



Social Responsibility for Indonesian Migrant Workers' Children in Malaysia

Lailatul Qomariyah⁽¹⁾, Muhammad Khairul Umam⁽²⁾, A. Fatikhul Amin Abdullah⁽³⁾,

^{1,3} Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, Indonesia, ²International Islamic University, Malaysia

¹lailaqmryh13@gmail.com, ²umamyc@gmail.com, ³fatikhul@iainmadura.ac.id

Abstract

The study is undermined by the educational conditions of children of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Malaysia who can't freely attend school. Because her parents don't have official documents and charges so the kids just shut up in the compartment. On the other hand, with a *Sanggar* named An-Nahdloh the children of PMI can access education easily. This research was carried out with the aim of: (1) Identifying the actual conditions related to the education of PMI children before joining *Sanggar* Guidance. (2) Describing the role of *Sanggar* guidance in accessing education for PMI kids in Malaysia. The method used is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The data collection technique in this study is participation observation, interviews and documentation. Participation observations are combined with interviews to produce concrete and detailed data. The results of the research show that, in the presence of this guidance. Helping and making it easier for PMIs to access their children's education by joining the mentoring *Sanggar*. After joining the SB, the children of the PMI can read, write, and count. As well as the child's security in accessing education when returning to Indonesia, they can continue and have an official degree.

Keyword: *Sanggar* mentoring, Indonesian migrant workers, education

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kondisi pendidikan anak-anak Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) di Malaysia yang tidak bisa bebas bersekolah. Hal itu dikarenakan orang tua dari anak-anak pekerja migran tidak memiliki dokumen resmi dan biaya sehingga anak-anak hanya berdiam diri di kungsi. Di sisi lain dengan adanya *Sanggar* yang bernama An-Nahdloh anak-anak PMI Bisa mengakses pendidikan dengan mudah. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan (1) mengidentifikasi kondisi yang sebenarnya terkait pendidikan anak-anak PMI sebelum bergabung *Sanggar* Bimbingan dan (2) mendeskripsikan peran *Sanggar* bimbingan terkhusus *Sanggar* Bimbingan An-Nahdloh dalam mengakses pendidikan bagi anak-anak PMI yang ada di Malaysia. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan Fenomenologi. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini, yaitu observasi partisipasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Observasi partisipasi dikombinasikan dengan wawancara sehingga menghasilkan data yang konkret dan juga detail. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dengan adanya *Sanggar* bimbingan ini. Membantu serta memudahkan para PMI untuk mengakses pendidikan anaknya, yaitu dengan bergabung ke *Sanggar* bimbingan setelah bergabung di SB anak para PMI bisa membaca, menulis dan menghitung. Serta keamanan anaknya dalam mengakses pendidikan lebih terjamin ketika pulang ke Indonesia bisa melanjutkan serta memiliki ijazah resmi.

Kata Kunci: *Sanggar* bimbingan, pekerja migran Indonesia, pendidikan

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Introduction

Malaysia is one of the countries whose workers come from Indonesia. Indonesian migrant workers mostly become manual laborers, so many Indonesians migrate for up to a dozen years to make a living. Therefore, many problems arise caused by the large number of migrant workers who migrate to Malaysia, one of which is related to the education of migrant workers' children. In fact, there are still many loopholes related to the enforcement of the right for children to be able to education, one of the problems that is often discussed in studies is limited access education for children of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in Malaysia (Udhwalalita & Hakim, 2023). Legally, these children have no citizenship (has no resident identity). Despite the fact that their parents were legally married, the children were considered illegitimate (Darmono et al., 2023). According to Malaysian work guidelines, citizens from outside the country are not allowed to bring their families to come with their families. But then some of them finally got married and had children while working there (Children, 2023). According to Malaysian immigration regulations, workers are not allowed to bring their families to live or settle. As has been stipulated in the Government of Malaysia Labour Act in 2001 that all foreign workers and foreign workers in the territory of the government of the Kingdom of Malaysia must have legal documents (acknowledged) (Bimbingan & Imaba, 2023).

