

The Role of Migrant Worker Parents in Motivating Student Learning

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Abstract. Students whose parents work as migrant workers have different motivations to study with students whose parents work at home. These differences can be seen from the attitudes, behavior and motivation to learn. This study aims to describe the role of migrant worker parents in increasing students' learning motivation. The method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. The informants in this study were parents, students and teachers. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation studies. Data analysis techniques used include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study concluded that the role of migrant worker parents towards students can increase learning motivation at school.

Keywords: the role of parents, motivation to learn, basic education

1. Introduction

Learning motivation is closely related to one's encouragement that arises from within and outside oneself which will influence one's desire to learn and a conscious effort to move, direct, and maintain one's behavior so that children are encouraged to do something so as to achieve certain results or goals [1]. Goals to be achieved with one's effort or encouragement of learning. The important role of learning motivation in learning activities is learning reinforcement, understanding learning objectives and learning persistence [2].

Diligent effort or effort based on motivation, then someone will carry out the activity and can achieve good performance in accordance with his goals. Motivation arises from oneself and sometimes comes from outside oneself. The encouragement of motivation that has been given to him will provide encouragement in the learning process either from self-motivation or outside himself [3]. The indicators of motivation to learn can be broken down into two parts, namely internal encouragement consisting of the desire and desire to succeed, the need for encouragement in learning, the existence of hopes and aspirations for the future. External encouragement consisting of appreciation in learning, interesting activities in learning, and a conducive learning environment [4]. Seven factors that influence the formation of learning motivation, namely: 1) knowledge of the usefulness of learning, 2) the need for learning, 3) the ability to carry out learning activities, 4) enjoyment of the idea of carrying out learning activities, 5) implementation of learning activities 6) learning outcomes, 7) satisfaction with learning outcomes [5].

Parents are the first teachers for their children [6]. When the child has entered school, parents are teacher partners for their children and parents are the main teachers who use all their abilities, for their own benefit, for their children, as well as for the programs carried out

by the children themselves. Parents, children and school programs are part of a process that shapes children's development. The role of parents in education includes: 1) Parents as educators, 2) Parents as boosters 3) Parents as facilitators and 4) Parents as Guides [7]. The role of parents mentioned above there are four indicators of the role of parents. The indicators consist of educators, motivators, facilitators and mentors. The role of parents as a motivator is part of extrinsic motivation for their children.

Initial observations carried out by researchers at SD Negeri Adirejakulon, Adipala District, Cilacap Regency showed that the character of students who lived with their parents was more confident in dealing with the learning process in class. Learning motivation owned by students is higher. The learning process in the class of the students followed with enthusiasm and enthusiasm. The rankings obtained in the tests got good results.

The characters of students whose parents left them to work as migrant workers are classified as shy and quiet during the learning process. Association between friends there are aloof and some are easy to get along with, but most are more quiet or aloof. Motivation to learn in class in participating in learning there are those who lack motivation to learn and some who have high learning motivation.

The parents of Adirejakulon Public Elementary School students who work as migrant workers aim to seek sustenance so they can meet the needs of their children. They can only meet their parents for a few months, some even once a year. Students whose parents work as migrant workers live with their father or mother, grandparents, or other relatives at home. They cannot feel attention and motivation directly from their parents every day, they can only enjoy money and living facilities. Children also need and want to experience direct attention and motivation from their parents every day. The purpose of this research is to examine in depth the importance of the role of parents who work as migrant workers in increasing motivation to study at school.

2. Research Methods

The research method is a scientific way of working by collecting data related to facts for the purposes and uses of science [8]. The research method is a study used by researchers to obtain the data needed to achieve research objectives. This type of research is a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological approach is an option considering that this research seeks to reveal the role of parents as migrant workers in increasing learning motivation. Qualitative research methodologies are carried out in reasonable situations and the data collected is generally qualitative in nature [9]. Phenomenology is a method of research in which researchers describe narratively the nature of human experience about a particular phenomenon [10].

This research was conducted at SD Negeri Adirejakulon, Adipala District, Cilacap Regency. This research was conducted from January to March 2023. The subjects in this study were students from SD Negeri Adirejakulon, Adipala District, Cilacap Regency. The subjects in this study were 5 students who had different levels of motivation. Informants in this study were students as primary data sources, while teachers and parents as secondary data sources.

