

Ikatan migran dengan daerah asal dan peran wanita buruh industri migran dalam keluarga studi kasus di kawasan industri jababeka, kabupaten bekasi = Migrant s bond with their homeland and the role of women migrant workers in the family case study in jababeka industrial estate bekasi regency

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara karakteristik migran dengan pola ikatan buruh wanita migran ke daerah asal serta hubungan ikatan migran terhadap daerah asalnya dengan pengambilan keputusan domestik migran wanita dalam keluarga. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu jika jenis ikatan buruh migran berdasarkan kehadiran fisiknya, maka karakteristik buruh migran wanita yang dominan yaitu buruh migran wanita dengan beban sosial rendah. Sedangkan jika jenis ikatan buruh migran berdasarkan kontribusi ekonominya, maka karakteristik buruh migran wanita digambarkan dengan buruh migran wanita dengan beban sosial yang cukup tinggi. Semakin dewasa usia buruh migran wanita, semakin rendah frekuensi untuk pulang ke daerah asal dan tingginya kontribusi ekonomi buruh migran wanita ke daerah asal dipengaruhi oleh status pernikahan buruh migran wanita. Hubungan antara ikatan buruh migran wanita terhadap daerah asal berdasarkan kehadiran fisik dengan pengambilan keputusan domestik yaitu, semakin tinggi tingkat kehadiran di daerah asalnya maka pengambilan keputusan domestik dalam keluarga dilakukan secara bersama dengan anggota keluarga. Hubungan antara ikatan buruh migran wanita terhadap daerah asal berdasarkan kontribusi ekonomi dengan pengambilan keputusan domestik yaitu, semakin tinggi pengiriman uang ke daerah asal maka pengambilan keputusan domestik dalam keluarga dilakukan secara bersama dengan anggota keluarga. Semakin tinggi ikatan buruh migran wanita dengan daerah asal, maka pengambilan keputusan dilakukan secara bersama.

.....This study aims to analyze the relationship between the characteristics of migrants with the pattern of female migrant worker bonds to the area of origin and the relationship of migrant ties to their home region with the decision of domestic migrant women in the family. The result of this research is that if the type of migrant worker bond is based on their physical presence, the dominant female migrant worker characteristic is female migrant worker with low social burden. Whereas, if the type of migrant worker bonds is based on their economic contribution, the characteristics of female migrant workers are illustrated by female migrant workers with a high social burden. The more mature the age of female migrant workers, the lower the frequency to return home and the high economic contribution of female migrant workers to the area of origin is affected by the marital status of female migrant workers. The relationship between female migrant workers 39 ties to the origin region is based on physical presence with domestic decision making ie, the higher the attendance level in the area of origin, the domestic decision making in the family is carried out jointly with the family members. The relationship between the female migrant worker 39 s bond to the origin region is based on the economic contribution to the domestic decision making ie, the higher the money transfer to the area of origin then the domestic decision making in the family is done together with the family members. The higher the ties of female migrant workers to the regions of origin, then the decision making is done together.