

Family Roles in Parenting of International Migrant Workers

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the role of the family in the care of migrant workers on the psychosocial development of children and families of children of migrant workers who left to work abroad. It is based on some research that families become overburdened entrusted with the child, the child's relationship with the mother becomes tenuous, unruly children and school dropouts. This study was a descriptive study, analyze and describe the role of the international family of migrant workers in childcare. Analysis used univariate analysis. Research results obtained good family role as many as 22 people (55%) and not well 18 people (45%). item No. 10 Observe the activities of children outside school activities doubt answer, sometimes and never showed more than 50%. Families are advised to pay attention to the children's learning process and socialization of children.

INTRODUCTION

Number of Indonesian workers who become migrant workers has increased every year, it is based on data obtained from the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI). The area of origin of international migrants also covers the whole of Indonesia. According to the report on the disposition of origin in 2011-2012 based on the area of 50 City and County region in Indonesia, Kendal was ranked the ninth with a total number of 18 257 people (BNP2TKI, 2012)¹. No less than many workers, occurred the problems often experienced by these workers. Among them are: shortage of salary, the worker's death, the pain of labor, labor repatriation because of work, termination of employment, fraud committed by labor suppliers (PWNI / BHI Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2012)².

The problems often experienced by migrant workers will have an impact for families left behind. Such impacts may be direct or indirect. The direct impact may arise from the loss and separation from family members working as migrant workers, such as the onset of anxiety in family members who left because of the news about the occurrence of the problem on laborers from Indonesia (NurFatoni, 2012)³. Problems that may arise indirectly, namely the phenomenon of divorce among women workers who eventually decrease the learning achievement of children (Janeko, 2011)⁴. Some families become overburdened with children entrusted, the child's relationship with her mother became strained, unruly children and school dropouts (Arfida, 2004; Ariyana *et al*, 2013)⁵. The family is a social group is first and foremost as a place of education in the formation of value structures the child's personality through the norms and values of the parents. And with her parents, especially mothers working abroad will have much effect on the child. Problems often experienced by children whose parents work abroad (especially mothers) migrated abroad to earn money for my family is that many children who pass through the golden era without the guidance of the mother, even though this period and determine the most critical period for children. According to Bloom about 50% of potential intelligence of the child is formed at the age of 4 years to reach 80% of the total was 8 years old the intelligence that will be achieved at the age of 18 years. Though the mother will not be replaced by anyone. Children who left many experienced psychosocial problems such as emotional disorders, behavioral problems, hyperactivity, tend to be more passive in terms of overcoming problems that arise both families and schools. The problem - the problem is a set of psychosocial problems that arise in children as a result of the decision taken by the majority of Indonesian female workers to work abroad (Setioningsih&Septiana, 2011)⁶. Based on the identification and background of the above, the formulation of the problem of this research is: How does the role of the International family of migrant workers in child care in Kendal?

METHODS

This study was a descriptive exploratory. The method used was a survey questionnaire interviews and observation. The selection of respondents is done based on inclusion criteria specified that the international family of migrant workers with family members (mother) who left children aged 0-18 years in the village of Taman Gede, sub Gemuh, Kendal regency. data collection tool with a questionnaire that had been tested before. The research process took place on 12, 19, May 21, 2014. Data were analyzed by univariate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study with the extended family type with the number of 40 respondents with an age range of children who vary as follows:

Table 1 The Age Range Of Children In May 2014 At Taman Gede Kendal

Age	N	Percentage	Minimum	maximum	mean	SD
0-1	2	5	9	9	9	0
2-3	3	7.5	6	6	6	0
3-6	11	27.5	4	7	5.63	1:02
6-12	12	30	3	8	5:25	1.71
12-18	12	30	5	10	8:50	1.88
Amount	40	100				

Table 2 Role Of Families Of Migrant Workers In May 2014 At Taman Gede Kendal

The role of Family	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Not good	18	45
Good	22	55
amount	40	100

The frequency distribution of respondents by both the family role at most that 22 (55%).

Table 3 Item Role Of Families Of Migrant Workers In May 2014 At Taman Gede Kendal

No	Statement Item	ALWAYS	OFTEN	DOUBT	SOMETIMES	NEVER
1	Loved the warm (hugging, caressing)	15 (37.5%)	15 (37.5%)	5 (12.5%)	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)
2	Help children learn	4 (10%)	16 (40%)	4 (10%)	7 (17.5%)	9 (22.5%)
3	Say love in children	5 (12.5%)	27 (67.5%)	2 (5%)	4 (10%)	2 (5%)
4	Very caring in children	8 (20%)	30 (75%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
5	Laugh together if there are cute	6 (15%)	21 (52.5%)	4 (10%)	3 (7.5%)	6 (15%)
6	Take the time to talk at any time	9 (22.5%)	10 (25%)	9 (22.5%)	6 (15%)	6 (15%)
7	Listen / ask opinions and ideas in children	3 (7.5%)	19 (47.5%)	4 (10%)	5 (12.5%)	9 (22.5%)
8	Asked about the children's friends	5 (12.5%)	16 (40%)	3 (7.5%)	6 (15%)	10 (25%)
9	Provide a special time discussing problems with friends	2 (5%)	10 (25%)	5 (12.5%)	5 (12.5%)	18 (45%)
10	Knowing the activities of children outside of school activities	4 (10%)	14 (35%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	16 (40%)
11	Paying tuition on time	16 (40%)	11 (27.5%)	7 (17.5%)	4 (10%)	2 (5%)

12	Purchasing school supplies children	6 (15%)	23 (57.5%)	2 (5%)	6 (15%)	3 (7.5%)
13	Giving pocket money children	12 (30%)	23 (57.5%)	2 (5%)	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)
14	Take children with their own vehicle	6 (15%)	10 (25%)	4 (10%)	4 (10%)	6 (15%)
15	Buy kids clothes	7 (17.5%)	19 (47.5%)	9 (22.5%) *	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)
16	Giving eggs / fish	8 (20%)	23 (57.5%)	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)	4 (10%)
17	Provide a good place to stay	12 (30%)	19 (47.5%)	5 (12.5%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)
18	Care for the sick child	9 (22.5%)	29 (72.5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
19	Buy drugs in a stall	3 (7.5%)	6 (15%)	2 (5%)	8 (20%)	21 (52.5%)

Table 3 shows the item in question no 4 was very concerned about the child and the item No. 18 is waiting for the sick child of 95%. This shows the role of the family is supported by relatives who were in Indonesia. Family type all respondents are extended family. According to Friedman M, Bowden and Jones (2003: 9)⁷ types of families: Nuclear family (related by marriage), the family formed by marriage, parenthood or birth, consisting of husband, wife and their children, both biologically, adoption or both, Family orientation (family of origin), the family unit where a person is born. *Extended family* (extended family), the nuclear family and individuals related (by blood relation), who is usually a member of the family of origin of one of the spouses of the nuclear family. This family consists of his relatives and can include grandmother / grandfather, aunts, uncles, nephews and cousins. The existence of relatives very helpful parenting abandoned by mothers who work abroad.

Table 3 shows the item in question No. 2 that help learning, item No. 6 to take the time to talk at any time, item No. 9 presents a special time to talk about friends, item No. 10 observe the activities of children outside school activities answer the doubt, sometimes and never show more than 50%. Each individual has a position or status in the family structure, and cultural and social role in the interaction with the family group. Every family has traditions and values of each as well as setting standards for interactions within and outside the group. Each defining experience that must be owned by the child, the things that must be protected, and how each of these experiences can meet the needs of family members. When the family ties stronger, more effective social control and most of the family members can perform their respective roles with a sincere da full commitment. Conflicts arise when people are unable to fulfill their role as expected by other family members, and also because they have no such expectations or because they choose to meet these expectations (Wong, et al, 2009: 43)⁸.

Children who left to work abroad will have different responses associated loss of his mother. Different parenting will produce different personalities. This will have an impact both psychologically and different social (Riyanti, 2013). Some families become overburdened with children entrusted, the child's relationship with her mother became estranged, unruly children and school dropouts (Srfrida, 2004; Ariyana et al, 2013)⁵.

Children are a candidate for the next generation of the future, and to create a generation of quality, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the family. Family is the foundation for the early growth and development of children. Adequate nutrition, providing a place to stay healthy physically and mentally, strong religious foundation planting, maintenance of good health, and fulfilling the needs of safety, comfort, and love is the main thing that the family in children. Based on research data above, so that should be given attention is giving a special time on the subject of friends.

The structure or composition of the family, made up of individuals, each with their status and social position and the position is known, interacting with regular manner, and repeatedly by social sanctions. When the number of family members increases or decreases because of an event (eg marriage, divorce, birth, death, expulsion, imprisonment), changing family composition and roles must be defined or redistributed (Wong, et al, 2009: 40)⁸.

The basic functions of the family is to meet the needs of the family members themselves and kenutuhan society more important luas. Tujuan filled family is generating new members (of reproductive function) and train indifidu become part of the community members (socializing function) (Kingsburg & Scanzoni, 1993) ,

Five family function be closely interrelated when assessing and intervening with families. Some of the functions family are:a) Affective functions (functions mempertahankan personality): Facilitating the stabilization of

adult personality, meet the psychological needs of family members. ,b)The function of socialization and social status: Facilitate the primary socialization of children that aim to make the child as productive members of society, as well as provide status to family members, c)Reproductive function: To maintain the continuity of the family for several generations and for the survival of the community, d) Economic functions: Provide a source of considerable economic and effective allocation, e) Health care functions: Provides physical needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health care. (Friedman, Bowden, and Jones, 2010: 86)⁷

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

Family roles both as many as 22 people (55%) and either 18 (45%). 3 shows the item in question No. 2 that help learning, item No. 6 to take the time to talk at any time, item No. 9 presents a special time to talk about friends, item no 10 know the activities of children outside school activities answer the doubt, sometimes and never showed more than 50%. Families are advised to pay attention to children's learning process and socialization of children.

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