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## Parenting Patterns in Migrant Families And Their Effects on Early Childhood Socio-Emotional and Cognitive Development

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**ABSTRAK.** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pola pengasuhan pada keluarga migran Madura dan menganalisis dampaknya terhadap perkembangan sosial-emosional dan kognitif anak usia dini. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus yang melibatkan 5–8 keluarga migran Madura dengan anak berusia 2–6 tahun. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, dan dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, dengan validitas dipastikan melalui triangulasi. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pola pengasuhan dalam keluarga migran Madura cenderung bersifat kolektif, melibatkan anggota keluarga besar seperti kakek-nenek atau kerabat dekat. Pola ini memberikan dampak positif, termasuk kemampuan adaptasi sosial, empati, dan kemandirian anak; namun, juga menghadirkan tantangan seperti kerinduan emosional, melemahnya ikatan orang tua-anak, kesulitan dalam pengaturan emosi, dan stimulasi kognitif yang terbatas, yang dapat menyebabkan perkembangan akademik yang tidak merata. Oleh karena itu, penguatan komunikasi antara orang tua dan anak, peningkatan kapasitas pengasuh pengganti, dan penyediaan dukungan kebijakan berbasis konteks diperlukan untuk meminimalkan dampak negatif migrasi terhadap perkembangan anak usia dini.

**Kata Kunci :** Pola Pengasuhan; Keluarga Migran; Sosial Emosional; Kognitif; Anak Usia Dini

**ABSTRACT.** This study aims to explore parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families and analyze their impact on early childhood socio-emotional and cognitive development. This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design involving 5–8 Madurese migrant families with children aged 2–6 years. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using thematic analysis through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, with validity ensured through triangulation. The findings indicate that parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families tend to be collective, involving extended family members such as grandparents or close relatives. This pattern provides positive impacts, including children's social adaptability, empathy, and independence; however, it also presents challenges such as emotional longing, weakened parent-child attachment, difficulties in emotional regulation, and limited cognitive stimulation, which may lead to uneven academic development. Therefore, strengthening communication between parents and children, enhancing the capacity of substitute caregivers, and providing context-based policy support are necessary to minimize the negative impacts of migration on early childhood development.

**Keyword :** Parenting; Migrant Families; Social-Emotional; Cognitive; Early Childhood

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Parenting encompasses all interactions between parents and children, where parents motivate their children by guiding their behavior, knowledge, and values as they deem most appropriate. The goal is for children to be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally, possess self-confidence, curiosity, friendliness, and a focus on achieving success [1]. Empirical studies indicate that effective parenting contributes significantly to children's academic achievement, social competence, and psychological well being. Conversely, inconsistent or limited parental involvement is associated with delays in emotional regulation, lower self confidence, and weaker cognitive performance. The family is the primary environment for children in their growth and development. Children gain early experiences that shape their social, emotional, and cognitive abilities through the family. Parenting patterns established by parents play a role in determining the quality of a child's development. Parenting patterns encompass various ways of guiding, educating, protecting, and meeting a child's physical and psychological needs. Therefore, parenting patterns within a family can have varying impacts on a child's development [2].

In the Indonesia context, parenting practices are strongly influenced by socio cultural, economic, technological, and traditional factors, including the phenomenon of labor migration. Data from various national reports indicate a continuous increase in the number of Indonesian migrant workers, with a significant proportion originating from Madura due to limited employment opportunities and inadequate income in their home regions, as well as the desire to improve family welfare. This condition often forces parents to migrate abroad, leading to prolonged separation between parents and children. As a result, many children from Madurese migrant families experience early childhood without the presence, affection, and direct guidance of their parents, despite early childhood being a critical period for nurturing and development. Separation from parents can negatively affect children's well-being by weakening emotional bonds, hindering the formation of basic trust, and contributing to increased emotional vulnerability as well as challenges in cognitive development. Several studies have confirmed these risks; however, most existing research has focused broadly on migrant families and has not specifically examined the cultural context of Madurese families, which possess distinctive kinship systems and caregiving traditions [3].

