



Early Children's Attachment In Female Working Family

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the three dimensions of parenting carried out by families of female workers, namely parenting, communication that is built and children's independence using qualitative research methods with case study research designs. Three participants consisting of Family members who have been caregivers since their mother left them become migrant workers. Interviews and observations were conducted to obtain data that were analyzed sharply and in depth with John Bowlby's theory of attachment. The results of the study show that all parents do parenting with love like their own children. Communication is carried out intensively and mutually agreed upon between the child and his mother. The habit of independence is carried out through daily activities such as changing clothes and eating. This study found that parenting in the family of female workers who was carried out since the child was a baby had a very strong attachment to the caregiver. Children do not really understand the sense of losing a mother figure and have dependence, comfort and security in being in a caregiver's family.

Keywords: Parenting, Early Childhood, Working Women

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INTRODUCTION

No family is strong in every way or free from certain weaknesses or emptiness. It is also unrealistic to expect that all family members will share the same commitment to a better family life. Thus, each family has strengths and resources along with weaknesses and limitations. With the increasing diversity and problems of families in India, no single or better model makes a difference in the lives of individuals, families and communities. In general, families can be empowered or strengthened to face the challenges of today and progress successfully with practical considerations. Families are so busy, engaged and active today that they hardly have time to think about the

general well-being of the whole family. The maximum of their family time is spent on all other activities, except those needed to strengthen the family to face difficulties (Chowdhury, 2011). Parents are responsible for educating care for, and guide their children to reach certain stages so that in the end a child is ready for social life (Abdul Malik Dahlan, Nasrul Fuad Erfansyah, 2019; Aini, P. F., & Rosyad, 2019; Azis, 2016). Children aged 5-6 years have characteristics, namely children can easily absorb information quickly, children develop a conscious mind even though they still absorb information from their environment, children now develop memories and desires, children quickly master language which will make a significant difference in mastering knowledge new. At this age, the child's personality can still be changed so as not to deviate, namely with careful and sympathetic handling, so that the child becomes himself and can adapt to his environment, and his sense of happiness and needs are fulfilled.

The ideal education should be carried out from birth to adulthood by returning to nature or a natural approach. If children can unite with nature, children will be happy and their curiosity will grow. Because the basic needs of children are always wanting to find out, want to communicate and so on. Therefore, parents need to guide their children in their education from home. Because the family is the most important institution for children. It is not just an action or process carried out by parents but in practice and its implementation affects aspects of the child's life. Children will imitate the attitudes and words of their parents ((Hasnida, 2014, p. 168). The stages of childhood have specific goals and each child has a personality pattern that they are born with. This personality pattern is individual and different for each child. But the goal is the same, namely self formation. In addition to involving physical and mental aspects, there are also opportunities and freedom to interact and explore their environment. It is also a necessity for children.(Hernawaty, 2015).

Abdullah Nashih Ulwan di dalam bukunya ('Ulwan, 2017), states that family education consists of: (a) Educating by exemplary methods. (b) Educating with the habituation method by getting used to commendable behavior begins as early as possible before bad traits are embedded in children, because eliminating habits is not easy to get rid of when they are embedded in children. (c) Giving advice that must be clear, precise, correct so as to provide high motivation for children's education. (d) Paying attention to children because giving this attention has an impact on the child's physical and mental development. The role of every parent is as an aspect of laying the foundations for children which includes religious education, character, and has the task of instilling strong life principles in children, so that children can grow and develop into independent individuals, have enthusiasm and a high sense of optimism, always feeling confident in his own abilities and not easily giving up and giving up because of life's obstacles (Fadilah, 2019; Hamidah Sulaiman, Sigit Purnama, Andi Holilullah, Laily Hidayati, n.d.; Indriyani, 2010; Pada et al., 2018; Suharsono, J. T., Fitriyani, A., & Upoyo, 2009). There are two principles of parenting, namely first to understand the age of the child. By understanding this, parents can give a positive response to their

child by communicating appropriately according to the child's age stage. And the second, namely recognizing the character of the child, just as the character of boys and girls are different. For this reason, parents must recognize and balance it so that children feel comfortable expressing their feelings (Noviyanti, 2020, pp. 1–27).

Several factors influence the assistance provided by parents to children (Tridhonanto, 2014, pp. 24–26), namely the age of the parents. If they are too young or too old, they will not be able to carry out their roles as parents optimally because they need physical and psychosocial strength. Parental involvement or harmonious relationship between parents and children. The close relationship between mother and child is as important as father and son, although naturally there will be differences, but it does not reduce the importance of the relationship. A husband and wife relationship that is less harmonious will affect the ability of parents to raise children. Harmonious parental relationships are full of happiness because they support each other in dealing with all problems with positive strategies. Moreover, parents who are divorced or single parents will be different in raising their children with parents who have harmonious relationships or complete parents (Bergmeier et al., 2020; Rofingah, N., & Mahpur, 2018; Singh et al., 2020).

Attachment is that children form an affective bond with parents that has continuity over time, and that parents form reciprocal relationships with their children. Children who live in normal circumstances form attachments to their parents. Attachment symbolizes other close relationships, including romantic relationships and marriage, with implications for individual functioning (Ainsworth & Marvin, 1994; Ainsworth et al., 2015; Bowlby & Holmes, 1993). As for educators, both parents and teachers can develop children's emotions with what has been taught by Rasulullah Saw., namely (Suwaid, 2010, pp. 429–480) giving kisses, tenderness and affection. With a kiss given by parents to their children, children can move their emotions and feelings so that they expand the child's soul and increase the passion of their activities with the people around them. It is proper as parents to love their children and be gentle and fair to them. This can encourage them to do this to others around them. Because basically, children imitate the behavior of parents and other adults. For this reason, as parents, they must set an example for their children in good behavior and get used to behaviors that direct children to goodness and straighten out despicable behavior. The focus of this research is parenting related to fostering independence in children by fathers or children, communication built by families as attachments for children's affection with their mothers as migrant workers and parenting carried out by fathers and parents while their biological mothers work abroad.

This study was motivated by the condition of the family being separated for a long time, namely 2-6 years, where the mother worked abroad as a female worker. During this time, the relationship between mother and child aged 5 years can only be done through video calls. Parenting is carried out by the father and uwa (mother's older brother), so it is important to investigate more deeply how parenting is carried out in the family. Many researches on parenting have been carried out, but those that

focus on studies on early childhood and foster care are still rarely carried out. This is a novelty and has implications for families and aspects of early childhood development. The question of this research is how is the honing, compassion, care that is carried out by fathers and children as members of a large family while their biological mothers work abroad as female workers ?

METHODOLOGY

The research that will be used is a qualitative case study to find out parenting by fathers and children of children aged 5 -6 years whose mothers are female workers based on three parenting dimensions (Ainsworth & Marvin, 1994; Ainsworth et al., 2015; Bowlby & Holmes, 1993). Observations and interviews were conducted with the consent of the participants. Member checks were carried out after the interview to determine the validity and validity of the data (Ainsworth & Marvin, 1994; Ainsworth et al., 2015; Bowlby & Holmes, 1993; Creswel, n.d.).

1. Participants

The subjects of this study were fathers (n = 1) and children (n = 2) of children aged 5-6 years. This primary data source is recorded through written notes or through video recording, audio, photo taking. The recording of primary data sources through interviews or participatory observations is the combined result of seeing, listening, and asking questions. The researcher gave the code A3 (Father) and A1, A2 for family members.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

Participants	Amount (n = 3)	%
Age of Participants		
• Di bawah 40 tahun	1	33,3
• Di atas 40 tahun	2	66,7
Gender		
• Male	1	33,3
• Female	2	66,6
Participant Work		
• Working	1	33,3
• Doesn't work	2	66,6
Parenting time		
• 2 years	1	33,3
• 4 years	1	33,3
• ≥4 years	1	33,3

2. Data collection

Interviews about parenting conducted by fathers and parents using guidelines based on theoretical dimensions (Ainsworth & Marvin, 1994; Ainsworth et al.,

2015; Bowlby & Holmes, 1993) semi-structured and then in-depth interviews, such as asking for news then interviewing at the core of the problem so that the subject is not surprised or afraid and the purpose of the interview is achieved so that the researcher gets in-depth and valid information from the subject. My father was not willing to be interviewed in person, so he went through a zoom meeting at night for 60 minutes, while the others were willing to be interviewed directly. Documents used as additional data in the form of photos of independence, communication and parenting carried out.

3. Data analysis technique

The results of the interviews were analyzed by making blue print notes or coding according to the focus and sub-focus of the parenting dimension (Creswel, 2016; Denzin & Lincoln, 2009).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participants consist of fathers and children or older siblings of working mothers who are close relatives and are entrusted with caring for, educating and raising children while their mothers work abroad. The characteristics of the participants can be seen in table 1 which shows the length of parenting time so that the parenting dimension is formed into a habit

1. Cultivating Independence in Children as Positive Behavior

The contract period to work abroad is 2-4 years depending on the company's work agreement, the work period can be extended if the prospective worker meets the requirements set and mutually agreed upon. During that period, workers are not allowed to go home or just vacation in Indonesia. This is related to female workers who have early childhood, especially the attachment bonds that exist (Ainsworth et al., 2015; Bowlby & Holmes, 1993). Close family plays an important role as a surrogate mother in nurturing, loving and nurturing children.

