

The Impact Of Working Mother On Quality Time With Children

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ABSTRACT

The increasing number of working mothers can have an impact on many things, one of example is causing a change in the roles of mother in the family. This makes the mother have a dual role that at the same time. With this phenomena, it increasing opinions from many sectors. Some people say that working mothers will not affect in parenting which can effect on child development (Rehel, 2014). Considering that parents and families are important factors for a child's development, the time spend between working parents and their children can effect to children's development (Andriyani, 2014). The impact occurs when children experience delays in personal social aspects include children becoming less independent, lacking ability of the children to socialize with other people and the environment and adaptation to the surrounding (Telaumbanua & Mutiara, 2017). The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of working mother on quality time with children. This quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach, the population in this study were mothers in the area of Puskesmas. When the study was to be conducted in March-April 2021 were about 467 mothers. The samples in this study were 231 respondents. The research variable were maternal work and use quality time. Data collection with a questionnaire, data analysis univariate and chi square. There is an effect of mother's work on the use of quality time with children (p value 0,001). Mother who work outside home have less chance to have quality time with children compare with mother who work inside home.

Keywords: Children, Quality Time, Working Mother.

INTRODUCTION

The family is the main source needed by humans, in which there are fathers, mothers, and children as the members. The family in which has the role and function of every family member, but at this time there are many women who carry out two roles at home as housewives and work outside as career women (Utaminingsih, 2017).

At this time, women are aware of participation in the employment sector. Data from the Ministry of employee and Transmigration (2012) the percentage of working women increased from 38.% (2009) to 38.6 percent in (2010). The increasing number of working mothers can have an impact on many things, one of example is causing a change in the roles of mother in the family. This makes the mother have a dual role that at the same time. A mother has to divide her time to work and take care of children. With this phenomena, it increasing opinions

from many sectors. Some people say that working mothers will not affect in parenting which can effect on child development (Rehel, 2014).

Considering that parents and families are important factors for a child's development, the time spend between working parents and their children can effect to children's development (Andriyani, 2014). The impact occurs when children experience delays in personal social aspects include children becoming less independent, lacking ability of the children to socialize with other people and the environment and adaptation to the surrounding (Telaumbanua & Mutiara, 2017).

There are many problems experienced by working mother, such as how to manage time with their husbands and children, to take care of household. Some can enjoy their dual role, but some find it so difficult until they meet complicated problems develop in their daily lives. Therefore, mothers have a dual role and have limited time to enjoy their role as housewives who take care of their husbands and especially children who still need quality time with their mothers. At this time children still need guidance and attention from a mother, especially when the child has entered early adolescence phase (Wladis, 2012).

The time is the most important problem faced by working mothers that need our responsibility to care, including a mother as a single parents. Australian research agrees that having enough time is important for health and well-being of individuals and family members, and also social well-being, as well as financial security (Odenweller., et al, 2020). However, how to solve the problem about time stress and work-family time conflict, especially about double roles of women which responsible for managing home and care tasks and time despite their increased labor force participation (Wijayanto & Fauziah, 2020).

Data from the West Lampung Health Office in 2019 showed developmental delays of 38 people (2.16 percent). Researchers also conducted a preliminary survey by conducting a developmental examination of 50 babies aged 6-12 months in the Air Hitam Health Center Work Area, from 50 babies there were 60% who experienced developmental delays. Observation of 10 toddlers aged 4-5 years by giving a game of putting on a doll's clothes, jumping on one leg and buttoning their own clothes, the results were 6 toddlers 60% with mothers at home unable to button their own clothes, toddlers can button their own clothes, get

4 toddlers 40% with a working mother. It means that almost balita with working mother in this pra survey can not do the task properly. Based on the description above, the researcher meet the gabs between working mothers and the use quality time with their children.

METHOD

This quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach, the population in this study were mothers in the area of the Air Hitam Puskesmas. The study was conduct in March-April 2021 were about 467 mothers. The samples in this study were 231 respondents respondents used the Slovin formula, Proportional sampling method. Inclusion criteria: Willing to be respondents, mothers who have children aged 1-5 years in the working area of Air Hitam Puskesmas, Able to communicate well. Exclusion criteria: Parents who are reject to participate in the study. The research variables were working mother (the type of work that mothers do every day both outside the home and inside the home that generates funds for family needs/needs) and use quality time (frequency of meetings between mothers and children to do quality activities together) such as reading, playing, studying, gardening, cooking, and eating dinner). Data collection with a questionnaire, univariate and chi square data analysis.

RESULTS

Tabel. 1 Distribution of working mother, use *quality time*

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Working mother		
Outside home	107	46,3
Inside home	124	53,7
Total	231	100
Use <i>quality time</i>		
Not so good	95	41,1
Good	136	58,9
Total	231	100

Tabel. 2 Effect of working mother to use *quality time*

Working mother	Quality time				N	%	p-value	OR 95% CI
	Not so good		Good					
	n	%	n	%				
Outside home	68	71,6	27	28,4	95	100	0,001	6,264 (3,506- 11,192)
Inside home	39	28,7	97	71,3	136	100		
Total	107	46,3	124	3,7	231	100,0		

DISCUSSION

Based on the statistical results there is an correlation between working mother and the use of quality time ($p\text{-value} = 0.001$ which means $p > \alpha = 0.05$) in the Work Area of the UPT Puskesmas Air Hitam, West Lampung Regency with an OR value of 6.264, it means that respondents with work at home have a chance of 6.264 times to have good quality time when compared to working mother.

There is a relationship between the mother's employment status and the development of children aged 5-6 years in kindergarten. Islam Antasari Surabaya with the results of the Chi-Square statistical test with a level of $= 0.05$, the result is $0.021 < 0.05$ or $p < .$ In the study by Dunn et al. (2011), these working mothers shared an experience of receiving negative attention by other mothers, specifically from stay-at-home mothers in their neighborhoods or child's school. The working mothers reported feeling judged that they were less involved in home care responsibilities, and neglectful of motherly and domestic duties (Dunn et al., 2011). The feelings of being judged or falling short of their role as a mom could affect their parenting decisions.

The increasing number of working mothers can have an impact on many things, for example a change in the roles in the family. This makes the mother have a dual role that has an impact on the time management process. A mother who is synonymous with housework, now has to divide her time to work and take care of children. With this phenomenon, it raises opinions from various parties. Some people say that working mothers will not affect parenting which results in delay of child development.

The problem faced by working mother is when both the roles they are under pressure. The dual role that working mothers, in one side as a patient mother and the other side as a wife for her husband and being a housewife who is responsible for household needs and affairs. At work, working mothers also have commitment and responsibility for the work and must show good work performance (Akbar, 2016)

There is a positive influence on the time management of working mothers on children's emotional intelligence (Amirullah in Aisyah, 2016) explained that the absence of mothers among children causes children to get less attention cognitively and mentally and emotional. This is in line with research conducted by Glick in Muntiani in Aisyah (2016) working mothers who work for more than 40 hours per week have a negative impact on children's growth and development, the time together or quality time between mothers and children will also decrease. If working mothers can balance time for family and work, there will be little negative impact on children's cognitive and emotional development (Apsyaryanti & Lestari, 2017).

One reason that working mothers were viewed more negatively was that they were seen as more concerned with their personal successes than the successes of their children (Paré & Dillaway, 2005). The negative view was stronger when the choice to enter a nontraditional role was seen as a personal gain rather than a decision out of necessity. Thus, employed mothers were less disliked when described as working out of financial necessity rather than for personal fulfillment (Brescoll & Uhlmann, 2005). In the cases where the decision to work out of the home was made from preference, the moms were viewed as selfish. It was speculated that this may be because the prescribed role for a mother is to care for children and abandoning this role may be perceived as an especially selfish act (Brescoll & Uhlmann, 2005)

Other working mothers discussed the feeling of being empowered and did not feel the need to clarify this meaning. These working mothers identified having a “sense of pride in their ability to transmit their progressive and egalitarian values and beliefs to their children” as well as a sense of empowerment (Dunn et al., 2011, p. 17). One explanation of this finding is that there are evolving gender ideologies toward an egalitarian approach. Although many mothers reported feeling misunderstood and judged, they still felt confident in their decisions and felt a sense of pride (Meaders, 2018).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that about 53,7 % work at home, and 46,3% mothers worked outside, spending 6-8 hours outside the home. Mothers who work at home and outside the home will actually have time to work that takes time with their children. The condition of working mothers at home in this case is mothers with IRT and additional services

such as online sellers, or tailors and so on. Likewise for mothers who are outside the house within 6-8 hours, then after arriving home continue with housework until time will be taken up. Respondents said that being tired after work made mothers unable to play with their children. There are also working mother who with time shifts, such as work in the morning shift or afternoon shift feel difficult to play with their children.

Quality time will have a good effect if it fulfill by positive activities so can increase motivation, happiness for children. Quality time of mothers with their children will failed by fatigue of mothers after work, where mothers will choose to take a rest than playing with their children. Time management is really needed by mothers, where mothers must be able to give time for their children and create good quality time for their children. The risk of working mothers must be able to share time and play with children, provide support, motivation, play that is fun and can make children happy, can stimulate children's growth and development well. Mothers must be able to understand good parenting for their children, understand the character of their children, so that they can create activities that are fun for their children.

CONCLUSION

Having a better understanding phenomena of working mother may leave old perspective about parenting and gender roles. Mother who work outside home have less chance to have quality time with children compare with mother who work inside home. The future scope or plan of the study must be added new variable that have relation with quality time on working mother.

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