



## Mother Involvement as An Effort to Prevent Internet Addiction in Children

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out a picture of mother involvement in preventing the tendency of internet addiction in children. This type of research is a type of qualitative research with phenomenological methods. The data collection methods used are interviews and observations. The purposive sampling technique is a technique used to collect data. Meanwhile, the data analysis techniques used consist of preparing data, reading the entire data, coding data, applying the results of data coding into themes to be analyzed, presenting themes in the form of narratives, and interpreting data. The results showed that the four subjects engaged in surveillance when their children were using the internet: FS, FA, NF, and SH. This is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors that come from within and external factors that come from outside the self. Excessive use of the internet will cause a tendency to internet addiction in children; this then makes the four subjects, namely FS, FA, NF, and SH subjects involved in supervision

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### Kata kunci:

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran keterlibatan ibu dalam mencegah kecenderungan kecanduan internet pada anak. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan metode fenomenologi. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara dan observasi. Teknik purposive sampling merupakan teknik yang digunakan untuk melakukan pengumpulan data. Sedangkan teknik analisis data yang digunakan terdiri dari melakukan persiapan data, membaca keseluruhan data, melakukan coding data, menerapkan hasil coding data menjadi tema-tema yang akan dianalisis, menyajikan tema-tema dalam bentuk narasi dan melakukan interpretasi pada data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keempat subjek melakukan keterlibatan dalam pengawasan ketika anaknya sedang menggunakan internet, yaitu subjek FS, FA, NF, dan SH. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh dua faktor, yaitu faktor internal yang berasal dari dalam diri dan faktor eksternal yang berasal dari luar diri. Penggunaan internet secara berlebihan akan menimbulkan kecenderungan kecanduan internet pada anak, hal ini yang kemudian membuat keempat subjek yaitu subjek FS, FA, NF, dan SH ikut terlibat dalam pengawasan.

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## INTRODUCTION

Technology that is increasingly advanced and developing is quite widely found from day to day. The technology provides many benefits and conveniences in everyday life. Therefore, with the advancement and development of technology, humans are increasingly unable to be separated from these technologies, one of which is the internet. It used to be very difficult to get information from various worlds, but now with the internet everyone in the world can access various information from various countries whenever they want (Hsieh et al., 2018).

The internet itself is not just a technology that can be used to share data, but the internet also provides various types of social networking sites, such as Instagram, Path, Twitter, and so on. In addition, the internet can also make it easier for users to send messages, chat, send or retrieve information and means for someone's entertainment (Sari et al., 2017). In the past three years, children and adolescents occupy the place of the largest internet users. The growth of internet usage in Indonesia continues to increase from year to year. According to Mark Plus Insight, the number of internet usage in 2011 in Indonesia has reached nearly 55 million users, and this figure is an increase from the previous year, which was 42 million users (Schatz, 2017).

Indonesia itself is included in one of the countries with a fairly large number of internet users. There are other surveys conducted on 133 million people in April 2016, saying that based on the age range, the composition of internet use occurs most at the age of 35 to 44 years, which is around 39 million people. While the children rank third with a total of about 25 million inhabitants. The results of research conducted by Yahoo and Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS) say that the largest internet access in Indonesia is children aged around 13-19 years. The same study also said that 53 percent of these children accessed the internet from internet cafes. So, it can be interpreted that these children use the internet freely without any involvement and supervision from parents.

Currently, we can see that children have a tendency to become addicted to using the internet, where they will use the internet on average for 3-4 hours per day. Claretta & Arianto (2018) say that the high level of internet use will make children become "addicts" resulting in children who will experience many changes in their social lives. Research shows that 41 percent of parents do not know what their children have accessed when they open the internet (Claretta & Arianto, 2018).

The use of the internet is indeed very much needed, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic as it is today. However, unfortunately quite a lot of them, especially children do not yet understand how to use the internet well and the risks they will receive if they use the internet. So many children become victims when they are using the internet (Qi et al., 2022).

Although the internet does have many conveniences for its users, children will be very likely to get a negative impact from the internet. Children are still unstable and do not yet have a broad understanding of the internet, so they will be very impressionable from the internet (Venkatesh et al., 2019). In addition, if children continue to access the internet without parental involvement and assistance, there will be several things that can damage children's development, including the ease of accessing pornography which will also be very harmful to children's development, and children will also be addicted to the internet which will have an impact on their social life (Hsieh et al., 2018). If children are already

addicted to the Internet, then they will be more introverted and only communicate with certain people, so they will greatly ignore their environment or social life (Cai et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2019).

Griffiths and Hunt in research Agustiningrum et al., (2021) explained the concept of "addiction" itself, which is something that has a relationship with medical things and dependence, both physically and psychologically but not to their behavior patterns. However, there is actually still quite a lot of debate about whether if a child uses the internet excessively with a fairly long duration of time, it can or even should be said to be an "addiction". According to Sari et al., (2017) addiction is a person's continuous involvement with an activity even though these things have negative consequences. In addition, a person can be said to be addicted to the internet if he uses it for more than thirty minutes in a day or if viewed through frequency then a person can use the internet more than three times a day (Sari et al., 2017).

Parents themselves are *role models* for their children, where every parent's behavior and attitude will be an example for their children. So, if parents, especially mothers become internet addicts, then most likely their children will also be addicted to using the internet (Li et al., 2014). In addition, parents are figures or figures who have an important role and are also influential in educating, nurturing, and preventing problems related to internet use that often occur in children. Therefore, parents, especially mothers are expected to have sufficient knowledge about good internet use (Hsieh et al., 2018; Qi et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2019). But unfortunately, until now there are still many parents who do not have enough knowledge about the internet. In fact, not infrequently mothers think that the internet is not important, so they will let their children use the internet freely without supervision and without the involvement of mothers in it (Cai et al., 2021).

The results of a survey from [tekno.kompas.com](http://tekno.kompas.com) that have been conducted show that women in Indonesia who have used the internet are only around 38 percent. This shows that there are still many women in Indonesia who do not understand the internet world, including mothers. So that many children use the internet without any supervision from the mother. Therefore, many mothers do not supervise when the child is using the internet. Mothers often let and trust their children when they are engrossed in accessing the internet (Hsieh et al., 2018; Venkatesh et al., 2019). There are still many mothers who do not realize and take it lightly if their children are addicted to the internet. Even mothers also often give internet when their children are crying, with the aim that their children will become quiet and not cry anymore. In addition, not infrequently mothers give internet to their children so that they can stay at home, because according to mothers, children who stay at home are much better than their children having to play outside the house (Xiuqin et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2019).

According to UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore (Zahara et al., (2021) during the Covid-19 pandemic as it is today, the lives of millions of children are shrinking to spend more time at home using the internet. So that supervision and involvement from various parties is very necessary, especially from a mother who is very much needed by children when they are using the internet. This must be done so that children can be protected from the dangers of the internet itself.

Looking at the above conditions, researchers felt the need to conduct interviews to find out more about the mother's involvement at a time when her children were accessing the

internet. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with subjects with the initials FS on March 19, 2022 which were conducted directly, it was found that the subjects felt relaxed when their children were opening the internet, because their children only opened YouTube. Their own children often access the internet, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic like today, where children will go out less and less, so the subject gives a YouTube watch to their children so that they don't feel bored. However, the subject was also involved in accompanying her while her children were accessing the internet (Jiang, 2019). The subject himself uses the YouTube kids feature, so the subject can know what are the spectacles that have been accessed by his children. The subject also said that his children watch *YouTube* such as *Coco melon*, *baby bus*, *Bing*, and so on (Bilgin et al., 2020; Cai et al., 2020). In addition, the subject also often provides spectacles that can provide education to their children. The subject also said that it has a negative value, because they also often watch Ultraman so that their children also sometimes participate in hitting like what they have seen in the spectacle.

Based on this explanation, it is explained that the involvement of mothers in preventing children from doing negative things is needed. In addition, maternal involvement is needed as an effort to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic as it is today (Duan et al., 2020). This condition makes mothers have to be very involved when children are accessing the internet, because if mothers do not provide assistance properly, there will be many negative impacts that children can get if they are not right in accessing the internet. According to Zahara et al., (2021b) children will not have the intention to do negative things, but in the internet, they can be offered with various options that will lead them in negative deeds.

Based on previous research on maternal assistance to children in the use of the internet, it is known to have similarities with the research that will be carried out by researchers. The research that has been carried out by Claretta & Arianto (2018a) uses qualitative methods and research that will be carried out by researchers using qualitative methods as well. However, the study also has differences, where the research conducted by Claretta & Arianto (2018a), discusses related to maternal assistance to children in internet use, while the research to be carried out by researchers discusses the involvement of mothers in preventing internet addiction in children.

Based on the discussion above, the internet has quite a lot of negative impacts on children, one of which is to make children addicted to accessing the internet. In accessing the internet, parents especially mothers should be involved in supervising children. This is done so that children do not get a negative impact and become addicted to the internet. Therefore, researchers are interested in being able to conduct further research on "*Mother involvement* as an Effort to Prevent the Tendency of Internet Addiction in Children".

## METHOD

This research is a qualitative study with theme analysis. The selection of qualitative methods in this study was because researchers wanted to see the picture of *mother involvement* as an effort to prevent children's internet addiction tendencies. Researchers also want to know what

factors influence maternal involvement in an effort to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children.

## Types of Research

This research uses an approach that is focused on observing existing social symptoms of phenomena or experiences in order to obtain entities from various perspectives. Therefore, researchers use a qualitative type of research with a phenomenological approach to examine *Mother involvement* as an effort to prevent children's internet addiction tendencies.

## Research Subjects

The participants involved in this study were 4 people. With the criteria, a mother who is around 28 to 40 years old and has a minor child with a tendency to internet addiction. Researchers used a *non-probability sampling* participant selection technique, namely *purposive sampling*.

## Data Collection Methods

In this study, the data collection method used was an in-depth interview with the subject and at the same time made direct observations to the subjects regarding the involvement of mothers in efforts to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children during and after the interview process. Researchers took the data through the *zoom meeting application*. In the interview process researchers used open-ended questions and interviewed in depth to get a statement and know thoroughly about the maternal involvement that the participants were using. Researchers also use the interviewed informant as a complement to the subject's statement and ascertain the correctness of the subject's statement during the interview. This deep question led participants to tell how their parenting procedures were and how they were involved in efforts to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children. Through the answers given by participants, it makes it easy for researchers to collect data and group data based on participant statements.

## Data Analysis Techniques

This research uses qualitative techniques whose data analysis stage consists of starting to organize, decipher data, summarize, sort out data, compile data and make data conclusions. Data analysis begins with collecting data through interviews and observations made on each participant and informant, then processed and grouped into a bath and then finally the data is presented using a table or discussion chart containing the data that has been analyzed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Four subjects were mothers of internet-addicted children who agreed to participate in the study. One subject was a housewife who was 28 years old and had two children, one subject was a working mother who was 38 years old and had two children. One other subject was a working single mother aged 40 years and had 5 children, the other subject was a housewife who was 32 years old and had three children.

This study can provide an overview of the involvement of mothers in the supervision of internet use in children,

considering that the four subjects involved were mothers and had children who were addicted to the internet. The four subjects were mothers who were involved in surveillance when the child was playing the internet excessively.

The following is a picture of the results of research on *mother involvement* as an effort to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children:

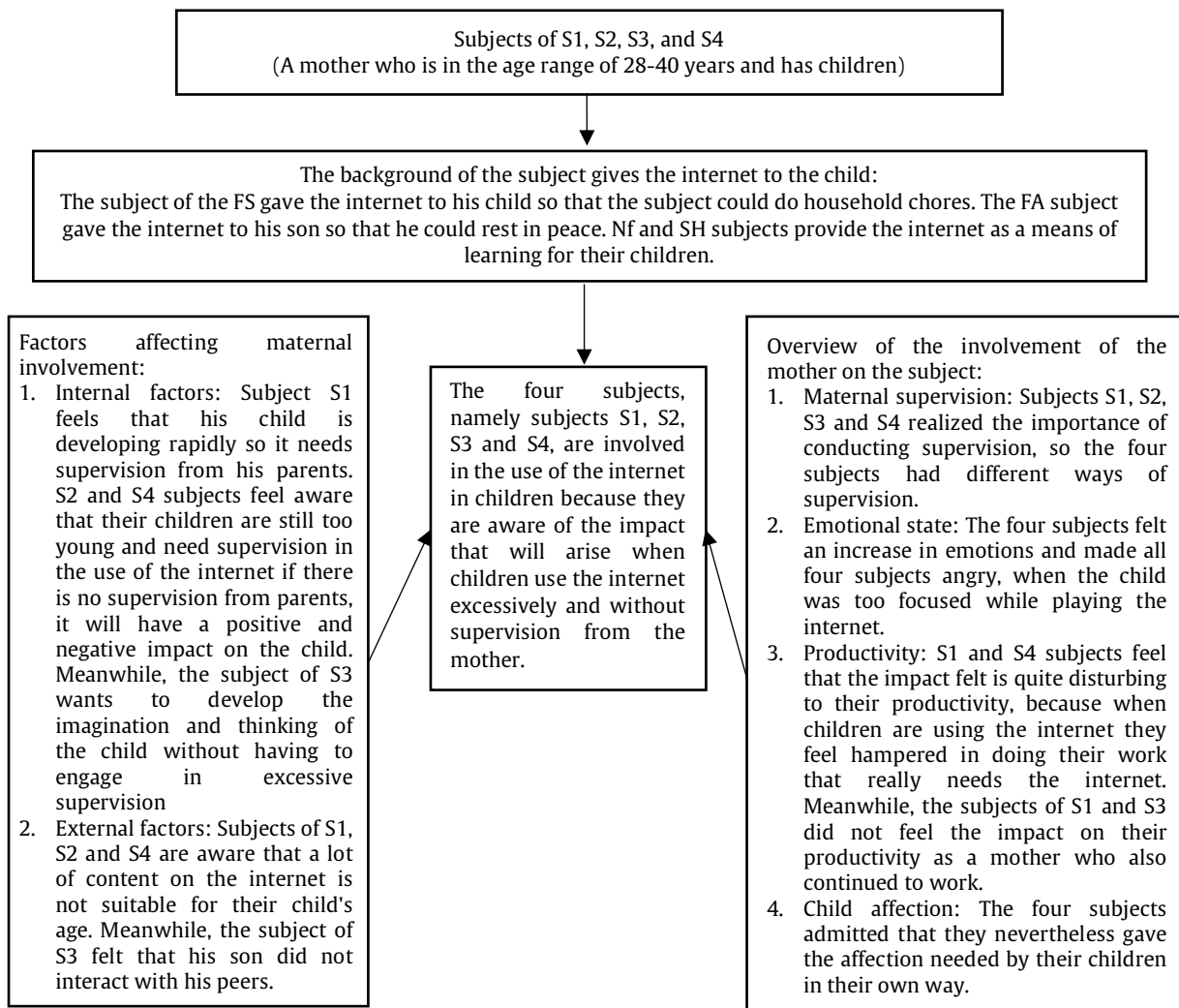


Figure 1. Dynamics of Research Results

The analysis of this study succeeded in uncovering the factors that cause a mother to be involved in the supervision of internet use in children, namely: internal factors and external factors. The following is an elaboration of each of the factors on the subject found from the results of the interview.

#### Internal Factors

One of the factors that make the subjects involved in the supervision of internet use in children is the internal factor. Subject 1 feels that his child is developing quickly so it needs supervision from his parents. Subject 2 and subject 4 feel aware that their children are still too young and need supervision in the use of the internet if there is no supervision from parents, it will have a positive and negative impact on the child. Whereas subject 3 wants to develop the imagination and thinking of the child without having to engage in excessive supervision.

#### Factors Causing Internet Giving to Children

*In addition to playing, they also learn there (W1, NF, B50-51)*

*Oh yes, for yesterday-yesterday because indeed children started learning through online media, so I gave my children gadgets and intended to learn online which was conveyed by the teacher, so inevitably had to use their respective gadgets to them I gave gadgets with internet packages. (W1, NF, B74-82)*

#### Factors Affecting Maternal Involvement

*Yes, why should I be so because I have to see what, make them it to keep interacting with their fellow friends, still able to develop their thinking power, imagination power related to every time they draw and play with their toys, they are able to create their imagination and create, including to socialize with their friends, yes play together like that (W1, NF, B248-257)*

#### External Factors

Factors that come from outside or external factors are other factors that make subjects involved in monitoring internet use in children. Subjects 1, 2 and 4 are aware that a lot of content on the internet is not appropriate for their child's age. Meanwhile,

subject 3 felt that his child lacked interaction with his peers. Not only did it succeed in disclosing the factors that caused a mother to be involved in monitoring internet use in children, the study also managed to find a picture of maternal involvement in all four subjects. There are four images of maternal involvement, namely: maternal supervision, emotional condition, productivity and affection for the child.

### Maternal Supervision

The four subjects (S1, S2, S3 and S4) realized the importance of conducting supervision, so the four subjects had different ways of supervision.

#### *Maternal supervision of the child*

*How? Yes, with me limiting the hours of playing mobile phones. If for example it has been too long, usually switch it to that I invited snacks. In that way, God willing, I just want to know if it's about snacks. And I that eee give him YouTube it's specifically for kids and i also still watch that if they watch it. So no, I don't really stay, I see that he's watching what he's watching, then it's useful, no, some are inappropriate or not. That's it, you know. (W1, FS, B174-186).*

#### *Supervision and control carried out by the mother*

*If it's for my son, yes, I take it for a walk. If it's at home, I invite you to play pictures. If my brother has taught me to write letters, write numbers like that, right? So, I just switched it to being invited to draw like that. If it's for his sister, it's still effective, snacks or invited to play to a neighbor's place. So. (W1, FS, B211-219)*

#### *Maternal upbringing and supervision*

*Eee, actually, if the childcare isn't too spoiled, yes, if for example there are things that he wants me to do myself, eee consider first, whether what he wants this eee e can be positively beneficial for him in the future or not, if for example I can't bear it or I don't give it, but if it is yes, please do it. I also eee this is more freedom for children to express themselves more (W1, FA, B132-143).*

#### *The involvement of the mother in supervising the use of the internet in the child*

*Yes, I limit it so from 8 am to 10 am that they watch tv and television media so on after that they can use gadgets until 12 noon, after 12 pm they have to take a nap followed later wake up from a nap they can for eee what, to meet with their friends playing in the yard, later in the afternoon at 5 o'clock they go home can use gadgets again until 6 o'clock after which they carry out worship as usual, the night they are half an hour using gadgets out of it they sleep. (W1, NF, B190-203)*

### Emotional State

The four subjects (S1, S2, S3 and S4) admitted that there was an increase in emotions that eventually made the four subjects angry when the child was too focused while playing the internet.

#### *Emotional feelings in the form of anger*

*Emmm, it depends on whether we regulate it, whether it's emotional or not. In my opinion, if I make a rage for the children, it actually makes me feel tired myself, because children are difficult. If we are angry, we also don't really understand it. So yes, in my opinion, it doesn't really have an effect, it's just in my opinion, yes, if I'm angry, I make an ugly mood all day long, I want to nag the children. (W1, FS, B154-167).*

#### *Feelings of anger that are shown directly to the child*

*Yes, it has been and should make me a little harsh on the kids so that it makes the kids eee ya while crying, which makes them cry because there is a little eee what, loud words for them (W1, NF, B29-284)*

### Productivity

The four subjects (S1, S2, S3 and S4) had different recognitions when asked about the productivity that the subjects had. Subjects 1 and 4 felt that the impact felt was quite disruptive to their productivity, because when children were using the internet, they felt hampered in doing their work that really needed the internet.

#### *Perceived difficulties and a decrease in the productivity of the mother*

*Yes, I'm so this anyway, what's it called. the difficulty is that yes eee I don't have an online business too yes so, I am like eee the duration of my holding a cellphone for promotion it is reduced so because the cellphone likes to be held with my own son, not me who holds it so I am the one who relents. (W1, FS, B191-198).*

Meanwhile, subjects 2 and 3 did not feel any impact on their productivity as mothers who also continued to work.

#### *Decrease in maternal productivity*

*Yes, my cellphone. Well, that includes difficulties as well. I am an online merchant, not selling online. If the cellphone is held by him, it is so difficult for us, if there are people who order so sometimes it is not read by the chat. Sometimes it's past how many hours it's just seen by people. Yes, that's my difficulty if he uses a cellphone continuously. (W1, SH, B208-215)*

#### *Efforts to overcome the decline in productivity in mothers*

*Yes, I borrowed it first, if it is borrowed, he wants to. But sometimes connecting on tv can also be done, so it's not always on the cellphone, it's diverted to the tv, just want it, then we borrow the cellphone. (W1, SH, B220-224)*

### Affection for Children

The four subjects (S1, S2, S3 and S4) confessed that they still gave their children the affection they needed in their own way.

#### *The affection given by the mother.*

*Oh yes, I've never heard, to divert this to reduce YouTube, I bought a toy, let him play it himself, that means he doesn't play YouTube all the time. (W1, FS, B246-249)*

*Yes, sometimes I accompany you to play, yaa eee if for example the hour of sleep I accompany him to sleep, with words and actions also anyway eeee anyway yes with yes, it's just a matter of time. (W1, FS, B255-259)*

#### *The giving of affection from the mother to her child*

*Yes, like that, I asked at bedtime while telling me what they had been going through that day, well that's my way of channeling my affection for them that your mother is always there for you so (W1, NF, B231-236)*

## DISCUSSION

This study discusses maternal involvement as an effort to prevent the tendency of internet addiction in children. The subjects in this study were four mothers with children who used the internet. According to Simarmata & Citra (2020) internet addiction is a pattern of excessive internet use and can eventually cause sleep patterns, routines, work productivity, and social life to be disrupted. Meanwhile, Setiawan et al., (2019) define internet addiction as a dependent behavior that has the view that everything in the virtual world is more interesting than the real world in their daily lives.

The four subjects namely FS, FA, NF, and SH have their own reasons when deciding to give internet to a child. The subject of FS decided to give the internet to his child because so that the subject could do household chores without being disturbed by the child, and also because so that the child could get educational lessons from the internet. Similar to the FS subject, the FA subject gave the internet to his child because it was so that the FA subject could rest after being tired of working without being disturbed by his child. The statements of FS subjects and FA subjects are in line with one of the factors influencing maternal involvement put forward by Irma et al., (2019) namely social status seen through the level of employment, education, and income of mothers. The NF subject explained that the reason for giving the internet to his child was because as a means of playing as well as learning the child when the subject went to work, the NF subject also explained that his child was learning online. Similar to the reason for the subject NF, the subject SH also gave the internet to his child on the grounds that his child could learn as well as play through the YouTube platform besides that it was also because the subject's child learned online. The statement of the NF subject and the SH subject is in line with the factors of maternal involvement stated by Diadha (2015) namely the mother's personality which includes the mother's self-awareness to be involved in her child, the level of education, and the working conditions of the parents.

Sari et al., (2017) define internet addiction as an interest in activities carried out on the internet where these activities are carried out continuously without caring about their negative impacts. The FS subject feels the impact he feels from the use of the internet on his child, namely that the child becomes less interested in doing other permanent things and the child's emotions become difficult to control, but the FS subject also feels a positive impact, namely that the subject can become calmer when doing a job. Similar to the subject of FS, Subject FA explained that the negative and positive impacts felt from the use of the internet on children, the negative impact is that children become difficult to control their emotions, and for the positive impact is that children have a broader insight and wider friendships as well. For NF subjects, they also feel the negative and positive impacts of internet use on children, namely the negative impact is that children become more difficult when given orders when they are using the internet and for the positive impact is that children get knowledge through the internet. The SH subject also felt the negative and positive impacts felt when the child used the internet, for the negative impact was that the child became too focused on the spectacle on the *cellphone* so that it became difficult to communicate with, the subject also found it difficult to use *the cellphone* because it was always used by the child. As for the positive impact is that the subject can do homework quietly without disturbed by the child.

All four subjects explained that they had an attitude of maternal involvement that was influenced by factors from within or internal factors. In line with Lestari et al., (2021) explanation, mother involvement is childcare that focuses on building relationships with children, giving feelings of empathy, support, and warmth in the hope that the child can apply it in everyday life. The FS subject explained that the subject felt that being involved in surveillance was due to factors from within that made the subject realize that not all internet access could be

supervised, therefore the subject used the YouTube kids feature to restrict his child's internet access. For the subject of the FA explains that the subject feels that he has to be involved in child supervision is due to factors from within that the subject realizes his child is mastering various vocabulary that is not taught and his child learns through the Internet. The NF subject explained that the subject felt that he had to engage in child supervision was due to a factor from within that is that the subject had a feeling of sadness when his child preferred to be alone and spend a lot of time playing the internet rather than playing with his peers. Meanwhile, the SH subject explained that the subject felt that he had to be involved in the supervision of internet use in children was due to factors from within, namely the subject's desire to make his child able to learn through the internet such as learning to count, read and also as an entertainment medium.

Each subject also explains that they have the self-awareness to engage in the supervision of internet use in the child which is influenced by factors from outside the subject's self or the surrounding environment. In line with what was explained by Tresna Dewi (2018) that maternal involvement is needed as an effort to meet the needs of children's learning programs at home in schools to build a good learning atmosphere and environment for children and as an effort to improve children's behavior. The FS subject explained that the subject felt that he had to be involved in supervising the child's internet use because of external factors, namely the subject wanted his child to learn through the internet with content that was educational and useful for his child. The subject also gave toys such as robots for internet switching. For the subject FA also feels that they have to be involved in monitoring the child's internet use because of factors from outside the subject, namely the subject is aware that the internet has benefits and positive sides for his child and also adds useful insights for the growth and development of his child so that the subject strives to continue to supervise the child in accessing the internet. For the subject NF explained that feeling that he had to be involved in the supervision of internet use in children because of factors from outside the subject, namely the subject wanted his child to still be able to develop his mindset and imagination without having to have internet involvement. So, the subject gives toys that hone the motor skills of his child. Meanwhile, the SH subject explained that he felt that he had to be involved in monitoring internet use in children because of factors from outside the subject or the environment, namely by the way the subject continued to give toys as an effort to transition from internet use because the subject felt trouble when there was a need with his cellphone when used to access the internet by his child.

Subjects FS, FA, NF, and SH stated that the subjects knew and were aware of the adverse effects arising from excessive internet use on the subjects' children. FS subjects often feel that their child lacks interest in playing other games besides the internet and the emotions of the child become difficult to control. Fa and NF subjects also revealed that the child's emotions became uncontrollable as a result of this excessive use of the internet. FA and NF subjects also apply ways that are considered effective to reduce the tendency of internet addiction in their children such as limiting cellphone play time until a predetermined time, but because sometimes the subject is outside the home as a job demand so that the supervision of internet use in children is reduced which results in the subject's child continuing to play the internet until the evening. This is in line with the factors influencing maternal involvement stated by Irma et al., (2019), namely social status as a housewife as well as a teacher who makes FA and NF subjects can only control by limiting internet playtime to their children. The SH subject revealed that the subject applied effective supervision to his child by supervising while the subject's child was playing the internet because the subject was afraid that his child would open something that was not suitable for the subject's child's age. This is what makes SH subjects feel that they have to supervise and control the spectacle of their children. The SH subject has a job status as a housewife who has an online business at home so that she can

supervise and control her child while playing the internet well and effectively.

Subjects FS, FA, NF, and SH revealed that during his child's excessive internet play, the subject felt a change in his emotional state. The FS subject expressed that the subject's emotions were provoked when his child cried when the subject restricted the use of the internet to his child and ended up with the desire to nag his child as well as make the subject's mood bad throughout the day. Meanwhile, the SUBJECT FA and NF felt that their emotional state was provoked to the point of ending up angry and made the subject's children behave loudly when the subject's children played the internet for more than a predetermined time. The subject SH revealed that when his child is playing the internet, the subject's child often does not listen to the words of the subject. This is what makes the SH subject feel emotions that result in the subject having to nag his child to hear the subject's words. This is in accordance with the theory expressed by Raihana (2020) that the negative emotions that can be felt by the mother towards her child often lead to pressure and stress, mothers often find it difficult to control their emotions in the child starting from nagging, shouting, saying rudely, pinching, to behaviors that can harm the child.

Subjects FS and SH revealed that her activities and productivity decreased when her child played the internet. The subjects of FS and SH claimed to have an *online* business that needed a *cellphone* to do promotions. However, *cellphones*, which are usually used for the promotion of the subject's online business, are instead used by the subject's children to play the internet, thus hindering the sales process and the subject's work productivity decreases. Whereas FA and NF subjects who work as career women feel that the subject's performance is not compromised and productivity is not greatly affected by the excessive use of the internet in the subject's children.

All four subjects admitted that it remained to give proper affection to the subjects' children. The FS subject revealed that the subject always gave his child proper affection such as accompanying him to sleep, feeding food, buying toys, and supervising his child while playing the internet to avoid content that was not suitable for the child's age. Meanwhile, FA and NF subjects who spend more time outside the home admit that they still give affection to their children after they work. Fa and NF subjects tell more stories and ask about the activities of the subject's children when the subject is not at home. This is in line with Ermawati (2016) opinion that a mother who has a great responsibility in terms of parenting the child. The attention and affection of the mother are very important in maintaining the happiness of the child (Ermawati, 2016).

The difficulty felt by the researcher during the study was to determine the time to conduct interviews with the four subjects. The four subjects are known to be housewives and career women who have a busy schedule so it is difficult to determine the free time to conduct interviews. In FS and SH subjects who had difficulty finding free time due to having to do household chores and take care of their children, the researcher could only conduct interviews at night and while the subjects were resting from their work. In FA and NF subjects who worked from morning to evening, researchers could only conduct interviews at night when the subjects had returned home and when they were not busy. In addition, with the covid-19 pandemic conditions and the long distance of the subject's home, interviews can only be conducted online and the space for interaction between researchers and subjects is very limited.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out, data on maternal involvement are obtained as an effort to prevent the tendency of Internet addiction in children. From the four subjects of the study, each of them can be concluded that the four subjects carried out

involvement in supervision when their child was using the internet, namely the subjects of FS, FA, NF, and SH. This is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors that come from within and external factors that come from outside the self. Excessive use of the internet will cause a tendency to internet addiction in children, this then makes the four subjects, namely FS, FA, NF, and SH subjects involved in supervision.

The advice for mothers to be able to reconsider the impacts caused when children use the internet too often. If indeed in the end the child has to use the internet, then the mother must be involved in supervision. Because the involvement of mothers is needed in preventing internet addiction in children. The involvement and supervision of a mother is carried out so that children are not too much negatively affected by internet use and do not become addicts from the internet. There are many effective ways that mothers can take care of when the child is using the internet.

The suggestion for the next study is for researchers to conduct more diverse research on maternal involvement and with more specific characteristics, so that even better research results can be found. Researchers can also conduct more in-depth research on other factors that make a mother feel that she should be involved in supervision when the child is using the internet. In addition, researchers can then also conduct more in-depth research on the impact a mother feels when her child becomes addicted to playing the internet.

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