Many people think the word "routine" means bad and boring, but if we can learn the "start behavior" technique then routine is beautiful and powerful. Activities such as homework and sleep are complex and time consuming. Children must learn to regularly follow a fixed sequence of actions. Same time, same place, same way. Once a routine is mastered, children tend to do it automatically. Routines for positive behavior drastically reduce discipline problems that require a lot of motivation (Thomas W. Phelan, 2016).

The results of the interview with UWA as caregiver 1 on Thursday, October 8, 2021 at 10:00:

"..... yes, you can do it yourself (interview with), as long as we prepare the food. bathing alone can also still wear clothes and help, actually you can but yes, the clothes are not neat. play, yes, for example, there is homework he is doing.

Interview with uwa nanny 2 on Friday, 09 October 2021 at 10.00

".....Ask for a shower and breakfast like an early child. You can take a bath yourself too, but just so long. Food does not have to be fed. can do it myself.

Interview with dad on Saturday, October 10, 2021 at 20.00

".....azzam is still a toddler. I am both father and mother. Waking up is not necessarily, every waking up that father is looking for. sometimes take a shower immediately, sometimes if you are hungry you immediately have breakfast. Bathing, eating, playing accompanied by father.

Based on the results of the participants' answers, it was concluded that children were trained and accustomed to be able to do simple daily work according to the age limit. The habituation is carried out with the help and assistance of a biological mother. Uwa and father prepared food and clothes for the child, although the child was able to bathe by himself, they were still assisted in being bathed because they were worried that they would not be clean. Fathers have dual roles as mothers who are ready to accompany children when bathing, eating and playing (Khasanah & Fauziah, 2020; Rukyati & Setiabudi, 2020; Salafuddin et al., 2020)

There is a significant relationship between self-concept and the quality of life of school-age children in families of international migrant workers, and it is recommended for parents or caregivers of school-age children to care more, respect, love, and provide reinforcement to children, as well as apply democratic parenting patterns and maintain communication adequate. The low parenting style of fathers is influenced by sociodemographic factors including age, education, occupation, and income, while prosocial behavior is influenced by molding, habits, and communication. Economic factors are the main reason for women to become TKW because the husband's income from the garden is not sufficient for daily needs including school fees for children and while leaving the family, the role of child care is carried out by the husband and assisted by the husband/wife's extended family, usually the wife's parents. The financial management of the wife's work is still held by the wife and only brought when the wife returns to Indonesia to be used for future family plans (Lestari & Amaliana, 2018; Rahmawati, 2020; Salafuddin et al., 2020; Setiawati et al., 2017).

2. Communication as Attachment between Children and Parents

Your last job as a parent is to strengthen the parent-child relationship, this means ensuring that screen time does not replace face time. Relationship strengthening is more important which means that parents and children value and enjoy each other's company. This is very important for the well-being of the family and the self-esteem of the children. Parents love (not just love) their children. It is important to have good relationships with children for many reasons. The main reason is probably because it's more fun. Children are naturally funny and playful all the time, and you want to take advantage of that precious quality, and they only grow up with you once (Thomas W. Phelan, 2016)

In the digital era, technological sophistication facilitates communication between countries that is not limited by time and space. Families take advantage of mobile phone and internet access as well as the WhatsApp feature as a means of communication between children and mothers who work abroad. The conversations that are carried out or discussed are about the children's daily activities, have you eaten yet?, what have you eaten with, how are the activities at school?, what tasks are there?, how are things? to father or son, the message not to be fussy and naughty. The conversation flows naturally, like a child to a mother who is close to one another.

Parenting has benefits for parents in increasing self-efficacy, building effective communication in the family, controlling emotions in parenting, and building family cooperation (Sardin, 2018). Family cohesion, and the role of extended family networks as a way of understanding, living, and coping with family-child separation in the family environment and dealing with household work stressors. Parenting styles are best conceptualized as contexts that moderate the influence of specific parenting practices on the child. Mothers are more emotionally available than fathers, which arises from slight differences in sensitivity, structuring, and nonintrusiveness. Especially when interacting with young children (Abdullah et al., 2021; Bergmann et al., 2012; Goldberg et al., 2021).

The results of interviews with father and mother about the communication that was established while the mother worked abroad.

Interview with uwa nanny 1 on Thursday, 08 October 2021 at 09.00:

".....upset, but the stepmother feels sorry(A1,35). call, yes call, ask how things are, sometimes once a week, sometimes every 3 days. Sometimes notify late for the transfer of money.

Interview with UWA caregiver 2 on Friday, 09 October 2021 at 10.00:

".....play with his friends, usually until the afternoon, he is advised. I already consider him my own child. Learn with Fuaeda's husband. He doesn't want to be with his real father. being cared for as if they were their own children. Her mother calls every day, every time she comes home from school. yes 7 days. never compare with a friend who has a mother, because they do not understand, left from a baby for 40 days.

Interview with dad on Saturday, October 10, 2021 at 21.00

".... the children are with me under the same roof, the goal is to keep everyone emotionally monitored. After all, losing a parent is something they are not ready for. Communication, agreed to intense . After the phone call, the first child feels sad because of the limitations of talking. But because of the intense communication, the children feel like they are close. The long-distance impact of parents is assisted by Hp.

Fathers and mothers make a commitment to communicate intensively with their children at a time that is adjusted to the conditions of mothers who work abroad. Fathers give freedom to children to communicate directly with their mothers as an effort to attach a sense of belonging to the loss of a mother figure. Uwa made a commitment with her husband to jointly build positive communication and parenting to raise and care for children with love and give children the freedom to be able to play with their friends.

Positive aspects of parenting (eg, maternal sensitivity) have relatively little impact on internalization problems later in life. Preliminary correlations between demographic variables and quality father-daughter relationships suggest that paternal age, education, household income, and race/ethnicity are significantly related to father-daughter relationships (Bergmann et al., 2012; Cook & Roggman, 2010; Jessee & Adamsons, 2018).

3. Parenting by Family

Early parenting has a unique and persistent effect on attachment security. However, verbal excitability in early childhood attenuated the effect of early maternal unresponsiveness on attachment security at 5 years of age. Being a nonresident parent of a child after divorce is negatively related to parental involvement. Second, the absence of a partner can lead to less involved parenting. Children derive a sense of kinship and togetherness from their parents' presence, and parents recall their own childhood memories and gain emotional recovery by visiting parks with their children. (Bastaitis & Mortelmans, 2017; Chen et al., 2020; Jessee & Adamsons, 2018; Lounds et al., 2005).

Interview with uwa nanny 1 on thursday, 08 october 2021 at 12.00".....guided and taught or assisted, bathed, loved and educated like a child, always asking when he will return. Never fussy, understands under any circumstances more independent.

Interview with dad on Saturday, October 10, 2021 at 22.00

".....Helps to lose a person who used to be there to become no video call, visual interaction can help mother and child bond. The solution is how not to affect the feeling of togetherness that used to be there to lose the closeness to the mother who was very close. I try to be patient but sometimes feel down because of an unplanned process. Sincerity, legowo, able to accept little by little the existing situation, live as usual - as if nothing happened - nothing.

Family as caregivers must be able to arrange daily schedules to accompany children in spending most of their time together, provide freedom with boundaries, involve children in family life, and meet children's needs. The role of parents and extended family in the parenting process is in the form of honing independence, affection in relationships with children through communication as a bond of love between children and parents, parenting like biological children. This study found that parenting in the family of female workers who was carried out since the child

was a baby had a very strong attachment to the caregiver. Children do not really understand the sense of losing a mother figure and have dependence, comfort and security in being in a caregiver's family.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between self-concept and the quality of life of school-age children in families of international migrant workers, and it is recommended for parents or caregivers of school-age children to care more, respect, love, and provide reinforcement to children, as well as apply democratic parenting patterns and maintain communication adequate. The low parenting style of fathers is influenced by sociodemographic factors including age, education, occupation, and income, while prosocial behavior is influenced by molding, habits, and communication. Economic factors are the main reason for women to become TKW because the husband's income from the garden is not sufficient for daily needs including school fees for children and while leaving the family, the role of child care is carried out by the husband and assisted by the husband/wife's extended family, usually the wife's parents. Fathers and mothers make a commitment to communicate intensively with their children at a time that is adjusted to the conditions of mothers who work abroad. Fathers give freedom to children to communicate directly with their mothers as an effort to attach a sense of belonging to the loss of a mother figure. Uwa made a commitment with her husband to jointly build positive communication and parenting to raise and care for children with love and give children the freedom to be able to play with their friends. Family as caregivers must be able to arrange daily schedules to accompany children in spending most of their time together, provide freedom with boundaries, involve children in family life, and meet children's needs. The role of parents and extended family in the parenting process is in the form of honing independence, affection in relationships with children through communication as a bond of love between children and parents, parenting like biological children. This study found that parenting in the family of female workers who was carried out since the child was a baby had a very strong attachment to the caregiver.

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