Education is a very important thing and education is a compulsory one for all and every child is entitled to receive and experience education. Education is a conscious and planned endeavour to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that the student actively develops his or her potential to have the spiritual strength of religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals and skills necessary to him or her and society (Rahman et al., 2022). While, according to some educators, it is a need of every individual human being, even a state. The country is heavily influenced by education. In the Basic Law (UUD) Article 31 Paragraph 1 which reads "Every citizen has the right to education" (Dian Arista et al., 2023). Based on the Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2003 on the education system for all Indonesian children, both at home and abroad (Riyati & , Adi Jufriansah, Azmi Khusnani, Irfan Miftahul Fauzi, 2023). Based on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2003 concerning the education system for all Indonesian children both domestically and abroad. So, based on the laws and regulations that have been explained, education is something that is very important for every citizen, but not all

citizens can access education easily, one of them is the children of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) (Dian Arista et al., 2023).

According to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia recorded the number of Indonesian population in 2023 to PMI estimated at about 2.5 million, this figure shows a fairly significant number compared to the previous year that was only 2 million (Sahureka, 2024). Based on this total, the Education and Culture Attaché of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Firdaus, S.P, M.Si. said *"In 2023, the number of PMI who do not have official documents is estimated to be approximately over one to two million people throughout the Malaysian peninsula. That has official documents recorded by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur as 4.500 people"* he said when he was found at KBRI Kuala Lumpur on 14 August 2023. With the increasing number of Indonesian citizens who do not have official documents, it has an impact on the education of their children who are affected by citizenship status, one of which is due to marriage with a Foreign Citizen (WNA) so that the marriage is not recorded in the country's law and the child does not have a birth certificate so he does not have a passport to be able to apply for a visa. So this will make it difficult for Indonesian migrant workers to be able to access education easily. So the Indonesian government formed a Guidance or Learning Center at the initiative of several Indonesian citizen organizations in Malaysia, one of which is the Nahdlatul Ulama' (NU) organization.

Sanggar Bimbingan (SB) is a non-formal learning management unit formed by an institution of Indonesian citizens living in Malaysia under the auspices of the Indonesian Embassy Atdikbud of the Indonesian Embassy as a state legal unit in the field of Education abroad, with the task of planning, implementing, coordinating, evaluating, promoting, quality control, as well as training activities planning, implementing, coordinating, evaluating, promote and encourage innovative non-formal learning program services. The purpose of the *Sanggar* Guidance (SB) is to provide educational facilities for children who do not have official documents (Yulianto et al., 2023). Naming *Sanggar* The guidance should not have any words of study or school because the non-formal school requires difficult licensing by the Malaysian government (Riyati & , Adi Jufriansah, Azmi Khusnani, Irfan Miftahul Fauzi, 2023).

According to the data of the Association of Muhammadiyah Colleges LPTK in 2022 in Malaysia, there are several *Sanggar* Guidance Activities organized in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Malaysia, KBRI Kuala Lumpur, SIKL School of Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur PCINU Kuala Lumpur and several Organizations of the Society (ORMAS) of

Indonesian citizens. One of them is SB H. Bharu Village. SB Kepong, SB Pandan, SB Gombak Sungai Mulia 5, SB Subang Mewah, SB Sentul, PPWNI Klang, SB Kuala Langat, SB River Buloh, SB Hulu Langat (Asmaroini et al., 2023). With the presence of this *Sanggar* Guidance, it is hoped that PMI children will also experience education (Trisofirin et al., 2023). With the formation of this *Sanggar* guidance to support education for the children of Indonesian Migrant Workers or Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI), there is a need for a deposit for the students who enter as well as the improvement of facilities and also the addition of teachers and mentors so that activities in *Sanggar* go smoothly.

