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## **THE IMPACT OF CHILDREN EARLY EXPERIENCES WHOSE HIS/HER MOTHERS WORK CAN AFFECT THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN**

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### **Abstract**

The experience in the first year of the child's life is the time that affect the arrangement of the brain temporarily or permanently. Especially, the Mom who is single mothers and pregnant mothers who are led to works to fulfill the family needs. Working mothers should strive to avoid a bad experience either in the womb or after birth. The experience such as toxic exposure, stress, depression, nutritional intake, violence, and neglect which can affect genes and have an impact on the long-term development of the child, therefore it is important for working mothers to know the impact of early experiences of the child whose mother worked so parents who work could do the anticipation since early. That experiences can affect the long-term development of the child. Based on the results of the researcher study, there are three long-term impact for children include the development of cognitive, social development, physical and mental health of the child. The researcher interested to analyze the impact of early experiences of the child whose mother worked to see the effect on the long-term development of the child.

**Keywords:** Early Experiences of the Child, The working mothers, The Long-term Development of Children

### **INTRODUCTION**

It's been a lot of research which show the child early experiences either in the womb or at the beginning of the year the children will give impact on the long-term development of the child. Through the experience of the child, certain genes will be activated and deactivated so that the set time and the number of protein would be produced to form the structure of the brain (Nelson, 2010). The development of the brain is very sensitive to environmental influences and early experiences of life, especially, that occurred during a period of high playdough brain that help determine the structural and functional aspects of the brain and lifetime behavior (Tania and friends, 2010). The formation of the brain will be more experienced in the early years of the child, because the child suffered brain formation of up to 75% in womb, 15% at the preschools period and 10% in subsequent years. When brain development is not perfect, suffered temporarily damage or permanent damage then it can be influence on a long term development of children as in cognitive ability, social, physical and mental health of the child. Initial experience which can affect such as stress, depression, nutritional intake, violence and neglect which happened in children either in the womb or after birth. Quality experience during their sensitive in the early years can dangerous or memorable because it is difficult to restore in normal condition. In same way with the results of the research that the change of the cognitive development in experience have better impact when is given on early than it is given at the time of the old (Nelson III et al, 2010).

Then it is important for the mother to maintain the physical and psychic who will impact on the long-term development of the child.

The child who has mother and lived in a conducive environment such there is a family support by either spouse or closest family will give comfort live and have a smaller risk to get a bad experience. In contrast to the experience of a child whose mother is claimed to work fulfilling his life, as a result divorce or widow. Mothers who have experienced divorce or widow with the condition of the mother is pregnant or recently born a child, it encourage mothers to work but in not suitable physical and non-physical condition when interacting with a varied work environment. It cause the movement of certain genes and it can influence directly on the formation of a child's brain for his / her whole life. In addition the condition in field also encouraging women or mothers to work is a lot of jobs require a labor of women impact on the conditions of children who should be take care to the close family in townhouse nearby such as Grandpa and Grandma, aunts and uncles, governess, or Daycare (TPA). In same way with the results of the study in 2006 that in Malaysia approximately 47% women became labor woman with reason to fulfill their needs of the family, fear of job loss, personal wishes to develop a career, and personal pleasure to work (Yaacoh & Siew, 2010).

But in fact many impacts arise from the early experiences of the child whose mother worked as a lack of meet time intensity between mothers with her son as a result from working mothers in whole day. It is important for the mother to be able to build

harmonious relationships and effective time so they have a secure attachment with their children. A positive emotional relationship with a child can be given through psychosocial and physical fulfillment. A secure attachment will provide a positive impact where the child will be more confident and more resilient with peer pressure in addition are also more adaptive toward the stress encountered so that children can learn in regulating stress (Malekpour, 2007). Confidence caused the child feel free to explore in the environment that impact on academic achievement in the future. In same way with the results of the research of Bornstein, et al (2007) that the exploration Activities at the ages of 5 months will affect the level of intellectual functions that impact on children's academic achievement at the age of 10 and 14 years old. Besides the health of working mothers need to give more attention where fulfillment of nutrition during pregnancy this will give an impact on growth, metabolism, and brain development of child (fagiolini dkk, 2009).

From the explanation above show that's important for the community, the Government, and especially working mothers to be able to know the impact of early experiences of the child to the child's long term development so as to give special attention to working mothers to be able to produce a more healthy generation, intelligent, and prosperous in the future.

### **EARLY EXPERIENCE OF THE CHILD WHOSE MOTHER WORKS**

Government support for working mothers such as pregnant women and single mother who has a child in the family is not fully prosper. Especially in encouraging the early experiences of the child. Like health policy and law for working mothers and their children.

In addition to that working mothers are at risk for doing inappropriate attitude against his son because of responsibility at the job so as to reduce the availability of time for children and leave feeling good/less stress when arriving at the House. In same way with the study Friedman (2010) where someone working are more likely to have a negative effect on the lives of three times his household than life at home that affect employment. Working mothers will give less time for his son so as to enable engagement and warmth of the elderly have lower risk for persecution of the child occur (Brown et al, 1998). In 2011 the Department of Health and Human Services United States (USA) released that there are nearly one million children in the U.S. who registered had been persecuted annually (Romans, 2015).

Mothers who are experiencing pressure, stress have possibility to consume alcohol or tobacco use, which in turn allows for violence and persecution occurred in children. In others way the data is found in Africa alcohol contributes 67% in domestic violence (Jane dkk, 2011). In 2011 the Department of Health and Human Services United States (USA) released that there are nearly one million children in the U.S. who registered had been persecuted annually (Romans, 2015).

Mothers who experience depression allows the existence of a relation caregiving as a negative mood disorders that can lead directly on the child, reduces responsibility and sensitivity on the needs and intimations of child (Feng et al, 2007). The harmonious relationship with the father's mother, poverty and domestic violence would give risk of depression to the mother and have an impact also on the decrease in positive social interaction in children. The parent's conflict have a risk of persecution on the child (Brown, 1998).

The welfare of pregnant women have not been fulfilled so that the intake of any nutrient is not yet fulfilled. In America from 10 babies each 1000 births have a problem born of low weight (Currie and Gruber, 1996). Poverty that happens cause of minimal wages earned by working mothers and force to seek a loan of money, and then look for a job that pays more for loans (Ridge and Millar, 2011). Low-income families have a tendency on physical abuse and neglect in children (Brown, 1998).

### **THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN**

#### **The development of cognitive**

The condition of single parents has responsibility to be able to meet the needs of herself and her children without any help from others. Socio-economic status this will effect on nutritional fulfillment. Where half of the 10 million children in developing countries who experience malnutrition causes death, low infant weight, disability and diseased (Tomlinson and Landman, 2007). Dietary nutrition and child care course relies on parents or family. Children who cannot get enough nutrient intake will have a relationship with the development of cognitive and long-term influence on a child's development such as the intellectual and psychological (Thomlison and Landman, 2007). In same way, studies in Colombia that age infants who received supplementation and stimulation will have better reading readiness, math scores and knowledge base is high at the age of seven years (Thomlison and Landman, 2007).

Support from parents involved in the

child's exploration activities can have an impact on his intellectual functions that affect academic achievement while children aged between 10 and 14 years old. Exploration activities on the environment are fulfilled and controlled by parents, this will provide an opportunity for developing motoric of children in the early years. A child who has a better motoric development in early years will have more vocabulary at the age of three to five years and will become a good reader at the age of 7 years (Bornstein, 2007).

The impact of the use of alcohol and tobacco against pregnant women i.e. morphological changes of the brain and the body as it shows deficits in cognitive function, oral fluency, motor development, school achievement, and experiencing emotional problems and behavior (Jane and friends, 2011).

### **Social Development**

Mothers provide opportunities for her children happier with the media than her / his mother when the mother was in fatigue after work. Commonly, after mothers fatigue because work let his son to watch, play games without control from parents. This allows children to watch television programs or play games that are not on the control when there is no expected direct from adults so it will have an impact on the development of social of children. In same way with the results of research by Brushman and Huesmann (2006) that violent media (TV, movies, games, music, and comic books) provide greater long-term impact of children compared to adults like aggression behavior. This research activities will be processed by the brain and would affect the behavior of the child. In the brain there is a functioning amygdala to process visual information with high regard for the face and facial expression as well as see the movement of the Agency, as well as connecting the orbitofrontal cortex which has an important role in social behavior and emotions (Belsky and De Hann, 2011). Child observation activities against repeated violent behavior is also influenced by the process of cognition such as through priming script aggressive behavior, aggressive cognition, emotional reaction of anger, emulate simple aggressive (script Brushman and Huesmann, 2006).

With the demands of the growing number of needs, pregnant women who work are usually early to go back to work after being given a few days to maternity leave. The longer leave actually taken by a parent (mother) then the harder for her to get back into the labor market or sidebut also with a ' children penalty ' (Saracenoce, 2011). The decrease in the quality and time of working mothers with child will give impact on the social development of the child

where the child does not get psychosocial and physical fulfillment to the maximum. Adults who are weaned at an early age will further increase anxiety and stress response (Tania et al, 2010). Quality of care and the attachment will affect the capacity of empathy, emotional regulation, the development of cognitive and behavioral control in children (Malekpour, 2007). A secure attachment will provide the initial foundation of the trust environment so children dare explore in their environment (Malekpour, 2007). Sensory experience when exploration may encourage children to discover new facts about the child and its environment as well as knowing the consequences of objects and events (Bornstein et al, 2007). There is a difference in methylation toward child who was persecuted and there is a collection of genes that contained multiple markers of disease and biological processes related to health problems that are also associated with the difficulty of early childhood (Yang and friends 2013). The initial experience is not good will have an impact on brain function as the child who suffered persecution and neglect in general would have difficulty in managing emotions and difficult to distinguish face expression (Belsky and Haan, 2011). Children who experience difficulties in analyzing the environment caused the child difficult to adapt. The difference in the experience of parenting a baby always has also become an important role. Behavior that often appears in children related to exposure to drugs is the loss of patience (angry, aggressive and tantrum). Children who experience severe stress late in beginning such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect are at risk of problematic on the difficulties in the regulation of emotions, anxiety, aggressive and interference that can disrupt interpersonal relationships (Romens dkk, 2015).

### **Physical and Mental Health**

It takes a family environment and a healthy society for working mothers, either pregnant or mothers who have children aged toddler where this environment will affect the level of comfort or stress levels of mothers and will also have an impact on child health mental. In same way, the results of research by Kropp, et al (2010) that a high level of stress in pregnant women will increases the risk of psychopathology in children with affects the integrity of fetal development, and allows to activate genes that are associated with mental health problems. Stress in early life gives effect to the structure of the brain, brain function, and results in the regulation of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis.

Children who have experienced trauma in childhood have an increased risk of depression and drug use in the future (Janice dkk, 2011). Besides,

that is experienced, depression in the mother also have adverse impacts including pregnant women who experience depression has correlation with early death in children, the child suffered diabetes and obesity in adulthood (Jane dkk, 2011).

Mothers who work alone without any assistance possible to have low earnings and get depressed post-partum so having a low baby weight, shorter infant shows first-year growth resistance the child was born (and Thomlison Landman, 2007). Children who have low body weight when born have a high potential for misbehaving seizures, blindness, deafness, learning disorders even death (Currie and Gruber, 1996)

Many found depression and anxiety experienced by people who have a history of persecution (Herenncohl and friends, 2013). Child trauma in the childhood fragile to smoke at an early age, smoker, even nicotine addictive as well as increase the risk of depression and drug use (Janice and friends 2013). Some of the research in general shows that there is an increased risk in children who experience such trauma such as disorders of the lung, prostate, and breast cancer (which was and friends, 2013)

Stress on the early life and traumatic experience can support long-term neurobiological change factors (Tania et al, 2001). Chronic stress experienced by children due to extreme poverty, loss of parents, social depression, and child abuse and social correlated with impaired learning and memory in the future (McClelland et al, 2011)

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The impact of early experiences of the child whose mother works it is important to note that due to some of the factors such as poverty and the pressure that mother should work experiencing stress, depression, anxiety, exposure to toxins, and a waiver on eventually influenced the development of long term child cognitive development, such as social and physical and mental health of the child. so it's important for the community and the government to pay attention and support working mothers in particular pregnant women, mothers who left divorced, and left to die by her husband so that working mothers can produce children who are healthier, Smart and prosperous in the future.

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