According to Said, it shows that parents experience a dilemma when they have to choose between caring for their children at home while wanting to work to help the family economy, or continuing to work to earn additional income, but having to leave their children in the care of their siblings, grandparents or uncles [4]. The parenting style a child receives can influence their development and will have a major impact on their future. Families living apart tend to face more problems, both for parents and children. Direct interaction between parents and children is reduced. Although parents strive to educate and care for their children remotely, virtual interactions cannot completely replace direct care. Children raised by parents who travel tend to receive less affection and a sense of security compared to their peers who are raised and cared for by their parents [5].

Previous studies have highlighted that alternative caregiving arrangement such as care by grandparents or extended family can partially substitute parental roles. Nonetheless, comparative findings reveal inconsistencies: while some studies suggest that extended family support can buffer negative impacts, others indicate that lack of direct parental interaction remains a significant risk factor for children's socio-emotional development. Despite these insights, there is still limited research that analytically explores how specific parenting patterns within Madurese migrant families are constructed, negotiated, and experienced by children, particularly in relation to both socio-emotional and cognitive outcomes. In addition, prior literature tends to be descriptive and has not sufficiently integrated empirical evidence to explain the mechanisms linking migration, parenting practices, and child development.

This study aims to investigate parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families, focusing on their impact on children's socio-emotional and cognitive development. Previous studies have shown that optimal parenting contributes to better achievement outcomes, the development of social skills, and stable mental health in children. However, children from Madurese migrant families often experience early childhood without parental presence, which can negatively impact the formation of socio-emotional relationships, self-confidence, and cognitive development. Therefore, this study also aims to explore the impact of separation from parents on the process of parenting patterns. Thus, this study is expected to provide deeper insights into parenting in the context of migrant families [6].

This gap indicates the need for a more context-specific and in-depth investigation. Unlike previous studies that generalize migrant family experiences, this research focuses on the unique socio-cultural background of Madurese migrant families and examines how parenting practices are shaped under conditions of separation. It also addresses the lack of qualitative, case-based evidence that captures children's lived experiences and developmental consequences.

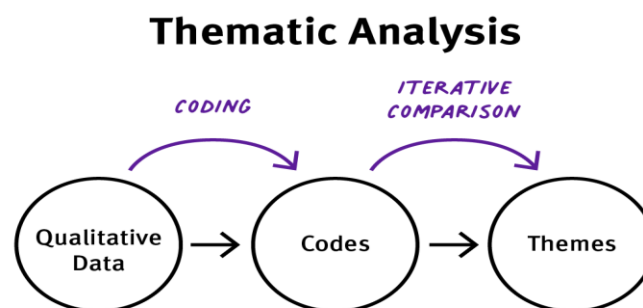
Thus, this study aims to explore parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families. Researchers are interested in understanding more deeply "How parenting patterns of Madurese migrant families and their impact on children's socio-emotional and cognitive development." This study aims to explore the impact of Madurese migration on early childhood socio-emotional and cognitive development. Through a deeper understanding of parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights for educators, practitioners, and policymakers to better support early childhood development in the context of migration.

## **METHOD**

This study was conducted in Madura using a qualitative approach with a case study design to deeply understand the parenting patterns applied by Madurese migrant families and their impact on children's social-emotional and cognitive development. This study aims to explore the experiences, parenting practices, and dynamics of migrant family life in the social and cultural context of their new residential environment. The

research subjects were parents from Madura and had young children. This study involved 5–8 Madurese migrant families with early childhood-aged children as participants. The main informants were parents (father and/or mother), while supporting informants included substitute caregivers such as grandparents or close relatives, as well as teachers involved in the child’s care and education. Participants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, which involves deliberate selection based on specific criteria. The inclusion criteria were: (1) families originating from Madura who had migrated to another area, (2) having children aged 2–6 years, (3) children being partially or fully cared for by substitute caregivers, and (4) willingness to participate as research informants.