Based on the above description, the problems faced by children of Indonesian Migrant Workers or Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) are opportunities in accessing education that are prejudiced by the lack of official documents that they have because their parents when entering Malaysia do not pass official or illegal route and also high costs when the child is national school or government school of Malaysia because they are not Malaysian citizenship so that with the presence of *Sanggar* Guidance PMI children can also access education properly as well as they can be guaranteed their safety while attending school. This problem has been the subject of the subject of a lot of evidence found by researchers. One of the researchers once asked one of the parents of students who initiated JS, "I have been struggling in Malaysia for a long time, about 20 years, and I do not have the documents due to the validity of my passport, which is dead, and I do not have an official residence permit in Malaysia. Because when I'm going to make a residence permit, it's quite expensive because I have to pay a fine for overstaying as well as the cost of making it, and I've also got to extend the validity of my passports first." And there is also a reason why the parents of students SB do not have the documentation because one of the students who initially was so influential to his child is not to have the official citizenship, as stated by one of the managers initially. The parents of this child married a Vietnamese citizen, so his son cannot go to school under the shadow of the Kingdom of Malaysia. On the one hand, the cost limitation is also a problem because the researchers interviewed students who initiated the NRS: "I didn't go to the national school because it was expensive, so my parents decided to include it in *Sanggar* Guidance."

One of the Guidance Centers, namely Pondok An-Nahdloh, not only gets world knowledge but can get religious knowledge and several extracurriculars offered, one of which is the Al-Qur'an Tahfidz Program and also Al-Banjari training so that this Guidance Center plays an important role in the future of PMI children so that when they return to Indonesia they can continue their education. This research was conducted with the aim of

determining the condition of education for children of Indonesian Migrant Workers or Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) before joining the Guidance Center and the role of the Guidance Center, especially the An-Nahdloh Guidance Center in providing access to education for Indonesian migrant workers children in Malaysia so that they also get the right to get education even though their citizenship status is not recorded by the government. The innovation in this research is to discuss sustainable education and social integration through the use of inclusive approaches with legal, social, and educational perspectives to provide a comprehensive overview of the problems of PMI children in accessing education through their mentoring *Sanggar* or *Sanggar* learning. This *Sanggar* was formed not only to teach about world science but also to teach religious education.

Method

The methods used in the study of this article are somewhat qualitative using phenomenological approaches (Nuryana et al., 2019). This approach involves a personal view of the world and an interpretation of the events it faces. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, participation, interviews, and documentation. This observation of participation was carried out by researchers while participating in a community service program or commonly referred to as the Malaysian international Community Service Lecture (KPM) for a period of 1 month from July 16, 2023 to August 15, 2023 at Pondok An-Nahdloh Tanjung Sepat.

The interview technique conducted in this study used a combination of participatory observation to produce detailed and concrete data (Zahrawati, 2023). Interviews were conducted with selected administrators of the An-Nahdloh hut as well as several students who had done KKN, parents of students and several students of the guidance center. The selection of informants here is based on certain criteria, namely 1) people involved in the activities of the guidance center, 2) Indonesian Migrant Workers who are parents of SB students. Qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in both written and oral words of people who are directly involved in the observed activity. In the context of this research, the subject being observed is the role of *Sanggar* Guidance for PMI children in Malaysia as a container to access education easily (Sitepu & Wedasantara, 2023). As far as the focus of this research is *Sanggar* Bimbingan An-Nahdloh Tanjung Sepat as one of the SB formed on the initiative of the citizens of Nahdliyin that exists in Malaysia. Here is a diagram of research steps using qualitative methods with phenomenological approaches as described in the study.