Primary data sources and secondary sources are sources of information data collected by researchers to form the basis of conclusions from a study. Primary sources are sources of research data obtained directly from the original sources in the form of interviews, opinion polls from individuals or groups (people) as well as observations. Researchers use primary sources to require data collection by interviewing people who really know, understand, and have direct experience, namely students and their parents which are then outlined in written

notes and taking photos. Secondary sources are sources obtained from parents, teachers, and other data in the form of notebooks or supporting documents.

Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation studies. Observation is systematic observation and recording of the symptoms studied [11]. The observation used in this research is participant observation to obtain complete and meaningful data related to research. Researchers made observations of Adirejakulon State Elementary School students who had high, medium and low learning motivation. Observations were made when the learning process took place.

There are 3 types of interviews used in data collection, namely: (1) structured interviews, (2) semi-structured interviews, and (3) unstructured interviews [12]. Based on these types of interviews, this research uses semi-structured interviews, in order to ask main questions that can be developed or deepened when listening to participants' answers. Interviews in this study were conducted with students, parents of students and teachers of SD Negeri Adirejakulon, Adipala Cilacap District to obtain information about the learning motivation of students with a background of migrant worker parents.

Documentation studies from this study were obtained from facts stored in the form of grade lists, class lists, diaries, activity journals, school profiles and photos of learning process activities. The data obtained from the documentation study is used to gather information about students' learning motivation.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that it can be easily understood, and the findings can be informed to others. Qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. [13].

The collection of data in research is carried out in a directed, systematic manner and aims to obtain very large and varied data in research. Data reduction in this study was carried out when researchers obtained data from students, teachers and parents or relatives of SD Negeri Adirejakulon regarding learning motivation. Presentation of research data refers to the formulation of the problem that has been formulated as a research question, so that the narrative presented is a description of the detailed conditions for telling and answering each problem encountered in the research. Conclusions are based on data and facts found during the research process.

Triangulation in this credibility test is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. The triangulation technique used in this research is source triangulation and technique triangulation. The results of source triangulation are described, categorized, which views are the same, which are different, and which are specific. The sources used are teachers, students and parents.

Triangulation techniques from interview data, observation, and documentation studies were used by researchers to find out more about the learning motivation of students who have parents as migrant workers at SD Negeri Adirejakulon, Adipala Cilacap District. Researchers explore the truth of certain information by using various data sources such as documents, archives, interview results, observation results, also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view.

3. Results And Discussion

This study aims to describe the role of migrant worker parents in increasing the learning motivation of Adirejakulon Public Elementary School students, Adipala Cilacap District. Researchers obtained data that there is an important role for parents of migrant workers in

motivating students. Parents who have a low economic level choose to become migrant workers to help support the household's economic needs and to help pay for their children's education. The impact is certainly felt by children. Researchers conducted interviews with children with a background of parents as migrant workers based on high, medium and low learning motivation levels.

Students with high learning motivation get support from their parents who work as migrant workers. The support provided is in the form of giving motivation to children by rewarding learning achievements, giving gifts, praise, or punishment. The role of parents of migrant workers is very visible as a motivator. Parents always provide motivation for their children. The motivation given by parents can increase their learning motivation. This condition is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Daniati, A., and Andriani, A, namely the role of parents in learning at home, namely accompanying and facilitating students, reminding students not to get tired, motivating, giving rewards and punishments to students. 14].

Parents of migrant workers with students who have high motivation always provide motivation or encouragement to children so that children can do their job well until it is finished. Providing motivation that comes from parents is extrinsic motivation that comes from outside the individual. Extrinsic motivation is motives that become active or function because of external stimuli. Sardiman, A.M. revealed that extrinsic motivation is encouragement that comes from outside the individual [15]. This is in accordance with the theory presented by Sardiman that the motivation given by parents as migrant workers to their children has an impact on students' enthusiasm for learning.

Learners with learning motivation are getting learning motivation from the parents of migrant workers by having to complete the tasks given by the teacher and must be completed. If the task given by the teacher has not been completed by the child, then he cannot leave the house or play. Thus, the child will be motivated to complete the task.

Students with low learning motivation have parents as migrant workers who are less concerned about their children's learning development. Parents have provided assistance to children in dealing with learning difficulties by providing explanations for parts that are difficult for children to understand. Providing assistance and motivation by parents is only given when the child has an assignment or just asking for an assignment, so that the child becomes less enthusiastic about learning because his parents are not always motivated.

The results of interviews with parents of migrant workers who have children with high learning motivation in providing learning motivation for their children, namely if the child has difficulty learning, the parents call a private tutor. Parents of migrant workers who have children with learning motivation are currently motivating their children to learn by helping to provide answers to assignments that the child does not know or by searching the internet for themselves. Migrant worker parents who have children with low learning motivation provide learning assistance by asking children to try to find answers first. If the answer is not in the book, just search the internet. This condition is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Uno that students who have high motivation have high learning persistence and get motivational encouragement from their parents [16].

Parents have a role as a facilitator in their child's learning activities. The role of parents as facilitators can be said to be quite good because parents have provided the best facilities for their children. Facilities provided by parents to children include study rooms, study tables, textbooks, and stationery. The role of parents in increasing children's motivation, one of which is by providing learning facilities. The responsibility for providing learning facilities for children is parents. Facilities are a support for children in learning. Complete learning

resources, adequate internet network, and private tutoring facilities provided by parents motivate children to learn. This condition is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Efendi, & Didik who revealed that the existence of complete facilities would greatly support and increase children's learning interest [17]. Migrant worker parents with students who have learning motivation are providing learning facilitation with learning resources such as school books and tutoring activities. Thus, the child is helped to complete the task. Migrant worker parents have provided facilities for children with students who have low learning motivation, only providing facilitation for daily needs and only providing school books and the internet.

The role of parents as mentors is very heavy for parents as migrant workers because of the great distance. Such conditions make parents who work as migrant workers only accompany their children in their studies by telephone. Parents of migrant workers with students who have high motivation always supervise and guide their children and schedule private lessons in learning so that children can do their assignments well until they are finished. Migrant worker parents with students who have moderate learning motivation also only accompany learning even though they only sit beside them and provide encouragement or motivation. Guidance for children carried out by parents of migrant workers with students who have low learning motivation only questions homework, when there is homework they are only seen, they do not help in learning. This condition is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Hasgimianti, Nirwana, H., & Daharnis who revealed that guidance is all activities carried out by a person in order to provide assistance to other people who are experiencing difficulties so that person is able to overcome them on their own with full awareness [18].

Patmonodewo, S. said that parents are the first teachers for their children [19]. This condition is in accordance with the findings of research results which show that the role of parents as educators can be said to be quite good because parents have provided the best education for their children. Migrant worker parents with students who have high motivation provide education with love and independence, so that children are formed for independent learning. Migrant worker parents with students who have learning motivation are providing education with affection and firmness. Migrant worker parents with low-motivated students provide education in a firm way so that children obey their parents.

Based on the results of this study it is known that support from parents is still needed to increase students' learning motivation in participating in learning at school, namely in carrying out the role of parents. Parents should be able to understand their role in increasing children's learning motivation. The role of parents consists of a role as a motivator, as a facilitator, as a guide and as an educator. Parents who are busy making a living as migrant workers who have to be separated from their children for many years are still obliged to provide proper education for their children so that they are balanced and can provide motivation and enthusiasm for their children to increase their motivation to study.

4. Conclusion

The role of parents is needed by children to encourage children to study enthusiastically. The encouragement given to the child will generate motivation and the child's soul will be touched because the parents' love for the child is always there. Barriers experienced by parents in motivating children's learning include economic factors that are less supportive, so that parents are less able to carry out their role as parents who become migrant workers. The role of parents is very important in increasing motivation to learn at school. The role of parents consists of a motivator, facilitator, mentor and educator. Parents guide, help, supervise, and

direct children to learn. Giving parents motivation such as facilitating all the learning needs of children, always being a motivator for children, providing enthusiasm for children, giving children praise and prizes if children do good things, guiding, helping, monitoring and directing children in the learning process will foster children's learning motivation. Some parents argue that if the child is at school it is the responsibility of the school in guiding the child to learn, so that some parents still do not give their role and participation in increasing motivation to learn at home or at school.

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