

# Analysis of Migrant Family – Based Program

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**Abstract**—In family of an Indonesia migrant worker (PMI), the worker is experienced either by a husband or a wife. Children growth becomes an important attention of the PMI families This based research paper is aimed at analyzing a Program of Community based Parenting (PAMB) implemented by Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) toward PMI families at a village of Kuningan. This research has a higher urgency of providing solutions for the emerging problems among the society, due to one of parents of the children become PMI, thus became the concern of PAMB. To get appropriate data, the researcher used a qualitative Case Study with descriptive analysis. The qualitative data was collected through observation and in-depth interviews directly to Migrant worker families at village of Kertawangun, district of Sindangagung, regency of Kuningan. The chosen respondents were 20 PMI families with their 12-18-year-old teenagers. The collected data, then, were encoded and analyzed using Grounded Theory of Strauss and Corbin. Based on the research findings, it shows that the model of parenting communication of PAMB is necessary to do more frequent among PMI families with their teenagers, and the need to empower local institutions which can convincingly support protection of PMI families at both the level of RT and RW (a smaller and larger neighboring communities).

**Keywords**—parenting; migrant worker; community-based program

## I. INTRODUCTION

Migrant workers are a term for people who work outside their home countries. Countries that fall into the third world category such as Indonesia, do not yet have the ability that is strong enough to provide a decent life guarantee by providing sufficient employment.

Increasing population growth, not matched by the availability and opportunities for inadequate employment opportunities in the country has resulted in increasing citizens seeking employment abroad. Every year around 450,000 Indonesian citizens go abroad as workers. No less than 4000 Indonesian citizens depart to go abroad as workers abroad, and 70 percent of them are women, and the majority work in the domestic sector. Of these, an estimated 60 percent are sent not through prosuder or legal [1]. From the data, West Java is one of the most influential migrant workers, while the bags are located in Indramayu, Subang, Kuningan, Tasik, Sukabumi, Cianjur. Other regions do not mean that they do not exist. This became the basis for the focus of attention of the West Java Provincial PKK and the West Java Manpower and

Transmigration Office, so it decided to take the Kuningan regency which was the target, one of the reasons for this was that many teenagers were left behind by their parents, while they lived with their caregivers (family) since childhood. From this problem the West Java provincial PKK TP cooperates with the Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Office to take on a role to carry out coaching in areas of Indonesian migrant workers' enclaves. The training carried out was the Community Based Childcare (PAMB) program for families of Indonesian migrant workers held at the Indonesian Migrant Workers Training Center (BLK PMI) at the Manpower and Transmigration Office in Kuningan Regency. Theoretically, early childhood 0-6 years is a period of growth and development (golden age) which requires optimal care of a mother and father. Caregiving will not be optimal without good communication between children and parents [2]. Indeed, the main and first education for early childhood is at home with parents (Father and Mother). The indicators are: (1) parents (Father and Mother) are the ones who are most responsible for the development of their children, (2) parents (Father and Mother) are the first to interact with their children before they interact with others, (3) the family environment is the closest environment (micro system) which greatly influences the personality of the child, and (4) the time that the child has is spent at home with parents (Father and Mother). Thus granting, caring, fostering for early childhood is the main responsibility for parents (Father and Mother) [3].

Related the research on parenting in children's education, parents in the digital age must be persuaded, not by force. Parents must understand the variety of applications [4]. Early Childcare Communication Training for parents, educators and PKK increased knowledge of parenting communication, optimization in stimulating child development. The training held was effective [5].

Based on the identification of these problems, the formulation of this writing analyzes and describes the stages of coaching carried out by the Working Group Province PKK II TP in collaboration with the Manpower and Transmigration Office of West Java Province. The first training was mapping the abilities, talents, and interests of teenagers from migrant families by finger printers to 20 teenagers aged 12 to 18 consisting of 9 people and 11 women involving psychologists, implementation of parenting programs through guidance to parents and final activities, namely evaluation. This training was carried out for 4 months, this was done because in several cases of caring for most foster parents did not know how to

care for children with various phases, the ability to learn children, how to facilitate children to achieve goals, how to be good parents how to be a friend of a teenager.

This research will be very useful and it is hoped that the results will be known through evaluation. This will be a future improvement program that will be carried out in migrant pockets in other cities and districts in West Java so that it can become a model of coaching with various local institutions.

## II. METHOD

This type and qualitative research approach are explorative. Qualitative research was used to obtain an in-depth picture of how migrant family parents in parenting communication with adolescents. The location is Kuningan, Kuningan Regency was included in the category of the most migrant communities. Second, this area has not been developed by TP PKK West Java, especially the Program of Community based Parenting (PABM). Primary data collection is done through observation and in-depth interviews with informants from the families of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) as well as from local governments. In order for the interview to attempt to extract data obtain optimal results, the researcher compiled and used an interview guide. The interviews were then transcribed, translated, coded, and analyzed. Secondary data from the study was obtained from the TP PKK West Java work plan, as well as at the level of the regional work unit (SKPD). The analyzing technique used is grounded constructed by Strauss & Corbin (1990) through coding, namely open coding, selective coding, and conclusions, verification [6].

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. *Community Based Child Care (PABM) in Indonesian Migrant Families (PMI)*

The development of adolescents is inseparable from a child getting treatment from a family environment. In the large Indonesian dictionary parenting is a process, action, or way of nurturing. Caring for children is keeping people who have not been able to independently take care of their own affairs, educate them, protect them from things that damage or even harm them.

Indeed, the main and first education for early childhood is at home with parents (Father and Mother). The indicators are: (1) parents (father and mother) are the people most responsible for the development of their children, (2) parents (father and mother) are the first people to interact with their children before they interact with others, (3) the family environment is the closest environment (micro system) which greatly influences the personality of the child, and (4) the time that the child has is spent at home with the parents (father and mother) thus giving Early childhood is the primary responsibility for parents (Father and Mother) [3]. Communication is the key to the successful relationship of parents with their children's children. Forms of verbal communication with words and non-verbal communication such as hugs, kisses, touches, etc. It is a form of communication that needs to be nurtured and trained in children from early childhood. So that until "compassionate communication" from the two parents to their children can

continue, without children feeling embarrassed, disturbed and others.

This communication learning process will ripen ethical learning, values (values), personality, and attitudes so that they truly become the nation's successor who behaves and has a noble personality. Children can identify their feelings appropriately so that they help to recognize feelings that are similar to others. over time the child will be trained in recognizing emotions, growing confidence and sense of control of his own feelings (easier to control something that is already known). For example, children know how it feels to be angry, sad, disappointed, afraid, lonely, etc. Then it will be easier for the old man to provide alternative ways to deal with and solve it.

### B. *Communication in Parenting*

Communication is an important factor for children's self-development, because when there is no communication in a family it will have fatal consequences such as the emergence of naughty behavior in children [7]. Various problems faced by children, causing some children to experience depression, shock values and naughty behavior, including ineffective communication in the family from the failure of parents in reducing spiritual values or moral values to their children [8]. Pattern is defined as a fixed form or structure. While communication is the process of sending and receiving messages between two or more people in the right way so that the message in question can be understood.

How to optimize communication with teenagers? This should start from the closest environment of the child, namely family. Through the right parenting style along with the language skills of the parents to be transferred to children through effective communication, all positive things regarding the growth of children that are in line with expectations will be fulfilled.

Authoritarian communication pattern. The pattern of authoritarian communication is characterized by parents who forbid their children at the expense of children's autonomy. The pattern of authoritarian communication has rigid rules from parents. In this communication pattern the attitude of acceptance is low, but the control is high, likes to punish, behave in command, requires the child to do something uncompromising, be stiff or tap, tend to be emotional and refuse.

Usually children will feel irritable, timid, moody and feel unhappy, easily affected, stressed, do not have a clear and unfriendly future direction.

Democratic communication pattern. The pattern of democratic parental communication is generally characterized by an open attitude between parents and children. They make a kind of mutually agreed rules. These democratic parents are parents who try to appreciate the child's ability directly. So important is the communication factor in this family that White says that one of the most important ways to help children become meaningful adults is to learn to communicate to them positively [9]. The growth and development of a child is influenced by the birth order in the family, nervous structures,

etc., and the relationship between parents and family members is an important role in the formation of personality and behavior of children.

### *C. Analysis of Implementation of Community-based Care Program through Parental Guidance and Evaluation*

The PBM program organized by the TP PKK Province collaborates with the Department of Manpower and Transmigration through several stages. The first step was to map the interests and talents of teenagers from migrant families by finger printers to 20 teenagers aged 12 to 18 years consisting of 9 men and 11 women involving psychologists. The results of the finger print parents can see how the style and way of learning children, which at first parents never knew.

The children's learning styles are described as follows: The brain receives external information through five senses: visual (auditory), auditory (auditory), kinetic (feeling /touching), olfactory (taste).

The second stage Children who have been included in the finger printer are given guidance for two meetings, the meeting / coaching is given material to build motivation for life, how to build their potential. The third stage, parents are invited to the training center office to be given guidance for three meetings / coaching. With brain-based parenting material, children's learning style, being a great parent, effective communication between adolescent parents, becoming friends, motivation, achieving goals [3].

Parents of migrant workers when their adolescents are included in finger prints they feel a huge benefit. Because of that the parents can do their role in communicating in the care of their children and this is a new science and very useful knowledge that can be felt by migrant workers, and know how to learn their children according to their character.

### *D. Communication and Language/ Parenting*

Educating children who are teenagers is a challenge. How, in this phase, the relationship between parents and children generally begins to drift apart. For that, start by being a friend of your child. As parents, you need to be aware that teenagers are actually children even though their bodies have developed like adults [10]. His mind was still not fully mature. Therefore, teenagers still need assistance in various aspects of their lives. It's just that parenting has such a big influence on the relationship between parents and teenagers. Many parents consider their teenage children to be "children" so that they apply authoritarian parenting and are full of sometimes unwarranted rules. Of course this will make the child become reluctant to be open with parents. In fact, in adolescence this child tends to rebel easily [11].

Communication parenting affects is the way children learn and how to be a good parent. Parenting of migrant parents to their children was carried out by one of his parents, as his father had taken care of because his wife went to be PMI, care was taken by his wife because of her husband's PMI, her grandmother only cared because their parents left being a PMI, and care is only done by the uncle or his aunt because both of his parents are PMI. When mapped into several types of care

carried out by the MPI family, namely as follows: Types of Care for Children of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Awi Larangan Village: boys or girls, raised by a father, or mother, grandmother, grandfather, uncle, or uncle and aunt.

Parenting carried out by a father in carrying out parenting communication is protective, ordinary, and some are very simple, meaning that they do not demand much or prohibit.

Knowledge about care is needed, what is the need for cadres in providing information to the community. The debriefing carried out by the TP PKK Province in collaboration with the labor department of West Java Province.

The pattern of parenting carried out by local communities is permissiveness, authoritarian parenting, and nurturing democracy. Child care for migrant workers is very important, regarding migrants not only seen from the law and whether most of the research focuses there.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The Community Based Care Program (PBM) for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) conducted by the Department of Manpower and Transmigration in collaboration with TP PKK Province through several stages, namely mapping the potential and interests of children through printer finger to find out how children's interests and talents, and mapping how to learn children. In the second stage, children are fostered to develop their potential by being given guidance and counseling, then while the parents of migrant workers are given guidance, so that they gain insight and knowledge and provide motivation, and become great parents with communication delivered to their children. Continuous guidance and counseling for the community-based childcare community for Indonesian migrant workers in West Java must be carried out continuously by increasing the synergy between the two institutions to be more optimal. This is very important to provide knowledge and increase their insight into parenting. This is important because the care of many children is poorly understood. This was also conveyed by parents of Indonesian migrant workers, that coaching like this (distribution of property) was very necessary. As well as on the advice of the residents, they hope that such training will be carried out so that the urgency in educating children can be.

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