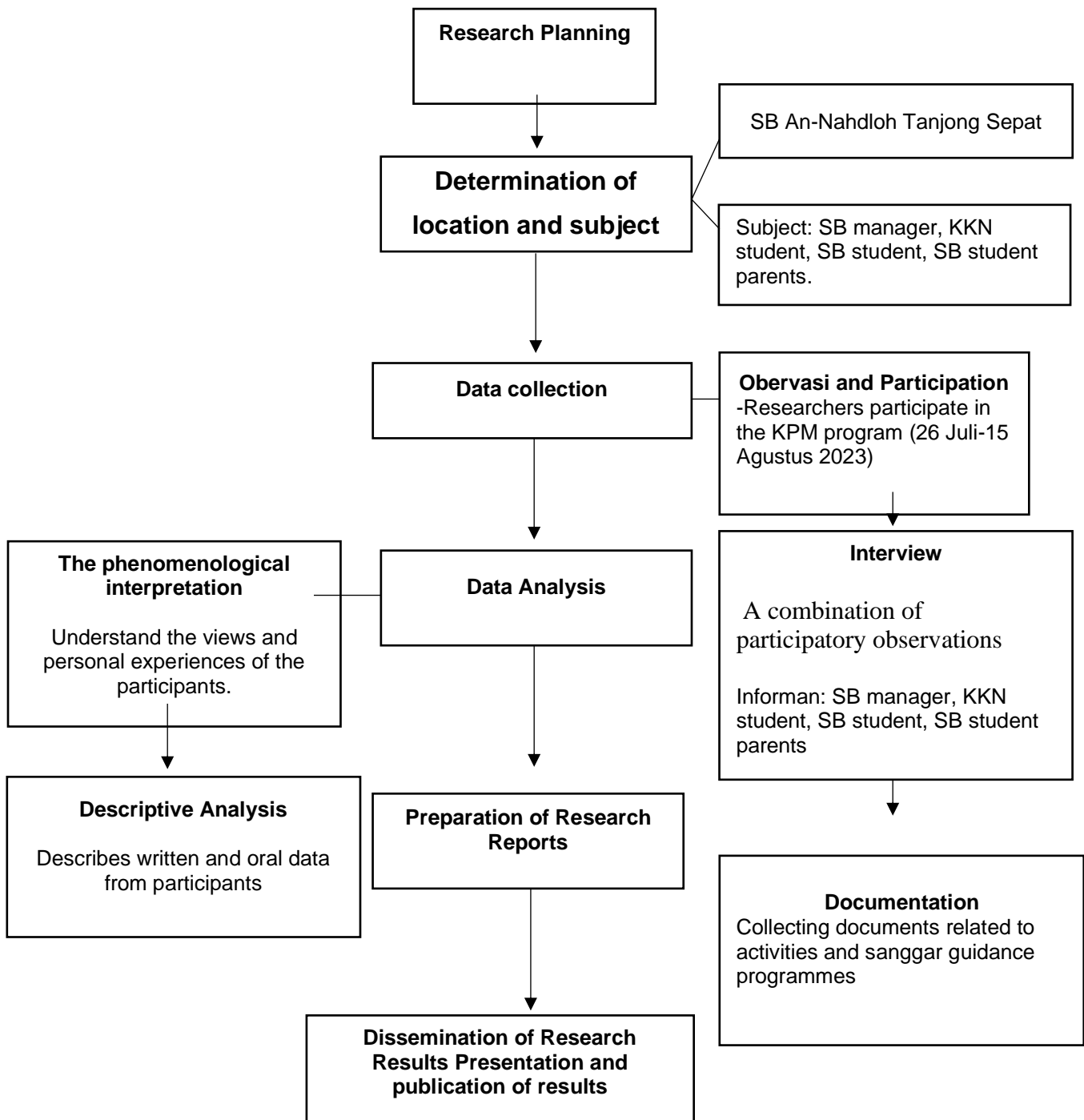


Chart 1. Research Framework

The diagram above describes the steps taken in the study. From planning to the dissemination of research results, with a focus on data collection and analysis techniques used.

Result and Discussion

This section is the main and the longest part of the article. It contains results obtained by the author during the research. Data analysis processes such as statistical data and hypothesis testing are not too necessary to present. Data assembled in tables and graphs can be used to present clearly the result research, accompanied by narrative text. For qualitative research, the result contains the specific parts in the form of subtopics related directly with the research focus.

The Actual Educational Condition of PMI Children

Indonesians migrate to Malaysia for the purpose of making a fortune because they consider that salaries in Malaysia are quite tempting without thinking about the long-term effects on the future of their children. Most Indonesians migrating to Malaysia do not pass through official or illegal channels, this is due to the high cost when using official channels and may not necessarily be able to pass to enter Malaysian territory. Geographically, Indonesia and Malaysia are close to each other so many citizens in this country choose to migrate to Malaysia. With so many immigrants in Malaysia, many also raise problems, one of which is about education. Because of the large number of Indonesian citizens residing in the country. So that the immigration authorities of the Royal Malaysian Federation often carry out operations to arrest migrant workers who do not have official documents. In recent years, the increase in the number of migrant workers in Malaysia has been significant, especially from Indonesians. Their security is not guaranteed if they do not have official documents and this also affects their children's access to education because it is difficult to interact freely with the outside world due to the lack of complete documents of their parents. Most of the parents, especially the parents of An-Nahdloh students, their children do not have legal citizenship due to following their parents to work in Malaysia. However, some parents told researchers that some were married to fellow migrant workers from outside Malaysia, so their children's citizenship status was unclear. Because they do not have documents such as their parents' marriage certificates and also birth certificates or birth certificates of their children, it has triggered an increase in illegal migrant workers in Malaysia. The researchers found that there were a few children who had never been in school before, which is a total of three people who initiated BJ, I, and M in SB An-Nahdloh.

