

## The Relationship Between the Type of Mother's Work and the Development of Preschool-Aged Children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District Jember 2022

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### ABSTRACT

Mother's employment status is one of the factors that influence the occurrence of developmental disorders in children. The results of a preliminary survey conducted in May 2022, on 10 preschool children experiencing language development disorders 2 (20%), psychosocial development disorders 4 (40%) preschool age children, the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's employment status and child development at age preschool children at RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022. This study uses research methods Analytical Correlation. In this research, sampling techniques or sampling technique used is the technique of the total sample (total sampling). This study was conducted on 42 respondents parents and pre-school children. The results showed that based on the results of the Chi Square test with a significant level of 0.05,  $p$  value = 0.009 = 0.05 then  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_1$  was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's work status and child development while the value ( $r$ ) = 0.538 shows that the relationship between mother's work status and child development has a moderate correlation with a positive direction, which means that the better the mother's job status, the better the development of children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022. Lack of stimulation given to children can cause developmental disorders such as children not trained for balance, then the child will have difficulty in moving so physically untrained child.

**Keywords:** child development, employment status, preschool children

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### INTRODUCTION

Preschool children are children aged 3-6 years who have not attended elementary school (Wong et al, 2009). Children have developmental phases according to their age, and one of the developments that must be considered is motor development, which consists of fine motor and gross motor.

Growth and development is said to be late if a child does not reach the expected growth and development stage at the appropriate age, with a lag in the normal population (Sacker, 2011). The prevalence of delay in a population varies greatly, a study conducted by Dudley noted that 3.3%-17%

of children experienced delays (Dudley, 2010).

Parents are figures who cannot be separated from the process of growth and development of their children, especially mothers. Today, most mothers have taken on more roles in society, namely being workers. The role of women has shifted from traditional to modern roles. From only having a role to give birth to children (reproduction) and take care of the household, now women have a social role where they can have a career in any field supported by higher education. Of the total population of 112 million workers in Indonesia, currently there are 42 million women workers who help Indonesia's economic growth (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012, in Harmandini, 2013). Data from the Central Bureau of National Statistics in 2012 shows that out of 100% of women in Indonesia, 97.25% are working women and the remaining 2.74% are women who do not work.

According to WHO, the growth and development of toddlers along with the age of 0 months, of course, growth and development begins to be observed by all parents. Starting from the growth of age 0-1 which includes periodic weight and height gain, teeth growth, diet. The next 2-3 years of age stage is about parenting to the motoric aspects of the child and also starting with the grammar and speech applied to and by the child. At the next stage of age, namely 4-5 years, at this time the child reaches a level of extraordinary motor aspects that is sometimes hyperactive. This is influenced by the development of social and personal aspects that are formed based on a combination of previous experiences.

According to the East Java Provincial Health Office, the examination of growth and development detection in East Java in 2020 was carried out on 2,321,542 children under five and preschoolers or 63.48% of 3,657,353 children under five. This coverage has decreased compared to 2019 of 64.03% and is still below the 80% target which needs to be corrected if there are problems or delays in growth and development in preschool children (East Java Provincial Health Office, 2020).

The results of a preliminary survey conducted in May 2022, on 10 preschool children experiencing language development disorders 2 (20%), psychosocial development disorders 4 (40%) preschool age children. This shows the high incidence of developmental disorders in pre-school children at RA Azzahra. Children who are grown and developed without physical skills will become insecure or not confident to do physical tasks and other skills. Even though the child's IQ is intelligent, behind his intelligence there is a sense of inferiority and even fear of trying new things. Of course, the character of such a child is far from expectations as an intelligent child. Moreover, if the child is asked to demonstrate or demonstrate creative ideas and ideas, it seems that he is not confident in doing so. The impact of this weak physical skill cannot be underestimated. Later in adulthood, he will become a person who is rigid, rude, untidy, disheveled and so on. And he is sophisticated or polite language, less flexible in carrying out his physical tasks (Suyadi, M.Pd.I, 2010).

Children who grow intelligently will have high body flexibility, adequate elastic motor movements, ability to coordinate harmonious limbs, neatness in work and perfect flexibility of action. More than that, with adequate motor skills, the nerves will work to coordinate all body movements

and follow a certain rhythm, so that children will become skilled, agile and agile individuals (Suyadi, M.Pd.I, 2010). The importance of suppressing the physical-motor aspect should also not override the cognitive or intellectual aspects. Because intelligent gestures are under cognitive control. Thus, it is the task of teachers and parents to be able to balance between physical-motor movements and cognitive development (Suyadi, M.Pd.I, 2010). Motor ability is one of the growth and development processes that must be passed in a child's life, both fine motor and gross motor (Kartika, 2002). Often parents are more focused on gross motor development, even though gross motor development is an insensitive indicator in terms of overall mental ability (Alpres, 2006).

