

ABSTRACT

The presence of children in the family can change the dynamics of the family that may not have been predicted by parents. Families can feel happiness when watching their children grow up healthy and normal, but on the other hand can be treated differently for other families, namely when their children grow up with skin, hair and eye pigmentation disorders commonly referred to as albino. Albino belongs to the category of tunadaksa where albino has a problem in the sensory organs, namely nystagmus. One of the rights of persons with disabilities is social welfare which is to be able to live properly and carry out their social functions. So when albino children are able to carry out their social functions, albino children are able to meet social security indicators. Regarding the social security of an albino child, the process is seen from the role of family communication between parents and albino children. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of family communication patterns (including conversation and conformity) in the social security of albino children in families in the Indonesian Albino Community. Theories used in this study are the Family Communication Pattern theory (Korner & Fitzpatrick, 2002) and the theory of social resilience (Cahyaningtyas, Anisah et al, 2016). This study uses a qualitative method with a post-positivism paradigm. Data collection is done through interviews and documentation. The results showed that the role of significant family communication patterns in the social security of albino children was shown by conformity orientation.

Keyword: Family Communication Pattern, Family Resilience, Social Resilience