

The Family Socio-economic Life by Female Workers in Langgudu Sub-District, Bima Regency

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Abstract

The low economy is the reason for mothers to work abroad, which reduces the quality of parenting in the family. The research objective was to determine social life, economic life and parenting styles. This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation. The informants in this study are; upper class families, 2) Middle class families, 2) and Lower class families, 2). The result is, (1) Social life from the aspects of education, lifestyle and moral behavior runs well, while lower class families are not taught morally, (2) Economic life includes income from trade and labor and is used for consumption needs and children's schooling. needs, (3) Parenting is done by showing positive behavior, organizing activities and advising children. Meanwhile, lower class family care is not carried out. Family social life is based on the economic abilities and knowledge of parents. Economic life is a source of income from various assets and professions and income is used for secondary and primary needs. Parenting is correct, but the care scheme for lower-class families is hampered because parents earn a living outside the home.

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INTRODUCTION

Becoming an advanced nation is certainly the goal that every country wants to achieve. The Indonesian nation as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution has great ideals, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood and advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and justice.

Education is a process of educating the nation's life. (Eviana & Gunawan, 2018) Quality education means that the government guarantees the need for an established facility, high teacher skills and abilities, a good work ethic, discipline and creates a conducive and comfortable environment. (Jailani, 2014). Therefore, the importance of the role of the family that aims to build the vision-mission of education can not be ignored (Ceka & Murati, 2016). Besides, education can educate the moral behavior of children in the family and society environment (Levitt, et al., 2016).

Family is the main educational environment for children because the quality education is manifested by parents of their role in the family life certainly (Dasmu, et al., 2011). So, the reason why parents try in various ways for growing up the better future of their child One of it is to become a Female Worker in abroad. Based on it, the parents are willing to owe individually either through bank institutions or not to bank institutions and there are still many parents selling property (Munandar, 2013).

The various ways not only to comply the educational needs of children but to foster children's behavior is consistent from time to time (Puruhita, et al., 2016). It is strengthened by (Prikkhidko & Swank, 2019) that the position of parents in the household is the key to the success of child development in avoiding bad influences that occur on children's relationships.

The role of the mother is a central in the household including supervision for improving the intelligence moral of the child (Tirtasukma, 2013). In the teachings of Religion (Islam) said

that the role of the mother is very large in determining the growth up of the children. (Candrasari, 2016) In addition, for having roles and responsibility in the household that a mother also chooses to work outside the home. Based on what has been conveyed by (Prickett, 2018) that a mother in the 21st century would rather work outdoors than choose to stay indoors.

The position of parents in the household is the key to children's success in avoiding bad influences on children, parents must be perfect in the eyes of children so that good behavior becomes an example for children (Zeytinoglu, et al., 2019). At this time, there are many complaints submitted by parents, especially about the very worrying behavior of some teenagers, of whom many have been involved in brawls, use of illegal drugs, alcohol, sexual offenses and criminal acts. The parents seem at their wits end to deal with the moral crisis. (Kusdi, 2019). It can be influenced by two things; first the style of parenting which is authoritarian and secondly, a bad environment. (Sikandar, 2017).

Parenting is one way that is implemented in protecting, caring for and providing education for a child (Mauanah, 2016). However, many children experience trauma, sometimes in the hands of their biological parents they are not taught how to behave properly, this arises because of the behavior of authoritarian parents (Nasution & Sitepu, 2018). As a result children are increasingly difficult to manage and easy against parents (Foli, et al., 2018).

The most important thing to note for families is the rampant deviant personality among adolescents, such as drug abuse, alcoholism, free sex (according to a recent study, 20% of adolescents in 11 big cities in Indonesia have experienced free sex). The main factor is the lack of education by families, especially parents (Frimayanti, 2017). Therefore, moral coaching plays a role as someone's controller in dealing with possible negative things faced by children. (Nurafni & Jennah, 2019)

Because of the family is very important, the function of the family in all societies is the same. (Purwanto, 2013), namely Families have a responsibility to Convey character values to children provide role models for children, Because a lot of knowledge can be Obtained from parents Including social, mental or cultural values (Morawska & Sanders, 2015).

The results of observing parenting styles in Langgudu, Bima found that many parents apply inappropriate forms of parenting to their children. Such as parenting styles that we often encounter in society, those are parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. Where the parenting style that is applied by instilling ethical values and focuses more on meeting physical needs rather than physical needs of children. Departing from this thought, the author raises the title Social - economic life of the family of female workers in Langgudu, Bima. With the aim of knowing social life, knowing economic life and knowing the parenting styles run by the family of female workers in Langgudu, Bima.