One of the forms of business carried out by the Indonesian community in Malaysia is to form a Guidance Center which is a non-formal school under the auspices of the Indonesian School Kuala Lumpur or Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL) and when graduating the diploma is recognized by the Indonesian government. Because when the children of migrant workers do not get an education, more and more Indonesians in Malaysia become manual workers and may not want to return home because they think that salaries in Malaysia are more promising. So the embassy worked with Indonesian communities to form several guidance centers spread throughout Peninsular Malaysia.

One of the comparisons of the condition of education in Indonesia and education felt by PMI children in Malaysia is the absence of official uniforms like schools in Indonesia in general, the school only reaches the junior high school level, this happened because Prof. Dr. M. Firdaus S.P, M.Si. as Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 2023 said that *“when the guidance center is added to the Senior High School level, it is likely that the child's parents will not send their children back to school in Indonesia so that the child's security in accessing education will be very difficult and there will be more and more Indonesians in Malaysia, this is one of the strategies so that parents can return their children to continue their studies in Indonesia only”* and also equipment in teaching and learning activities is very limited and the lack of teaching staff or tutors in each studio only relies on volunteers which include students or people who do service or research in Malaysia only and sometimes learning is done online via Google Meet or Zoom from Indonesian School Kuala Lumpur or Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL) but not optimally because there are some children whose activities clash as well as in *Sanggar An-Nahdloh*.

Student Activities Before Joining An-Nahdloh Guidance Center

Before joining the *Sanggar* Guidance for students, their daily activities were only in the share or residence of their parents for children who did not go to kindergarten because the rules of the school for work or the country were quite strict for foreigners. There are also those who go to Tadika Mesra or kindergarten but cannot afford the fee so that to continue to elementary school or elementary school it cannot be so many children who drop out of school. This is because there are some migrant workers who hold their marriages in Malaysia are not registered by the state either in Indonesia or on the Malaysian royal side. So that children experience difficulties when they are of age to go to school because there are some children who do not have *sijil lahir* or birth certificates even though they have complete document requirements to enter school in Malaysia, there are some parents who

cannot afford the cost. And also because of the work of parents who moved around, the child was also forced to move to school and there were also those who were forced to drop out of school due to the work factors of their parents who moved because the environment was far from residential areas. Environmental factors also affect the desire of parents to send their children to school, this is because some have a place to live or kongsi In the plantation and also the security of their children in accessing education is also feared by some parents because there are often arrest operations for migrant workers who do not have a residence permit so that many parents are wary to send their children to school. Because when caught by the Malaysian royal immigration authorities, the parents and children are returned to their countries and also have to pay fines. So the parents of these children chose to put their children in the An-Nahdloh Guidance Center which guaranteed safety and comfort. The table of activities before the children join the Guidance Center is as follows.

Table 1. Student Activities Before Joining *Sanggar* Counselling

Time	Students who graduated from Tadika or kindergarten nationality	Students never go to Tadika or kindergarten
05:30 MYT	Wake up	Still sleeping
08:00-12:00 MYT	Formal School	Stay at home
13:15-16:00 MYT	Take a break, as well as take a recitation time	Play mobile or play around Kongsi
16:00-18:00 MYT (Waktu Petang)	Play	No activity

source 1 interview with Sanggar student mentor An-Nahdloh Tanjong Sepat Selangor Malaysia 2023

From the presentation of the table above, it can be concluded that there is a difference between children who have been in the national school of the Kingdom of Malaysia and also children who never go to school at all. This fairly significant variation of activity has a great influence on the child's knowledge as well. So, when putting his child under the guidance of a *Sanggar*, there are certain obstacles for a child who has never gone to school at all. One of the constraints is the difficulty in adapting to his peers because the shared interaction of the child is limited, and there is also a lack of knowledge such as reading and writing, so the child needs an approach and also special learning. However, when the child has been in school before entering the *Sanggar*, the child's guidance remains to continue what they know before entering the *Sanggar*. Berikut adalah gambar siswa sebelum bergabung SB An-Nahdloh.



