

PERCEPTION OF NON-WORKING MOTHERS ABOUT THE CHILD CARE CENTER

By
Tarin Habib Ethina
19155015

A thesis submitted to BRAC Institute of Educational Development in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science in Early Childhood Development

BRAC Institute of Educational Development
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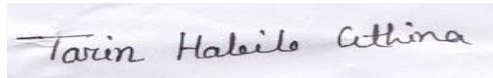
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at BRAC University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tarin Habib Ethina".

Tarin Habib Ethina
19155015

Approval

The thesis/project titled “Perception of Non-working Mothers about the Childcare center submitted by

Tarin Habib Ethena

Student ID:19155015

Of Fall, 2020 has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Early Childhood Development on December 15, 2020

Examining Committee:

Supervisor:

(Member)

Ms. Sakila Yesmin
Senior Lecturer, Early Childhood Development
BRAC Institute of Educational Development, BRAC
University

Program Coordinator:

(Member)

Ferdousi Khanom
Senior Lecturer, ECD Academic Program
BRAC Institute of Educational Development
BRAC University

External Expert Examiner:

(Member)

Dilruba Begum
Lecturer III, MEd Program
BRAC Institute of Educational Development, BRAC
University

Departmental Head:

(Chair)

Dr. Erum Mariam
Executive Director
BRAC Institute of Educational Development

Ethics Statement

Title of Thesis Topic: “Perception of Non-working Mothers about the Child Care Center

Student name: Tarin Habib Ethina

1. Source of population: Non-working mothers who have of children of 3-5 years old.
2. Does the study involve (yes, or no) No
 - a) Physical risk to the subjects No
 - b) Social risk- No
 - c) Psychological risk to subjects- No
 - d) discomfort to subjects- No
 - e) Invasion of privacy- No
3. Will subjects be clearly informed about (yes or no)
 - a) Nature and purpose of the study -Yes
 - b) Procedures to be followed -Yes
 - c) Physical risk -Yes
 - d) Sensitive questions -Yes
 - e) Benefits to be derived -Yes
 - f) Right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from the study- Yes
 - g) Confidential handling of data-Yes
 - h) Compensation and/or treatment where there are risks or privacy is involved- Yes
4. Will Signed verbal consent for be required (yes or no)
 - a) from study participants -Yes
 - b) from parents or guardian -Yes
 - c) Will precautions be taken to protect anonymity of subjects? -Yes
5. Check documents being submitted herewith to Committee:
 - a) Proposal-Yes
 - b) Consent Form -Yes
 - c) Questionnaire or interview schedule -Yes

Ethical Review Committee:

Authorized by:
(chair/co-chair/other)

Dr. Erum Mariam
Executive Director
BRAC Institute of Educational Development
BRAC University

Executive Summary

This study aimed to explore the mothers' perception of a childcare center. Data was collected through four in-depth interviews (IDIs) and one focus group discussion (FGD). Findings reveal that most of the mothers were busy with domestic responsibilities, including child-rearing, and get very limited time to interact with their children which influence children's development. All of them know about the childcare center and its' benefit. Most of them said that the childcare center is beneficial for children's health, care, learning and development. They also shared that it is equally beneficial for them as well. Mothers are less tensed and get time for themselves by keeping their children in the childcare centers. It is also found that they cannot access to the childcare service because of the negative attitude towards childcare centers, traditional societal expectation about mothers' role, financial constraint, and low quality and inadequate the childcare centers. In conclusion, the childcare center is essential for children and mothers.

Keywords: Non-working mother; Perception; childcare center; Benefit.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my honorable supervisor Sakila Yesmin, my beloved parents, elder sister and my co-workers.

Acknowledgement

I offered a tremendous amount of encouragement and assistance to complete the Master's degree. First and foremost, praise and thanks to Allah, the Almighty, for His blessed showers during my Masters course to successfully complete the degree.

I am extremely grateful to the Thesis Committee members for rendering their knowledge and expertise. I would like to convey my gratitude to Dr. Erum Mariam, Executive Director, Institute of Educational Development, BRAC University to nominate me for this Master's course.

To my research supervisor, Sakila Yesmin, Senior Lecture, BRAC Institute of Educational Advancement, BRAC University, I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude for providing invaluable guidance during this report. I was influenced profoundly by her dynamism, vision, honesty and inspiration. She has taught me the methods to carry out the research and to present the research works as simply as possible. Working and learning under her guidance was a great pleasure and honor.

I would really like to express my special thanks to the study participants who sacrificed their precious time and collaborated with me.

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List of Acronyms

ECD Early Childhood Development

FGD Focus Group Discussion

IDI In-depth Interview

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Chapter I

Introduction & Background

Introduction

Child care refers to the care provided for infants and toddlers, preschoolers, and school-aged children in a center-based facility. The childcare center usually conducted daytime care for pre-school children (Wikipedia, 2015). In every society around the world, and they are assigned by custom to be the primary caregivers to infants and children (UNDP, 1995). Child care centers keep children safe and healthy. Besides, it helps children develop skills they will need for success in school and their lives outside of school. It supports early Social, emotional, and communication skills, Pre-literacy, and necessary mathematical skills and concepts. At this present time, child care centers are now considered as one of the most essential. A lot of child care centers these days have significantly progressed, and a number of them are doing very well (Schochet, 2019). According to psychologists, a child needs a mother's company more than the fathers for his or her proper mental growth. In Bangladesh, children's development depends primarily on mothers (Winston & Chicot, 2016). The main person to take care of the children is mothers. For the better development of children, care and receptive stimulation are needed. If the kids do not get a certain number of stimuli they need, the next generation will be in trouble. It is very important for every child to look after the four domains that will be created (Breiner et al., 2016). The domains are the growth of physical, cognitive, social and emotional, and language. Early age stimulation is also very important; otherwise, they will have a problem in their growth. As the first 1000 days of the life of the child is very relevant, all brain synapses formed by the age of 5 are more or less important (Cusick and Georgieff, 2007). It is also very important to take care of the child from 3 to 5 years in order to have the ability in self-regulation as

well. As it is now seen in the country, people's mental well-being has been devastated. People have no power to self-regulate (Kaufeldt, 2016). So, the raising of a decent human being is very important. And for that reason, it has been shown that no mothers have to leave their work, but sometimes they feel bad. It is also very important for mothers to work as they set examples for their children, as well as how they handle household work, give time to their children, and manage work. And the need for a childcare center is there. The childcare center is a center where children are raised and cared for in the absence of their parents. The idea of a childcare center has been introduced to the world, but because of the standard, activities of that are still not so popular. It is very important to ensure the holistic growth of children, as when parents are working. But as well as the kids, there is a fear that they are staying in a child care center for the whole day that they will be separated from the parents. There are some parents who think that sending them to this pricey child care center has no benefits. For this cause, about 80 percent (Yacoub Shomali, 2016) of female employees left the workforce force married; one-third of them married less than two years. A woman quits her job after she becomes a mother and doesn't get support to continue their career and too many involvements in household chores. In the child care center, the child reaches the opportunity to grow in a pleasant environment with the kids of his age and different age groups.

Child care refers to the care provided for infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school children. Child care providers ensure the development and wellbeing of children and help them develop skills that will allow them to excel in school as well as beyond it. According to psychologists, children need more maternal care for proper growth, especially for the growth in four domains: physical, cognitive, social and emotional, and language. It is understood that the first 1000 days are crucial in a child's

development, all the way up to sound 5 years of age because it is during this time that the brain forms its synapses. Nowadays, children are less able to self-regulate and people's mental well-being is showing danger signs, and it's understood to be due to a lack of child care, more specifically maternal childcare. With more working mothers, the importance of child care centers for the growth and wellbeing of children has significantly gained importance. Despite it, child care centers and their activities still lack in popularity, one of the reasons being the fear that children will be separated from their parents for a whole day. Perhaps due to this reason, about 80% of female employees quit their jobs after marriage, one-third of them leaving just within 2 years of marriage. It is important for mothers who work, to set an example on how to balance their work, give time to their children, and manage household chores. Regardless, the matter stands that with more parents engaged in work, and even those with stay-at-home mothers, child care centers are important because they provide holistic care for children, in an environment where they can play and grow with others of their same age.