This study was conducted over approximately three months, consisting of several stages: initial observation and literature review in the first month, data collection in the second month, and data analysis and report writing in the third month. In the initial stage, the research began with observations of parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families, followed by a literature review that involved collecting, reading, recording, and processing information from various sources such as journals and books. The research flow then proceeded from problem identification and literature review to preliminary observations of migrant families, participant selection, and data collection through interviews, observations, and documentation, followed by data validation through triangulation, thematic data analysis, and finally drawing conclusions as the research outcome.



**Figure 1. Thematic Data Analysis**

Data collection was carried out using three main techniques: observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted to directly examine parenting practices and interactions within migrant families. In-depth interviews were conducted with parents and substitute caregivers to obtain information about parenting practices, applied cultural values, and parents’ experiences in raising children in a migration environment. Substitute caregivers were also involved to provide data related to children’s daily activities, caregiving practices, child development during care, as well as the problems and challenges encountered. Documentation was used to complement the data in the form of field notes, photographs of activities, and documents related to family life and child development.

To ensure data validity, this study employed triangulation techniques, including source triangulation by comparing information from parents, caregivers, and teachers; technique triangulation by comparing results from observations, interviews, and

documentation; and time triangulation by collecting data at different times to ensure data consistency. Data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis, which involved data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction stage involved selecting and summarizing information related to parenting patterns and child development. The data were then presented in narrative form to facilitate understanding of the research findings. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on patterns emerging from the data analysis, which were presented as the final research results.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This study found that Madurese migrant families exhibit a collective parenting pattern (shared caregiving). This condition occurs due to the mobility of parents' work, especially fathers as the primary breadwinners, and in some cases mothers also work outside the home. As a result, childcare is often transferred to other family members such as grandparents or close relatives. In the context of Madurese culture, which upholds family values, this practice is considered a form of shared responsibility in raising children. The parenting patterns found are divided into several forms. First, collective, family-based parenting, where children are cared for by close relatives within a social environment who still have strong kinship ties with the parents. Second, permissive or controlled parenting, where children are given freedom in daily activities, but remain within the boundaries of cultural norms such as politeness and respect for elders. Third, authoritative or limited parenting, where parents retain a role in important decision-making through long-distance communication, although direct involvement in the child's daily life is relatively limited.

From a socio-emotional development perspective, this study found a dual impact.

On the one hand, children demonstrated good social adaptation skills, interacted easily with their environment, and exhibited high levels of empathy and solidarity. This was influenced by a collective care environment rich in social interaction. However, on the other hand, some children also exhibited emotional longing for their parents, difficulty in emotional regulation, and suboptimal emotional attachment to their parents. This was particularly true for children who had limited communication with their migrant parents.

In terms of cognitive development, research results show that children tend to have a fairly good level of independence, especially in completing daily tasks. Some children even demonstrate a high level of motivation to learn as a means of improving their family's economic situation. However, there are also obstacles in the form of a lack of direct learning support, which impacts uneven academic achievement. The quality of cognitive stimulation a child receives is highly dependent on their educational background and the attention provided by substitute caregivers, resulting in some cases of children experiencing less than optimal cognitive development.

This study identified several factors influencing parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families, including economic factors as the primary driver of migration, strong collectivist cultural values, caregivers' educational levels, the intensity of parent-child

communication, and social support. A distinctive finding in this study indicates that the value of "taretan," or brotherhood, is a key foundation in collective parenting practices. This value allows children to continue to receive strong social support even though they are not directly cared for by their parents. However, emotional closeness between children and parents remains a challenge that requires more attention in the long term.

Parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families are characterized by collective characteristics that provide social benefits for children, but also pose emotional and cognitive challenges. Interactions between parents and children separated by distance are generally conducted through communication channels such as telephone or video calls. However, the intensity and quality of these interactions are still limited and cannot replace the physical presence of parents. As a result, some children show signs of a lack of emotional closeness with their parents. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the quality of communication between parents and children and empower substitute caregivers to provide more optimal developmental stimulation.