Picture 1. Children teaching in Madrasah Nik Hafsah Kampong Changkat Gombak Malaysia

The above photo was taken on July 21, 2023, in Madrasah Nik Hafsah Kampong Changkat Gombak, Selangor, Malaysia. Most of the students who study here are children of PMI and also children of Indonesian descent who already have Malaysian citizenship. After the researchers asked the wife of the owner of this madrasah who initiated J, she said that the PMI children who studied here, after passing the SD-level direction *Sanggar*, were moved to the An-Nahdloh guidance *Sanggar* because SB is one of the *Sanggars* that is based in the cottage, so the child is preached where his activities are more complex.

Efforts and Objectives of Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL) in Accommodating PMI Education in Malaysia

Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur or abbreviated as SIKL is an Indonesian educational institution located abroad under the auspices of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia or Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI). This school is intended for Indonesian migrant children residing in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur School of Indonesia can be said to be the best overseas school because it was the first SILN (Sekolah Indonesia Luar Negeri) to get accreditation from the School/Madrasah Accreditation Authority or Badan Akreditasi Sekolah/Madrasah (BASM) in 2012 (Wulandari et al., 2022).

SIKL is a facilitator in accommodating the education of Indonesian migrant workers children in Malaysia. So that the child can continue his school when he returns home. The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia or Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) Kuala Lumpur cooperates with organizations or communities of Indonesian citizens there. One of

them is the Nahdlatul Ulama' (NU) organization Special Branch of Malaysia. With the establishment of several guidance centers organized by several Indonesian community institutions spread across peninsular Malaysia, it is hoped that they can experience education as well. One of the founders of the women's guidance center from Cirebon, whose initials are MM, said that it was very sad when the children of Indonesian migrants who could not freely access education because before entering the guidance center, there were some who really did not know reading and writing, so the idea was sparked to form a guidance center so that the child's future would not fall prey in other countries. Therefore, cooperation was held between the management and also SIKL so that the education of children of migrant workers was organized and also the number of children's data in Malaysia could be known. And Atdikbud of the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur Prof. Firdaus also said that there have been many scholarship offers from several organizations and universities in Indonesia so that children and parents are motivated to continue higher level education.

One of the activities that is often carried out by Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL) in several guidance centers is Scout training and also visits to SIKL itself or also called insight studies. And there are also counseling activities from several lecturers and students from universities in Indonesia, one of which is counseling on child nutrition, counseling on health and others. SIKL and the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur act as a bridge to channel the things needed by the guidance center. Although some facilities are limited in some guidance centers, it does not discourage the children of migrant workers from going to school. And the researcher also had time to ask some students of the guidance studio about the opinion of the existence of this studio, The children said that having this *Sanggar* is very useful and helpful to the child because he can read and write and also has many friends from different regions.



Picture 2. Voyager training from SIKL in SB sungai Mulia 5 Gombak Malaysia

The image above is one of the examples of activities carried out by the SIKL against the river guidance *Sanggar 5 Gombak Selangor Malaysia* that is conducted every Saturday. The purpose of establishing a guidance center is to facilitate the education of children of migrant workers in Malaysia. Therefore, SKIL and also the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur coordinate with several organizations and communities of Indonesian citizens in Malaysia so that children who have dropped out of school can be recorded properly. As well as being able to feel the right to go to school despite unfavorable circumstances and situations. So the Indonesian government under the auspices of the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur and SIKL approaches migrant workers by collaborating with several organizations and communities of Indonesian citizens. This guidance center is recognized under the auspices of SIKL and has a license (*surat sokongan*) from the Malaysian government (Pekerja & Ratih, 2022). The existence of this studio is very helpful for PMI children because they have a Nomor Induk Sekolah (NIS) so when they can take the National Examination or Ujian Nasional (UN) and have an officially recognized certificate. So even though they are not in Indonesia, citizens who are migrating can also get their rights, namely the right to get education for all citizens in Indonesia. The following is the data of Guidance Centers spread across Peninsular Malaysia.

Table 2. *Sanggar* Data Guidance in the Malaysian Peninsula

NO	NAME OF SANGGAR BIMBINGAN	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NO	NAME OF SANGGAR BIMBINGAN	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1	PPWNI Klang SD	214	14	AMI Penang	35
2	Sungai Mulia 5	204	15	Kuala Langat	34
3	Elshaddai	115	16	Rawang	32
4	Sungai Buloh	110	17	Gombak Utara	31
5	At Tanzil Ampang	81	18	Attanzil KG lindungan	31
6	Hulu Kelang	68	19	MUAR	31
7	Kampung Baru	63	20	At Tanzil Kayu Ara	28
8	PPWNI Klang SMP	51	21	Kepong	31
9	Sentul	45	22	Subang Mewah	37
10	At Tanzil Kajang	45	23	An- Nahdloh	29
11	Permai Penang	40	24	Wira Damai Selayang	27
12	Hulu Langat	38	25	Al-Amin Segambut	27
13	Jalan Kebun	37	26	KP Sungai Penchala	20

NO	NAME OF SANGGAR BIMBINGAN	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NO	NAME OF SANGGAR BIMBINGAN	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
27	Klang Gate	22	42	Kuang	10
28	Sri Muda	22	43	ipoh	10
29	Pahang	21	44	At-Tanzil Seri Petaling	10
30	SIKL Siang	19	45	At-Tanzil Pdang Jawa	10
31	Ladang Kosma	18	46	At-Tanzil Setia Alam	9
32	Kubu Gajah	17	47	Pantai Dalam	9

33	At-Tanzil Jinjang	16	48	Gumut	8
34	At-Tanzil KG Bukit Lanchong	15	49	Muallim	8
35	At-Tanzil Cheras	14	50	Kulim	6
36	Sungai Besi	13	51	Al-Anshar Bahau	5
37	AMI Ar Rahmah	13	52	Sungai Lui	5
38	Negeri Sembilan	10	53	Pandan Indah	5
39	Kampung Pandan	10	54	Wangsa Maju	12
40	Selayang	13	55	Pandan Jaya	13
41	At-Tanzil Serdang	10			

source 2 About Education and Culture Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Malaysia

So the number of students enrolled by 2023 by the Education and Culture Officer of KBRI Malaysia is 1773 throughout the Malaysian peninsula and this proves that with the presence of *Sanggar* guidance is very helpful to the PMI who have children age to enter school. *Sanggar* mentoring consists of the level of elementary school and also primary secondary school.

The Role of An-Nahdloh for PMI Children's Education

An-Nahdloh was established on March 13, 2021 and only operated on November 15, 2021. An-Nahdloh is located at Jalan Masjid, Lot 1300 Kampong Tanjong Sepat, Klang, Darul Ehsan, Selangor 42800, Malaysia. The beginning of the planned establishment of Pondok An-Nahdloh was based on Pertubuhan Nahdlatul Ulama Kuala Lumpur Selangor (PNUKS) and Pengurus Cabang Istimewa Nahdlatul Ulama (PCINU) Malaysia in 2019. Pondok An-Nahdloh stands on a waqf land owned by one of the local community leaders, named Datuk Tuan Haji Zaenal bin Bolot, covering an area of 1600 square meters. The name An-Nahdloh it self was given directly by the Chairman Pengurus Besar Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU) KH Said Aqil Siroj. The cottage, which is a *Sanggar* Bimbingan (SB) at the Junior High School or Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) level, facilitates students, especially children of Indonesian Migrant Workers or Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) and is the only cottage under the auspices of Nahdlatul Ulama that stands outside the country of Indonesia with the initiative to prosper education for disadvantaged children who have the opportunity to be taken in Malaysian royal government schools because there are several factors, one of which is the completeness of documents and the cost of the quite high because it is not a Malaysian citizen.