Statement of the problem

A childcare center is an institute where children can get proper care with love and affection. Usually, working mothers who are busy with day time work, it is hard for them to take care of their children at the same time. That's why they leave their child at a childcare center during the day time. A child can consider their childcare center as their second home. A childcare center plays vital role in a child's life. They learn ethical virtues & form their qualities in there. A child can learn numerous things with the help of a trained childcare staff members.

On the other hand, a non-working mother who is a home-maker sometimes fail to raise her children with proper love, care, and stimulation. Sometimes a mother becomes so

much engaged in household chores that it might not be possible to provide proper attention and spend some quality time with her child. Besides this, there are some other factors like a mental health issue, domestic violence, lack of partner/family support, etc. that could hinder a full-time mother to raise her children with proper care, which is essential for a child's optimal development.

Although non-working mothers are full-time stay-at-home mothers, they can send their child to a childcare center to ensure quality care and proper stimulation. Moreover, in a childcare center, a child will learn to socialize, follow a schedule, and engage in many fun & learning activities. It is not only beneficial for the child alone, in addition, but a mother would also get some space for her self-care and mental well-being, which is highly correlated with child development. While there are many types of research focusing on the benefits of childcare centers on a child's overall development, there has not been any remarkable research in the Bangladeshi context on how a non-working mother's child will also be benefitted from a childcare center.

Therefore, this proposed study will provide an opportunity to explore non-working mothers understanding of the benefits of child care centers.

In households where both parents are working, especially mothers, they find it hard to take care of their children during work hours. Even for stay-at-home mothers, it is not always possible to pay close attention to the needs and growth of their child, due to various household chores. Other factors such as mental health issues, domestic violence, lack of support, and others, also impede growth in children. This is where child care centers provide much-needed care for these children. They act as a second home for children, and trained childcare staff members help children learn ethical values and qualities.

Child care centers not only provide a safe growing and learning environment for the child, to learn and play with children of their own age, it also provides space and personal time for mothers to take care of their own needs, this is beneficial for their mental wellbeing and highly correlated with the growth of their child. While there are many studies outlining the benefit of child care centers, there are not nearly enough studies in the Bangladeshi context, on how child care centers benefit children.

Therefore, this study will provide an opportunity to explore non-working mothers' understanding of the benefits of child care centers.

Purpose of the study

The study aims to explore the non-working mothers' knowledge about the benefit of childcare facilities and the importance of spending quality time with their child. And also explore the factors that works behind their less interest in sending their child to a childcare center.

Significance and Justification of the Study

The economic structure of a society has significantly influence on how families care for their children. Because women are usually the main caregivers, the nature of their work roles has an essential effect on childcare. In our societies, only mothers can give childcare for their children. In other situations, men are employed away from home, and the daily care of children becomes the primary responsibility of women. But In our society, a mother has a lot of work at home. For most of the family, there is no helping hand to help a mother in household chores. In this situation, a mother has no time for their children, or they don't know how to develop their child's mental or physical health. At the age of 3 to 5, a child needs proper attention from caregivers. We all know the bulk of child-raising responsibility falls on mom's shoulders, as it should, and certainly, no mother can do it alone. And moreover, no one should have to. A non-working mother

can't give quality time to their children and also doesn't know the importance of spending time with their child. For this reason, a child faces lots of developing problems like speech delay, emotional and social development delay, cognitive and language skills delay, etc. Non-working mothers also need some break from their daily activities. It is essential for a mother's mental health. A child care center could be a happy place or safe place where a mother can leave their child for a few hours a day (or even a week) benefit both of them (mother and their child). Many mothers find child-rearing difficult to make time and save energy to care for children and themselves (Luthar & Cicciolla, 2015).

As already stated, that very few remarkable studies could be found in the context of Bangladesh for the importance of child care centers for parents. It also could be a background for a larger-scale study in the context of Bangladesh to gain an understanding of the child care center. Therefore, this study is designed to gain an in-depth understanding of the child care center.

The economic structure of society has significantly influenced how families care for their children, especially in the Bangladeshi context where men are often away from work, and its women who left with the roles to manage household chores as well as take care of their children. Often times, they receive little to no support from other family members and are left with little time to care for their child, or they do not know how to help with the development of their child's mental and physical growth. For this reason, a child faces lots of developing problems like delay in learning the language, emotional and social development delay, delay in cognitive and language skills development, and more. Not only this, but constant work pressure can be detrimental to a mother's mental health, as they need some time on their own and tend to their personal needs. A child care center can be the answer, to provide mothers with a safe space where their children can learn and grow, and give mothers the personal time and

space they need. This way, child care centers become beneficial for both the mother and her child.

As already stated, that very few remarkable studies could be found in the context of Bangladesh for the importance of child care centers for parents. It also could be a background for a larger-scale study in the context of Bangladesh to gain an understanding of the child care center. Therefore, this study is designed to gain an in-depth understanding of the child care center.

Research Topic and Research Questions

Perception of non-working mothers about childcare center.

The study has tried to explore the perceptions of non-working mothers' perception about childcare center through childrearing practice, benefits and knowledge.

Research Question

The following research quotations will be answered in this study

1. What is the regular child rearing practice of mothers at home?
 - a. How do the non-working mothers spend quality time with the children at home?
2. What do the Non-working mothers know about childcare centers?
3. What do they understand about the benefit of childcare centers for children?
 - a. Is the childcare center beneficial for mother as well?
4. What factors influence them not to access the childcare center?

Operational Definition

Non-working mother:

A woman who, particularly as a wife and mother, manages a household (Merriam-Webster). By non-working mom we mean stay at home mom, or home maker mom or housewife. A stay-at-home mom (SAHM) is a basic description of someone who stays at home to raise her kids and run her household, and so is the number of stays. At home moms who also add work-at-home mom to their title (Very well mind, 2020). According to Wikipedia, (n.d) a housewife (also known as a homemaker) is a woman whose job is to run or maintain the home of her family to take care of her kids; purchase, cook, and store food for the family; buy items that the family needs for daily life; housekeeping, cleaning, and home maintenance; and make, buy, and/or repair clothes for the family (a career woman). A housewife who has children may be called a stay-at-home mother or mom.

Perception:

A belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things seem (Cambridge Dictionary, 2019). The word "perception" from Wikipedia comes from the Latin perception, meaning that the organization, recognition and analysis of sensory information is gathered or obtained in order to reflect and understand the information or environment provided. (Encyclopedia, 2019).

Childcare center:

The care and supervision of a child or several children at a time, whose ages vary from two weeks to twenty years, is day care, better known as a day care center. Child care is the operation or willingness of a day care center, nannies, babysitters, teachers or other caregivers to take care of children. (Encyclopedia, 2012). An organization taking care

of a child during the day is a child day care center. From Collins dictionary (2012), a place or business offering childcare for working parents.

Chapter II

Literature Review

Mother's Role in Child-Rearing and Development:

A mother's role in a child's development is crucial. From the day a child is born, his/her first interaction starts with the mother. Mother is the first teacher; a child learns the very basic – learns to walk, learns to talk. A child is a mother's reflection. Mother is the friend; that plays and spends quality time with the child. Mother act as a role model for the child that child looks up to and wants to be like her while growing up. A child learns how the world functions through the mother and child interaction. Mother is considered to be the wealth of information; a child learns, love, compassion, forgiveness, humanity, equality, kindheartedness, respect, generosity, and ethics from her. A mother is an amalgam of emotions. She is a complete package and indeed the best teacher a child could have.

