



The Relationship Between Maternal Employment and The Development of Children Toddler 1-3 Years of Age in The Working Area Puskesmas Kalabbirang, Minasatene Sub-district, Pangkep District

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Abstract

Development is the increase in ability (skill) in more complex body structures and functions in a regular and predictable pattern, as a result of the maturation process. Here it involves the process of differentiation of body cells, body tissues, organs, each of which can fulfill Function: Research Objective: To determine the relationship between mother's work and the development of children aged toddlers (1-3 years) in the working area of the Kalabbirang health center, Minasatene sub-district, Pangkep district.

Analytical Survey research design with a Cross Sectional study approach. Samples were drawn using purposive sampling technique from 32 respondents. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. The collected data was processed using the Chi-Square statistical test using the computer program SPSS version 11.5.

In general, it can be concluded that based on the results of the research conducted, several suggestions can be made to related parties regarding the relationship between maternal employment and the development of toddler children aged 1-3 years. For the Kalabbirang Community Health Center, Minasa te'ne District, Pangkep Regency, so that in this case the nursing staff who carry out nursing care can pay attention to the impact where patients experience conditions where there is a threat of serious illness and a care





environment that makes patients feel isolated from other people so as to prevent stress from occurring. and the patient's psychological problems.

Keywords : Relationship, Maternal Employment, Growth, Children Toddler 1-3 Years

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1. Introduction

Growth is related to the problem of changes in size, number, size or dimensions at the organ or individual level, which can be measured by weight (grams, pounds, kilograms), length (cm, meters), bone age and metabolic balance (Mary E. Muscari, 2009).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2010, the quality of a child can be assessed from the growth and development process. The process of growth and development is the result of the interaction of genetic factors (father and mother) and environmental factors (biological, physical, psychological and social). Children's development increases at the age of 1 to 3 years. This period is often also referred to as the Golden Age phase, which is a very important period to pay close attention to a child's development so that abnormalities can be detected as early as possible. In addition, appropriate treatment of disorders at this time can minimize developmental disorders in children so that permanent disorders can be prevented.

Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health, (2012). Every child needs to receive developmental stimulation as early as possible and continuously at every opportunity. This stimulation is an activity that stimulates children's basic abilities so that they grow and develop optimally. Lack of stimulation can cause deviations in a child's growth and development and even permanent disorders.

Child development is the result of maturation in the development of body organs, especially the central nervous system. In development, there are stages that children must go through to reach adulthood. The most important stage is the first 3 years because during this period growth and development occurs rapidly and determines the child's future (Susenas, 2010).





From the medical records of the Kalabbirang Community Health Center, information was obtained that in 2012 the number of children aged 1-3 years was 338 toddlers, while in 2013 there were 275 children aged 1-3 years toddlers. There are many things that parents still don't know, namely their child's motoric development.

Development (development is increase internal abilities structure and function more body complex in regular and manageable pattern foreseen, as results from the ripening process. Here concerning there is a differentiation process from cells body, tissue body, organs can fulfil its function. (Mary E. Muscari, 2009).

2. Research Methods

Type and design of research is is study Observational with deep Cross-Sectional approach matter This do measurement or observations at the moment simultaneously. Population is whole subject with characteristics certain ones will researched. On research This its population is all over child toddlers aged 1-3 years at the Puskesmas Kalabbirang District Minasatene District Pangkep. Total population in research of 30 people, sample in study determined with random sampling method. Study This carried out in the work area Public health center Kalabbirang sub. Minasatene District Pangkep on October 9 until by September 8, 2021. Data collection performed with method observation directly to the child with use questionnaire.

3. Results And Discussions

a. Results

1) Child Age

Table 1
 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age
 In the Sudiang Community Health Center

Child Age	Frequency (n)	%
1 year	11	36.7
2 years	8	26.7
3 years	11	36.7
.Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data for May 2021





Table 1 above shows that of the 30 respondents, there were 11 respondents (36.75%) who were 1 year old, and 8 respondents (26.7%) who were 2 years old and 11 respondents (36.7%) who were 3 years old.

2) Child Development

Table 2
 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Child Development
 In the Sudiang Community Health Center

Child development	Frequency (n)	%
Normal	11	36.7
Abnormal	19	63.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data for May 2021

Table 2 above shows that out of 30 respondents, there were 11 respondents (36.7%) who had normal child development and there were 19 respondents (63.3%) who had abnormal child development.

3) Job status

Table 3
 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on
 Employment Status

	Frequency (n)	%
Work	19	63.3
Doesn't work	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data for May 2021

Based on table 3, respondents who have a job as many as 19 respondents (63.3%) and respondents who do not have a job are 11 respondents (36.7%).

b. Discussion

Based on the mother's employment status shows that respondents with working status, namely 19 respondents (63.3%) and employment status is not working, namely 11 respondents (36.7%).

1. Working mothers have difficulty monitoring their children's development because they have to divide their time with their work, in addition to the influence of family





members. Family support is very important in the successful growth of children, especially aged 1-3 years.

2. Bivariate history of the development of children aged 1-3 years is proven to be significant with a P value = 0.000
3. The basic needs of children for growth and development are generally classified into 3 basic needs namely, physical, biomedical (care) needs, emotional needs, and stimulation needs.

4. Conclusion

Based on research that has been conducted in the Kalabbirang Health Center Working Area, it is found that most respondents find it difficult to monitor children's growth while working so that there is a significant relationship between maternal employment status and child development.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.





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