The existence of An-Nahdloh guidance center plays an important role in the advancement of education for children of Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia. Because before the existence of this studio, many children could not go to school due to several

factors. One of the parents of An-Nahdloh students with the initials SR from Lamongan, East Java, responded well because with this studio, it really helps parents to send their children to school properly, especially this cottage-based studio because if our children live at home, parents are quite worried about their safety, then the existence of this studio is very helpful for parents.

An-Nahdloh has several programs, namely the Tahsin and Tahfidz Al-Qur'an programs as well as early education for non-formal fields and extracurricular programs in the form of Hadrah Banjari and Language Schooling. This program is already included in the Grand Line of the Hall of the Houses or Garis-garis Besar Haluan Pondok (GBHP) in the Raker Result Report (LRH), which is a 2023 meeting activity held from Wednesday, May 5, 2023, until Thursday, June 5, 2023. This report consists of the outcomes of all the agendas, ranging from AD-ART, management structure, work program, and management.



Picture 3. Al Banjari training of SB An Nahdloh Students

The above photo was taken on August 10, 2023, at Surau Pondok An-Nahdloh. Al Banjari is one of the extracurricular students at SB. This activity is usually carried out on public holidays and on public days, namely on Saturdays and Sundays. For formal education, it is *Sanggar Bimbingan*. Although this studio was only established on October 6, 2022, it is expected to be able to provide continuity to support the education of students. Because there were several children who claimed that the child was very grateful to be able to go to school and stay at An-Nahdloh because there were many interesting programs. In addition to guaranteed security, this studio also offers relatively cheap costs compared to national schools because the average work of the student's parents as traders, cleaning services and also baby sitters. With a daily income of approximately 100 RM, it is not enough for daily expenses and also still sends to families in their hometown. With adequate facilities, this studio is perfect for children of Indonesian migrant workers. And also the role of An-

Nahdloh here in realizing the education of PMI children throughout Malaysia, especially for Selangor and surrounding areas. The students at An-Nahdloh Middle School come from Aceh, Banyuwangi, Lumajang, Gresik, Madura, Tuban, Padang, Medan, dan Tulungagung (Firdaus et al., 2023). Can accept students both who have complete documents and who do not have documents at all. This *Sanggar* is very open to children who have Indonesian blood both from both parents and one of them. The existence of this studio is also a place to improve character for PMI children and introduce education for children who have difficulty writing, reading, and counting. And also this studio is different from other studios because its activities are more complex than other studios. This is done in order to alleviate ignorance for the children of Indonesian migrant workers. If the education of PMI children is not considered, then the child will forever never know the name of education. Because the parents are busy with work and are also haunted by fear due to lack of complete documents, the child is also negatively affected by his parents.



Picture 4. 8 th grade student SB An-Nahdloh in class

The above picture was taken on August 1, 2023, in classroom 8. The number of students in this class is 21. The number of male students is 13, and the total number of female students is 8.

Conclusion

Conclusion presents summary of result and discussion, referring to the research purpose.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the conclusions can be drawn into two things, namely. First, the condition of the student before joining the guidance center was just staying at home with no activities at all for children who did not go to school Tadika Mesra or kindergarten. So that when entering An-Nahdloh, they cannot read and

write, while for children who have attended school, Tadika Mesra only goes to elementary school for one year and even then it is coordinated directly by SIKL. When they will continue their studies to a higher level, parents feel less able if they send their children to national or state schools. Because tuition fees for foreign nationals are quite expensive. So sending her child to a guidance center is the right choice.

Second, An-Nahdloh Guidance Center has an important role in the field of education, especially for Indonesian immigrant children who do not have official documents because when children go to school in this place their safety and comfort are guaranteed and can build many friendship relationships from various regions in Indonesia. And also the child can continue school when returning home. If no one forms this studio, what will be the fate of the children of migrant workers if they only stay in their share or place of residence while their parents work.

Suggestion

Until now, there is still a need to improve a lot in building a Guidance Center and careful planning for related parties, especially in An-Nahdloh. Because of the shortage of professionals in teaching, they only rely on volunteers or students who are doing KKN which is not necessarily in accordance with their scientific fields. From the results of the study, it was found that the shortcomings in this studio were the use of an uncertain curriculum that only depended on volunteers, so for further research, it is necessary to pay attention to the use of a definite curriculum in the Guidance Center.

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