Most of the children lives in a family environment, which is their first school where children's lives are shaped and determined. Within the family context, children learn from parenting behavior and expected discipline to live in the family. The environment and parental role have a major impact on children's growth and development as well as their personality. Hence, they must be provided with a safe and conducive environment, including love, care and healthy interaction which helps to develop a child's mental, physical, social, and psychological development. Motherhood is the period in the life of a woman when she gives birth to her child. Motherhood confers on a woman about the duty to raise a child. At this point, a woman's life undergoes a total shift of 360

degrees. This mechanism often affects the way it is viewed in a society and in the workplace. First, she's a mother, along with her identity of being a parent, wife and daughter. Raising a child is a great responsibility for any mother, regardless of whether or not she is a job holder or full-time worker. Nowadays, females are not limited to participating in domestic chores or parenting their children. Many female workers in India are working professionals who plays a dual role as mothers at home and employees in their respective organizations. (Singh, 2016).

Children entirely depend upon their mother's care, who is considered as the primary caregiver in the family. If there is not a strong relationship or connection developed between mother and child, children will not be able to share their emotions or feelings, which might lead to temper tantrums, excessive crying, and irritability (Holt et al., 2008).

A study was finding that in contrast to children of working mothers who were detected as emotionally regressive, children of non-working mothers were found to be emotionally progressive. Children of working mothers are found not to receive proper care from their mothers even when they return home after completing their day's work, as they are usually exhausted from their daily work. In terms of emotional support and education, these kids face difficulties and hardships. Therefore, it is necessary for working mothers to take proper care of their children for at least a certain period of time; otherwise, their children will face crises (Khan, 2015).

Motherhood entrusts the duty of raising a child to a mother. How she is viewed in the society and at her job place also changes this phase. It may require her to take more than the leave options available, and job security may come at risk. Essential social and personal changes are required as well. The excitement that a job or career provides is only relished by a working mother, particularly one who has the good fortune to be able

to balance her home and work at the same time. She develops the opportunity to raise a valuable member of the society and achieving economic independence at the same time. Job contributes to the completeness of becoming a woman along with motherhood. (Poduval & Poduval, 2009).

Mother's Well-Being and Child Development:

As mothers are required to play a crucial role in their child's optimal development, it is necessary for the mothers to stay healthy both physically and mentally. Research has evidence that maternal well-being has been associated with child's development. Harsh or inconsistent parenting approaches as well as maternal stress and anxiety, have been associated with child behavioral outcomes. Maternal history of abuse may also be associated with infant temperament and child behavior.

Research evidence shows that as a consequence of maternal depression, child development is compromised. In both high and low-income countries, the maternal mental health problem is found to leave an impact on children's temperament, behavior, cognitive performance, academic achievement, physical growth, and general well-being (WHO, 2008).

Postpartum depression not only influences the infant's development, but its effect can extend into toddlerhood, preschool age, and even school age. Studies support the conclusion that behavioral and cognitive delays linked to maternal depression have an influence on academic and social outcomes for toddlers and pre-school children.

One systematic review examining maternal depression suggests that it may be associated with problems to form the attachment between mother and child. Depressive mothers develop a less-intense relationship with their children, experience more stress, perceive their children more negatively, and assess them as less-securely attached than non-depressive mothers. Some experiences lowered maternal instinct and greater

hostility and aggressive impulses, and a feeling of rejection toward their children (Śliwerski et al., 2020).

Another researcher reflected his study that, it is a choice that many parents are puzzling about and one that many have felt guilty about. But if you're considering your child's child care, then guilt is just needless, Mom. Day care not only offers parents the time they need to provide for their families, it also provides essential social experiences for children that can strengthen their behavior (Marcoux, 2018).

Same researcher again mentioned that, there are so many, many ways we put our kids first, but they still need to consider their own mental health to remain at home. The depression of stay-at-home-mom is a real thing. It can be a dream come true for many people when devoting one's self to parenting. It is also very challenging. She can understand harder than a lot of people who haven't done that. And it can be isolating, too. For many stay-at-home moms who can't even go to mom and tot time at the library now (Marcoux, 2020).

Role of the Childcare Center in Child Development:

While conventional wisdom suggests that every child should be with their parents at home, the research shows that children benefit significantly from quality child care. There is even research evidence that children perform better if they have attended child care centers from a young age. Children who attend child care centers develop many of the important and useful skills essential for classroom learning at school. These skills can include a wide range of things from being apart from their parents for a short time to problem-solving activities. Moreover, young children can benefit from having a disciplined and regular schedule during the day.

According to new research findings that the educational needs of parents and teachers in childcare centers, mothers are often viewed as responsible decision-makers regarding

early care and education. If parents do not know what their children are missing, they are unlikely to advocate for better quality service (Cryer, Tietze, & Wessels, 2002). Teachers reported that parental engagement and reinforcement of lessons and behaviors at home are essential for children to develop skills, including healthy lifestyle behaviors (Dev et al., 2017; Sisson, Smith, & Cheney, 2017)

The paper will explore the relationship between parents' inputs, childcare inputs, and child cognitive outcomes using one of the few data sources available for Italy. The results show that having a working mother during their early years of life did not impact children's school performance in secondary school negatively. This finding is quite coherent with previous results. In fact, as shown by Mancini and Pasqua (2012), Italian working mothers, as far as non-working mothers are concerned, prefer to minimize "basic care" time, but not "quality care" time spent on their children (listening to stories or assisting them with homework, bringing their kids to a museum or theatre). Therefore, even though they work, they will not be able to minimize the time spent on activities that are more likely to positively affect their children's school outcomes. (Boca, et al., 2012)

Research has revealed that quality child care center promotes social, language, emotional, and cognitive development in children, and these influences can be seen in adulthood as well. In the Cost, Quality, and Outcomes Study, children enrolled in higher-quality child care classrooms as preschoolers displayed better math skills through second grade; this effect was greatest for the children of less-educated mothers. The effects of quality care in early childhood have been associated with higher levels of academic learning ability in future years, along with school readiness, better memory, better language and math skills, and fewer behavior problems.

Another longitudinal study conducted with a sample of African American children has examined that quality of center-based child care relates to early cognitive and language development. Both structural and process measures of quality of child care were collected through observation of the infant classroom. Results indicated that higher-quality child care was related to higher measures of cognitive development (Bayley Scales of Infant Development), language development (Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development), and communication skill (Communication and Symbolic Behavior Scales) across time, even after adjusting for selected child and family characteristics.

In Christina Felfe and Rafael Lalive, (September 2014) perspective, the performance of attending high-quality early child care will significantly boost the chances of a child in life, providing an atmosphere that promotes communication, imagination, and motor skills. The number of children who attend center-based care early in life varies enormously in OECD countries. Whereas in the Czech and Slovak Republics, only about 3 or 4 children per 100 attended early care, nearly 66 in Denmark did so in 2010 (OECD, 2014). Existing countries of Eastern Europe and few children in early care in German-speaking countries, while all Nordic countries, except Finland, are among the top-rated early care countries. In the past decade, enrollment in early care has also increased significantly in Southern European countries.

Between 2003 and 2010, early care hit more than 30 percentage points, helping them nearly close the Nordic countries' gap. Germany expanded early care more slowly, offering 9 out of 100 children in 2003 and 23 out of 100 children in 2010 a place in early care. This paper explores the impact of early care on the later development of children. Childcare's caregivers will also assist parents in recognizing behavioral concerns.

Many Bangladeshi parents do not have a free choice for childcare centers. If they do choose to send their children to a childcare center, this may not be based on a consideration of different options, but because it is the only option available (Zhang, 2020).

Chapter III

Methodology

The study was followed by a qualitative approach to explore the non-working mother's perception of the benefit of the childcare center.

Research Participants

In this study the participants were non-working mothers who were home-maker and have children less than five years old. The researcher was selected six mothers for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guideline and four mothers for an In-depth Interview (IDI) who were willingly participating in the study.

Participant Selection Procedure:

In this research, participants were selected purposively based on the following criteria

- Non-working mothers.
- Having children between 3 to 5 years aged.
- Living in a joint or single family.

Research Site

The study was carried out in Dhaka city.

Data Collection Tool

In the proposed study, the researcher developed a FGD guideline and an IDI guideline to collect the information. In the guideline, the questions were open-ended to get more descriptive data. The tool was reviewed by the ECD expert to check the validity of the data.