METHODS

This study used a qualitative method which was used a phenomenological design. The research used a qualitative approach because the goals is to produce in-depth data. It contains meaning in accordance with the actual situation in the field experienced by the research subject directly. Data sources were obtained from parents and children, events or incidents about children's behavior in the families of female workers, and the informants' biographies or social backgrounds.

There were 6 informants in this study who were divided into three groups. It based on the status of the family's social class, the Female Worker consists of two people including the upper-class, middle-class and lower-class levels. Furthermore, the informant selection technique is used purposive sampling technique. It determined the special characteristics which have been adjusted by the researcher including

low, middle, and high socio-economic class families.

The data collection techniques in this study were interviewed, documentation, and observation. These were about socio-economic life which included; the condition of family education, the family lifestyle of female workers, moral values and the using income. Meanwhile, for parenting included exemplary, disciplinary education and advisory education. In the documentation stage, the researcher collected the profiles and backgrounds of the family Female Labor. Then the final stage, it was the observation that the researcher observed the socio-economic life and family care for children of Female Labors).

After the data has been collected, the validity of the data is carried out. The data validity technique is Source Triangulation by means of researchers comparing and checking back the degree of confidence of the information obtained. Then to validate the data obtained, the researcher used the theory used in this study is Habitus - Arena Pierre Bourdiu.

The data analysis in this study used a three-line construction. The first was data collection. Researchers at this stage collected all data from various sources, including data from informants (parents and children). secondly, data reduction, the selection process, focusing on simplification, abstracting and transforming big data that comes from written notes in the field. Then, presenting the data by drawing temporary conclusions from the data obtained. The last were conclusion and verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Social Life of Female Workers in Langgudu, Bima

Based on the results of this research, it shows that:

1. Family Education of Female Worker

Based on the data, the findings in the field show that having high school graduates for the upper class families of female workers does not have a negative effect on the level of children's education, in fact, their

educational experience becomes a lesson that they instill in their children. Parents provide and fulfill children's wishes such as buying expensive cellphones and buying expensive motorized vehicles for children as well as all that is done by parents to support children's education so that children can be enthusiastic about learning and going to school. But on the other hand, apart from the basic needs of parents, they also pay attention to the basic needs of children's education such as paying attention to the need for stationery, school uniforms and the cost of children's education is always fulfilled.

Meanwhile, the middle class family is very concerned about the education of their children. This can be seen when parents meet all kinds of school needs including school uniforms, stationery and pocket money for children. Parents' attention in fulfilling children's living needs and children's education costs is based on children's needs, not on children's wishes.

However, different things from low class family life, they still pay attention to the education of their children but with economic limitations. Children of low-class economic families can only enjoy limited educational facilities. To fulfill his needs, a child from a lower class economic family is willing to become a farm laborer to overcome school needs. In the other situation is concerning when a child got sick that medical assistance is not the main helping. Because of the cost constraints that required parents to care for children at home. This kind of condition will have an impact on children's education. As a result, children experience psychological problems such as lack of self-confidence, burdens in their minds that require them to leave school or continue their studies.

2. Religious Moral Values

Based on data from interviews in the field, it was found that in the families of female workers with high economic moral values, the religious moral of children had not been seen properly. It because there were still children who were still unable to

consistently practice worship. This was discovered when researchers conducted interviews with the parents of female workers. Sometimes religious services that must be done, such as prayer, are done at will.

Moreover, for the boys they prefer to play with friends and forget about worship. This is influenced by the way parents educate their children. Parents tend to provide luxurious facilities rather than providing religious moral education and instilling religious moral values only as advice without being properly controlled and supervised. So it is not uncommon to find the children of female workers who have deviant behavior in the community, such as staying up too long, racing wildly, smoking without their parents' knowledge. This deviant action is sometimes discovered by researchers in the field.

The above is the same as in families of women who work with a simple economy and poor families. The parents are only limited to advising their children but not accompanied by direct actions of the parents. Like religious services, children are given broad freedom in the sense of carrying out worship according to the wishes of the child and parents think that having good behavior is obedient, not disturbing others, being helpful, is more than enough for them.

3. Family Lifestyle of Female Workers

The family lifestyle of female workers with a high economy tends to be very luxurious. The behavior before leaving and after becoming female workers is very different. The desire to become female workers is usually motivated by problems of economic hardship, with the departure to become female workers there is great hope in the family of female workers to change the situation.

