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**PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
OF WORKING MOTHERS FROM SELECTED  
MUNICIPALITIES OF CAVITE**

*Thesis*

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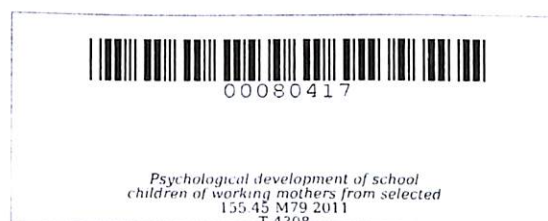
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**PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WORKING  
MOTHERS FROM SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES OF CAVITE**

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## ABSTRACT

**ANDREA NIKKI B. MORALDE, CAROL JOAN S. MOROCILLOS, and MICHELLE V. RODIS. “Psychosocial Development of School Children with Working Mothers from Selected Municipalities of Cavite”.** Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Nursing. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. March 2011. Adviser: Prof. Lenila A. De Vera.

This study focused on the implications of working mother to the psychosocial development of school children. Specifically, it aimed to determine the relationship of the demographic characteristics of the working mother and the psychosocial maturity of their school children and the psychosocial development these children are experiencing at present.

The research study was conducted in the four municipalities of Cavite namely Dasmarinas, Kawit, Indang and Silang from June to December 2010.

A total number of 300 respondents of working mothers of ages 25 to 59, with school children, ages six to 12, were selected as respondents. Utilizing non-probability technique, purposive sampling of 25 working mothers per barangay was done. Demographic characteristics were gathered using self formulated questionnaires as well as the assessment of psychosocial development for the school children with two indicators, including psychological and social development.

Based on the findings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between the demographic characteristics of the working mother and the psychosocial development of the school children except for the length of time of the working mother.



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## INTRODUCTION

Psychosocial development refers to one's psychological development in and interaction with a social environment. The individual is not necessarily fully aware of this relationship with his or her environment. It was first used by psychologist Erik Erikson in his stages of social development. Contrasted with social psychology, which attempts to explain social patterns of behavior in a general sense, the term "psychosocial" can be used to describe the unique internal processes that occur within the individual. It is usually used in the context of psychosocial intervention, which is commonly used alongside psycho-educational or psychopharmacological interventions and points toward solutions for individual challenges in interacting with an element of the social environment.