Participants Selection Technique

For this study, the researcher may choose deliberate selection of participants to meet the target participants (2012 by Gay et al.). For this study a researcher needed ten non-

working (biological) mothers and who had a child around 3-5 years. They were from the middle social-economic group. Mothers can reach the required standard of education and currently live with their spouse or in-laws. They were interested in offering (face to face) details.

Data Collection Methods

Focus group discussion (FGD) and In-depth Interview (IDI) guidelines were developed according to the research purpose and questions and reviewed by the research team to check validity.

In Dhaka City at Dhanmondi, the researcher performed the FGD and IDI. Six non-working mothers were included in FGD, and four non-working mothers were for IDI. The researcher herself conducted the FGD and the IDI guideline and recorded it with the permission of the participants. The FGD was taken about 60 minutes to complete, and the IDI were taken about 30 to 45 minutes per participant. Social distancing and another health measure of COVID-19 was maintained during data collection. The investigator gathered the data. The researcher was clearly an investigator about the study's intent. She/he was alerted and allowed everyone to respond. Then she was required to record the details through the recorder. The researcher expressed her gratitude for their time and information.

Data Management and Analysis

Data were managed and analyzed from the starting of the data collection procedure. In this study, all data were collected through IDIs. There were different types of approaches for data analysis. Content Analysis was one of the strategies for analyzing data. The researcher was analyzed data according to the content analysis approach, as presented below:

Debriefing & Transcription:

After data collection from the participants, the researcher was start to scrutinize all data manually, check datasheets, and find out if there was any gap. If any data was missing, the researcher was recollecting it as soon as possible. She/he was debriefed the notes in the field, and extension was done on the same day. Then, all data were transcribed with proper identification numbers.

Reading, Monitoring & Describing:

In this step, a thematic framework was identified by the reading and monitoring. It was started during the IDIs as well as describing data that were gone whenever needed. The researcher wrote memos in the form of short phrases, ideas, or concepts that helped to develop categorizations.

Categorization:

The researcher examined all data several times and find out the direct relationship between data and research questions. Then, data were categorized according to the relation of research questions. After the categorization of all data researcher was kept the important categories of data that showed the situation and made the dataset in a manageable format. Then the researcher again made it controllable by selecting relatable and precise data from every category.

Coding theme & Interpretation:

In this step, the researcher started coding data from an In-depth Interview. After coding, the data themes consistent with the research questions were formed. After constructing the themes from every decoded data that were selected, the themes were interpreted and composed to draw a conclusion. Emphasis was given on reading every step of data analysis to construct the ideas to answer the research questions. Figure 2 represents the process of data management and analysis.

Validity & Reliability of the Research Tool:

The methods were tested by the experts. The FGD and the IDI questionnaire were carried out in order to ensure that the actions are accurate. Two research faculty members were given reviewed and approved, and the researcher was incorporated the feedback and finalize the tools. The researcher was translated the FGD and IDI instructions, the Bengali parent interviewed questions and re-submit them for the test off ace validity to the research team. In this scenario, the researcher was analyzed whether the questions yield similar answers.

Ethical issue:

The methods were tested by the experts and the FGD, and the IDI questionnaire were carried out in order to ensure that the activities are accurate. It was ensured that the anonymity of respondents remains secure and confidential. Participants were informed that the survey was used for study purposes only. The responses of the respondents in this survey will be completely voluntary. Participation was voluntary, and the confidentiality of participants were strongly maintained. The participants were the scope to withdraw from the interview anytime they want. In such cases, the interviews can commence on different days of their choice.

Limitations of the study

While this analysis was conducted out on a small scale for the partial fulfillment of the Master's thesis, every step of conducting a study was followed consciously. But it had certain limitations that are given below:

1. The study's primary restrictions were time constraints.
2. Only urban areas were targeted.
3. It can only be achieved through focus group discussion and in-depth interviews.

4. Non-working mothers from various socio-economic backgrounds were not taken into consideration here.
5. The limited number of participants who were not be the representative sample as considered.

Chapter IV

Results & Discussion

Results

This section of the study is based on data collected from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews, which generated all the in-depth information of Non -Working Mothers Perception about childcare centers. Data was first assembled from an In-depth-Interview questionnaire, and the Focus Group Discussion was conducted. Findings were gathered from both the Focus Group Discussion and In-depth interviews on the mother's knowledge about the child care, understanding of its benefits and influential factors about childcare centers. The themes were categorized coded, following the research questions.

Demographic Information of Participants:

The demographic profile of this analysis is based on the age group of mothers and children, mothers' educational qualifications, and socio-economic status.

The data were collected from twelve non-working mothers through one Focus Group Discussion (8 non-working mothers) and four in-depth interviews were conducted as well. The age range of mothers the mothers was in between 25-35 years of age. The children's age range was from 3 years to 5 years. Most of the mothers have one child. The mothers' educational qualification of all mothers was masters. All the mothers were homemakers. Five mothers were from joint families, and the rest were from a nuclear family. Based on their socio-economic history, all the participants belonged to the family of the middle class.

All the mothers were selected from the Dhanmondi area of Dhaka City.

In the following part, the findings of the study are presented under four themes and several subthemes.

Theme 1: Mother's regular child-rearing practice

Subtheme 1: Mother's care and interaction with children

When mothers were asked about their knowledge on child care and rate and their daily practices, they responded that child care means for them to fulfill their daily needs like feeding, bathing, cleaning, watching them and provide things the children ask for. One of the mothers shared her thoughts in this way, *"My baby is five years old. I live in a joint family; I have a lot of people in my house. But even if there are many people, you have to take care of your own child. I have to do everything for my child from eating, bathing, to sleeping, what he will do at any time, to making these things routine. The rest of the sports, he spends time with my family"*.

On the other hand, another mother said that, *"My child is three years old, so by caring I understand that as a mother taking care of baby's food, bathing; everything about how she is developing seems to be caring. Whether she is growing in all aspects, physically, mentally, whether everything is developing or not, that seems to be my concern."*

One mother also said that, *"By caring I understand that as a mother taking care of baby's food, bathing; everything about how she is developing seems to be caring."*

Most mothers do not have much time to interact with their children. They do not talk much with the child due to work stress at homework or because of the habit of talking less. On the other hand, some mothers shared that they interact and talk to their children. One of the mothers said, *"I talk a lot with my girls. Due to this, they have learned to*

speak very fast. But I did not talk to them childishly, due to which their pronunciation has also become very nice. I have told everyone in the family that no one should speak childishly, and Alhamdulillah, my two children, are learning to talk very well."

On the other hand, another mother said that *"In this case, I would say that I have become a little different I want to be quiet; my child does not want to be quiet. She wants to talk a lot if I don't want to talk to her, she forces me to speak. I say it is not right to say this, and she forces me to speak with her."*

A mother who comes from a nuclear family also said, *"Talking to the child means the child is pre-schooling but also, as long as I am with them, I speak to them, ask for water, and don't say anything. I always talk to them. There is no such thing as talking or playing for 30 minutes in such a special way. In fact, I am talking to him directly to tell him everything about a nuclear-family."*

Most mothers admitted that it is very difficult being home makers to find time between household chores and play with the baby. But they know, it is very important to play or give adequate time to the child for his overall development. It is very upsetting when a mother can't provide time to the child even if she wants to. One mother shared her experience, like, *"I wouldn't say I get too much time at home because I don't have any maids at home. So, it turns out that I have to do my own thing, so I don't have much time to play with him, but when I have time, I play with him, take pictures, and make toys with paper. However, I don't have much time."*

Another participant also said that, *"In fact, since we are homemakers, it seems that we spend a lot of time with our children. But we never give them any time. And as long as I give time, I am annoyed by her demand. So, I always wonder why she doesn't do everything by herself. So this is the reality. Even then, when I get a little time, I get*

involved with her. I put him with different kinds of toys and drawings and I just sit next to her and watch."