The findings of this study indicate that caregiving in Madurese migrant families tends to be collective, where caregiving responsibilities do not only rest with parents but also involve extended family members such as grandparents or close relatives. This finding reinforces the concept of caregiving in migrant families, which is characterized by shifts in the role of caregivers due to economic mobility, as explained in studies of migrant worker families that the physical absence of parents encourages dependence on alternative caregivers and changes in family dynamics. In Madurese culture, caregiving practices are not considered family dysfunction, but rather a form of adaptation based on the values of collectivity and social solidarity [7].

Parenting styles adopted by Madurese migrant parents tend to reflect a mix of authoritative and authoritarian styles. Authoritative parenting, which involves a balance between control and freedom, is evident in the way parents encourage their children to participate in daily decision-making. This aligns with the parenting style theory proposed by Baumrind in Khanum (2023) which found that authoritative parenting is associated with positive outcomes in child development, such as strong social skills, independence, and responsibility [8]. In some cases, Madurese parents also employ authoritarian parenting styles, which emphasize strict discipline and children's adherence to strict rules. A study by Kuppens and Ceulemans (2019) suggests that authoritarian parenting can foster obedience in children but can also limit the development of autonomy and creativity. Authoritarian parenting styles are often adopted by migrant parents as a way to cope with the challenges of a stressful migration environment, where strict control is seen as a way to maintain stability and order within the family [9].

This collective parenting style has complex implications for children's socio-emotional development. On the one hand, children who grow up in extended families demonstrate good social adaptability, as they are accustomed to interacting with many people on a daily basis. This aligns with studies that the family environment is the primary foundation for developing children's socio-emotional abilities through interaction, emotional communication, and behavioral modeling [10]. Physical separation from parents, especially mothers, can disrupt the formation of emotional attachments,

potentially impacting children's emotional stability. Previous research also confirms that children left behind by migrant parents experience psychological vulnerabilities, such as feelings of loss, lack of security, and difficulty in emotional regulation [11]. The permissive parenting style found in substitute caregivers also contributes to the dynamics of children's emotional development. Caregivers who provide freedom without consistent control can potentially cause children to experience difficulties in managing emotions and developing self-control. This is in line with the findings of empirical studies which show that permissive parenting is correlated with low emotional regulation abilities and social skills in children [12].

From a cognitive development perspective, limited parental involvement in children's learning activities results in suboptimal cognitive stimulation, especially at an early age. This is consistent with findings that indirect parenting can hinder the development of children's cognitive foundations, such as thinking, language, and problem-solving skills. A study of Madurese migrant families also revealed that emotional distance between parents and children can hinder the development of children's self-confidence and cognitive function in the long term [13].

This study also highlights the use of technology, such as telephone and video calls, as a medium to maintain communication between parents and children during migration situations. Technology is an important tool for migrant families to ensure that children's basic needs are met, including nutrition, health, and education [14]. Within the context of long-distance parenting theory, technology plays a crucial role in mitigating the negative impact of physical separation between parents and children [15]. Madurese migrant parents use this technology to maintain their presence in their children's lives, despite being physically separated.

Furthermore, the use of technology also allows parents to provide emotional support and monitor their children's development. A study by Livingstone, found that technology can increase parental involvement in parenting, especially for parents who work away from home [16]. Although technology helps reduce physical distance, challenges remain in maintaining strong emotional bonds between parents and children, especially when communication is limited to digital media. Some children exhibit higher levels of independence as a form of adaptation to family circumstances, which in some cases can actually be a protective factor for children's cognitive development. The use of communication technologies such as telephones and video call applications is an important strategy in maintaining relationships between parents and children. Although this long-distance communication does not completely replace physical presence, it plays a role in maintaining parents' emotional involvement in parenting. However, its effectiveness depends heavily on the intensity and quality of the interactions. If communication is limited and not in-depth, the affective function of parenting remains under-fulfilled [17].

