

The Effect of Family Function and Conflict on Family Subjective Well-being with Migrant Husband

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Abstract

Poverty, limited employment opportunities, and low rate of labor wage cause couples undergo long distance married because the husband has to work far from the house. This gives impact to family subjective well-being so that the family need to role a family function in order to minimize conflicts. This research aimed to analyze the effect of family function and conflict on family subjective well-being with migrant husband. There were 60 samples in this research which consisted of family with migrant husband teenager children (12-17 years old) in Banyuresmi village, Garut. The wife was the respondent of this research. The sampling technique used here was nonprobability sampling method with form purposive sampling. The data were collected by interviewing the respondents using a questionnaire. The results showed that most of the samples were categorized into families which had good family function, moderate family conflict, and moderate family subjective well-being. Family function affect significantly positive to family subjective well-being. Parental-teenagers conflict affect significantly negative to family subjective well-being.

Key words: family conflict, family function, family subjective well-being, migrant husband

INTRODUCTION

In 2012-2014, the percentage of poor people in city and village in West Java decreased by average of 0.39 percent and 0.63 percent respectively. Nevertheless, the percentage of poor people in West Java is still dominated by village rather than city (SI, 2014b). According to Widyastuti (2012), a prosperous family can increase the rate of prosperity. This will reduce the total number of poverty in a region. The condition of poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and low rate of labor wage encourage someone to migrate (Leake, 2009). The concept of migration here refers to the concept of circular migration which means the movement of resident out of his village at a particular time to find a job without being followed by resettlement (Djunaedi, 1997). This makes the couple live in a distance because the husband is far away from home. Banovcinova, Levická, and Veres (2014) states that sufficient income make the family function works optimally especially marked by behavioral control that there is no physical violence against family members.

According to Melinda and Prihartanti (2013), a husband and wife who live in a distances could learn to be faithful to spouses and improve the family economy. However, they also found problems such as conflict because they cannot meet, the wife had to take care of and educate their own children without the presence of her husband. According to Puspitawati (2012), the implementation of family functions involved all family members done by dividing task based on shared commitment. According to Adam and Lursen (2001), as cited in Sari (2014), conflicts among parents and teenagers are more common because adolescence is a stage of someone looking for his identity. The result of Sopiah research (2014) stated that family function affects subjective well-being of a family. In addition, the results of Roskos, Handal, and Ubinger (2010) proved that the conflict resolution is negatively related to the level of conflict. Meanwhile, the level of conflict is negatively related to subjective well-being.

Based on data from the Ministry of Religion (2013) the divorce rate in Indonesia increased to 14.6 percent, or 324 527 couples. The divorce rate in Garut district continues to increase from year to year. According to the Ministry of Religious Affairs Garut (2013) in Garut divorce rate is as much as 1175 then increased in 2014 with the 1747 figures. Causes vary divorce between the couple to each other. Based on data from the Religious Court Garut (2014) factors causing most dominating divorce is no responsibility, no harmony and economic issues.

Family interaction is determined by the quality of communication and adhesion that occurs between members of the family (Puspitawati, 2012). The interaction in families with a husband would wander distracted because her husband left the house in a long time to work. Less interaction will have an impact on decision making improper. If the interaction within the family will badly degrade the quality of marriage and are at risk for the occurrence of the problems one divorce.

Evrina (2014) stated that one place with few inhabitants migrated namely Garut, West Java, and they wander scattered in various Cities such as Bandung, Tangerang, Bekasi and Jakarta. According to Rizqi (2013), one of the factors that people migrated is economic factors that can not provide for the family. It made

the couple stay the distance and they still have to run a family function based on a shared commitment. According to Dewi and Basti (2008) that marriage requires adjustment to the demands of the role and responsibilities of each member of the family. The inability to make-such demands could cause discord, disagreement, and even divorce.

The National Population and Family Planning (2013) Data of the Religious Courts the Supreme Court from 2005 to 2010 concluded that an average of one out of ten married couples end up in divorce court and the divorce rate is considered to be the highest in Asia-Africa. Ministry of Religion (2014) stated that the divorce events in Indonesia for last recorded in 2012 amounted to 372 577 events, it increased by 38 733 or 11 percent of the events in 2011 amounted to 333 844 roomates events. The causes of divorce are economic problems, becoming Indonesian Workers, and infidelity. Ministry of Religion in Garut Subdistrict (2013) stated that the divorce data of Garut subdistrict from 2011 to 2012 increased by 2.54 percent respectively – 1493 and 1747 cases of divorce.

To solve these problems required the family functioning and minimizing the occurrence of family conflicts so as to achieving the subjective well-being of the family. According to Sunarti (2013), it did not achieve the welfare of the family which could cause the family unhappy, did not feel the satisfaction of life, could not grow and developed optimally. Prosperous family certainly is the hope of every family and to achieve this condition each family member must apply a family function (National Population and Family Planning, 2012).

According to Iskandar et al. (2006), there are some factors that affect well-being of family, namely age, education, family size, and income. In addition, planning and distribution of tasks within family also affect the well-being of family. Based on this, the study aimed to: (1) identify the characteristics of the family, family function, family conflict, and subjective well-being of families with migrant husbands; and (2) analyze the effect of family conflict on the function and subjective well-being of families with migrant husbands.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was designed based on cross sectional study. The research site was selected purposively that was in Banyuresmi Village, Banyuresmi District, Garut Regency. The site was chosen based on an advice from the District Office that the village was categorized into the highest number of migrant husbands. The research was consists of some stages such as preparation, data collection, data processing, data analysis, and report writing.

The population of this study were families with migrant husbands and lived in the Banyuresmi Village. Database as a source of sample was from employee of Banyuresmi District Office. About 60 samples were selected which focused on the family with migrant husband and teenager aged 12-17 years (Hurlock, 1980). The wives were chosen as respondents. Sampling technique used in this study was nonprobability sampling methods in the forms of purposive sampling.

Secondary data used in this study was derived from books, articles, internet, literature and library materials from the results of previous studies. Furthermore, the primary data was derived from interview using a questionnaire to the

respondents. The question items are as follows: (1) the characteristics of the family (husband and wife) like age, length of education, occupation, family size, and monthly income completed with open-ended questions; (2) the family function like the the function of religion, social, culture, love, protection, reproduction, socialization, education, economy as well as environmental development completed with closed questions. The questionnaire referred to and was modified from National Population and Family Planning (2012), an agency which coordinates family planning in Indonesia, and Sopiah (2014) with the Cronbach's alpha value of 0.878 and it consisted of 80 question items; (3) family conflict like conflict between husband and wife; and parent-child conflicts completed with closed questions. The other questionnaire referred to Sari (2014) with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.908 and it consisted of 34 question items; (4) subjective well-being families with closed questions. The questionnaire referred and was modified from Puspitawati (2012) and Pratama (2014) with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.925 and it consisted of 35 question items.

Family function and family conflict as variables were measured by giving score of 1-3 for one chosen answer like "never", "sometimes", or "often" respectively. Furthermore, subjective well-being family was measured by giving score of 1-3 for one chosen answer like "not satisfied", "satisfied", or "very satisfied" respectively. The total score of each variable was converted into an index score. According to Puspitawati and Herawati (2013), this conversion aimed to unify unit so that the data of each variable can be compared in the similar unit.

The stages of data processing started from editing, entry, cleaning and analyzing. Data analysis was done by the use of software like Microsoft Excel and SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). Processing data using descriptive analysis to identify variables include frequency, standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value, and average. Inferential analysis was used to test the influence (multiple linear regression test) of family characteristics, family function, and family conflicts towards family well-being.

RESULT

Family Characteristics

The average age of husband and wife was 44 and 40 years old respectively. The average length of education of husband and wife was 7 years. It can be said that they graduated from elementary school. There were more than three-quarters of total husbands work as a labor (76.7%) and the rest were entrepreneur (23.3%). Most wives (80%) were housewives and the rest were traders (15%) and others (5.1%). Furthermore, the family size ranged from three to nine persons in one family. Based on family size, National Population and Family Planning (2005) noted that a family which consists of five to seven persons was categorized into moderate family.

The results showed that most husbands worked in Jakarta (43.3%) and Karawang (16.7%). Some of them worked in Bandung (8.3%), Bekasi (5%), Tangerang (3.3%), Serang (3.3%), Bogor (3.3%), and Sumedang (3.3%). The rest worked in Purwakarta, Cikarang, Cikampek, Tasik, Ciamis, Ciputat, Tanjung Priok, and Bangka (1.7% each). In average, the husbands work outside the city for

almost five weeks. The range of family monthly income was Rp 1.000.000,00 to Rp8.500.000,00 and the average of family monthly income was Rp2.701.667,00. Based on poverty line reported by BPS (2014a), the average of monthly income per capita considered not poor was Rp547.946,00. However, there was 30 percent of family monthly income per capita categorized as almost poor and 18.3 percent as poor (Table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of the family based on family size and income per capita per month

Family characteristics	n	%
Family sizes		
Small (≤ 4 persons)	14	23.3
Medium (5-7 persons)	44	73.3
Large (≥ 8 persons)	2	3.3
Total	60	100.00
Minimum-Maximum	3-9	
Average \pm Standard deviation	5.25 \pm 1.230	
Income per capita per month (Rupiah)		
Poor ($\leq 291\,474$)	11	18.3
Not Poor ($> 291\,474$)	49	81.7
Total	60	100.0
Minimum-Maximum	142 857-1 700 000	
Average \pm Standard deviation	547 946 \pm 326 189.012	

Family Function

The results showed that almost all samples were categorized into families with good family function. It means that they often implemented family function in family (Table 2).

Table 2 Family distribution based on categories of family functions

Category	Family function*								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bad (0.00-33.33)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	1.7	16.7	8.3	18.3	58.3	1.7	66.7	15.0	5.0
Good (66.68-100.00)	98.3	83.3	91.7	81.7	40.0	98.3	31.7	85.0	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Min-Max	65.0- 100.0	60.0- 100.0	60.0- 100.0	55.0- 100.0	30.0- 90.0	60.0- 100.0	30.0- 100.0	45.0- 100.0	61.3- 93.1
Average \pm SD	87.8 \pm 8.9	81.7 \pm 11.6	86.8 \pm 10.9	78.2 \pm 11.8	65.2 \pm 13.8	94.3 \pm 8.7	63.3 \pm 14.4	77.8 \pm 12.0	79.4 \pm 7.6

(*) 1= religion; 2= social and culture; 3= love; 4= protection; 5= reproduction; 6= socialization and education; 7= economy; 8= environmental development; 9= family function

Implementation of religious function, social, culture, love, protection, socialization and education aspect, as well as environmental development aspect was categorized as good. Only the implementation of economic and reproductive

functions aspects were categorized as moderate. It showed that family did not often perform these functions.

Family Conflict

The results showed that most family conflicts were categorized as moderate indicating lack of conflict in family. Most conjugal conflicts were categorized low showing no conflict between husband and wife in family. Most conflicts among parents and children were categorized moderate. Conflict between parents and children (15%) was higher than conjugal conflict (3.3%) (Table 3).

Table 3 Family distribution based on categories of family conflict

Category	Conjugal conflict (%)	Parents-children conflict (%)	Family conflict (%)
Low (0.00-33.33)	55.0	15.0	31.7
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	41.7	70.0	63.3
High (66.68-100.00)	3.3	15.0	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Min-Max	0.0-73.8	11.5-96.2	4.4-79.4
Average±SD	34.0±15.4	49.5±16.4	39.9±13.9

Subjective Well-being

The results showed an overall subjective well-being in which most families were categorized as moderate and the rest were categorized as low. In addition, two-thirds of total economic aspects were categorized as the lowest compared to the psychological, physical and social aspects. Physical and social aspects were categorized as moderate. Meanwhile, there is no psychological aspects which was categorized as high, but mostly categorized as low and medium (table 4).

Table 4 Family distribution based on categories of family conflict

Category	Physic (%)	Economy (%)	Psychology (%)	Social (%)	Subjective well-being (%)
Low (0.00-33.33)	38.3	66.7	50.0	31.7	48.3
Moderate(33.34-66.67)	58.3	30.0	50.0	65.0	51.7
High (66.68-100.00)	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Min-Max	0.0-75.0	0.0-80.0	7.1-60.7	0.0-87.5	11.4-65.7
Average±SD	35.3±15.7	23.2±21.6	32.1±14.9	39.5±15.2	33.3±13.3

The Influence of Family Characteristics, Family Function and Family Conflict toward Subjective Well-being

The results showed that Adjusted R Square between variables on the subjective well-being of family was 0.343. This means that 34.3 percent of the variable affecting subjective well-being of families and the remaining 65.7 percent influenced by other variables outside this study (Table 4). Other variables such as

financial management (Maghfiroh, 2014), social support, and communication patterns (Muladsih, 2011) also affect subjective well-being of family.

The results of multiple linear regression test indicate the age of husband ($\beta = 0.275$; $p = 0.019$) gives significantly positive effect on subjective well-being of family. Family function ($\beta = 0.287$; $p = 0.012$) gives significantly positive effect on subjective well-being of family. In contrast, the parent-child conflict ($\beta = -0.397$; $p = 0.004$) gives significantly negative effect on subjective well-being of family. The increase of one unit of husband age would increase subjective well-being of family by 0.547 points. The increase of one unit of family function will raise subjective well-being of family by 0.506 points and the increase of one unit of parent-child conflict will decrease subjective well-being of family by 0.322 points (Table 5).

Table 5 Effect of family characteristics, family function, and family conflict to the subjective well-being of family

Variables	Non	standardized	Standardized	Significance
	coefficient	Std.	coefficient	
	B	Error	Beta (β)	
Constants	-23.365	21.284		
Husband age (year)	0.547	0.225	0.275	0.019*
Length of husband education (year)	0.343	0.880	0.046	0.699
Length of wife education (year)	-0.523	0.850	-0.072	0.541
Family size (person)	0.885	1.217	0.082	0.470
Monthly family income (Rp)	1.692×10^{-6}	0.000	0.180	0.121
Family function (score)	0.506	0.195	0.287	0.012*
Conjugal conflict (score)	0.011	0.113	0.012	0.924
Parent-children conflict (score)	-0.322	0.108	-0.397	0.004**
F			4.845	
Sig			0.000**	
R Square			0.432	
Adjusted R Square			0.343	

(**) significance on $p < 0.01$; (*) significance on $p < 0.05$

DISCUSSION

The results showed that husband age affects the subjective well-being of family. The increase of husband age will improve the subjective well-being of family. According to Iskandar et al. (2006), the increasing age will cause the increase of work experience and could be in the top of his career and achieving the highest family income so that it is more than the previous well-being. Length of education and income do not influence significantly the subjective welfare. This was caused as much as 81.7% of income per capita families per month which is not considered poor, although length of husband education (76.7%) and wife (70%) was categorized only six years or graduated from elementary school so that this can improve the subjective well-being in which the family of the husband's increasing age will increase families subjective welfare. The increasing age of a husband will enhance the work experience and make the career reach the peak.

Moreover, family income can reach the highest so that family welfare can be felt better than before.

Based on family function stated by National Population and Family Planning (2012), the results of this study showed that the higher the family functions are, the more subjective well-being of family will be. These results are consistent with the results of Sopiah (2014) stating that subjective well-being of family was affected by family function. The high implementation of family function aspects are suspected because family developed cognitive abilities so that can sustain a family destination. According to Zamani et al. (2014), the better cognitive abilities are, the better family function and resilience of family will be. Meanwhile, well-being of family is the output of the resilience family which determined by family function so that the viability can be maintained to achieve family goals (Sunarti, Hernawati, & Nuryani, 2009).

High achievement on aspects of religious function, social, culture, love, protection, socialization and education, as well as the environmental development allegedly due to family develop the ability of social connection and relationship among family members. According to Vandeleur et al. (2009), capacity-building of social relations and relation among family members play an important role in serving family function. The low achievement of reproductive function and economic aspects allegedly due to the positive self-concept owned by family members is low. According to Sopiah (2014), a person who has positive self-concept will lead to a positive perspective on life in families so that family function can be implemented optimally. Self-concept will give effect to the process of thinking, feeling, desire, and purpose of one's life (Clemes & Bean, 2001, as cited in Sopiah, 2014).

Goddess and Basti (2008) argued that marriage requires adjustment to the demanding role and responsibilities of each member in the family in order to avoid disputes and divorce. Puspitawati (2012) suggests some examples of conflict in the family, namely the conflict between the roles of husband and wife as well as conflicts among parents and children. The results showed that the higher the parents-teenagers conflict will result in the decline of subjective well-being of family. This is in line with the opinion of Roskos, Handal, and Ubinger (2010) that the lower the family conflict resolution, the higher the family conflict and the lower life satisfaction felt by the family.

The results also showed that conflict among parents and teenagers frequently happened than conflicts between spouses. This is in line with the statement of Lestari (2012) that the level of conflict between parents and children is higher than between husband and wife. Goddess and Basti (2008) concluded that the distance between spouses can affect the intensity of the conflict between husband and wife like the husband and wife who lives in distance had less conflict than those who living together.

Problems in the conflict among parents and teenagers were common behavior problems of children. Conflict among parents and teenagers will cause the difficulties of them in adapting such as high levels of aggressive children (Jaycox & Repetti, 1993). According to Santrock (2007), there was an increase in conflict among parents and children when children enter early stage of adolescence caused by biological changes during puberty, cognitive changes

involving increased idealism and logic, as well as the social changes that focus on independence and identity. Many parents assume their teenagers refused standards made by parents so that parents tend to be more assertive and pressed his son to follow the standards of parents.

Common problems in conflict between husband and wife was family's financial problems. These results are consistent with the results of Prihartanti Melinda research (2013), shows that the family economy and children education were important aspects for couples who live in the long distance. The source of conflict in the husband-wife relationship was the economic difficulties in the family (Rachmadani, 2013, as cited in Sari, 2014). Couples who live separately in long distance does not feel jealous of the presence of other people, because of the mutual trust and most importantly the family needs were fulfilled. Conflict between husband and wife made teenagers depressed so that role of the family is necessary to help resolve the conflict (Unger et al., 2000).

Subjective well-being is a family ideal standard based on oneself satisfaction on well-being which is different for each individual because the criteria are based on themselves (Sunarti, 2013). The results showed that wife tends to be satisfied, but the rest of the family was not satisfied with the subjective well-being of family. Families tend to be satisfied with social well-being aspects rather than the physical, psychological, and economic. It happened when the aspect of family economic function is rarely to be done. Even financial problems became more common than other issues so that the wife was not satisfied eventhough they are trying to manage finance in order to provide family need.

In the aspect of social well-being, wife felt more satisfied than other aspects allegedly due to family and environment that supported it. According to Hurlock (1980), women get their early satisfaction from dedication to others in adulthood and they are not expected to work outside their home, except there are financial circumstances which force him. Wife is satisfied on well-being of physical and psychological aspects because of frequent implementation of the family function. According to Sanchez et al. (2011), the physical and mental well-being is affected by family function.

This study has several limitations, namely: (1) the results and conclusions only apply to the sample chosen because it used a sampling technique in the form of non-probability sampling like purposive sampling; (2) the wife is the respondent, it would be completed, if the husband and their teenager participate as respondents.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

In average, the age of husbands and wives was 44 years and 39 years. The average length of education of husbands and wives was six years or equal to elementary school (SD). Husbands mostly work as labor. Wives mostly work as housewife and the rest wife worked as trader and others. In average, husbands work out of town for five weeks. Family which consisted of five to seven people were categorized as large family. The average of family monthly income was

Rp2.701.667,00 in which the average monthly income of Rp547.946,00 is not considered as poor.

Implementation of family functions was categorized as good which often performed by the family, while the family conflict was categorized as moderate or frequent conflict. The level of subjective well-being was categorized as moderate which equal to wife is satisfied. Husband age, family function, and parents-teenagers conflict affect the subjective well-being of family. Increasing age of husband will improve the subjective well-being of family. The more frequent implementation of family function is, the higher levels of subjective well-being will be. The lower level of parent-children conflict, the higher levels of subjective well-being family will be. The lower level of conjugal conflict, the higher subjective well-being of family will be.

Recommendation

Based on these results, recommendations are given to the family with migrant husband, namely: (1) The implementation of economic function and reproduction aspects not yet optimal so it's expected that family can optimize both of family function with implementing good financial management and education of reproductive health. Government and universities are expected to disseminate the importance of implementing the family function so that the family can improve the subjective well-being, (2) Conflict between parents and teenagers are more common than conflict between husband and wife, so it's expected the socialization of the important of a good communication between parents and child, and (3) further research could investigate about stress and social support which are suspected influencing the well-being of family with migrant husband.

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The Influence of Cultural Values and Value of Children on Mother's Time Allocation at Cimanuk Watershed Families

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research were to describe the cultural values, the value of children and mother's time allocation for children at Cimanuk watershed and to analyze the effect of family characteristic, cultural values, and value of children toward time allocation of mothers to children at Sundanese and Javanese. This research involved 200 families who have children below five years old selected with purposive method. The samples were interviewed by using structure questionnaire. The result of this research showed that there was no significant different on the perception of the value of children between Sundanese and Javanese families. Regression analysis showed that mother's time allocation for children was influenced by the age of children, the length of mother's education, the mother's occupation, the uncertainty avoidance and power distance dimension of cultural values.

Keywords: cultural values, the value of children, investment for children, mother's time allocation.

INTRODUCTION

A family as an institution, first and foremost for the children in the community has a crucial role in the achievement of a decent life for children. Some research that has been conducted shows that investment in human resources, especially by the family has proven to be a determinant of the level of well-being and can reduce the level of poverty (Cho, 2005; Anderson & Hague, 2007; Sitepu, 2007; Siregar & Wahyuniarti, 2008; Chaudry et al., 2010; Surachman & Hartoyo, 2015). Schultz (1972) divides the human resource investment in several categories, namely investments in school and education, learning after school, preschool learning activities, migration, health, information, and investment in children. Hartoyo (1998) defines investment as parents of children of all enterprises, activities, or allocation of family resources aimed at improving the quality of children expected to become productive individuals as adults.

Research related to investments in subsidiary has been conducted, but there have been hardly studies specifically on watersheds (DAS) done. Cimanuk watershed is one of the seven major watersheds in West Java. Socio-economic conditions are different between the upstream and downstream leading to the differences in the way the adaptation of each resident. The condition of the Cimanuk watershed has changed ecologically. As a result, environmental change decreases in water discharge in the upstream and the flow of water downstream increases. In addition to differences in environmental conditions, Cimanuk watershed is located in the upstream of Garut and the downstream lies in Indramayu. This has different socio-cultural conditions as well. Upstream can be said to represent the Sundanese, while the downstream can be said to represent the Javanese.

Basically, cultures have values that are always inherited, interpreted and implemented in line with the process of social change (Yunus, 2013). Cultural values have an important role in every part of human life in a community. As *software* on a computer, working culture as *software*, which was instrumental in shaping human behavior in feel, think, and act (Hofstede, 2005). Linkage cultural value to the perception of parents to children is very strong value. Sam (2001) conceptualized the value of the child as a psychological construction which refers to the expected benefits of having a child and also the costs and disadvantages. Culture affects all aspects of human development and it is reflected through a form of child care (Awde, 2009). This situation may affect the investment behavior of children who do parents.

The purposes of this study are: (1) Identify the difference in cultural values on Sundanese family represented by a family in the upstream and Javanese represented by a family in the downstream Cimanuk watershed; (2) Identify the perception of the value of children in families in the Cimanuk watershed; (3) Identify the allocation of time mothers in families in the Cimanuk watershed; (4) Analyze the influence of cultural values and perceptions of the value of the child against the mother time allocations for children in families in the Cimanuk watershed.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study design was *cross sectional study*. This research is located in two districts through which the river Cimanuk namely Indramayu and Garut. The choice of location research is done *purposively*. The study population was a family residing in Cimanuk watershed which has children aged below five. Examples in this study were 200 families selected. These were divided into two groups based on ethnicity, i.e. 100 Javanese families represented by families residing in the downstream Cimanuk watershed (Indramayu Regency) and 100 Sundanese families represented by a family who is in the Cimanuk upper watersheds (Garut Regency). Sampling was conducted using purposive on condition the family that has young children aged 2-5 years old who had school (early childhood or kindergarten) and / or have children of school age.

The main data obtained through interview techniques using current tools questionnaires, including: (1) the characteristics of the respondent and family; (2) The value of culture using Hofstede's approach (2005) with five dimensions (*power distance*, individualism vs. collectivist, masculine vs. feminine, and *uncertainty avoidance*) with *Cronbach's alpha* 0.665; (3) The value of children refers to Sam (2001) which consists of a three-dimensional (psychological value, social value of children, and the economic value of children) with a *Cronbach's alpha* 0.874; (4) The time allocation approaches women with *recall* maternal activities.

The detailed analysis of the data used to answer each objective is as follows:

1. Cultural values are measured by collecting data on the state of cultural values around the residence of respondents. Scoring is done to all the questions in order to obtain a total score. Answer "disagree" was given a score of 1, the answer "not agree" was given a score of 2, answer "agree" was given a score of 3, and answer "strongly agree" was given a score of 4. Thus, there will be obtained a score ranging from 12 - 48. The score is then converted into categorized by *the cutoff* of each dimension.
2. Child's perception of value was measured by collecting data related to parents' perceptions of the value of children. Scoring is done to all the questions in order to obtain a total score. Answer "disagree" was given a score of 1, answer "not agree" was given a score of 2, answers "agree" was given a score of 3, and an answer "strongly agree" was given a score of 4. Thus there will be obtained a score ranging from 23 - 69. The score is then converted into *cutoff*.
3. Allocation of time mothers to infants by recall maternal 24 hours of activities. After categorized based on four categories of mother to child time allocation, i.e. the time to teach children, bathing them fatherly time, time to feed the child, and the time to care for children in general, allocation of time mothers each category is calculated by the number of minutes / day.
4. Family characteristics, cultural values, child and maternal time allocation, were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Data of family characteristics include age, education, occupation, income per capita, and large families. Descriptive analysis used includes different test, crosstab test, the value of the minimum - maximum, frequency, average value, and standard deviation.
5. Analyzes the factors that influence the allocation of time mothers used multiple linear regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Average respondents were in the category of early adulthood. Respondents age minimum 22 years and maximum 52 years. More than half (54%) of respondents have 0-6 year old education. Most (67.5%) of Sundanese and Javanese respondents live as a housewife. Unlike Sundanese, Javanese in none of the respondents came from large families. Based on the results of different test average of big families, big families in Sundanese and Javanese were significantly different (p -value = 0.000). More than a quarter (27.5%) of Sundanese and Javanese respondents has incomes below the poverty line according to the BPS West Java, so it can be categorized as poor.

Cultural Values

Based on the results of different test average of Sundanese and Javanese, they have a dimension of *power distance* which was significantly different (p -value= 0.000). Power distance is a measure of the strength or interpersonal influence between superiors and subordinates or when it is in the public sphere meaning leaders and people (Hofstede, 2005). Small power distance means the degree of dependence of the people on the small leaders. It is seen from the average index owned by Sundanese (75.67) and Javanese (56.67) which was very different. Additionally, Sundanese have an index of at least 33.3 and a maximum of 100, while the index of the Javanese has a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 100. In Table 1 it can be seen that the Sundanese had a power rather low distance. The Javanese have a category of distance high-powers which is more than Sundanese. Mangundjaya (2006) stated that the Javanese have a strong social hierarchy characterized by differences in the language used at every level of the social hierarchy. However, Sundanese and Javanese characteristics do not vary much, but the Sundanese have a social hierarchy that is not too rigid as Javanese (Mangundjaya, 2006).

On the dimension of individualism and collectivism, Sundanese and Javanese have a tendency to collectivism. This is consistent with research Hofstede (2005) stated that Indonesia belongs to the category of the collective. However, in the category of individualist Javanese have a larger number than the Sundanese. From the results of different test average of indexes owned Sundanese and Javanese, there is a significant difference (p -value= 0.000). The average value index score of individualism vs. collectivism dimension Sundanese (81.00) is greater than the average index score Javanese (70.67). Mangundjaya (2006) stated in his research that the Javanese are more independent and do not receive material assistance from family. They own houses, economic, and family independently. This could mean that the Javanese are individualist. Some tend to be large (83.5%) of respondents in the category in the dimension of feminine masculinity vs. femininity. Hofstede (2005) stated that the community is said to be feminine when separation of roles by gender is not seen clearly, both men and women must be friendly, soft, and focus on improving the quality of life. There is a real difference between the average index score owned by Sundanese and Javanese in

this dimension (p -value= 0.002). The mean index score of Sundanese is 48.53, while the score of the average index of the Javanese is 41.07

Table 1 Distribution of the value of the cultural dimensions of power distance respondents by ethnic

Cultural Value Dimensions	Sundanese	Javanese	Total
	%	%	%
<i>Power Distance</i>			
High	7	37	22
Low	93	63	88
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00
<i>Individualisme vs Kolektivisme</i>			
Individualism	0	11	5.5
Collectivism	100	89	94.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00
<i>Maskulin vs Feminin</i>			
Feminine	83	84	83.5
Masculine	17	16	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00
<i>Uncertainty avoidance</i>			
<i>Weak Uncertainty Avoidance</i>	51	43	47
<i>Strong Uncertainty Avoidance</i>	49	57	53
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00

Avoidance of uncertainty or uncertainty avoidance is defined as the members of the public anxiety over the situation which is ambiguous and unknown (Hofstede, 2011). More than half (53%) of the total respondents are in the category *strong* for the dimension of *uncertainty avoidance*. Javanese have higher numbers in the category of *strong uncertainty avoidance* compared with the Sundanese. Based on the results of different test average of the index on the dimension of uncertainty avoidance, Sundanese and Javanese are not significantly different (p -value= 0.419). This is evidenced by the average value index score which is not much different from that of Sundanese and Javanese respectively 55.11 and 58.66. Mangundjaya (2006) said that Sundanese and Javanese like to be in a stable condition and predictable.

In addition to visits of cultural value dimensions according to Hofstede, the study also looks at the cultural value based on the custom form of Koetjaraningrat (2002). Javanese tend to have a culture that is more viscous than the Sundanese. Javanese respondents admitted that they knew a lot about the people around him who believe in myths and ancestral spirits. In addition, people in the Javanese still often perform traditional ceremonies such as mapagsri, unjung-unjungan, or clean the cemetery before harvest. Not only ceremonies or dances but there are also Javanese historical relics such as tombs sacred and historical objects such as a dagger or other heirloom kept private. Almost all respondents in Sundanese agreed that the newly married couple should live in a family environment female party. Unlike the Sundanese, Javanese respondents disagreed with the statement. According to them, they should be independent, do not join the family of women and men.

Value of children

For parents, the value of children in everyday life can be known from the fact that the child's condition became a devoted affection and happiness family (psychological value) (Hastuti, et al., 2010). In Table 2 it appears that more than half (56.5) of Sundanese and Javanese respondents have a psychological value in the category moderate. Java tribe has a number that is less than the Sundanese in this category. However, the value of psychological is in high category, Java tribe (43%) has a greater number than that of Sundanese (35%). Based on the results of different test average of the index, Sundanese and Javanese have a psychological value that was not significantly different ($p\text{-value}= 0.199$), the mean value of psychological Sundanese (78.33) is also lower than the Javanese (80.47). This study found that Sunda has a psychological value that stands out compared to the other dimensions of value children. This is consistent with research conducted in 1975 on the Sundanese, which also put emphasis more on psychological or emotional aspects of perception of the value of the child, such as happiness and strengthened the relationship of husband and wife (Darroch, et al., 1981).

Table 2 Distribution of child value per dimension respondents by ethnic

Perception of Child Value		Sundanese	Javanese	Total
		%	%	%
Psychological	Low	7	2	4.5
	Average	58	55	56.5
	High	35	43	39
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social	Low	11	9	10
	Average	61	48	54.5
	High	28	43	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economy	Low	51	53	52
	Average	36	23	29.5
	High	13	24	23.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100

On the dimension of the social value of children, Sundanese and Javanese have the average social value of children who were significantly different ($p\text{-value}= 0.035$). The average value index of Sundanese is smaller – 74.29 compared to the average value index – 78.33 Javanese. The average value index of Sundanese is smaller at 74.29 compared to the average value index – 78.33 Javanese. Sundanese (28%) has a lesser amount than the Javanese (43%) on the value of a child's social high category. This may imply that parents of the families in the Javanese have higher perception of the social gain when they have children. Background of different social, education, health, customs or culture of a social group as well as income or livelihood different causes different views of the child (Suciati, 2013; Hastuti, et al., 2010; Trommsdorff & Nauck, 2005).

More than half (52%) of the economic value of children Sundanese and Javanese are in the low category. In the category of low and high, Javanese (53% & 24%) have a more number than Sundanese (51% & 13%), but in the medium category Sundanese (36%) have more number than the Javanese (23%). A

minimum value of the index of the Javanese in this dimension is quite low, which is 20 while the Sundanese have an index of at least 26.6. Based on the results of different test average of the index of economic value of children, there is no real difference between Sundanese and Javanese in children's economic value (p -value= 0.881). it can be seen from the average index of the economic value of the Sundanese and Javanese children who do not differ much respectively 62.47 and 62.87. This study shows that the economic value of Javanese children had higher numbers at the high category than Sundanese. This is consistent with the research by Darroch, et al. (1981) which stated that people perceive the advantages of Java over having a child in the instrumental aspects such as financial aid in the old days, other financial aid, help on homework, and other assistance.

Total Value of Children

The Javanese parents have a perception of the value of children better than the parents in Sundanese. It is of the number of parental perceptions of the value of children in Sundanese lower categories are more numerous and higher categories fewer than the Javanese, as shown in Table 3. This is in line with the results of Darroch, et al. (1981) which stated that parents in Javanese mostly found to have a child who can provide benefits in assisting the work, providing assistance in the old days, strengthening the brotherhood, giving happiness and sustainability of the family. Based on the average index of perception of different test values of children, parents' perception of the value of children in both parts showed that there is no a significant difference (p -value= 0.081). It is seen from the average index value perception of children of each tribe that was not much different from that of Sundanese and Javanese respectively 73.47 and 75.89.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents' perception of the value of children in total based on the rate

Total Child Value Perception	Sundanese	Javanese	Total
	%	%	%
Low	8	4	6
Average	69	66	67.5
High	23	30	26.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Time Allocation of Mothers for Children

In economic theory, time is a resource or commodity parents who invested in children (Huston & Aronson, 2005). This time allocation and efficiency of time spent outside working hours are more important than the economic welfare of working time (Becker, 1965). Speaking in terms of child development, psychology and economics experts agree that one that affects a child's development is the time spent with his mother (Brilli, 2015).

Table 4 shows the real difference between the time allocation of mothers in Sundanese and Javanese in the category allocation of time mothers to teach children, to bathe the child and for parenting. Hartoyo (1998) found that one of the factors that affect the time allocation of mothers for children is maternal employment status. Working mothers would tend to have less time for children compared to mothers who did not work. This is in line with research conducted by

Huston & Aronson (2005) which shows the difference in the allocation of time working mother and not working. This type of work also affects the time allocation of mothers to child (Hartoyo, 1998). This is consistent with the study conducted at two different locations and cause different types of work parents between Sundanese and Javanese. Time allocation for parenting in general includes the children play together, sleep together with children, and other activities with the children who are not in the category of time allocation of mothers. The total of the average allocation time mother to child in the Sundanese is 423.04 minutes or 7.05 hours, while the average allocation time mother to child in the Javanese was 432.7 minutes or 7.21 hours a day.

Table 4 Average of time allocation of mothers to children based on ethnicity and type of activity

Time allocation of mother (minutes)	Sundanese (Mean±SD)	Javanese (Mean±SD)	<i>p-value</i>
Mother's time allocation for teach the children	44.58±67.98	30.34±42.96	0.078*
Mother's time allocation for bath the children	34.40±23.02	27.25±13.8	0.008**
Mother's time allocation for parenting in general	282.40±166.90	326.39±178.16	0.073*
Mother's time allocation for give children eat	61.66±77.7	48.72±45.02	0.151

Note: *) significant at a *p-value* of <0.05 ; **) significant at *p-value* <0.01

Factors Affecting Capital Time Allocation for Kids

The results of influence model 1 showed that toddler's age had a significant negative effect on the allocation of time for the child's mother, with a value B of 3.97. It can be interpreted, the younger the age of the children, the more time allocated – 3.97 minutes. This is in line with Hartoyo (1998) who stated that the older the age, the less time devoted for children. In addition, the old mother's education has a significantly positive effect on the total time allocated by a mother to her child (B = 11.01). That means that the higher the mother's education will increase the time allocated to the child's mother at 11.01 minutes. Rosidah, Hartoyo & Muflikhati (2012) stated that the educated wife has a significant influence on the investment behavior of children.

In Table 5 also shows that the mother's occupation has a significantly negative influence on the allocation of time for the child's mother, with B amounting to 57.87. Then the allocation of time for working mothers of children is at 57.87 which is less than that in women who do not work. Hartoyo (1998) and Huston & Aronson (2005) found that one of the factors that influence the allocation of time for the child's mother is a mother's job status. Working mothers would tend to have less time for children compared to mothers who do not work. In addition, the test results also showed that the influence of cultural values dimension of uncertainty avoidance have a significantly negative effect on the allocation of time for the child's mother, with a value B of 59.31. It can be interpreted that a mother has a value of weak uncertainty avoidance will have a 59.31-minute time allocation which is greater compared to mothers who have

weak value of low uncertainty. Uncertainty avoidance measures the extent to which humans can tolerate any uncertainty in his life (Hofstede, 2005). People who have strong avoidance will tend to be happier about the condition of a stable and predictable. People who have a strong avoidance tend to be trying to find things that are more secure. They will be working or looking for a more viable revenue laneways better future so that the time devoted to children is less and less. In terms of investment possibilities for people who have a strong avoidance would prefer to invest in things that are more secure and minimize the uncertainty, for instance savings, so if they wanted to invest for a child, they would choose to invest in savings or money compared to allocate their time to their children.

Table 5 Summary of regression analysis for factors suspected to influence the time allocation for the child's mother

Variable	Model 1		Model 2	
	B	β	B	β
Constanta	729.099**	-	704.468	-
Mother's age (year)	-1.669	-0.061	-1.442	-0.052
Children's age (month)	-3.970**	-0.287	-4.440**	-0.321
Length of mother's education (year)	11.013*	0.181	7.532+	0.124
Mother's occupation (1=work; 0=not work)	-57.871*	-0.158	-58.282*	-0.160
Family size (people)	-3.841	-0.033	-0.711	-0.006
Family income (rupiahs)	-1.780E-5	-0.070	-1.480E-5	-0.058
<i>Uncertainty Avoidance</i> (1= <i>strong</i> ; 0= <i>weak</i>)	-59.319*	-0.144	-	-
Masculine vs feminine (1=masculine; 0=feminine)	45.876	0.061	-	-
Collectivism vs Individualism (1=collectivism; 0=individualism)	37.637	0.082	-	-
<i>Power Distance</i> (1=high; 0=low)	-55.810 ⁺	-0.163	-	-
Economic value of children (index)	-0.310	-0.021	-	-
Social value of children (index)	-0.606	-0.067	-	-
Psychological value of children (index)	-0.217	-0.017	-	-
Total value of children	-	-	-0.785	-0.045
Suku (0=Sundanese, 1=Javanese)	-	-	5.073	0.015
Adj R Square	0.139		0.110	
Sig.	0.000		0.000	

Note: ⁺significant at *p-value*<0.1; *) significant at a *p-value*of <0.05; ** significant at *p-value*<0.01, respectively.

Cultural values dimension of power distance despite having no significant effect, but also has a negative influence on the direction allocated time mother (B = 55.81). It can be interpreted that respondents who have a category power lower distance, will allocate greater time for children 55.81 points compared with respondents with a distance power of high category. People who are in an environment power distance of high, they will tend to feel helpless. This powerlessness makes them free to carry out their activities in daily activities, including in the allocation of time for their children. Value adj. R square 0139 can be interpreted that only 13.9 percent of the time allocated mother to child is influenced by independent variables studied, while the remaining 86.1 percent is influenced by other variables not studied as the economic conditions (good or not

good), the number of children of school, family type (Suciati, 2013) and characteristics like age and education husband (Bianchi & Robinson, 2004).

Results of regression test on a second model show that the age of the children and the mother's employment status affects the allocation of time for the child's mother. Values influence of age and children against mother to child time allocation is a negative value of B at 4.44. This means that any increase in the age of five a month will reduce the mother to child time allocation of 4.44 minutes. In addition to toddler age, maternal employment status also has a significantly negative effect on the allocation of time for the child's mother with a value of 58 282 B. This means that the working mother has time allocation for 58 282 minutes fewer children compared to mothers who did not work.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Overall, characteristics of the family on the family of Sundanese and Javanese were not significantly different, just large families among families of Sundanese and Javanese that have a noticeable difference. Sundanese have larger families than the Javanese. In general, the cultural value of the Sundanese and Javanese has significant differences. Value of children in both locations as a whole also did not have a noticeable difference. One significant different dimension is the dimension of the social value of children. In this dimension, the Javanese have the average score which is greater than the average score of the social value of children of Sundanese. Allocation of time mothers in teaching children, bathing, and parenting in general is a really difference between Sundanese and Javanese. The Javanese have a larger flat in the category allocation of time nurturing mothers in general, whereas the two other categories Javanese have the average smaller than the Sundanese.

The test results show that the effect of age of the children, mother's occupation, and cultural values have a significantly negative effect on the time allocation of mothers. Independent variables were 11.8 percent influence the allocation of time mothers, while the remaining 88.2 percent is influenced by other variables not studied as the economic conditions (good or not good), the number of children of school, family type, and characteristics of the husband such as age and education husband.

Recommendations

Some research found that the investment behavior of parents of children in the form of time and money is one of the determinants of the child quality. The research found that there are differences in the time allocation of the mother in a different area. This is expected to be considered by the government to provide assistance as well as encourage people to make investments against children. This study only differentiates by region located upstream and downstream of Cimanuk watershed. Further research is expected to complete the limited scope of analysis. In addition, further research is expected to be done on the socio-economic background of different communities (e.g. families in urban and rural). The increase also needs to be done in terms of improved methods and parameters as

well as the expansion of the observation of the aspects of the things that have not been observed and analyzed in this study.

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CHILD VULNERABILITY AND WELL-BEING AMONG FARMER FAMILIES

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to identify vulnerability and well-being of children in a family of farmers, identify the typology of vulnerability and well-being of children in the family of farmers, and analyze the relationship between family characteristics, characteristics of children with the vulnerability and well-being of children. The population in this research is family farmers who have children of 4 and 5th grade who reside in the village Sindangjaya, District Cipanas, Cianjur with a sample of 35 children. Sampling was conducted using probability sampling method with random sampling techniques. The results showed that the internal susceptibility to family farmers is low, relatively low external vulnerability, and low well-being. Typology vulnerability of children and the well-being of children in a family of farmers included in Type 1 and Type 4. There was a significant negative correlation between family size and order of the child with the child's welfare, but there was no significant relationship between the characteristics of families and children with children's vulnerability.

Keywords: internal vulnerability of children, the external vulnerability of children, child welfare, family farmers.

INTRODUCTION

Child Vulnerability refers to developmental needs and the importance of protecting the physical health of children (Raphael, et al. 2006). The population of susceptible individuals needs legal assistance, social support and health services. The number of susceptible children may increase when children are in complex issues, such as health problems (chronic, disability), living with adults who are sick, and children becoming head of the family or breadwinner (Andrews, et al. 2006). Unstable life situations related to susceptibility, for example living in the street, surviving in the conflict situation, assaulting, or armed child labor. Muriuki & Moss (2016) revealed that the extent and type of vulnerabilities faced by children can be influenced by the characteristics of risk and stress faced. External vulnerability means to the risk, shocks and stress, internal vulnerability refers to a lack of resources to cope with stress. External vulnerability factors related to the bio-physical and socio-economic, while the internal vulnerabilities associated with the lack of strength and inability to act or plan the future.

The percentage of poor people in the rural areas of West Java per September 2014, according to the The Central Statistics Agency (2016) amounted to 10.88 percent of the household whose main income was of agriculture – 51.67 percent. Children can become vulnerable because children have very limited access to basic needs such as education, health, and they do not obtain good sanitation, and lack of attention compassion, love, guidance and support from the surrounding environment (Skinner et al., 2004). Poverty will cause problems in children, one of which is the vulnerability of children. Families and children who are vulnerable have limited resources such as education, employment, and the obstacles to obtain other social services (Zambrana & Dorrington, 1998). Vulnerability seen as a cause of poverty is the reason why the poor remains poor, or as a result of poverty (Permana, 2008). Engle, et al. (1996) states that the challenges faced by kids today is the changing times, including increasing urbanization, political violence, child abuse, changes in family forms, and in some areas, they have experienced a decrease in food supplies. The vulnerability of children has risen markedly as a result of emotional tension and less ability to adapt socially (Tembong, 2006). Economic limitation and knowledge of parents in rural areas in providing guidance and oversight on his son make children drop out of school and this has forced them to meet their own need. Therefore, children help their family to make a living by working around the neighborhood or even outside of the city (Anshor & Ghalib, 2010).

Poverty alleviation is one of the development priorities of the Indonesian Government that aims to reduce the poverty rate to 8 until 10 percent by 2014 (UNICEF Indonesia in 2013). One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is seek to build the lives and women and children wellbeing to be better, particularly through increasing life expectancy, reducing poverty, and improving health, nutrition and access to education. According to Law No. 23 of 2002 Article 8 states about protection for children that every child has the right to obtain medical care and social security in accordance with physical, mental, spiritual, and social needs. The rights of children are a part of human rights which must be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, governments, and the state. According to Law No. 4 of 1979, the Child Welfare is

an order of life and livelihood of children to ensure the growth and development with a reasonable, well spiritually, physically, and socially.

Subjective well-being is an important index to measure the mental health and children's quality of life (Peterson et al., 2014). National legislation, both Act No. 4 of 1979 about Child Welfare and Law 23 of 2002 about Child Protection, has stated the importance of children care by their parents and families (Social Affairs, 2011). Children well-being require special attention, first as a child welfare issue not only affects the present moment, but will have an impact on the future of children. Second, because children are one of the groups most affected by poverty, and the third because there are lack of direct information about the child's life (Fernandes et al., 2010). At primary school age, the child will experience an important stage in the formation of his personality. Hurlock (1980) suggested the primary school age children is an important period for the conditions that lead to future happiness in this period and will continue to create happiness in the future.

This study aims to identify children vulnerabilities and well-being in a farming family, identify the typology of vulnerability and child well-being in a farming family, and analyze the relationship between family characteristics, characteristics of children with the vulnerability of children and child well-being. Therefore, researchers are interested to see how the vulnerability and child well-being in the family farmer in the village Sindangjaya, Cipanas District, Cianjur Regency, West Java.

RESEARCH METHODS

The design of this study was cross sectional study using interviews assisted by using a questionnaire. The research location is in the village of Sindangjaya, Cipanas District, Cianjur Regency selected intentionally (purposive). The reason to select the locations was that the majority of residents of the area is horticulture or ornamental plant farmers.

The population in this study was a family with a husband or wife or both were working as farmers who reside in the village of Sindangjaya. Farmers in this case are farmers who own land gardens or fields, sharecroppers or tenant, as well as farm laborers. Sampling used non-probability sampling method with purposive technique, the method by way of example chosen by students grades 4-5 elementary school parents whose work status is farmers, both father and mother who take care of their work or paddy plantation land owned or owned by other daily. Respondents in this study were children who were selected using probability sampling method with simple random sampling technique which was subsequently elected as many as 35 children.

The data in this study consisted of three main variables, namely the characteristics, the vulnerability of children and child welfare. The variable characteristics of children were assessed from age (years), gender (male and female), and birth order. Variables were assessed by family characteristics of the age of the father and mother (years), duration of education father and mother (years), father and mother work, income and family expenses, large families, as well as family assets.

Children's vulnerability was measured using the concept of Skinner et al (2004) and Bannet (2012). Number of statement items as much as 19 items, vulnerability of children is measured by the two sides, namely internal and external. Internal vulnerability of children used a questionnaire with 19 questions of item numbers. The number of questions was 19 items, and the validation test was done with 17 items filled with valid questions. Each statement is provided 4-answers with a score of 1 to answer "never", a score of 2 to answer "sometimes", with a score 3 to answer "quite often", and a score of 4 to answer "often". External vulnerability of children used a questionnaire with 13 questions, and the validation test was done with the number 8 items with valid questions. Each question provided two answers with a score of 0 for "No" and 1 for "Yes". Vulnerability of children was taken from two sides, namely internal and external which had been tested its validity and reliability with Cronbach's alpha for internal vulnerability of children of 0.869, while the external vulnerability of children at 0.429. Scores obtained will be transformed into the form of an index and then they were grouped into two categories, namely low and high. Variable contents for internal vulnerability of children ranged from -0.054 to 0.826 and for the variable content of external vulnerability of children ranged up to 0.631-0.084.

Child welfare was obtained using a questionnaire Puspitawati (2012) modified from Campbell, et al. (1976). Total statement was 11 items, and then the validation of test content was performed with the number of 10 items of a valid question. Each statement will be illustrated by a number from one to seven. The lower the score of the statement (approaching one), the more negative feeling you get. Conversely, the greater the score of the statement, the more positive feeling you get. Thus, this obtained the minimum and maximum value of 77. The value of Cronbach's alpha of child welfare is 0.719. Variable contents for child welfare ranged from 0.068 to 0.681.

Analysis of the data used was descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis included the average, standard deviation, minimum value and a maximum value used to describe the characteristics of the family, child characteristics, vulnerability and child welfare. Analysis inference used Pearson correlation test to find out the relationship among family characteristics, child characteristics, the vulnerability of children and child welfare.

RESULT

Characteristics of Families and Children

Characteristics of children in this study were students of 4th and 5th grade in Sindanglaya and Sindangjaya Public Elementary Schools, Suryakencana Village, Cipanas District. Characteristics of children in the study include gender, age, and birth order of the child. Number of the child based on gender in this research is dominated by girls (51.4%) than boys (48.6%) with an average age ranging from 11 years. A total of 25.7 percent of children is born in second order with the order birth average at third order. The mean of father age is 46 years with an age range 33 to 60 years. Meanwhile, the average maternal age was 39 years with an age range of 28 to 56 years. The father age belongs to middle age group,

and maternal age belongs to early adulthood group. This shows that farming done by families was implemented by productive aged farmers.

The education level of the father and mother will affect the ways and mindset to be able to meet the needs of the uncertain socio-economic conditions (Simanjuntak, 2010). Based on the results of analysis, this shows that the average length of father education is 6 years old, with long range education of 0 to 12 years. In addition, the average length of mother education is 5 years old with a range of mother's education of 0 to 6 years. The low level of public education can cause the lower levels of well-being. Higher level of education is a mean to achieve a higher quality of life and make it easier for someone to earn a decent living and provide sufficient income families (Simanjuntak, 2010b).

All of fathers in this research have main livelihood as farmers. Three of the seven mothers do not work or as a housewife. According to Soeharjo and Patong in Gustiana (2012) there are four types of farmers' status in farming, namely: 1) owners are farmers who own land, the land can be done alone or hire someone else; 2) renters are farmers who rent land from another person to serve as agriculture; 3) Tenants are farmers managing the land owned by another person with the income generated by agricultural use system for results; 4) Laborers are farmers who work on land owned by another person with the wage system, that are owners, renters, tenants, and laborers.

According to the sampling criteria, of the seven family farmers, four owns the plantations alone or as the owners of the garden, the farmers who own the land to be developed as a farm, and the rest (20.0%) as a laborer. Half of the sample families (48.6%) included in the category of medium family (5-6 people) with an average family size of 6 people. The fewest number of families in this study was three people while the most number of families was 9 people.

According Sumarwan (2002), income is the remuneration received by a person from the work he has done to earn a living. Family income is the sum of all income obtained from each family member. This revenue comes from the father, mother, and other family members either from the main job (farmers) or from any other job. The results showed almost the whole family (91.4%) had a per capita income of less than Rp500,000 with an average income per capita of Rp231.000.

Expenditure can be used as an indicator of family income that can describe the financial condition of the family (Sumarwan, 2002). Condition of family expenses that outweigh the income is a natural thing because income is one of the family resources that can be used to meet the needs of families, for example borrowing or having debt. The analysis test showed that most family spend their money on everyday needs ranging from less than Rp500,000 with an average families expenditure per capita per month of Rp248.554.

One of the causes of inprosperous family is low income received by family. Income farm workers in July 2014 amounted to Rp44.569 per day (The Central Statistics Agency 2014). Thus, income farm workers for one month around Rp1.337.070, so per capita income of farm workers with the condition as a large family (six people) amounted to Rp222.845. When compared with the Poverty Line (PL) of The Central Statistics Agency for rural areas in Indonesia in September 2013, which amounted to Rp275.779 per capita per month, we can say that the family is in impoverished condition. The analysis showed that the average

farmer family income per capita per month is less than the family expenditure per capita. This is in line with Simanjuntak (2010b) who stated that to meet the needs of families and cover the shortfall needs of the families, farmer families will borrow and get assistance from relatives or government.

Asset is one of the resources or property owned by a family that can be cash or non cash form (Hartoyo & Aniri, 2010). In this study, the assets are divided into five groups: home, garden or paddy fields, small livestock, large livestock and motorcycle. Therefore, families who have more assets tend to be more prosperous when compared with families who have limited assets (Iskandar et al., 2010). The house is an important necessity for every family (Simanjuntak, 2010b). A permanent home or one's own can be a reunification for a child who has been separated from his family (Torricco, 2009). Based on the ownership of assets, it is known that most families (85.7%) had a house with a family-owned ownership status and as much as 14.3% of families was living in extended family or contracting. More than half of respondents (62.9%) had a garden or paddy fields. The land was normally planted with pokcoi, leeks, carrots, turnips, and ornamental pieces vegetables which can then be sold to a middleman (middlemen farmers). About three-quarters of respondents (74.3%) and the majority of respondents (97.1%) didn't have a small livestock such as chickens, ducks, goats and cattle or big like a cow. A total of (60.0%) of respondents had a personal vehicle such as a motorcycle because the motorcycle prices can already be reached by the respondents. Motorcycle was used by the respondent to access the needs of agriculture and other purposes.

Vulnerability of Children

The vulnerability of children is a term used to describe a group of children because of the circumstances, conditions and culture as well as the structure of the pressure that can cause not or does not fulfill the rights of children, and often infringed upon (Suyanto, 2010). Vulnerability of children was categorized into internal vulnerability (social and emotional) and external vulnerability (family and neighborhood). Internal vulnerability of children was seen by two-dimensional—emotional and social. Emotion is one factor that can create a feeling of vulnerability which is not good if this can not be managed well (Ehring et al., 2010). The analysis result showed that the highest internal vulnerability in a farmer's son is an average dimension associated with the children emotional vulnerability (31.71). That means that children are not able to regulate emotional behavior. This can be seen from the quite low emotional indicators met by children.

Internal social vulnerability is a factor that can lead to vulnerability due to the emergence of inequality among individuals that can cause hurt responses to each other or drop to each other (Cutter et al., 2003). The analysis showed that the social vulnerability of children was in the low category (91.4), this indicates that the majority of children do not do anything that could harm another person such as fight with friend, hit or attack others, and sit on the roadside to interfere other people.

Internal vulnerability variable of children shows that over half of the children approached the vulnerability internally (51.4%), this indicates that the

child has not been able to meet the personal needs that exist in the psychological dimensions, which is felt by children and disease ever felt during the last six months. External variables in Table 1 show that most children do not experience the vulnerability. This shows that the family is able to meet the basic needs of children such as the need of meal regularly in two or three times a day and can buy children's clothing once a year in minimum.

Table 1 Distribution of variables based on internal and external vulnerability of children

Category	Dimension			
	Internal Vulnerability		External Vulnerability	
	Social	Emotion	Family	Environment
Low ($\leq 75,0$)	91,4	97,1	91,4	88,6
High ($> 75,0$)	8,6	2,9	8,6	11,4
Min-Max(0-100)	0-100	0-75	0-100	30-90
Mean \pm SD	19,63 \pm 28,72	31,71 \pm 21,49	43.46 \pm 29,87	56,57 \pm 15,71

External vulnerability of children seen by two dimensions: the family and the environment. The analysis showed that the highest external vulnerability in children of farmers is the average dimension associated with a child's environment (56.57). This shows that there is a neighborhood farmer's son that can be harmful for the condition of teenagers who do not continue higher education. Early marriage, teens who are extravagant, and the lack of jobs so that cause many of unemployed around the neighborhood children. The neighborhood children that affect children's vulnerability according to Skinner et al. (2004), is an unsafe environment as less viable settlement, the number of crime, and the lack of adequate facilities as a child, such as educational facilities and children's playground. Then the results of analyzes related to the family indicate that the external vulnerability of children belongs the low category (91.4%). This shows that the vulnerability of children who come from families do not make the condition of child dangerous. The quality of the relationship between parents and children is an important factor for development of children and adolescents. According to Wong et al. (2009), close relationship between parents and children will increase the child's feelings of support and sense of security, and conflict among generations can be reduced.

Child Welfare

Child welfare is an order of life and livelihood of children to ensure the reasonable growth and development spiritually, physically, and socially well (Act No. 4 of 1979). Child welfare can be seen from feeling happy or satisfied perceived by the child to the child's life related to psychological, economic, and social condition. The children in this study can be said to be prosperous children because they tend to have good self confidence, enjoy life, and feel useful for families and others. They have many friends, independent, energetic, a good chance, feel satisfied and happy, economic needs of children fulfilled. Moreover, children have achievement in school. Children said to be inprosperous children are they who feel themselves inferior (inferior), cannot enjoy life, feel useless, feel lonely and always troublesome, despair, do not have many choices or let go, do

not feel satisfied and happy, have difficulties in terms of economy and problems in school. Indicators of child welfare social dimension shows that children tend to do well in school. This is in line with research Statham & Chase (2010) who states that learning is closely related to child welfare. Learning and wellbeing can show changes from childhood to adolescence.

Economic and social dimensions have the highest average. When viewed as a whole, it is an indicator of the economic difficulties in the economic dimension which has the average score of 4.74, meaning that children whose families experience economic difficulties. This shows that the welfare of the family in terms of the economy tend to be fairly good, according to the statement's Nadiya (2013) stated that a good family welfare will improve the welfare of children as well. On the psychological dimension, the highest average indicator of children is that children have hope and encouragement which is quite good. The lowest average in the psychological dimension is on indicators of child feeling himself unhappy and do not have many choices or tend to surrender to the circumstances. This indicates that the psychological wellbeing of children can be influenced by the quality of parenting. According to Thompson et al. (2007) it is suggested that family factors play an important role to determine the child's psychology. This can be seen from the height of family social support, low pressure exerted family, and high warmth created in the family. In addition, the child does not feel the happiness and tend to surrender, in this study, it was also found that children tended to be insecure and lonely.

According to Moore et al. (2008) well-being of children can mean that a child who has had the status of individual biological (healthy lifestyle and overall health as well as the function), the psychological health of the individual (how people think about their own situation and how they get along in a social environment, including the ability to cope with the situation free from the problems that exist), social health (referring to basic skills in participating in constructive activities, as well as the ability to connect emotionally with family, friends, and the environment), and education or intellectual (skills associated with a person's ability to learn, remember, to apply cognitive skills and get involved with the school) good.

Table 2 Distribution of variables based on subjective well-being of children

Category	Dimension		
	Psychology	Economy	Social
Low ($\leq 75,0$)	65,7	48,6	48,6
High ($> 75,0$)	34,3	51,4	51,4
Min-Max (0-100)	29-100	0-100	0-100
Mean \pm SD	66,57 \pm 18,96	62,11 \pm 36,20	68,37 \pm 34,09

Table 2 shows that the subjective well-being of children in psychological dimensions included in the low category (65.7%), whereas in the economic and social dimensions of subjective well-being of children, this tends to be high (51.4%). This suggests that the children of farmers tend not to feel the happiness and satisfaction on themselves. There are quite few numbers of children who are in a psychological dimension to the lower categories because there are some indicators that cannot be met by the child, so the acquisition of well-being scores

is low. Children's indicators do not have many options and are not happy to have the lowest average value score, which means that the child feels that they do not have many choices and suffer so that children are not able to express the feelings felt. This is caused by lack of children exposure to parents so that children have difficulty in expressing unfavorable feelings that he was experiencing.

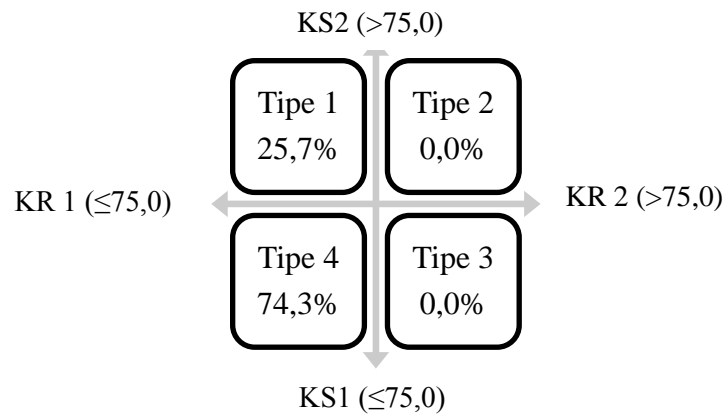
In the variable subjective well-being of children, five of the seven children state that a child has not been prosperous. This indicates that the child was not yet to feel the happiness and satisfaction with what is being experienced by children such as relationships with parents, siblings, friends, hygiene and safety in the home and school environment.

Typology of Children Vulnerability and Child Welfare

Typology of children vulnerability and welfare in this study seen by the distribution of vulnerability categories of children with subjective well-being of children, namely the high vulnerability of children and the low vulnerability of children with the high child welfare and the low child welfare differentiated into Type 1, Type 2, Type 3, and Type 4. Fourth typology is modified from a model typology T-Double ABCX of family adjustment and adaptation by McCubbin and McCubbin (1987) in Farhood (2004). Type model of vulnerability of children and child welfare will be achieved through two levels (low and high) between the dimensions of vulnerability and the dimensions of child welfare. Dimension of child vulnerability is defined as the unfulfilled basic need condition of children such as physical, emotional, social, and environmental development of the interaction between children in the family and society (Skinner et al., 2004; Bannett, 2012). Meanwhile, subjective well-being of children is defined as a condition of the child's level of satisfaction to herself psychologically, economically and socially based perception (subjective).

Typology vulnerability of children in this study is seen by the distribution of child vulnerability categories with the existing child welfare on farm families, namely the vulnerability of children which is low and the high vulnerability of children which is high and low child welfare. Typology vulnerability of children and the welfare of the children in this study are distinguished into four types, namely: 1) Type 1, is a type of children's vulnerability which is currently low, while the high child welfare means that the child is able to cope problems, or children are able to perceive a problem as a very tough and they do not interfere the pleasure of a child and is satisfied and happy with the circumstances surrounding the child or children; 2) Type 2, the current type of vulnerability of children and higher child welfare can be interpreted even if the child has a problem against him, but the child still feel the happiness and satisfaction maintained; 3) Type 3, it is a type of children's vulnerability when it is high while child welfare is low. This means that children have the problems that can not be handled so that children feel dissatisfied and unhappy with their situation; 4) Type 4, the current type of vulnerability of children and the welfare of children are low, meaning that the child is able to overcome the existing problems but children may not feel the happiness and joy to the condition itself and the environment around the child. Distribution typology of children vulnerability and welfare can be seen in Table 3. The result showed that more than half of the children in the typology

of the vulnerability of the children included in the Type 4 are the vulnerability of children which is low and lower child welfare with a percentage of 74.3 percent. The problems that occur in children are regarded as something that can be addressed by the child but the child may not feel the happiness on herself. There is 25.7 percent of children included in Type 1 is the child vulnerability low but child welfare high. In this case the children tend to be able to solve the problems on the child so that the child is able to feel the happiness and satisfaction on herself.



Information:

- KR 1 = Low Vulnerability (≤75,0; score 0-100)
- KR 2 = High Vulnerability (> 75.0; score 0-100)
- KS 1 = Low Welfare (≤75,0; score 0-100)
- KS 2 = High Welfare (> 75.0; score 0-100)

Figure 1 The typology distribution of children vulnerability and child welfare

The Relationship between Family Characteristics, Children Characteristics and Children Vulnerability and Children Welfare

The correlation test between family size with child welfare is negatively significant (Table 4). That is, the greater the number of family members, the lower welfare the child would be. According Muflikhati et al. (2010), families with the larger number of family members tend to be inprosperous in comparison to the number of less family members. Then the child's birth order is correlated negatively significant with child welfare. That is, the greater child's birth order, the lower the child's welfare, and vice versa the smaller the birth order of the child, higher the child's welfare. Hurlock (1980) stated that children, adolescents and adults who are from various positions on birth order indicate that birth order can be a factor in determining personal and social adjustment by the individual throughout his life. Meanwhile, the age of the father and mother did not correlated negatively significant with child welfare. That is the higher or the older of a father and mother, the less welfare of the children.

Table 4 Pearson correlation coefficient of family and children characteristics with the children vulnerability and child welfare

Variables	Pearson Correlation	
	Children Vulnerability	Subjective Child Welfare
Family Characteristic		
Father Age (years)	0,079	- 0,277
Mother Age (years)	0,093	-0,295
Length of father education (years)	0,240	0,275
Length of mother education (years)	0,112	0,060
Family Size (person)	-0,088	-0,338*
Family Income (per capita)	0,095	-0,015
Child characteristics		
Children Age (years)	-0,157	0,048
Children Birth Order (to-)	-0,126	-0,385*
Children Internal Vulnerability (score 0-100)	-	0,223
Children Welfare (score 0-100)	0,223	-

Note: * significant on p-value <0.05

According to Hurlock (1980) the higher of person's age, the more problems faced, so happiness is felt to be on the wane. Length of father and mother education is not significantly positively associated with child welfare. That is, the higher education of the father and mother, the higher the child welfare will be. Philips (2002) stated that children coming from parents who have higher educations will improve children quality and welfare compared to those coming from low education parents.

Then, the child's age did not significantly positively associated with child welfare. That is, the older the child, the higher the child welfare. According to Sixmith et al. (2007) well-being of children aged 8 to 12 years is achieved when the interpersonal relationships with family and friends (including pets), and the positive activities or things to do goes according to developmental stages.

The results in Table 4 above also show that the family and the child characteristics variable do not have a significant relationship with the children's vulnerability. This is consistent with research by De Ocampo et al. (2003), which states that there is no relationship between the demographics of parents (father and mother's education, father and mother's age, and socioeconomic status) with the vulnerability of children. Age of the father and mother, father and mother long education related to family income and the child's age but not significantly positively associated with children's vulnerability. That is, the older the mother, the father and the children's vulnerability is increasing.

DISCUSSION

This study uses the theory of structural-functional approach. Functional structural assume that each family is a system consisting of subsystems that are interconnected and become one entity (Megawangi, 2014). Structural-functional theory approach can be used to analyze the role of family members in order to function properly to maintain the integrity of the family and society (Newman & Grauerholz, 2002). One important aspect of the structural-functional perspective

is that every family is physically and mentally healthy. In other words, there is division of tasks or roles which are obvious family functions, these functions are arranged in a hierarchical structure that is harmonious, and their commitment to the implementation of the role or function. Family structure in this study is a complete family consisting of father, mother, and child. The father is the head of the family as well as the main breadwinner, all kinds of work that fathers did in this study were farmers, and a small portion mother helped earn a living extras such as farming also trades and most of the wife of an obligation fully to his family, while the children fulfill their obligation to assist the work.

Both parents were helping with household tasks and in terms of farming as well as the right to study and they were given love affection and protection of their parents. Based on the characteristics of the family can be said that farming families are relatively more traditional. This is evident from the large number of family members in a family of farmers so that farming families included in this type of extended family, the husband role as the main breadwinner and the wife's role as a housewife, workplace and living quarters are relatively close together, and the child according to the parents and wife very obedient to her husband. There is a family of poor farmers in meeting the economic needs of the family as well as the lack of care for children's basic needs such as physical and psychosocial health that can lead to turmoil in the family of one vulnerability in children.

Family means respondents in this study who had a meaning that the family is the place to share the ups and downs, a build a future together, the pride of every member of the family, the fun, happiness and able to guide the family to be able to live better. Based on family meaning, it can be concluded that farming families in this study still considers that the family is as very important and precious. Cultural background is one factor of the importance of a family. Families in this study generally have Sundanese cultural background that has characteristics of the people gentle, smooth words, friendly, adhering to the faith and piety, mutual respect, and mutual respect. Family farmers in this study belong to the morfostatic system – the system which maintains stability and have restrictions on caregivers from outside and give negative feedback. Families with these systems tend to be closed (closed system), which is more concerned with the internal exchange of the exchange outside the system, such as using the labor of their own family members than on the help of others (Deacon & Firebaugh 1988).

According to respondents, child is a child that is everything for the parents, the parents have high expectations of the children whose parents want their children to be responsible, to educate their children to high school, to be successful for the nation and the state, to success in education, employment and a child's future. Based on the meaning of the child to the family, we can conclude that the family had good expectations for their children. Son of farmers in this study belong to the category with lower children's vulnerability and lower child welfare or included in Type 4. That is the child who is able to overcome the existing problems in the child but the child is still not yet feel the happiness and satisfaction of the child's life. Although fathers and mothers have low education and father's occupation as a farmer, but parents can still provide protection and their affection towards their children. This is not in line with Anthony et al. (2003)

which states that the low parental education will increase the vulnerability of children. This is in contrast with the results for the average family of rural communities such as farmers, especially the traditional family is generally low education level. But the farmers whose education is low education levels, parents can still spend a lot of time for their kids. Time is one component of investment for children (Bryant & Zink, 2006). The work of farmers who do not all day in the garden can make parents feel free for children who tend to be more. Give parents free time for children is the time to engage in parenting. Good parenting of parents will make children can grow and develop properly. This can reduce children's vulnerability to the physical and psychological child because the parents, especially the mother to control the situation of children with physical or mental child. Moreover, it can be seen that a family function in the family farmer to run well, this is in line with the Thompson et al. (2007) which states that a family function to improve the mental health of children, so that children can overcome the problems that exist in the child's own.

Limitations in this study is the vulnerability of children and the welfare of children which can be only seen by the viewpoints and perceptions of children and mothers, not based on the statements of all family members. This research is a new look at the vulnerability of children in the emotional and social dimensions, while other dimensions have not been included, as well as the welfare of children only see from a psychological dimension, economic and social. So that the overall results have not shown. Characteristic examples in this research is also less diverse. Statement role in the questionnaire used is still not specific or too general so that they can not see the factors that affect the welfare of children.

Conceptually the welfare of the child depends on the role of parents and the community. Therefore, improving the quality of parents in parenting and child protection to meet the needs of children. The need for socialization, motivation and education of government against children to continue their education until the minimum rank of first mengah schools and parents can encourage their children to attend school. The need for implantation noble values or characters in children through education in schools, so that children can be a good person in the future.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

Internal vulnerability of farm families of children showed that children of farmers are relatively low. This indicates that the child is able to overcome the problems in children such as emotional and social. External vulnerabilities family children indicate that children of farmers are in a lower category. This suggests that the children of farmers are not in a social environment that makes children have vulnerable families and surrounding communities. Subjective well-being of children in a family of farmers showed that the children of farmers are relatively low. This shows that the children cannot feel happiness and satisfaction in him.

Typology of vulnerability of children and the welfare of children, including the children's vulnerability Type 4 is low and well-being of children is low. This shows that even though the child farmers have been able to overcome the

problems that exist on the emotional and social development, but children may not feel the happiness and satisfaction on her. But there are families that belong to Type 1 – vulnerability of children low and child welfare high. None of the farmers' children is currently on the type of vulnerability of children and the welfare of children is in Type 2 and Type 3.

The greater the number of family members and the greater the child's birth order, the less subjective the well-being of children. There is no significant relationship between family variables and children with children's vulnerability. The results also showed that the higher vulnerability of children, the subjective well-being of children will be low, and vice versa, but the relationship between the two is not significant.

Recommendation

From the results of the study, it can be suggested that first, the need for child protection on the vulnerability of children and improving the welfare of children by the government or the education, social services, and services related to child protection. This is to support the contents of the Act No23 of 2002 on the protection of children and the Law No. 4 of 1979 on child welfare. Secondly, the need for socialization, education or empowerment, and assistance to families in regards to family planning programs in order to improve the welfare of children. Third, the population in this study has the characteristic of a homogeneous sample, so that the site selection in future studies is expected to have the characteristics of different examples, e.g. highland and lowland farmers.

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The Effect of Family Interaction and Decision-Making Toward Marital Quality of Family with Migrant Husband

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ABSTRACT

Lagging economic conditions, especially in rural areas cause residents leave their hometown or become a migrant to get a job in order to meet the family needs. This study aimed to analyze the influence of family characteristics, family interaction, and decision-making on marital quality in families with migrant husband. The design of this study was cross sectional study involving wives, who had migrant husbands and teenage children (age 12-18), as respondents. The study was conducted in Banyuresmi Village, Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia which were selected purposively. Data were collected through interview using questionnaire. The results showed that family income and conjugal interaction were the factors that allowed an increase in marital quality. On the other hand, decision-making did not have a significant effect on marital quality of the family with migrant husband.

Keywords: decision-making, family interaction, marital quality, migrant husband

INTRODUCTION

The number of poor people in West Java is quite high, reaching 4.297.038 people with the percentage of poor people in the villages which is higher than that in the city (Statistics Indonesia, 2013). Population growth that does not go along with the growth of job opportunities makes it difficult to get a job. It leads most people go out of the village to find permanent or temporary jobs in the town. These events will certainly affect the interaction in the family. The impact of migration toward social conditions is the decreased in interaction, affection, guidance, encouragement and, protection of the father (Heru, et al., 2011). Sunarti (2013) mentions that a good interaction is indispensable in the family because it will bring happiness, harmony, and the perpetuation of marital satisfaction.

Good interaction is very important because it may influence family life; otherwise, bad interaction will adversely influence family life. The results study of Yigibalom (2013) showed that poor interaction between family members in many aspects of life will lead to family conflict or disharmony. According to Iskandar (2007), loosening of interaction between family members can lead to misunderstanding so that decision-making at the family level becomes less precise. Mackey & O'Brien (1995) revealed that decision-making undertaken together, especially in children and parenting problems will increase the level of marital satisfaction. Chmielewska (2012) has mentioned that decision-making should be made together because the more a person control his partner, the lower the quality of the marriage.

Based on the data from the Ministry of Religion (2013) the divorce rate in Indonesia increased to 14.6 percent, or 324 527 couples. The divorce rate in Garut district continues to increase from year to year. According to the Ministry of Religious Affairs Garut (2013) in Garut divorce rate is as much as 1175 then increased in 2014 with the 1747 figures. The causes of divorce vary between the couple to each other. Based on data from the Religious Court Garut (2014) factors causing most dominating divorce is no responsibility, no harmony and economic issues. The cause of divorced vary between one couple to another. According to Stanley & Markman (2001), some of the factors that lead to divorce, namely the lack of interaction between spouses, low commitment, economic problems, spouse rarely comes home, and the absence of emotional intimacy with children and couples.

In addition to impacting the relationship of a couple, farewell father also had an impact on the interaction between children and parents. According Gunarsa (2004) social interaction that occurs in the family does not occur by itself, but because there is a specific purpose to be achieved between father, mother, and child. There is a need to be achieved or the needs of different causes them interrelated and interact with each other. Parent-child interaction is important, because it can strengthen the relationship between parents with children and can provide a sense of security and help the development of children's motivation to learn. Naim (1979) suggested that the departure of the head of the household to make a living away from home are (wander) makes less than the creation of a close relationship between father and child, his father was overseas for a long time or if the home only for a short time

The important role of the husband in the household activities would help to save the wife of excess role in the family so that my wife feel appreciated and the family atmosphere will be better (Puspitawati, 2008). There are differences in the perceived level of satisfaction between men and women in financial management activities. Decision-making is done by the wife of a dominant in the financial management activities will provide satisfaction for his wife, but the husband was considered normal thing. According to Mickey and O'Brien in Haseley (2006) decision together, especially in children and parenting problems will increase the level of marital satisfaction. When taking decisions, this should be done together because the more a person to control their partner, the lower the quality of the marriage (Chmielewska, 2012). According to Iskandar (2007) Loosening of interaction between members can lead to misunderstanding so that decision-making at the family level becomes less precise. Results Yigibalom study (2013) showed that the interaction between members of families with poor family conflict or disharmony. Based on that, this study was conducted to analyze the influence of family interaction and family decision making on the quality of marriage in families with an immigrant husband.

Family interaction is determined by the quality of communication and adhesion that occurs between members of the family (Puspitawati, 2012). The interaction in families with a husband would wander distracted because her husband left the house in a long time to work. Less interaction will have an impact on decision making improper. If the interaction within the family is not good, it will badly degrade the quality of marriage and are at risk for the occurrence of the problems one divorce. Nurcahyanti (2010) mentioned that the bad interaction between husband and wife will cause problems within the family, especially to the quality of marriage. The existence of an interference and a failure in communication and affection would likely lead to decrease happiness and marital satisfaction. Under these conditions, the study aimed to: (1) identify the characteristics of family with migrant husband; (2) identify family interaction, decision-making and the quality of marriage in family with migrant husband; and (3) analyze the influence of family characteristics, family interaction, and decision-making on the quality of marriage in family with migrant husband.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used cross sectional design study. The research was conducted in Banyuresmi Village, Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia. This location was chosen due to the fact that it was a village of the highest number of migrant husbands in Garut area. The population of this research was a family with husband migrants residing in Banyuresmi Village. The sample criteria were a family who had a migrant husband, had teenage children aged 12-18, and willing to be a participant. As many as 60 wives were chosen purposively as the respondent.

The type of data used were primary data. The primary data came from an interview through a questionnaire given to respondents. Questionnaire characteristics of the family (husband and wife) included age, length of education, occupation, family size, and income which were all given in open questions. The questionnaire of family interaction was modified from Setioningsih (2010) with 60 items of questions and the reliability value of 0.773. The questions were rated on a 3-point scale (1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = often). The questionnaire of decision making was adapted and modified from Puspitawati (2012) with 28 items of questions and the reliability value of 0.743. This questionnaire used a 5-point Likert scale (1 = wife only, 2 = dominant wife, 3 = together, 4 = dominant husband, 5 = husband only). Meanwhile, marital quality was measured using a modified questionnaire from Conger, et al. (1990) developed by Sunarti et al. (2005) with 42 items and the reliability value of 0.868. The scale used in this questionnaire was a 3-point scale (1 = frequently, 2 = sometimes, 3 = never).

Obtained score from each variable was then transformed into index score. This aimed to get the minimum score of 0 and maximum score of 100 so that each variable could have the equal unit (Puspitawati & Herawati, 2013). The index value would be projected into three different categories: low (00.00-33.33), moderate (33.34-66.67), and high (66.68-100.00). The index formula is as follows:

$$Index = \frac{\text{obtained score} - \text{minimum score}}{\text{maximum score} - \text{minimum score}} \times 100$$

Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis covering standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value, and average to interpret the variables. Besides, inferential analysis was also used for advanced analysis that was multiple linear regression test. This test aimed to analyze the influence of the independent variables (family characteristics, family interaction, and decision-making) on the dependent variable (marital quality).

RESULT

Family Characteristics

The average age of wives was 40 years old and the husbands was 44 years old. The latest education level of husbands and wives was largely primary school. Three quarters of husbands worked as labors (76.7%) and the rest worked as entrepreneurs (23.3%). More than three-quarters of wives (80%) chose to be a housewife while the rest was traders (15%) and other occupations (5%). Most of the families in this study consisted of three to nine people with an average family size of five people. Meanwhile, husbands worked out of town for at least 2 weeks and a maximum of 24 weeks. Family income per capita per month ranged between Rp142.857 and Rp1.700.000 with the average of Rp547.946. Therefore, more than half of the families were not in poor category (81.7%). However, it was found that nearly a fifth remained as poor (18.3%).

Mother-Child Interaction

Based on data on Table 1, more than three-quarters of respondents (93.3%) in this study have interaction at high level while the rest is at moderate level (6.7%). It indicates that nearly all mother and children communicate very well and have very good attachment. According to Yigibalom (2013), good interaction is required in family life in order to create the atmosphere of a harmonious life.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents based on mother-child interaction category

Category	Communication		Attachment		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low (00.00-33.33)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	6	10.00	10	16.70	4	6.70
High (66.68-100.00)	54	90.00	50	83.30	56	93.30
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	60	100.00

Father-Child Interaction

Table 2 shows that communication and attachment between father and child are mostly at moderate level (66.7%). This indicates that even though father is not always at home, he still tries to establish and maintain a good interaction with his child. However, unlike mother-child interaction, there was one respondent perceiving father-child interaction at low level.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents based on father-child interaction category

Category	Communication		Attachment		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low (00.00-33.33)	1	1.70	2	3.30	1	1.70
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	36	60.00	47	78.30	40	66.70
High (66.68-100.00)	23	38.20	11	18.30	19	31.70
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	60	100.00

Conjugal Interaction

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that more than half of respondents (88.3%) communicate and have attachment at high level. It indicates that the interaction established between husband and wife in this study is very good although they live apart and spend less time physically compared to non-migrant couples.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents based on conjugal interaction category

Category	Communication		Attachment		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low (00.00-33.33)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	21	35.00	12	20.00	7	11.70
High (66.68-100.00)	39	65.00	48	80.00	53	88.30
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	60	100.00

Decision-Making

The results showed that the educational decision making is done jointly by both husband and wife (61.7%). This indicates that the problem of education is a shared responsibility between husband and wife. Despite separated long distances,

husband and wife can still communicate about their children's education. Unlike decision-making regarding education, other decision-making are carried out only by wife, namely financial decision-making (83.3%) and food (90%), health (56.6%) and the ownership of assets (55%). Meanwhile, decision-making of other subsistence strategies are dominantly done by wife (58.3%).

Marital Quality

Table 4 shows that most of respondents (73.3%) reveal marital happiness and marital satisfaction at high level. According to Tati (2004), marital quality is affected by factors such as affection between husband and wife, mutual support, fulfilling physical and psychological needs, managing finance well, and avoiding different opinions. Puspitawati (2012) suggested that a happy marriage is a marriage based on love; it can make people feel the pleasure of what they achieved, but do not ignore what has become the basic human needs in order to meet their satisfaction.

Table 4 Distribution of respondents based on marital quality category

Category	Marital happiness		Marital satisfaction		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low (00.00-33.33)	0	0.00	1	1.70	1	1.70
Moderate (33.34-66.67)	15	25.00	16	26.70	15	25.00
High (66.68-100.00)	45	75.00	43	71.60	44	73.30
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	60	100.00

Factors that Influence Marital Quality

As shown in Table 5, the number of Adjusted R Square of 0.284 indicated that the multiple linear regression model explains 28.4 percent the influence of the independent variables on marital quality, and the remaining 71.6 percent is influenced by other variables excluded in this study, such as the support of friends and neighbors around the residence (Kammeyer, 1987).

Table 5 Multiple regression analysis of family characteristics, family interaction, and decision making on the marital quality

Variable	Coefficient			Sig.
	B	Std. Error	β	
Constant	24.683	19.007		0.200
Age of husband (year)	0.365	0.178	0.243	0.046
Husband's length of education (year)	-0.084	0.700	-0.015	0.905
Wife's length of education (year)	0.083	0.728	0.015	0.910
Family income (IDR)	1.890E-6	0.000	0.266	0.038*
Length of work (week)	0.201	0.376	0.067	0.595
Number of family member (person)	1.028	0.964	0.126	0.292
Mother-child interaction (index score)	-0.150	0.332	-0.063	0.653
Father-child interaction (index score)	0.027	0.269	0.013	0.921
Conjugal interaction (index score)	1.220	0.306	0.576	0.000**
Decision making (index score)	-0.049	0.144	-0.044	0.735
Uji F			3.341	
Sig			0.002**	
R Square			0.405	
Adjusted R Square			0.284	

Note. (*) significant at $p < 0.05$; (**) significant at $p < 0.01$

The results also showed that family income significantly and positively influenced marital quality. It indicates that the increasing of family income by Rp1 will increase the marital quality as well ($B = 1.890E-6$; $\beta = 0.266$; $p < 0.05$). Conjugal interaction is another factor significantly and positively influencing marital quality. Marital quality will increase as the increasing of the conjugal interaction ($B = 1.220$; $\beta = 0.576$; $p < 0.01$). In contrast, family decision making had no significant effect on marital quality.

DISCUSSION

Migration has an impact on family members who are not taken along. One of the impacts is the interactions within the family. Nearly the entire respondents have a mother-child interaction in the high category. The highest achievement in the aspects of communication is that mothers give advice to children, while the lowest one is children listen to the advice given by the mother. The highest achievement in the aspects of maternal attachment is that mothers help children in solving problems. Conversely, the lowest achievement is mothers know friends of their children. This is in line with the study of Perez-Brena, et al. (2012) which stated that the mother was involved in solving children's problems more than fathers.

More than half of father-son interaction in migrant families was in medium category. According to Naim (1979) the departure of the head of the household to make a living away from home (migrated) is resulting in less creation of an intimate relationship between the father and son. Children will not familiar with his father because he is overseas for a long time or stays at home only for a short time. The highest achievement in the aspects of communication is listening to the advice given by fathers, while the lowest achievement is fathers take the time to talk about something personal about their children. The highest achievement in the aspects of attachment is fathers willing to listen and pay attention if children get in trouble, while the lowest one is fathers know friends of their children.

Most of conjugal interactions in this study are in the high category. Even though husbands are migrating, they have a fixed schedule for the return and will spend quite a lot of time at home. The better the interaction between husband and wife, the better quality of marriage (Khotibatunnisa, 2014). The highest achievement in the communication aspects, namely mutual respect. Communication is one of the factors that influence marital satisfaction. Rachmawati & Mastuti (2013) stated that good communication and sufficient leisure time activities are of aspects that can determine marital satisfaction. The highest achievement in the aspects of attachment is that husbands entrust the financial management to their wife. This shows that despite migrated, husbands still maintain the trust to the wives in managing family income.

Financial and food decision making are mostly done by the wife alone. This is consistent with the study of Morton, et al., (1999) which stated that women were more dominant in financial decision making in the family. Education and health decision-making is largely done together. It is in accordance with the study of Perez-Brena, et al. (2012) which mentioned that decisions regarding the needs of the school and child's appearance were done collectively. Cetinkaya &

Gencdogan (2014) mentioned that when a husband and wife had a balanced position in food decision making, they will have higher marital satisfaction. Decision-making of assets ownership including the purchase of clothing and home furnishings are largely decided by wives, while for the purchase of electronic equipment and home improvement is largely decided by the husband. Belch & Willis (2001) also mentioned that husbands participate in decision-making for televisions, cars and insurance, while wives are more to decide in buying household appliances and food.

Decision-making in the field of other subsistence strategy was done by wives and nothing was done jointly. Decision-making done by wives included finding additional work, having the child help with the work, as well as determining to take saving and make savings. On the other hand, decision-making done together by husbands and wives included selling/exchanging of goods, specifying where to do saving, sell assets, and debt. This is in accordance with the study of Puspa (2007) which stated that decisions in other subsistence strategies was done together. According Lamana & Riedmann (2009), togetherness between the spouses that included decision-making, domestic work, finances, and sense of belonging will increase marital satisfaction.

The results showed that the majority of families in this study had highly marital quality. Based on the highest achievement in aspects of intimate relationship, more than three quarters of wives said that they never felt forced to do sexual intercourse when her husband returned home. According to Duvall & Miller (1985), if the couples can enjoy their sexual relations, the marriage quality will increase. Based on the highest achievement in the aspects of love and of intimate relationships, nearly all wives were satisfied with couples who love to date. Marital satisfaction was based on love or expression of love by showing affection from time to time (Lavner, et al., 2014).

The results showed that the level of income will affect the marital quality, indicating that the higher the family income, the higher the marital quality. Duval & Miller (1985) stated that the openness in viable and stable of economic life is the characteristic of marital happiness, and will support the satisfaction of marriage. Decision-making had no significant effect on marital quality. This is due to the fact that the decision-making in families with migrant husbands was almost entirely done by wives only, thus it did not affect the quality of the marriage. Marital interaction affects the quality of marriage. According to Zastrow & Asham (1987), factors that existed during the marriage which affected marital happiness included excellent communication skills, an equal relationship, love, mutual respect, a relationship full of intimacy, compatibility in sexual life, as well as ability to give and take.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

Mother-child interaction goes well, but the father-child interactions are still in the intermediate category. This occurs because fathers have less time than mothers, so this causes lack of father-son interaction. Meanwhile, almost all the

decisions in the family are mostly done and is dominated by the wife, the husband had taken part in the election to give an opinion with regard to the education of children. Respondents in this study have the quality of a good marriage. The factors affect the quality of the marital family income and spousal interaction. Families with higher incomes and an interaction of both husband and wife have higher marital quality as well.

Recommendation

Based on the results obtained from this study, the advice that can be given is that the government, agencies or universities are expected to do counseling about the importance of keeping the interaction within the family, both between couples and parents with children and other family members. Families are expected to increase the interaction, especially for fathers so that when the family was at home, doing activities together such as eating together or a holiday together and when the family is outside the city while maintaining communication with optimizing the communication media. In addition, further research is expected to analyze the factors that affect the quality of marriage based on the perception of the husband.

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