A mother from a joint family shared her experience of how she plays with her daughter, *"when I leave the room and go to the kitchen, I want to tell my daughter that if an angel came and tidied my house, Mamuni would benefit a lot. Would have been surprised. So my daughter says, OK, you go to the kitchen, come a little later. So I go and start working, a little later, my daughter says, mother please come room for a while. So I close my eyes and see that she has tidied up the house and Alhamdulillah, my daughter tidies the house a lot like me. And I pretend I'm done and caress her a little, hug her and give her chocolates. And sometimes when I get tired, she plays alone and sometimes she comes and says, Mamuni do you feel good now? May I have some milk for you? Then she presses my legs, presses my head, these are my daughters."*

So, everyone's educational qualification is post-graduate, according to the demographics of mothers. And all mothers want proper contact with their children, but for housework or household chores, most mothers can't engage with their children.

Subtheme 2: Family members support regarding child rearing

All the mothers claim that getting support from the family is very much needed in case of raising the child. In that case, many get that support, many do not. When asked a mother from whom she gets more help, she said, *"Honestly, I don't get much help from the family in case of caring for the children. But sometimes they play with the child; they do it when they draw pictures. Besides, I don't get any other help."*

In the case of family support, mothers of nuclear families do not receive much support for child-rearing, but in a joint family, even if everyone helps, they do not always take proper care of their children. One mother said that, "I get support from everyone, but

I don't get it for second time. The thing is, everyone tries like this; also, the whole responsibility of the child is on the mother."

Many mothers know if there is a helper at home, but they do not get such help. Again, if I will get support from her, there would be many benefits for the children. All of the participants agreed that a helping hand is mandatory for a mother to take care of their child. One of the mothers expressed, *"I need helpers, but my problem is that I don't have any helpers, so I sometimes feel that if I had a little time for myself and I don't have enough time to do daily activities, all the work has to be done together like sleeping while eating and reading. Time is of the essence, and I have a hard time managing it. As a result, I don't have the time for myself, and I get depressed because I have to work. I get depressed because I can't manage, and it results in less rest. When there is less rest, the mood is not good, and as a result, I start misbehaving with the kids. But if I find a helpful person, I will do my job. When my baby came to me, I could give him time and help people explain his work to me, giving my baby time properly."*

So, it is evident that throughout the context of family support, mothers of nuclear families do not receive much child-rearing support, but they do not always take care of the children in a joint family, even though everyone helps. The mother has to take care of the children at the end of the day.

Subtheme 3: Mother's spending quality time with children and for their self-care

A mother plays a vital role much more in the overall development of the child. But that is only possible when a mother gives quality time to their child. What mothers mean by quality time is giving time to the child such as talking, playing with him, telling stories, giving the child a proper time, bringing the child into a routine etc. One of the mothers

said, *"Quality time means playing with the child, talking to him, reading stories to him, drawing pictures with him, enjoying the time that helps him in his development"*.

On the other hand, another mother said, *"By quality time, I mean giving time to the child, playing with the child, teaching him everything properly. But I don't think that is possible for homemaker. And since the homemaker has no helping hand, she has to do everything herself, so she can't give her children that much time. So housewives will get quality time for them, it should never be expected."*

Most mothers want to spend quality time with their children. But there is so much to do in the house that it is not possible. In this context, a mother said, *"It also depends on the day my work is more or less dependent on it. But in fact, to be honest, never more than half an hour. I might go to another job. And another thing is that a lot of times it happens that I have no such job but I am very tired. It's really annoying to tell the truth, I really want to spend time like myself, then it is seen that I may not want to spend time with them if I am free, I cannot spend so long."*

Many times, mothers abuse their children unwillingly. It is seen that mothers are very upset due to work pressure or lack of helping hand or assistance. Even if mothers do not want to, they abuse their children and have no control over their minds. One of the mothers said, *"In this case, I punish them a lot. When I'm in a bad mood, and then they demand something, I take it negatively and treat them badly. And then I cannot control. Then I slap them once or twice. Even though it is not right, I have given such punishment many times."*

On the other hand, a mother who has a helping hand said that, *"The children will do mischief. So, when they do mischief, I don't say anything to them, I just sit quietly, I*

don't talk to them. They then realize that I am angry, and then they do not do any more mischief, they become very quiet.”

Mothers often suffer from depression or a sense of guilt if they do not give quality time. One mother said, *“At the end of the day, I feel very bad for myself. It simply means that I feel like I'm at home all day, I'm not working; I still can't give time to the baby. It actually creates a big frustration. What I'm feeling is that I don't know the others. A lot of times the thing bothers me a lot that I need to give them as much as I think for their development even from home all day. I can't actually give them. They need as much care as they need a little more quality time. I can't give that. Honestly, that's why I feel so bad. “*

Another mother also added that, *“Too bad I can't give them time. Then I think how to give time to work all day. And as long as I don't think there is any development in it, and then it feels worse that I can't give my child quality time due to the pressure of household chores. I actually feel very bad because I think if it was someone who would help me with housework or babysitting, I would be able to have a nice time in the day with the baby, which I can't do now.”*

After becoming a mother, most mothers cannot find time for themselves due to the stress of family work. Even knowing that they need time for their mental health, but they are too busy with their housework or their children's work. One of the mothers shared her feelings like that, *“In fact, I can't find time for myself anymore. The thing is that, as the days go by, it seems like the problem is getting worse. I mean, I'm getting more and more breathless. I can't find time for myself at all. Now I have to manage two children, then there is housework, other accessories, there are many more problems, so all in all, managing everything is actually becoming very tough.”*

Another mother explained it, *“As my husband is a great support. And sometimes my part-time caregiver looks after my children; the housework is the main concern for them as well, and they do it at that, my work doesn't take much time either. And whatever I do, with the kids, they get involved. Otherwise, they will feel far away from my work. It can be seen that I put a face pack on my face. My two daughters also want to apply it on their face like me. I now realize that if I can take proper care of myself, I can also take good care of children. For six months, I do it regularly.”*

From this report, mothers of nuclear families, since there is no helping hand, cannot spend quality time with their children. On the other hand, while other members of the joint family assist with the care of the children, mothers are unable to spend a lot of quality time on domestic work with the children.

Theme 2: Mothers knowledge about childcare center

As a homemaker, they mean a childcare center where a working mother keeps her child to be cared for. According to the majority of the mothers, it is just a very necessary place for working mothers to look after their children. All mothers mentioned that a child care center is a place where mothers can send their children for certain times. They said that the childcare center is basically center-based care. They also mentioned that childcare centers are mostly for the children whose mothers work outside. One mother said that, *“The mother keeps her child in the childcare center for some time where the child will be safe and cared”*.

They also said that the childcare centers should be colorful, clean, and run by a skilled caregiver. According to one mother, *“I also think that in the family, only the mothers, the child's father goes to the office, the mother cannot handle the child at home. Or the both parents are working; there is no one to see the child; in this case, child care is*

necessary to see the child. Children are cared for in child care; there are children of the same age. Those who care there do a lot for the mid-development of the children, so I think the child care center is very important.”

All mothers think that a child care center should be the safest place for children so that a mother can give it to her child in peace. Not only that, it should be colorful, clean, run by a skilled caregiver. According to one mother, *“I think there should be a child care center that takes care of every aspect of the child. It can be colorful, clean or have a well-skilled caregiver to monitor everything. For the mother who cannot take care of her child at home, that child can get good care from a childcare center. And the reason why the mother feels the guilt, is because they cannot give time to the child, development is not happening, considering all these, I think there should be a child care center.”*

Another mother said that, *“First of all, everyone should have been in a friendly environment. The second is trained caregivers. They should have an appropriate curriculum, and they need a fixed routine, I mean an age-based routine or curriculum. Then there are the things that are necessary for the development of their gross motor and fine motor. So more or less, I keep what I think is the environment, caregiver, and material. If these things are there, the kids can be fairly settled. It seems to me”.*

Child care centers help in the overall development of children. Child care centers play a very important role for mothers who do not have helpers. According to one mother, *“what I think is very good. It is good because it will not be there all day for a certain time. It will be good for the child as it will have more children there, it will be possible to mix with other children. As far as I know, there are many activities found on Facebook. It's good to be there, and it's good for me because I was telling you that all day long, I'm so tired that I give them quality time.”*

The rest of the definition of the Childcare Center for mothers is only for working mothers who care for their children. Although some mothers have different opinions about childcare centers, all mothers agree that kids who have no one to look after them are given childcare centers.