Madurese cultural values play a crucial role in shaping parenting patterns in migrant families. Madurese culture, which emphasizes mutual cooperation and kinship, closely aligns with the concept of the interdependent self in cultural theory proposed by Markus and Kitayama in Han Gong. The interdependent self emphasizes the importance

of interpersonal relationships in shaping individual identity, as evidenced by Madurese parenting patterns that involve the active participation of extended family members and the community [18]. Traditional celebrations and the use of the Madurese language at home reflect how migrant families maintain their cultural identity. According to Berry in Arunachalam, acculturation strategies during migration can be categorized into four categories: integration, assimilation, separation, and marginalization [19]. In the context of Madurese families, they tend to employ an integration strategy, where they strive to maintain their culture of origin while adapting to the local culture. The application of religious education in parenting patterns is also an important pillar in maintaining cultural identity, which aligns with studies on the influence of religion on child development [20]. Madurese parents teach Islamic values, from respecting parents to participating in daily religious activities, such as prayer and fasting. This supports the formation of children's moral and spiritual identities and strengthens family and community ties [21].

In addition to the positive influence of cultural values, research findings also highlight the challenges faced by Madurese migrant families in raising children. One of the main challenges is adapting to language and communication. According to the cross-cultural communication theory proposed by Gudykunst in Sadownik differences in language and non-verbal communication norms often hinder migrants from adjusting to their new environment. Parents must adapt their communication methods with their children, especially when they are in a country or region with a different language and culture [22]. Furthermore, cultural adaptation challenges arise when migrant families must adjust their values to local norms in their new place of residence [23]. According to Berry in Yonefendi the acculturation process involves complex changes in values and behaviors, which influence how families interact in their new environment. Migrating Madurese families must adapt to the local culture without sacrificing their own cultural identity, often creating tension between maintaining traditions and conforming to local social norms [24].

Parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families are the result of a complex socio-economic and cultural adaptation process. These patterns have the potential to support children's social development through collective interactions, but also pose risks to emotional and cognitive development due to limited attachment and direct parental stimulation. Therefore, family-based intervention approaches, such as parenting education for substitute caregivers and strengthening family communication, are needed to minimize negative impacts and optimize child development in the context of migration [25].

## **CONCLUSION**

This study concludes that parenting patterns in Madurese migrant families are predominantly collective, reflecting an adaptive response to economic pressures and migration-related separation. While this shared caregiving system strengthens children's social skills, empathy, and adaptability through extended family interactions, it

simultaneously presents challenges in terms of emotional attachment and cognitive stimulation due to limited direct parental involvement. The novelty of this research lies in its identification of the cultural value of taretan (brotherhood) as a central mechanism underpinning collective parenting practices in Madurese migrant families. Unlike previous studies that often generalize migrant parenting or emphasize its risks, this study demonstrates that collective caregiving operates as a culturally embedded system that functions both as a protective factor and a developmental constraint. In addition, this study highlights the critical role of communication quality in long-distance parenting, offering a more nuanced explanation of how emotional bonds are maintained despite physical separation. This research contributes to the literature by providing a context-specific, qualitative understanding of how parenting patterns are constructed within Madurese cultural frameworks and how these patterns influence children's socio-emotional and cognitive development. It extends existing migration and parenting theories by showing that cultural values significantly mediate the effects of parental absence, rather than acting merely as background factors. From a practical perspective, the findings suggest the need to strengthen the quality and consistency of parent-child communication, particularly through more meaningful interactions using available technologies. Additionally, empowering substitute caregivers through parenting education and developmental support is essential to ensure that children receive adequate emotional and cognitive stimulation. For future research, it is recommended to expand the sample size and include diverse migrant contexts to enhance generalizability, as well as to conduct longitudinal studies examining the long-term impacts of collective parenting on child development. Further studies should also explore intervention models that integrate local cultural values with evidence-based parenting strategies to better support migrant families.

## AWARD

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