory workers has a significant influence on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali. The effect is 50.5%, while the remaining 49.5% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study.

## Conclusion

Based on the results obtained from data analysis and information from the chapter above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The value of  $t$  count  $>$   $t$  table ( $6.149 > 1.687$ ) and the significance is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ), then  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_o$  is rejected, so it can be concluded that the parenting style of the female factory worker family has a significant and positive effect. on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali.

There is a positive and significant effect of the family upbringing of female factory workers on the moral education of children in RW 04 Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali. This is evidenced by the results of the correlation test of 0.711, which means that there is a strong correlation between the variables of family parenting of factory workers and the moral education of children in RW 04, Ketitang Village, Kec. Nogosari Kab. Boyolali.

While the results of the coefficient of determination ( $r^2$ ) = 50.5% while the remaining 49.5% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study. These variables, for example, are due to internal factors, namely factors from humans themselves including instincts, habits, and heredity. Or because of external factors such as community environment, friends, and so forth.

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