Theme 3: Benefit of childcare centers for mother and children:

All the mothers agreed that childcare centers are beneficial for the children's development and learning. They mentioned that if the children go to the childcare centers, they can play with other children and learn different skills like sharing, friendship, and follow a routine. They also shared that children can learn rhymes, songs, alphabet, numbers, and puzzles in the childcare centers. Some mothers said that the children can interact with their peers and the caregivers in the childcare centers. Many mothers shared that the childcare center is the safer place for the children.

According to one mother, *"I think it is very good because the children will not be there for all day, only for a certain time, but they will get an opportunity to play and interact with other children."*

Every child expects quality time from his/her mother. Although from a single family, it is not always possible. In that case, the child care center is essential. All mothers think that if a mother keeps her child in a child care center for some time, both the overall development of the child and the mental health of the mother will be good.

One of the mothers said that, *"I think that even if it is not for the whole day, the ample time can be given to the child in the child care center even if it is for 3 or 4 hours. Not all children can learn by watching from the family. Children learn by going to child care centers with other children"*.

Another mother showed an approach in which she believed that a perfect and ideal child care center can be a role model for a child's positive development. She said, *"I have said before that physical development between the social development of a child and the development of a child must take place through a child care center. Now we are living in our own family, the children can't play; the place to play at home is less and less. If they get a chance to play in child care, they are getting a place to play, there is physical activity, there is cognitive development, I think all the development is happening. Then I said one thing, depending on the caregiver, the environment and the materials."*

Another mother also shared that, *"I think the child's social development will be very good, the language will be learnt to speak well, and the overall development will be better because of running. I think it should be sent because the mother needs some rest, and if the mother can do the housework alone, then when she brings her baby, she can give the baby a nice time."*

Most mothers have expressed interest in keeping the baby in a childcare center, which is why a mother should keep her child in a childcare center if she cannot afford to spend time at home. One mother expressed her opinion saying that, *"I'm relating to the answer to the previous question. I feel like I'm interested in giving the child to a child care center for myself, but I don't know if I can provide it or not because other members of my family or my husband or my mother-in-law will not take it seriously. Everyone thinks it's just for working mothers. I'll stay home all day. Why can't my child go to the childcare center? I can't explain this thing to them. They don't really want to accept this thing. I have felt it many times because it would be nice to be able to hang out or play with someone of the same age, especially when the child is upset. It was remarkable that one of the mothers brought up a significant concern about the*

childcare center. She said that, "Interested to say, what I have about the Concern environment, if the environment is not good, not clean, shows that the caregiver is not skilled, I often lose interest. With those things in mind, I can't even think of giving the baby to the daycare center, even if I want to"

A childcare center is needed for a child's proper mental wellbeing and overall development. A mother shared her sad feelings in this way that, *"Since..... So, all in all, if we talk about the development of our children, they are just taken to that restaurant, eat and drink there and play for a little more pleasure. But a child who goes to a regular class tomorrow, mixes with many children every day and does a lot of activities, I think all kinds of skills may be good from a young age. I think it is because I see that my child is always playing alone, I can't give him time and as much as I may be giving, he is not being successful. So, my child must have been better off there."*

Most of the mothers agreed that children can learn a lot in childcare centers. They learn how to share with another, holding on to patience, which other children can learn together. Children insist on being with their mother, which they cannot do if they are with other children in childcare. Most mothers' think that the overall development of children, learning to share, and empathy can build in a child who attend the childcare center. A mother said that, *"I said that children can mix with others. Talking to others, will be able to mix with kids of the same age or a little older or of the same age or closer. There will be a variety of activities such as maybe drawing pictures, listening to stories, sometimes playing a little. These are the things that will probably sit together and eat together. When my baby is at home, I have to feed him a lot of things that I can't do at home. I can't change these little habits, I can't give time, and so if the child goes to the child care center, he will get these things."*

Another mother also shared that, *“Children can learn a lot in the childcare center. Sharing with another child, holding patience, can learn by attaching with other children. The children insist on being with the mother, which they cannot do with other children in the childcare center.”*

There are varied opinions from mothers regarding childcare center. A mother explained very clearly that sending a child to a childcare center; it helps them to build a strong relationship between mother and their child. She said that, *“The advantage of keeping is that she can attach with a lot of kids, do a lot of her developmental activities, talk to a lot of people, and tell stories. When the mother gets her own time, she will take better care of the baby, and her relationship with her child will be much better. The child's communication will be good, and in that case, the child will be good. A little while ago, I was saying that I sometimes feel like I am a housewife, but it would have been better for me if my baby went to child care. This thing is still taboo in our society. Not everyone can accept it yet. Why would a child go to a child care center? If her mother doesn't have a job, why should she go to a center if her child is home?”*

Most of the mothers shared that the childcare centers are helpful not only for children but also their mothers. They mentioned that childcare centers are supportive for those mothers who do not have helpers at home. Mothers mentioned that they feel less stressed and anxious when their children are safe in the childcare center. They also said that if the children are in the childcare centers, the mothers will get time and space for themselves. One mother said, *“If the child goes to the center, I will get time for myself and do many things”*

In the present days, raising a child alone is a big challenge without any helping hand. Not only the mental or overall development of the child is important here, but the mental

health of the mother is also equally important. If the mother's mental health is good, she will build a strong relationship with her child. For this reason, most mothers agree that the mother is willing to send her child to a childcare center for some time. When asked about such a question, one mother said, *“Yes, I agree. The monotony of mothers will be removed, mothers will be able to work a little like themselves, not only children but everyone can be good in their own way”*.

A mother showed interest in a different way, *“Yes, of course. I said that. These 3 things must be there. If not, I will not send them anymore; it is the same for all mothers. So, I think the development of the child should not be sent properly.”*

The major portion of the definition of the Childcare Center for mothers is only for working mothers who care for their children. Although some mothers have different views about child care centers, all mothers agree that childcare centers are provided to children who have no one to care for them.

Theme 4: Influential factors not to access the childcare centers

All mothers claimed that a helper is very much needed in raising a child. Having a supportive person makes the life of mothers much easier, and in a very beautiful way, they can spend time with their children and give time to themselves. A mother said that, *“I think help is needed. It is often seen that cooking is too late to give time to the child. If there is someone to keep the work ahead, if you keep him ahead of the work, then there are benefits in many parts, the child can find time for himself.”*

Most of the mothers mentioned that several factors such as the attitude of the other family members towards childcare centers, societal expectation about mother's role, financial constraint, inadequate and unavailability of a childcare center and quality of the childcare centers influence not to access the childcare centers. One mother said, *“In*

our society, the mother is the main responsible person for raising the children. If I will send my child to the childcare center, my family thinks that I may not be a good mother or I may not be able to take care of them.”

Another mother also added that, “I also think there is a need for a helping hand in raising a child because a mother can't see A to Z to a child. I couldn't go to the washroom without my son when he was younger. Feel the mental pressure at this point. I was missing a helper then”.

A mother who has no helping hand shared her sad feelings that how much she gets pressure in her daily life to raise a child alone. She said, “I need helpers, but my point is I don't have any helpers. That's why I sometimes feel like if I had a little time for myself and a lot of the time, I don't get enough time to do daily chores. All the work has to be done together. Such as eating time, reading time, sleeping time all have to be done together, and it isn't easy to manage. As a result, the child is not getting the right time, I am not getting the time for myself, and I am getting depressed because of why I can't manage, and as a result, the rest is less. The mood is not good when it is low, and as a result, I start misbehaving with the children. But if I could find a helper, I would be able to sort out my chores and give them time when my child came to me, and I would be able to give my child the right amount of time with the helper.”