The family lifestyle of female workers seems excessive, where the family of female workers tends to prioritize secondary needs rather than primary needs so that the income of a wife who works as a female laborer is used to buy a house that is quite expensive, buy a motorbike, buy an expensive cellphone

and sometimes the wife's income is used by the husband to have an affair.

This kind of behavior is influenced by the environment. Where the family of other female workers is very luxurious that has been successfully used as an example so that it affects the family of female workers to live like other families. This kind of behavior of taking an example from the family of female workers is a trigger to raise the level of high consumptive patterns in the family of female workers.

Excessive consumptive behavior in the family of female workers does not only apply to fathers but also to children. A young child already uses an expensive cellphone and even has two cellphones and a private motorbike facility is provided if the child's age does not meet the requirements according to the applicable provisions, even facilities that are not too important in life are provided as many as the number of children in the family.

This kind of habit seems to show the self-existence that the family of female workers is not considered poor from a social perspective. They follow the trend of the existing lifestyle in the community, namely so that people are seen as better than others. According to their wishes, such as building luxury homes to be considered rich, have a lot of money, have been abroad and are different from the people around them because they are the best.

High needs and a luxurious lifestyle force women workers to leave the country with a longer duration of time. So that their initial motivation or intention to go to become female workers because economic problems have now shifted to something that is not so important needed in the family.

While the family lifestyle behavior of middle-class economic class women workers is fairly simple. It can be seen from the wooden house on stilts or the houses of the stone-house migrant workers. Some of which have not been plastered and have ordinary cement floors and based on the results of interviews. Researchers found that the more tend to use family income for living costs

and education of children while for assets in the form of vehicles only have a motorbike adjusted to the level of need.

However, unlike the families of low-income migrant workers, their lifestyle behavior is fairly simple. Those with low economies are only able to support their family as they are, they only focus on daily necessities while they do not have other assets in the form of assets.

The use of electronic devices such as communication tools is still said to be much cheaper, as well as their children, children with conditions such as houses that are quite simple with the contents of things as if there are no special items in the house.

Economic Life of Women Workers in Langgudu, Bima

Based on the results of this research, it shows that:

1. Family Income of Female Workers

Regarding the sources of income obtained as long as the wife/mother is a female laborer abroad, apart from the income of the wife/mother, also from the income of the husband who continues to work to meet his daily needs, the wife/mother's income has a very big influence on family income. who were left behind because the salary earned during their time as a female worker was satisfactory and could meet the needs of their family.

The income of the wife and husband's income supported by the wealthy assets of the families of upper class women workers. It can build houses or renovate houses, not only can that large income increase of the wealth of assets. It was such as owning a freight car, sending children to school, owning a tractor, owning their own rice fields, having their own business. The assets is owned by the families of these women workers are sufficient to face their daily needs. From the assets, wealth and source of income, it can be considered that the family life of female workers is far from inappropriately.

Another thing with middle economic families, apart from the wife's salary, the

income comes from a daily salary apart from a husband, there are also those who become farmers and work on paddy fields both own and owned by others.

Meanwhile, for low economic families, they only rely on the wages of their wives, while husbands sometimes work as laborers when their energy is needed. So the husband's source of income is not fixed and only expects a call at a time when needed.

2. Use of Female Workers' Family Income

The results of family income are allocated in various forms such as buying expensive home furnishings, usually the use varies, such as for motorbike loans, home repairs and health costs, children from high-economic families are more free to ask to buy expensive goods such as classy cellphones and motorized vehicles. expensive anyway.

Part of it is used to meet investment needs, both formal education investment and economic investment (costs incurred as capital to recover income). The main use of income in Langgudu is for consumption purposes, including primary consumption (clothing, food, shelter) or secondary needs (non-food needs, such as expenses for celebration, health, debt payments, etc.). If these main needs have been met, they will start investing, namely by buying gold, land, rice fields, buying vehicles or livestock. Another investment that is important for the families of female workers is investment in education. The families of female workers revealed that another reason for them to become female workers apart from fulfilling their daily needs is to find money for their children's education.

Meanwhile, middle-income families tend to use income other than to save family income which is allocated for children's education costs and daily living needs. Apart from that, the income is also set aside to repair or renovate the house. The largest use of income is for children's education. Because the main factor in leaving a wife apart from economic factors is the education of the children.

Similar to low-income families, they use family income for living expenses and children's education costs. In addition, income is also used to buy communication tools such as cellphones. The same is true for children, parents still pay attention to their children, including buying for the needs of communication tools such as cellphones, although it is not as expensive as family children with high economic female workers.

Parenting Style of Women Workers in Langgudu, Bima

Based on the results of this research, it shows that:

1. Exemplary

Based on the data, the researcher findings revealed that giving good examples or examples to upper-class families has been done well. This can be seen when parents practice good etiquette and talk and provide examples of obedience in worship, for example doing prayers.

Meanwhile, in middle class families, parenting examples of children are less visible. Where parents do not involve children in every action and sometimes the behavior of parents in educating children only relies on teaching advice. For example, in a religious example a father does not show the child how obligatory he is to worship, besides that in the way the parents reprimand the child with harsh and harsh language.

However, it is very different from exemplary education in low-class families. They educate children with luxurious material shortages. They teach children how to work hard and how to respect the time besides that parents in the house give examples of good attitudes and behavior, such as telling the truth, doing worship.

2. Discipline of Education

Based on the data found in the field, it shows that the upper-class families are very concerned about the patterns of child discipline. Parents manage children's time in every activity and control every child's activity in the house. Discipline education by parents above is a sign that parents really

care about their children. Then, it can be seen how parents pay attention to important times in children's habits so that with these disciplinary habits it can shape good behavior for children and can be a good example in society.

Meanwhile, middle class families think that disciplinary education for children is normal. The habit of applying discipline to children is not really considered important for parents. Parents pay more attention to other matters so that disciplinary education for children is ignored. This kind of behavior can form a bad character towards children. the result is that the child is unable to divide his time and often neglects important things.

However, lower class families consider that the work factor causes low economic families to not have time to pay attention to children's behavior, including children's disciplinary behavior. In lower class families, disciplinary education for children is not carried out because parents are mostly outside the home to work. So that the discipline education for children is not considered.

3. Advise of Education

Based on the research findings data, it is seen that giving advice by upper class families to children tends to give advice loudly. For example, when the child does not obey orders, the parents tend to give with punches or scold the child if the child does not obey orders.

Meanwhile, in middle class families, the application of advice carried out by parents is by giving good advice. When a child makes a mistake, the parents give advice to the child without being accompanied by violence or hitting. The application of educational advice carried out by parents above shows that parents are very concerned about children's behavior.

However, the implementation of advisory education carried out by lower class families is still carried out but not routinely. The giving of advice only at certain times, such as giving advice when a child makes a mistake and the way parents deliver advice is

sometimes accompanied by anger when the child makes a mistake after being advised.

The socioeconomic life of the upper and middle class female workers in terms of education, lifestyle, moral behavior, sources of income and the use of income has gone well. However, in low-class families that the process is hampered due to family economic factors which only focus on work to meet daily needs outside the home so that other interests are neglected. Then the parenting style applied by the families of female workers in Langgudu District involves three aspects. First, the exemplary aspect; that upper class families have shown good behavior. Meanwhile, middle class, parents do not show good behavior. Second, disciplinary education; the upper -class families are very concerned but the middle class is not too concerned children. Likewise with lower class families, disciplinary education is not too important. Thirdly, the aspect of educational advice; upper class families, do it in an abusive manner. Whereas in middle class families, advisory education is carried out when children make mistakes. However, in lower class families, advisory education is not carried out routinely.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the socio-economic life of the upper-class and middle-class female workers in terms of education, lifestyle, moral behavior, sources of income and the use of income has gone well. However, in low-class families that the process is hampered due to family economic factors which only focus on work to meet daily needs outside the home so that other interests are neglected. Then, the parenting style applied by the families of female workers in Langgudu District involved three aspects. First, the exemplary aspect; that upper class families have shown good behavior such as teaching ethics and religious behavior in front of children. Meanwhile, middle class families, parents do not show good behavior as role models by

children, for example, such as parents doing their own worship without inviting their children. Meanwhile, the role model of lower class families is very important, such as inviting children to worship together. Secondly, disciplinary education; the upper class families are very concerned about children's discipline by the way parents organize and control the activities of each child. Conversely, the middle class is not too concerned, parents prefer to pay attention to other interests than the discipline education of children. Likewise with lower class families, disciplinary education is not too important because parents are busy with work outside the home. The third is the aspect of educational advice; the upper class families do it in an abusive manner such as if a child does not obey a parent's orders then tends to advise the child with spanking or with anger. Whereas in middle class families, advisory education is carried out when children make mistakes, meaning that they are not done every day. However, in lower class families, advisory education is not carried out routinely, meaning that advice is carried out when the child makes mistakes and is accompanied by angry behavior from parents.

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