Working mothers can have a negative or positive impact on child development. The negative impact of working mothers is that the presence of mothers in the daily life of the child is less than that of mothers who do not work, so the opportunity for mothers to provide motivation and stimulation in children doing tasks and motor development is limited (Julianti, 2014). The positive impact of working mothers on children's development can be seen from the effects obtained when children are placed in child care centers that employ trained caregivers. Children have good social interactions, rapid cognitive development, and are more physically active when compared to children who are only at home with their mothers who do not work (McIntosh and Bauer, 2006, in Purtama, 2012). Based on the problems found during the preliminary study, the researchers were interested in conducting research with the title "The relationship between the type of mother's work and the development of preschool-aged children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022?".

## METHODS

The research method used is quantitative Inferential research. type of correlational analytics. all mothers with preschool children aged 4-6 years in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022 with a total of 42 preschool children with total population techniques. The research instrument used is the KPSP development instrument. There is an analysis of univariate and bivariate data in this study, to test the statistics of the two variables using the *Chi Square* test.

## RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Types of Work in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022.

No	Characteristics	F	%
1	Housewife Private	21	50,0
2	Self-employed	4	9,5
3	Government	14	33,3
4	Employees	3	7,1
<b>Total</b>		42	100,0

Based on table 5.1 it was found that half (50%) were housewives, namely 21 respondents

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Development of Pre-School Children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022.

No	Child development	F	%
1	In accordance	18	42,9
2	Doubtful	21	50,0
3	Deviate	3	7,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Based on table 5.2 it is found that half (50%) of the Doubtful category are 21 respondents

Table 3. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship Between Type of Mother's Work and Development of Pre-School Age Children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022

		Development			Total
		In accordance	Doubtful	Deviate	
Type of work	Housewife	12	9	0	21
	private	28.6%	21.4%	0.0%	50.0%
	Self-employed	1	1	2	4
		2.4%	2.4%	4.8%	9.5%
	Government	5	8	1	14
		11.9%	19.0%	2.4%	33.3%
	Employees	0	3	0	3
		0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
Total		18	21	3	42
		42.9%	50.0%	7.1%	100.0%
<b>r = 0,538 p value = 0,009 ≤ α = 0,05</b>					

Based on the results of the Chi Square test with a significant level of 0.05, the  $p$  value = 0.009 = 0.05 then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the type of mother's work and child development while the value  $(r) = 0.538$  indicates The relationship between the type of mother's work and child development has a moderate correlation in a positive direction, which means that the better the type of mother's work, the better the development of children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the table above, it is known that some of the results of the type of work of housewives whose children have the appropriate development are a number (28.6%). Based on the results of the Chi Square test with a significant level of 0.05, the  $p$  value = 0.009 = 0.05 then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the type of mother's work and child development while the value  $(r) = 0.538$  indicates The relationship between the type of mother's work and child development has a moderate correlation in a positive direction, which means that the better the type of mother's work, the better the development of children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022.

This is in line with Anita Tiara and Zakiyah's research in 2021 with the title "the relationship of mother's knowledge and work with the level of development of toddler age children in Alue Kuyun village, Nagan Raya district, stating that there is a relationship between mother's work and child development level ( $p$  value 0.001)". Mothers who work have less time to spend with their children compared to mothers who do not work more time in nurturing and doing activities with their children so that they get enough attention to provide a stimulus for child development (Munizar, 2017). Mothers who do not work (housewives) can carry out their role optimally in stimulating child development and are easy to develop creativity when doing activities with children so as to improve child development according to their age (Laloan et al, 2018).

The type of mother's work is very influential on the personality and social development of children. Factors that influence socialization in children are parental honing, peer influence, self-acceptance, and the environment (Astuti, 2008). Parents should pay attention to every need for their

child's development, including food, health, love, nutrition, stimulation, a consistent sense of security, and games that allow children to imagine. Attention, guidance and knowledge of parents on the psychological and psychosocial development of children at the age level are able to determine the level of children's abilities (Moersintowati et al, 2010).

Development requires stimulation for stimulation, especially in the family, for example the provision of toys, socialization of children, the visibility of mothers and other family members to children's activities, mother's treatment of children's behavior (Soetjiningsih, 2012). The results of the cross tabulation presented can be seen that the type of work of housewives whose children have the appropriate development is a number (28.6%). This shows that the type of work mothers who are always at home will spend more time with their children in this case having more time to stimulate children in stimulating their development.

## CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between the type of mother's work and the development of pre-school age children in RA Azzahro, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2022.

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