A mother needs a child care center. All mothers feel that they can't give their child the right amount of time at home, in which case the baby should be taken to a child care center. But most mothers have faced a variety of problems. One mother said that, “I told you that I feel very bad every day because I can't give him this quality time..... I didn't really know much about childcare centers when I had a son, but my responsibility increased after I had another baby, but my time didn't

increase, so I talked to others and saw the childcare center and realized that it would be better for me to put my child in the childcare center. On the other hand, not everyone in my household can take matters into their own hands. They think that child care is only for all the girls who work for them. On the other hand, they think that I may not be a good mother or I may not be able to take care of them. I might give myself time to browse Facebook, talk, and watch TV. That's why I want to send children, but I can't explain to them that sending children to a child care center would be much better for their development.”

One of the mothers uttered with sadness, *“Not because there is no child care center in our area, I didn't like the routine of the pre-school for the little ones. I am maybe putting the kids there to read. I don't want my three and a half-year-old child to read. I want the child to play according to the rules.”*

Due to the inadequate child care centers, the mothers are not willing to send their children to the childcare center. One mother said, *“There is no child care center in our area.”* Sometimes mothers do not want to send their children to the childcare centers because of unskilled caregivers and the worst environment. One mother said, *“If I send my child to the child care center and he gets sick, then my family can say that it happened because of the poor childcare center.”*

Raising a child alone in today's world is a huge challenge without a helping hand. The child's emotional or overall development is important here, but the mental health of the mother is equally important as well. If the mental health of the mother is good, she can create a strong relationship with her child. For this reason, most mothers believe that, for some time, the mother is prepared to send her child to a childcare center. Mothers are not able to send their children to the child care center due to the inadequacy of the

child care center. Because of unskilled childcare and the worst climate, mothers do not want their children in a child care center.

Key Findings:

- According to the demographics of mothers, everyone's educational qualification is post-graduated. And all mothers want proper interaction with their children, but most mothers cannot interact with their children for housework or household chores.
- In the case of family support, mothers of nuclear families do not receive much support for child-rearing, but in a joint family, even if everyone helps, they do not always take care of the children. At the end of the day, the mother has to take care of the children.
- From this study, mothers of nuclear families cannot spend quality time with their children because there is no helping hand. On the other hand, while other joint family members help with the care of the children, mothers cannot spend much quality time with the children for domestic work.
- Majority of mothers' ideas about Childcare centers are only for working mothers caring for their children. Although some mothers have different ideas about child care centers, all mothers think that child care centers are given to children who have no one to look after them.
- All mothers think that a child care center should be the safest place for children so that a mother can give it to her child in peace. Not only that, it should be colorful, clean, run by a skilled caregiver.
- Child care centers help in the overall development of children. Child care centers play a vital role for mothers who do not have helpers.

- All mothers think that if a mother keeps her child in a child care center for some time, both the child's overall development and the mental health of the mother will be good. A perfect and ideal child care center can be a role model for a child's positive development.
- Most mothers have expressed interest in keeping the baby in a childcare center, which is why a mother should keep her child in a childcare center if she cannot afford to spend time at home.
- In the present days, raising a child alone is a big challenge without any helping hand. The mental or overall development of the child is important here, but the mother's mental health is also equally important. If the mother's mental health is good, she will build a strong relationship with her child. For this reason, most mothers agree that the mother is willing to send her child to a childcare center for some time.
- The only taboo in our society is that mothers are the only ones responsible for raising children.
- Due to the child care center's inadequacy, mothers are not willing to give their children to the child care center.
- Mothers do not want their children in a child care center because of unskilled caregivers and the worst environment.

Discussion:

The interpretation of the findings, which appeared during the study and provided an overview of the research evidence relating to the current literature, is initially presented in the chapter. The analysis of the results is discussed in four themes in this section.

Theme 1: Mother's regular child-rearing practice:

The outcome can be derived on the basis of the research results that the mothers had adequate information or understanding of the child care center. Post-graduation are everybody's educational qualification, according to the demographics of mothers. And they're all mindful of their children. Many mothers want proper contact with their kids, but for housework or household chores, most mothers cannot interact with their kids. Most mothers do not have much time to interact with their children due to engaging domestic work. This means that mothers do not interact with their children when they are in charge of all the household chores and cannot provide proper quality time.

In the case of family support, mothers of nuclear families do not get much child-rearing support, so they do not often see children in joint families, even though everyone helps. The mother has to take care of the children at the end of the day. It's similar to research by Paduval, & Paduval, (2009) reflects a similar idea, "In Asian countries, and many joint family systems, grandparents and other family members fulfill the need for childcare-they take over the work of childcare. According to U.S. (2016) about 68 percent of kids live in a nuclear family unit. Data from the census. In general, this family system is seen by individuals as an optimal or dominant arrangement to raise a family. Two married parents and their children living together offers a favorable picture for several reasons (As cited in Meleen, 2006) Nuclear families like them have both advantages and disadvantages, which are reflected in this study.

A mother plays a much more critical role in the child's overall development. But it is only possible when a mother gives her child quality time. What mothers mean by quality time is to give the child time, such as chatting, playing with him, sharing stories, giving the child the right time, getting the child into a routine, etc. but most of the mother said that they cannot manage for quality time, due to extra work pressure or bad mood. When the child wants time, they misbehave with the child, sometimes treating the child, it is evident that that mothers can give quality time to mothers if they have a helping hand, otherwise mothers treat their children rudely, which is detrimental to the development of children. Punitive responses include frustration or threats in studies from Gottman et al. (1997, p. 155), and it has shown that negative parent reactions to negative emotions of children are becoming frustrating as their emotions are increasingly overwhelmed. So, it is clear that Mothers fill only the basic needs of their children. But child care centers work for the overall development of children.

Researchers further realize that, if they do not have quality time, the majority of the mothers sometimes suffer from depression or a sense of guilt and leading to frequent misbehavior with children. This misbehavior creates more problems for children's development and children's mental health is being severely troubled. "Perinatal mental disorders are associated with an increased risk of psychological and developmental disorders in children," the Lancet series also agrees (Stein, et al., 2014).

Theme 2: Mothers knowledge about childcare center:

The majority of mothers mean a childcare center, as a homemaker, where a working mother holds her child to be cared for. It's just a very important place for working mothers to look after their kids, according to most mothers. Both mothers said a child care center is a place where mothers can take their kids for some periods of time. They

said that the center for childcare is simply center-based care. They also claimed that the childcare center is mainly for kids whose mothers work outside. It is also evident that mother thinks child care should be colorful, clean, and run by a skilled caregiver.

Theme 3: Benefit of childcare centers for mother and children:

All the mothers acknowledged that childcare centers are helpful for the growth and learning of children. They said that if kids go to childcare centers, they will play with other kids and learn various skills, such as sharing, friendship, and routine. They also shared that in the childcare centers, children will learn rhymes, songs, alphabet, numbers, and puzzles. Child care centers help in the overall development of children. Similar findings by the U.S. National Institutes of Health were found that if young children spent time in high-quality childcare, young children had higher cognitive and academic achievement scores as teenagers. More than 90 percent of the more than 1,300 children surveyed had been in the care of someone other than a parent before the age of 4. The study described "high-quality" child care as facilities that provide comprehensive engagement, assistance, and cognitive-boosting activities with care providers (Rochman, 2012).

Child care centers play a very important role for mothers who do not have helpers. If we were to take into consideration the demographic profile of those in the study, we found that most of the parents were not involved in any income generation activity. Particularly mothers, because they have to take care of their children, other family members and do all household chores / domestic responsibilities. As a result, they do not get scope to spend quality time with their children and also cannot manage time for their self-care and build a warm relationship with their children and other family members. Not only that, the absences of proper support for child care at home or

unavailable childcare center restrict women in making their career (Raihan & Bidisha, 2018).

The findings clearly indicate that the childcare centers are equally beneficial for children and mothers.

