THE MISSING KING

by:

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Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, are the basic kin of an individual. Cousin, Nephew, Niece, Aunt, Uncle, Mother-in-law, Grandparents, and the like are considered the secondary kin of a person. A kin refers to a person’s relatives. Relatives may be a broad aspect than just merely a family. But what might happen if one of these kin lost his/her presence in the family all of a sudden?

A king will always be a king, he’s role is to protect his kingdom as well as his queen and his offspring. There comes a time that the kingdom faces lots of challenges that force the king to ask help in other kingdom particularly in other country. For some reason, the king has been away for a long period of time so the queen governs the kingdom. Later on, the kingdom becomes stable even without the presence of the king for a long period of time, until he finally comes back with no one noticing his presence.

Likewise, the above mentioned story was also present in the current time wherein the leader of the family is obliged to fly to another country to work for their families. The situation affects every member of the family where the mother has been on her own in managing their abode whereas the children had been longing for the love of their father. In Philippines, raising a family is difficult in itself, more so when it comes to economic and financial challenges. And for many families, it can get a little too much. This is why every year; millions of Filipinos leave the motherland in the hopes of giving their families a better life. For a vast majority of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), although it means being away from their loved ones for long periods of time, it’s a necessary sacrifice they have to make to give them a comfortable life (Rappler, 2018). Furthermore, the study of
Arguillas and Williams (2010) on The Impact of Parents’ Overseas Employment on Educational Outcomes of Filipino Children shows that family structure, household resources, numbers of siblings competing for those resources, and parents’ own educational attainment are often important predictors of children’s education outcomes. Overseas migration of parents from the Philippines has resulted in increasing numbers of long-term separations of parents from each other and from their children. Western-based analyses might predict negative education outcomes for children as a result of parental absence. We find that separations caused by overseas migration often are either neutral or can have positive effects on schooling outcomes, at least among older children. Girls fare better in terms of educational attainment than do boys overall. Boys are often more affected by background variables, including parents’ international migration. Likewise, Graham and Jordan (2011) created a study about Migrant Parents and the Psychological Well-Being of Left-Behind Children in Southeast Asia and shows that several million children currently live in transnational families, yet little is known about impacts on their health. Multivariate models showed that children of migrant fathers in Indonesia and Thailand are more likely to have poor psychological well-being, compared to children in nonimmigrant households. This finding was not replicated for the Philippines or Vietnam.

Every member of a family has a role and function to perform. A king will not be complete if any position were left. Though there are times that some of the member of a family leaves but they will eventually come home afterwards. Usually, a father sacrifices everything and leaves his family for a cause. The missing king provides the needs of his family, to improve the way of living. It is a role of a king; it is to risk everything for the sake of his family because a king will always be a king.
References:

