

Mourning parents for the death of a child when migrating

Duelo de los padres por la muerte de un hijo al migrar

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Abstract

This research AIMS to describe the grieving process faced by parents in the face of the loss of a migrant child, due to different Situations presented During The journey to the American dream. In the municipality of Tempoal, Ver., An Increase in the migratory flow of young people Has Been Observed, due to These conditions there Have Been Constantly unfavorable events in Which young people lose Their Lives During the attempt to cross the border, leaving an empty in the family. The Importance of conducting qualitative research esta is to know different Situations of 5 Families That Have Suffered the death of a child During the migratory crossing and let us know the feelings and grief through Which parents cross. The contribution of esta research will be of great Importance Because there are few studies at a regional migratory level and it will be a great contribution for migratory grief research. The Social Work Bachelor WHO to intervene with parents have a migrant child, will know how to grieving parents of deceased migrant child, and manage Support with different associations.

Grief, migration phenomenon, death, parents.

Resumen

Esta investigación pretende describir el proceso de duelo al cual se enfrentan los padres ante la pérdida de un hijo migrante, debido a diferentes situaciones presentadas durante el trayecto al sueño americano. En el municipio de Tempoal, Ver., se ha observado un incremento en el flujo migratorio de jóvenes, debido a estas condiciones se han presentado constantemente sucesos desfavorables en los cuales los jóvenes pierden la vida durante en el intento de cruzar la frontera, dejando un vacío en la familia. La importancia de realizar esta investigación cualitativa es conocer diferentes situaciones de 5 familias que han sufrido la muerte de un hijo durante el cruce migratorio, y nos dejara conocer los sentimientos y el duelo por el cual atraviesan los padres. La aportación de esta investigación será de gran importancia porque son pocos los estudios migratorios a nivel regional y será de gran aportación para investigaciones de duelo migratorio. El Licenciado en Trabajo Social al intervenir con los padres que cuentan con un hijo migrante, va a conocer como sufren el duelo los padres con un hijo migrante fallecido, y gestionar apoyo con diferentes asociaciones.

Duelo, fenómeno migratorio, muerte, padres de familia.

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Introduction

The migration is a challenge of increasing importance for the Mexican State. The economic, social and cultural links and demographic importance of the flows to and from Mexico, have an increasing weight to national life.

Public policy must address the particularities of migration in its multiple dimensions, involving aspects such as: diversification into the flow, places of origin and destination, migration profiles, strategies crossing hospitalization, repatriation, insecurity and human rights. Therefore, it is urgent the design and implementation of policies, actions and innovative programs that holistically and incorporating sectors of civil society, academia and government contribute responsibly knowledge and tools to meet the different needs of migrants, in its various forms. In this issue, the gender perspective becomes more important, given the conditions of vulnerability to migrant women are exposed.

In the approach to migration, it is observed that these have been studied from very different perspectives: economics, demography, law, statistics, employment, but rarely referred specifically to be individual, the person. Not always take into account the suffering, fears, losses of each individual. The approach to the reality of migrant from the phenomenon of migration mourning, aims to make visible the vicissitudes of the person in their adaptation, integration after the loss of their migrant son family, as this is a process of adaptation in which the whole family is involved and affected, not only the migrant that the decision is family enters a process. Speaking of migratory grief, different names are used to refer to the loss suffered by people who are forced to leave their country and emigrate to another to seek a better future, "Ulysses Syndrome," "Duel Immigration", "Poor Immigrant", "Emigrant syndrome", "Wanderlust", "Melancholy", "Nostalgia Foreigner", "the drop in six months." The research was conducted in the municipality of Tempoal Veracruz, where migration has become a problem getting bigger day as joblessness is increasingly, and few jobs are poorly paid.

Derived from this situation, young people decide to migrate to another country, leaving anxiety and fear their parents, because this decision affects from the moment the young man decides.

Problem Statement

At present migration is a cultural process that relates to population mobility between regions and countries, whose main objective is to improve the living conditions of families seeking access to better paid employment. International migration is defined as: "The social phenomenon that involves the movement of population from the native country abroad or vice versa. (Universal Illustrated Encyclopedia, 1987).

Migratory movements worldwide increase gradually, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) in 2014, the emigration rate was estimated at 36.6 persons per 10,000 inhabitants, and immigration 11.9 persons accordingly the net migration balance of population loss estimated at a rate of 24.7 persons per 10,000 population (period 2012-2013, the largest migration: INEGI, 2015).

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography in 2010, it states that Mexico has approximately 6.8 million unauthorized migrants, which indicated that for every 100 Mexicans living in the US 24 are young people aged 15 - 29 years and 61 adults aged 30-59 years. Migration from Mexico to the United States is one of the phenomena that emerged through the loss of much of Mexican territory, which has had a major impact because of social, political, economic, personal and cultural problems which faces man day.

The migratory movement and living conditions of migrants to make EU contexts of vulnerability that cause risks that endanger his person, family structure and social context in which they are immersed. In the 1990s cross the border US-Mexico was relatively easy because the migratory flow was not as high and migrants are not exposed to situations as high risk, and index every year increased, but the passing of the years and the large increase mobilization is different strategy as Operation safeguard in order to safeguard its borders and strengthening security monitoring were implemented.

This initiative is part of a program called the Southeast Border Strategy, whose goal is "to make it so difficult and expensive to enter the United States illegally, fewer and fewer individuals try it".

And even this time the migratory crossing into the United States has become increasingly dangerous because of this situation most people suffer a transit of longer crossing, prolonging their stay at the border limits of Mexico and the United States to try to enter the neighboring country.

In different situations, these rooms can mean death for undocumented immigrants who do not have in mind the risks involved in this decision, which affects not only the individual but the family context from decision making by altering their family structure causing them to suffer a situation of anguish and despair, not knowing what awaits them on their way as they are not having enough economic resources they risk crossing different ways.

Some of the ways to cross into the United States are hidden in vehicles migrants, paying visa and traveling in a group, these were used some years ago. Today migrants as passengers choose to cross through the so-called beast or risking their lives to smugglers more, the degree of death to reach bringing pain and loss to his family.

According to the UN, CONAPO (2015) mentions that migrant is the person who has permanently changed their place of habitual residence, a political administrative division to another, in order generally to expand their opportunities for economic development, social and a suitable atmosphere. Population displacement between different geographical areas is sometimes so intense that determines population growth and transformed the population composition of the states, municipalities, cities and towns in Mexico.

In Mexico, internal migration dynamics has introduced major changes in the last 40 years, the main determinant of demographic changes in the geographical distribution of the population. This section describes various publications, computer graphics and the main results of studies that have been carried out on the phenomenon of internal migration occur.

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) discloses that Veracruz is the third ejection entity migrants outside the country, for every 100 inhabitants 95 went to the United States, in early 2000, Veracruz was one of the states with a low rate of migration to the United States, whereas in 2010 occupy 6 among states most dependent on remittances their original sent from the United States (INEGI, 2010).

As for the Tempoal community, municipality of Veracruz 33.1% of community residents are migrants. INEGI (2010), the population goes to file to other countries, does more young number between 15 and 24 years, becoming a vulnerable sector of society, the main reason is the lack of jobs and salaries bad paid, causing young people to avoid finishing their studies to support their parents financially, before the decision to become migrants has come to represent some unfavorable accidents on the way to the American dream and even leading to the death of young people, creating a grieving process in parents, who face the pain and despair when they hear the news, for failing to prevent death, They enter anguish of not being able to see her son, and even come to doubt that was her son who died.

During the days takes place the process to return the body, it can vary from 4 to 15 days, as it has to be a family in the United States or failing the Mexican consulate assigns a person to perform this process, having gone through this pain some families tend to disintegrate and eventually fall into depression, not knowing how it was the death of his son, so that will anxiously for a long time.

Loss of a loved one and especially a child is an event which involves many feelings, especially pain, which impacts not only the parents but the whole family. The death of a child is the most difficult to overcome loss and as such, we must live the mourning of this situation, this loss, which occurs in three stages, the child's death, mourning and family adaptation. Besides learning how to cope with feelings of pain, depression, sadness, guilt, and despair in these situations are present either during or after experiencing the loss.

According to the issues raised the following research question arises. How do parents live mourning over the death of a migrant child?

Goals

Overall objective

Analyze the grieving process for parents faced with the loss of a migrant child Township Tempoal Ver.

Specific objectives

- Knowing the impact of the news on the parents of the loss of their migrant son.
- Describe the grieving process during the transfer of the deceased migrant body.
- Identify the change in family structure after the loss of a migrant child.

Methodology

This research is qualitative which according to Blasco and Perez (2007) authors point out that studies reality in its natural context and how it happens, taking and interpreting phenomena according to the people involved. With an ethnographic approach where the general background of life of families with the loss of a migrant child study description, family history and data from the community where she lives based on a life story will be addressed.

The research was conducted in the municipality of Tempoal. Ver., Where the migratory flow goes every day ascent. Study subjects will be five parents whose characteristics are:

- They have experienced the loss of a child during the migration process.
- In the last 10 years they have lost a child during the migration process.
- Deceased migrants are the municipality of Tempoal, Veracruz.

Research techniques and instruments

- Observation
- Interview
- Life story
- Familiograma

Theoretical framework

Duel

Grief is a natural reaction, personal and unique to loss. When a loved one dies one of the greatest sufferings of life causing both physical, psychological, socioeconomic and cultural variety of different reactions happen. (Torres LS, 2011)

Grieving makes us suffer a lot, provoking pain which tried to flee, but not understand can understand. Ariete: divide pleasurable emotions and unpleasant also teaching us that are motivational forces, motivate pleasurable oriented end what makes us suffer behavior. As a state of tension is arranged in such a way that motivates a return to homeostasis and satisfaction conditions.

The fact feel an emotion, he says, reflects a change in the body, but not a disorganization also says all the emotions, the human being has a congenital component. Psychoanalytically grief is a normal reaction to an actual loss, in which it acts to divide the libido that had settled in the lost object.

Symptoms of grief

Grieving can include both physical and emotional symptoms There is a large overlap with symptoms of depression. For example, emotional symptoms may include the following (Physicians, 2012)

- Go to.
- Anxiety and panic attacks.
- Guilt.
- Negotiation.
- Confusion.
- Negation.
- Disorganization.
- Fear.
- Guilt.
- Irritability.
- Loneliness.
- Daze.
- Sadness.
- Shock.

Types of mourning

Raises seven Duels of migration, lived in the family and loved ones, language, culture, land, social status, contact with the group of belonging and risks to physical integrity, lived, according the conditions in which migration occurs, not always in good condition, but often for extreme situations. These duels classifies them (Achotegui, 2000):

- a. Simple, when migration is in good condition, for example who migrate are young, but no child, his parents are healthy, conditions return visit is planned.
- b. complicated when there are difficulties in its preparation, as when one migrates leaves small children, a family, sick parents, but it can be an opportunity to gather again at the new place of residence.
- c. extreme, it is not possible live Duel process properly and almost impossible reuniting with loved ones.

Stressful dimensions migrants live have a strong presence in solitude, by the forced separation from family and loved ones; the fear of failure of the migration project, generating feelings of hopelessness; the struggle for survival including food, housing, fear. These dimensions have the characteristic of being multiple, and potentiated become chronic when lasts long affective loneliness, the experiences of terror and emotional relevance also are characterized by a phenomenological dimension where the struggle for survival prevails.

Migratory grief

Grief is a normal, dynamic and active process, not a state. Which involves an intimate and private adaptation, but rather expressed by the public as is the ritual mourning. It is grief is a psychological personality reorganization process that is triggered after the loss of something important, which comes in three general stages: denial, acceptance acute pain and loss. In this sense migration it involves a grieving process because it involves a lot of losses.

The migratory mourning is not a unique kind of mourning, if not that each person lives in a different way in which different factors which influence emphasize the personal resources of each individual, social support networks, the level of social integration, living conditions and the conditions left behind.

According Achotegui and Gonzalez (2006), the main factors influencing the migratory grief are caused by stressors, such as loneliness, the feeling of failure in the migration process, the struggle for survival (food, housing, etc.) and the fear of physical danger (in the migration process) or detention and expulsion (once it has reached the recipient country). Its duration depends on how you have lived other duels, for the duration of anxiety, confusion, and depression.

Results

Mothers migrants	of Age	Scholarship	Occupation
RGM	65 years	Nula	Housewife
TGA	63 years	unfinished primary	Housewife
EMM	88 years	Nula	Housewife
GZ	44 years	Primary	Housewife
LGG	50 years	unfinished primary	Housewife

Table 1 Data subjects. (Prepared)

Categories Analysis

Some of the results of the interviews are presented.

The match

RGM "The day came when he had to go, I asked him who 4 friends would go over, inform me well who else would so we can get in touch with them, when was it dismissed her sisters her father. The person who would cross asked them to bring things to eat in latadas and water to drink along the way. I went to say goodbye to the house of his friend John and his wife would take them to Tanquian Escobedo, when they were kissed on the forehead and blessing, I told him not to forget about us, we will contact when llagara to Reynosa Tamaulipas, mom told me if I'm going to be talking about, you do not worry I'll be fine and you will see that soon speak to say that I'm in America, I said be careful son. "

EMM "We went to leave the bus station to Tanquian, he went with three friends, who likewise was not the first time I went, I gave the blessing and a kiss, told her that much cared in the way, he told me that I would be talking to communicate where he was. The next morning I talk to tell me that was already in Reynosa, and told me that afternoon were going to get out of the house where they had to start walking, before he spoke to me and told me he was not going to be occupying the cell, his brothers would be communicating with me to tell me anything. "

Anguish

RGM "It took two days and I would ask the wife of his friend if he had no reason for them and told me, no longer answer my cell phone that means they are already in the US and now just waiting to go for them, I thought the lady because her husband was already several times that he was leaving, he told me not worry lady as I know anything I send to tell "

TAG "The days passed and I received no call from my son, speak to my brother and told me he still had not heard from him, talk her cousin to ask him if he had not heard and just told me that I knew nothing, I worry, just thinking that something had happened. "

The news

RGM "I still remember very well the date was Thursday, June 28 when I saw that people began to come to my house, and I asked them and now you who are doing, and they told me we just heard a story and you come to accompany your pain. "

GZ "Two days passed and she did not speak to me, in the evening I speak my daughter and tells me Mom, something happened, and I told him what happened, Yesenia mom, my sister, and I said Are you already with you? And she told me no mom, I speak his friend Pedro Angel and told me that my sister gave him a sharp pain in the stomach and fainted, I said And what hospital is? Claudia no mama told me my sister is not in any hospital, my sister died, I cried, I did not know what to do, I was alone, and I heard my neighbor screaming and I went to see what happens neighbor? My daughter, Yesenia died on the way "

Homecoming

EMM "His transfer was 6 days came with him, 6 days worst of my life, not eating, not sleeping, not wanting to know anything, I just wanted someone to come and tell me a lie, your son is fine, which never happen, my two children came before his brother, and the person who came in Carrosa during his transfer was a cousin of mine, who had roles as the person making the transfer and comes with it, you have to have papers to cross. "

LGG "People here in the community, financially supported me and my family was with me during the 4 days that it took to get his body, I do not want to see anyone in my house, I did not accept that my son had died. Diego was my nephew who made the arrangements to transfer and community people living in EU cooperation conducted to help with the move. "

Conclusions

This research, aimed to identify how parents live mourning over the death of a migrant child, this was achieved by carrying out a data collection, information provided to us parents suffering mourning the death of a child in the process of migration to the United States, since migration refers to population mobility between regions and countries in order to improve the living conditions of both migrant and their family, access to employment with wage-paying, study or meet with family; this phenomenon is so frequent among young Tempoal community, he has increasingly become over time a daily practice, which affects not only the migrant but also his family.

In response to the research question, the grieving parents live to the death of a migrant child starts since making the decision to go is to the time when parents you have it, because this news affects from children to parents, this is an irreparable pain that never get to forget, is a sadness that never will learn to live without them carries a long process, where assimilate he left and did not return is something lasting, questions how was he died, it hurt him and others, never forget, every death has a name, but never a child. Death of a migrant child affects psychologically and morally, since everything is perfectly recalls as if it were yesterday, the family is an important pillar when you live a pain as well, because without the moral support could not succeed,

The impact of the news on the parents of the loss of their migrant child is so painful it can have an indication of alcoholism or neglect. During the transfer of the deceased migrant body, parents are the most affected, because not knowing how her death, always take them to remember seeing a child in a coffin, when they saw him walk out, it's a feeling that you never forget, having gone through the most difficult time, the family can get together more and in other circumstances to be a broken family, this happens when communication between father and mother are not good. The death of a migrant child, the real answer always remains in doubt, something that lifelong remorse will as parents, and to live with this pain affects every day.

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