Theme 4: Influential factors not to access the childcare centers

Research showed that all mothers believe that if a mother holds her child for some time in a child care center, both the child's overall growth and the mother's mental health would be fine. A great and ideal center for child care can be a role model for the healthy growth of children. A new study published by Gomajee, et al., (2002) in the Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health concludes that, "high-quality center-based childcare may be linked to lower levels of emotional symptoms." Essentially, being around children their age is very beneficial for the emotional and prosaic growth of children under the guidance of professionals. Similarly, when it comes to mothers' emotional issues, Research has shown that high-quality early child care can have a major effect on the well-being of children, and now a new study in the Child Development journal finds that it is also important to Mom's emotional matter (Rochman, 2012). A study found that, if childcare centers develop or improve their services that will improve the interactions and learning of children while being at the center. Liu-Yan and Pan (2008) also emphasized the role of the child care center's 'physical climate.' Therefore, to encourage children to have the ability to be interested in active play and learning, it is a requirement to build learning corners and play materials. Such an environment helps to improve the cognitive skills of children (Vandell, 2004), have constructive peer participation, and are less likely to have negative peer contact (Holloway & Reichart-Erickson, 1989; Wishard, et al., 2003). If

employees do not allow each child to make their own decisions during operations, the ability of the child to gain new experiences and learning can be limited. This has been seen in Chilean pre-school children where schools still follow conventional approaches to children's treatment: teachers still dictate children's activities and materials (Herrera et al., 2005) (as cited in Islam & Khan, 2015).

It is evident from the focus group discussion and in-depth interview that, the only stigma in our culture is that the only people responsible for raising children are mothers. In the same way study found that, there are many reasons that mothers choose to stay at home with their children. In fact, studies have shown that many Americans think this is the best option. 60% of Americans say a child is better off with at least one parent at home. Another 35% said kids are just as well off with both parents working outside the home (Cohn et al., 2014). On the other hand, Mothers are not prepared to send their children to the child care center due to the inadequacy of the child care center. In a child care center, mothers do not want their children because of whether there are unqualified caregivers and the worst climate

Conclusion:

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that child care centers are important for the child but equally important for the mother. It is customary in our society for the mother to take care of the child. No one can take proper care of a child without a mother. So in our society, mothers have all the responsibilities of caring for the child. But a non-working mother has to deal with a variety of problems to take proper care of the child at home or in the absence of a helper. In that case, a child care center is an ideal place for children. The role of a childcare center in the development and learning of the children is immense. Not just for the development of the children, the mothers will also be able to get some time for themselves, which is necessary for building a good

relationship with their children and their well-being. Findings also show that the childcare centers are equally essential for non-working mothers who are busy with household work and child-rearing and caring. It is also recommended that the center's existing childcare should also enhance its services by ensuring that the center safety for infants, hygienic and healthy environment, pre-school services through trained nannies or staff.

Recommendation:

- Large scale research is required on non-working mothers regarding childcare centers
- Create an awareness program on the benefit of childcare centers for the parents and the society.
- Need to establish more childcare centers for the children of both working and non-working mothers.
- Need to implement the childcare act.

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Annex-1

(In-Depth Interview)

Title: Perception of Non-working mothers about childcare center

Purpose: To explore non-working mother's knowledge about childcare centers.

Research Questions

1. What do the Non-working mothers know about childcare center for children?
2. What do they understand the benefit of a childcare center for children?
3. What factors influence them not to access the childcare facility?

Date of Interview _____

Mother's Name _____

Age _____

Educational background _____

Number of children: _____

Number of family member _____

Session duration: 40 to 60 minutes.

In-Depth Interview Questionnaire:

Mother's regular child-rearing practice:

1. As a housewife, tell me briefly, how do you care for your child (feed, bathe, play, nurture, etc)?
2. How do you interact with your child? How often do you talk to your child?
3. Do you get time to play with your child? What kind of play do you do with your child?
4. Do you receive any support in raising/caring for your child from your family members? If so, from whom?
5. If you are unable to provide quality care and time to your child, how do you feel?

How do you manage everything? Do you have time for yourself?

6. What is your opinion regarding quality time?
7. How often do you spend quality time with your child?
8. Have you ever maltreated/punished your child? When and why?
9. Do you have any support staff or system at home?
10. If you are unable to provide quality care and time to your child, how do you feel?
11. How do you manage everything? Do you have time for yourself?

Knowledge about Child care center and its benefits:

1. Do you know about the child care center?
2. In your opinion, what should be in the child care center?
3. Do you believe that every child should be in childcare centers?
4. Do you believe every mother should send their child to childcare centers for care and development?
5. How much do you think they need for a child care center for the children's overall development?
6. Are you interested in keeping your child in childcare centers?
Why or why not? Please explain.
7. Tell me the benefits of keeping the child in a child care center.
8. What is your opinion on keeping your child in a child care center?
9. What can a child learn through a child care center?
10. Do you think a mother should send their children to the childcare center for at least short hours?

Factor:

1. What is your opinion on whether there is a need for a supporter in raising a child?
2. Have you ever needed a supporter to raise your child?
3. Do you give enough time to your child, and if not, then how do you feel?
4. Have you ever felt the need for a child care center? Then why don't you keep your child at a childcare center? What are problems do you face?

Annex-2

FGD guideline

Title: Perception of Non-working mothers about childcare center

Purpose: To explore non-working mother's knowledge about childcare centers.

Research Questions

1. What do the Non-working mothers know about childcare center for children?
2. What do they understand the benefit of a childcare center for children?
3. What factors influence them not to access the childcare facility?

Date of Interview _____

Mother's Name _____

Age _____

Educational background _____

Number of children: _____ Number of family member _____

Session duration: 40 to 90 minutes.

FGD Guideline:

Mother's regular child-rearing practice:

1. As a housewife, tell me briefly, how do you care for your child (feed, bathe, play, nurture, etc)?
2. How do you interact with your child? How often do you talk to your child?
3. Do you get time to play with your child? What kind of play do you do with your child?
4. Do you receive any support in raising/caring for your child from your family members? If so, from whom?
5. If you are unable to provide quality care and time to your child, how do you feel?

How do you manage everything? Do you have time for yourself?

6. What is your opinion regarding quality time?
7. How often do you spend quality time with your child?
8. Have you ever maltreated/punished your child? When and why?
9. Do you have any support staff or system at home?
10. If you are unable to provide quality care and time to your child, how do you feel?
11. How do you manage everything? Do you have time for yourself?

Knowledge about Child care center and its benefits:

1. Do you know about the child care center?

2. In your opinion, what should be in the child care center?
3. Do you believe that every child should be in childcare centers?
4. Do you believe every mother should send their child to childcare centers for care and development?
5. How much do you think they need for a child care center for the children's overall development?
6. Are you interested in keeping your child in childcare centers? Why or why not? Please explain.
7. Tell me the benefits of owning the child in a child care center.
8. What is your opinion on keeping your child in a child care center?
9. What can a child learn through a child care center?
10. Do you think a mother should send their children to the childcare center for at least short hours?

Factor:

1. What is your opinion on whether there is a need for a supporter in raising a child?
2. Have you ever needed a supporter to raise your child?
3. Do you give enough time to your child, and if not, then how do you feel?
4. Have you ever felt the need for a child care center? Then why don't you keep your child at a childcare center? What are problems do you face?

Annex-3

Mother's Consent Form

Title of the Research:

Perception of Non-working mothers about childcare center.

Purpose of the research:

As a part of my degree requirements from the Institute of Educational Development- BRAC University, I am doing this study to know the Perception of Non-working mothers about childcare center.

Risks and benefits:

There is no risk to you for participating in this study and but directly or indirectly, mothers of young children age 3-5 will be benefited in the future by raising awareness Perception of Non-working mothers about childcare center.

Privacy, anonymity and confidentiality:

All information collected from you will remain strictly confidential. We would be happy to answer your questions about the study, and you are welcome to contact me.

Future use of information:

Some of the information collected from this study may be kept for future use; however, in such cases, information and data supplied to other researchers will not conflict with or violate the maintenance of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality of information identifying participants in any way.

Right not to participate and withdraw:

Your participation in the study is voluntary, and you are the sole authority to decide for and against your participation in this study. Refusal to take part in the study will involve no penalty. If you agree to my proposal of enrolling yourself in my study, please indicate that by putting your signature the specified space below.

Thank you very much for your cooperation

Signature of Investigator

Signature of

Participant

Date:

Date: