

# Working Mothers' Perception of Home-based Daycare in Dhaka City

By

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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  
Brac University  
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## **Declaration**

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my own original work while completing my 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.

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## Ethics Statement

Title of Thesis Topic: "Working Mothers' Perception of Home-based Daycare in Dhaka City"

Student name: Razwana Afzal

1. Source of population mothers of children aged 6 months to 6 years.
2. Does the study involve (yes, or 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 (No)
  - d) Sensitive questions (N/A)
  - 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 (N/A)
  - 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

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## **Abstract**

In Bangladesh, women's workforce participation rate increased tremendously in the last couple of years, so this is a burning desire of working women to ensure their children's safety and wellbeing. They require a quality child daycare center at the community level to meet this demand. Homebased daycare could be a good option for them which is a new concept in the country. The purpose of this study was to explore working mothers' understanding of the home-based daycare in Dhaka city. This qualitative study was conducted on ten(10) working mothers in Dhaka city who have six months to 5 years children and data were collected through the in-depth interview (I.D.I.) It is; most of the mothers are aware of the center-based daycare and experienced, but home-based daycare is a new concept to them. Findings also show that the mothers are very concerned about the quality of the home-based daycare. They also mention that it should be run under a strong authority. The study findings recommend that home-based daycare should be included in the Daycare Act 2021, and capacity development of owners and caregivers should be prioritized.

**Keywords:** Home-based daycare, working mother

## **Dedication**

I dedicate my thesis work to my son—a special feeling of gratitude to my loving Mother and my respected supervisor. I also dedicate this thesis work to my class friend, who has supported me throughout the process.

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## **List of Acronyms**

<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>CAP</b>	Canadian Association of Physicists
<b>MoWCA</b>	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction & Background**

### **Introduction**

Childhood is the most crucial stage of human life. Early childhood development is defined as birth to eight years (UNESCO, 2017). Learning begins right from birth. Children's development depends primarily on mothers (Winston & Chicot, 2016). All brain synapses generated by the age of 5 are more or less crucial since the first 1000 days of a child's existence are extremely important (Cusick & Georgieff, 2007). That period lays the foundation for a person's overall health, wellbeing, learning, and productivity, which impacts the health and wellbeing of the future generation. Children require five interconnected and inseparable components of nurturing care to reach their full potential: good health, adequate nutrition, safety and security, responsive caregiving, and learning opportunities.

In the socio-economic context of Bangladesh, most people still think that housework and taking care of the family and kids are the responsibilities to take care only of women's work. As working women, mothers always try to ensure that their children are secure, but in Bangladesh, the women's employment rate is increased from 8% in the 1980s to 36% in 2016-17 (Raihan & Bidisha, 2018). Woman's contribution to economic growth can depend on their mental peace and their children's security (CAP, 2019). A quality child care center is one of the best options for working mothers. Care and sensory stimulation are required for children's proper growth. The four domains- cognitive, physical, socio-emotional, and language- are an essential part of the development of each child (Breiner et al., 2016). A quality-based daycare will be a good option for working mothers.

In the early 1900s' the concept of daycare had emerged. The daycare center is an institution that provides supervision and cares for children during the daytime, particularly so that their parents can hold jobs. The United States was the pioneer to establish the daycare center for children whose mothers worked outside the Home (Skehill, 2010). It has recently gained popularity in developing countries, and several attempts to establish daycare centers for child-rearing and caring have been undertaken. Nowadays, the number of child care facilities has been increased because of parents' perceptions and the increase in the employment rate of parents (UNICEF, 2017). Most of the families in Dhaka city are nuclear families where both parents work to support the household (Shahidur & Nasreen, 2015).

In Bangladesh, the daycare centers are increasing rapidly. The majority of daycare centers in Bangladesh are designed for low-income children whose mothers work in various homes, garments, and offices (Shahidur & Nasreen, 2015). However, there is a lack of standard and quality of child care facilities. It has been estimated that 98% of child daycare centers in the country do not have child-friendly design and layout in terms of the physical environment, representing the building, colors, interior finishes, outdoor spaces, equipment selection, and room arrangement (Shahidur & Nasreen, 2015). In this regard, the quality of daycare centers is not up to the mark in Bangladesh. The owners of daycare centers are not always ensuring the quality of daycare services (Shahidur & Nasreen, 2015).

In general, a daycare program can be of two types- Centre-based daycare and Home-based daycare. Center-based daycare is operated in commercial care spaces with commercial services with more kids (Tholen, 2021). A home-based daycare service depends on every country's facilities, settings, geographical locations, and cultural contexts (Ang, Amp, & Tabu, 2018). A home-based daycare is run by small business operations inside the owner's house or someone's rented house. The benefits of home-based daycare are lower cost, a home-like atmosphere, time flexibility, one-to-one attention, situated within a community, and less chance of children

getting infected by communicable diseases. Still, the concern is that home-based daycare centers are not always allowed to run pre-school activities (Tholen, 2021).

According to the OECD (2012), it is traditionally provided in a home setting. This can be at the childminder's Home or at the child's own Home, where a qualified or registered childminder looks after the child. This type of care is most common for children prior to pre-school, i.e., those up to three years old.

It is well known that a woman can contribute her best when she feels that her child is secured at Home, but all working places do not have daycare facilities in Bangladesh (Islam, Rashid & Hossain, 2016). A home-based daycare center can be run by a woman sitting at Home; it can play a big role in bringing economic prosperity to women. Then there will be a home-like atmosphere for the child and an opportunity for women to earn while sitting at Home and create employment for other women supporting a caregiver role at Home. So, home-based daycare can become an important channel for women's empowerment at offices and centers.

### **Statement of the Problem**

For the last two decades, Bangladesh has been progressed in many areas such as economic growth, fertility rate, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality et. The most significant change has happened in women's employment. For the last two decades, Bangladesh has been progressed in women's career (Raihan & Bidisha, 2018). Despite the increase, the women's participation rate is still much lower than that in Bangladesh. One of the factors is the lack of childcare support for working mothers.

Working women spend a lot of time commuting to and from work which adds to the time they have to spend away from their children. In this type of situation, it is very stressful for them to work outside. Daycare can be a solution for this situation, and it will be easier for working

women to leave their children and go to work and be stress-free at work. Sometimes center-based daycares are less likely to be very close to Home. Many mothers will consider re-joining at work if they can take advantage of home-based daycare centers at the community level or neighborhoods with low cost. The woman's contribution to economic growth can depend on their mental peace and their children's security (CAP, 2019). Day by day, the working women of nuclear families are becoming dependent on the daycare centers. Generally, women's views of child-caring depend on their available solutions of surrounding facilities. Home-based daycare can always be significant support for a working woman. It always provides a low-cost service, family atmosphere, builds a trusting relationship between caregiver and child, and focuses on the child's interests and strengths that the caregiver can closely follow (CAP, 2019). The caregiver of a home-based daycare always tries to follow the child's daily routine like their Home. A family member, a friend, or a trusted neighbor can take the initiative to open a home-based daycare in their own Home or rented house by receiving training from the government and the NGOs. Moreover, the government, non-governmental groups, and commercial organizations can support organizing, setting up, and training the mothers or caregivers to start up a low-cost home-based daycare within the community.

Some national and international organizations have daycare centers at their premises and other places. But most workplaces do not have such daycare facilities for working women. Still, all working women do not always avail of commercial center-based daycare because of high payment, unavailability within their community, strict schedule, and sometimes high risk for infectious diseases transmitted from other children. Home-based child care supports new children and their families, increasing their career path (Ang et al., 2016).

In Bangladesh, parents are still not comfortable sending their children to daycare and prefer to stay with their grandparents or household staff (Shahidur & Nasreen, 2015). Moreover, 60% of the working mothers want to put their baby at the daycare center where they feel secure and

comfortable and have a healthy and hygienic environment (Shahidul & Nasrin, 2015). In a similar study (Islam et al. (, 2016), it was found that the daycare centers in Bangladesh are also serving the children for their physical, social, cognitive, and emotional development and school readiness.

The Daycare Act 2021 has already been passed in Bangladesh under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, which explains all the rules and regulations regarding center-based daycare facilities. Here, the home-based daycare concept is missing, but the woman working force is increasing day by day. Several studies show that the quality of daycare facilities can bring women empowerment. Home-based daycare can create a new path for the working woman in their career.

In this study, the researcher will try to understand the working woman's perception of a home-based daycare center in Dhaka. So, the research focuses on the perception of home-based daycare centers of middle- to upper-middle-class working women in Dhaka city.

### **Significance of the study**

Worldwide, home-based daycare service would be very good demand among the working mothers and parents because it is low cost, family atmosphere, flexible timing, caregiver and child ratio is comfortable, maintain the child's daily routine, try to teach children household work, sometimes the senior citizens who live at the daycare can be involved in storytelling including sharing their exciting life experiences among the children. These are beneficial child-rearing practices (Toddlers & Preschoolers, 2021).

In RMG sector, 67% of workers walk to work, and 27% use public transportation. They face the challenge of a daycare center in their work and bring their child to the factory premises every day. Most of the workers demand that- community-based daycare support would be a good solution for them (Better Business for Children, 2016). Home-based daycare can also add

the Mother's satisfaction within their choice limit. Women have started to engage in the work-field very recently in our country. Older generations are not comfortable with getting daycare services for child-rearing and caring. Lack of promotion and social taboos are barriers regarding the benefit of the daycare center or home-based daycare. Daycare services can also support working women and other family members to satisfy their child-caring and rearing.

The world bank Global Director for Education, Mr. Jaime Saavedra, already feels the importance of quality-based childcare facilities, and he also said, "*During the first five years of life, a child's brain grows rapidly. Providing a safe and interesting setting for children during this time has great advantages and makes subsequent educational investments much more effective*" (World Bank, 2021).

This report further said, "*In low- and middle-income nations, 40% of children require childcare but do not obtain it. We urgently need to increase our investments in childcare.*"

So, the World Bank already feels the importance of ECD's investment in every country, especially in middle-income countries. The National Policy for Children (2011) provides for the overall welfare of children, including the establishment and registration of daycare centers. Similarly, the National Women Development Policy (2011) provides for the support of women through daycare services to facilitate women's employment, which is also consistent with the Comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Development Policy (2013).

This study can have a big impact on policy level for re-thinking input or add the provision of the home-based daycare center in the recent Day Care Act 2021 and investment of ECD field. If the concept is popular among the working mothers and parents at the community level, that will open another dimension of the child care center in our country. This concept will be a good



opportunity for women's entrepreneurship and working women's satisfaction as children will be in a homely atmosphere that ensures holistic development.

### **Purpose of the study**

The study's main purpose is to explore working mothers' perceptions about home-based daycare in Dhaka city. Other purposes include understanding the concept of home-based daycare services among working mothers, the advantages and disadvantages of home-based daycare services for working mothers, and understanding their expectations and suggestions about home-based daycare settings and services in urban settings.

### **Research Questions**

- 1) What do working mothers understand about home-based child care and its importance for children as well as the mothers in Dhaka city?
- 2) How do the working mothers evaluate the accessibility, affordability, and quality of home-based daycare centers in Dhaka city?

### **Operational Definition**

**Home-Based Daycare:** Home-based daycare is a form of daycare service in which a caregiver looks after children in their own Home with or without the support of an assistant.

### **Working Mothers:**

A woman who works full-time or part-time and has a family. Some working mothers work for personal and financial advancement (The Free Dictionary). According to Cambridge Dictionary, a woman/man/parent who works with earn and cares for his or her children.

## **Chapter-II**

### **Literature Review**

#### **Mothers' Role in Childcare**

Many mothers find child-rearing challenging to make time and save energy to care for children and themselves (Luthar & Cicciolla, 2015). Raising a child is a great responsibility for any mother, regardless of whether or not she is working or non-working. The role of women is not limited to domestic chores or parenting their children. Many women play a dual role as mothers at Home and employees in their respective organizations. (Singh, 2016).

The study found that children of working mothers who were detected as emotionally regressive, and on the other hand, children of non-working mothers were found to be emotionally progressive (Khan, 2015). 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. These children face difficulties and hardships in terms of emotional support and education. Therefore, working mothers must take proper care of their children for at least a certain period; otherwise, they will face crises (Khan, 2015).

#### **Global Context**

Globally, home-based daycare is very popular in developed countries and communities; already UK, USA, Canada, Japan, and other developed countries have gained popularity at the community level. Home-based child care, often known as childminding in the UK, is a service in which a caregiver offers paid to care for a child or group of children in their own Home (Ang et al., 2016).

According to (Bigras et al. 2010; Drouin et al. 2004; the Swedish National Institute of Public Health 2009), home-based daycare got a higher quality score than center-based daycare services.

In the UK, home-based or childminding arrangements often comprise pre-school children aged 18 months to four years, a mixed-age group, or older school-aged children who attend as a type of after-school care. The ultimate goal is school readiness for the children. The UK Office controls childminding services for Standards in Education Children's Services and Skills, which allows them to care for a maximum of 6 children under the age of 8 at any given time and up to 3 children under the age of 5 (Ang et al., 2016 & 2018).

While an estimated 5% of British families use registered childminders for child care for children under the age of five, some families with 5–11 years school-age children also use childminders for after-school care because childminders are usually more flexible than after-school clubs and can often provide extra hours of child care (Rutter, 2016; Ang et al., 2016; Ang & Tabu, 2018).

There is promising evidence of the vital contribution that home-based child care helps the transition from pre-school to school. (Coplan et al., 2010; Melhuish et al., 2017). Only a few research papers are known in Japan due to the limited utilization of home-based child care.

According to the Japanese National Institute of Informatics database turned up 172 research articles were published between 1982 and 2017 (Ang et al., 2016; Ang & Tabu, 2018). Most of the publications were published when national funding for home-based services became available.

In the contexts of Japan and England, there are some realities of understanding home-based daycare. A home-based daycare setting depends on facilities, environments, geographical

locations, and cultural contexts (Ang & Tabu, 2018). Early childhood settings are essential for social and cultural institutions (Levine & New, 2008; Tobin, 2007).

Home-based child care has a varying impact on children's early learning experiences, as found in research from the United Kingdom and the United States (Mayall & Petrie 1983; Petrie, 1984; Kontos et al., 1994).

Children of working parents are cared for during the day, allowing them to better integrate into the economy. The child care center is a mirror image of a woman's achievement in life. Though center-based daycares are more common than home-based daycares, home-based daycares are more successful when they are in charge of doing a unique activity with the children. Children's major activities in a home-based daycare are welcome to talk, play, explore, eat together, and make something new (UNICEF, 1993).

The home-based daycare center is mainly an example of an innovative approach to implementing the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989. The daycare "homes" directly fulfill the convention's preamble, which references children's need for and right to special care and support within the limitations common to all the services. The government has a responsibility to protect rights and help families to ensure all their rights. Article 4 also supports the child-caring service.

Article 3 on responsibility states that, to ensure that institutions in charge with the care and protection of children maintain adequate standards, Article 6 on duty says that, ensure to the greatest extent possible the survival and development of children, Article 18 on child care and working parents, Article 24 on health, nutrition, and development, and Article 27 on physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development, among others. According to Sustainable

development goals 2013, agenda -3, explain that "To ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages." Still, as a result, a significant issue that has been seen is the lack of childcare centers in the community.

Recent evidence suggests that home-based child care has a more positive influence in supporting the care of young children, particularly throughout. Home-based child care is available in Japan for children under three (Ang et al., 2016). This service is delivered and paid at the municipal level (similar to an English local government). Municipalities have sole responsibility for the service and supply of services, including quality assurance and provider training. Home-based caregivers enrolled in the national registry are classified as independent contractors hired directly by the municipalities in which they live (Ang & Tabu, 2018). Some of the structural and caregiver elements of home-based settings are regulated differently in different nations (Ang et al., 2016; Ang & Tabu, 2018).

Home-based child care in Japan is held by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Cabinet Office, Municipality, and the Government of Japan. In UK, the Department of Education is in charge of the local authority (Ang et al., 2016; Ang & Tabu, 2018).

There is emerging evidence that home-based child care is beneficial to young children and their families (Ang et al., 2016). According to a comprehensive evaluation of the international evidence, home-based caregivers provide a specialized service of care and family assistance, especially for vulnerable families (Ang et al., 2016). According to a study, childminder provision has improved cognitive development (verbal ability) and positive behavioral self-regulation among toddlers in UK (Ang et al., 2016). Home-based child care provides a positive early learning environment, with caregivers supporting the continuity of care for young children that is important for long-term development between the family, school/nursery, and

the broader community (Mooney & Statham, 2003). Children experienced higher caregiver sensitivity, lower noise levels, and showed higher wellbeing in home-based childcare than children in childcare centers (Marleen et al, 2010).

In developed countries, various risk factors have been documented in home-based daycare, such as a caregiver without a license, committing any risky behavior with a child, so parents must examine the caregiver's background before enlisting their child's services. Owners of home-based daycares are sometimes negligent toward the children in their care. Because the owner and caregiver of a home-based daycare are less unskilled than those of a center-based daycare, this service has a high turnover rate. When the owner of a home-based daycare's family members become ill, the timetable must be adjusted, which is a significant problem for working parents and women (Parode, 2017).

### **Canter-based vs. Home-based Daycare**

A child care facility is a safe and stimulating place for the children where a mother can leave their child that is beneficial to both the Mother and their child. A standard child care center has the quality measures such as space design, decoration /interior finishes, outdoor spaces, equipment selection, and room arrangement (Tholen, 2021). However, center-based daycares are naturally more expensive compared to home-based daycares. It could be situated at the working place of the woman or other commercial location. The govt of Bangladesh has already taken the initiative to monitor the activity of the daycare center.

Home-based daycare is a very new concept in Bangladesh. There are some benefits of home-based daycare compared to center-based daycare. Though the space of the home-based daycare is minimal, it is relatively cheaper and cost-effective. It would be a run at the owner's home place. The small home size makes the children more attached to the caregivers and feel a home-

like environment. It is much easier for the caregiver to interact with the children and take adequate nurturing care. The main attractive part is that working parents feel comfortable whether it would be situated in a community area or within walking distance at the parents' house. Home-based daycare has some limitations, like-It is found that home-based child care settings appear to provide lower levels of cognitive stimulation (Paulsell et al., 2010). Some lack resources and support services at home-based daycare (Tonyan, 2017). It also providers often work alone and do not have regular opportunities to share ideas with others about engaging children in learning activities or in the community. Moreover, research suggests that home-based child care providers face a range of other challenges, work-related stress, physical exhaustion, and isolation (Porter et al., 2010). Several studies show a lack of training in cognitive, motor, and social development of caregivers and owner of the daycare (WHO, 2016).

### **Bangladesh Context**

In Bangladesh, the Daycare Act 2021 has already been passed, and this act can be a good guideline for all childcare centers in our country. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs already runs 119 child daycare centers, and the Ministry of Social Welfare is running 20 daycare centers (BD News24, 2021).

A lack of quality monitoring systems, hygiene, and nutrition have been recognized as problems in the daycare centers in Dhaka city.

The home-based daycare concept can be a significant area of women's empowerment. However, it is also important to note that the quality of home-based daycare needs to be ensured. Otherwise, its acceptability will be reduced. It is hard to find appropriate literature on home-based daycare in Bangladesh. The majority of childcare centers are designed for working mothers with low-income groups and run by NGOs. In Bangladesh, more community-based

daycares are demanded by a low-income group who belongs in the slum or factory area in Dhaka city ( BEN, 2019)

Evidence has shown the importance of home-based child care in supporting young children and their working mothers and parents (Rusby et al. 2013; Bromer & Henly 2009; Fauth et al., 2012; Fuller et al., 2004; Ang et al., 2016). In this study, the researcher will focus on the perception of the working Mother on home-based daycare centers.



## **Chapter III**

### **Methodology**

#### **Research Design**

This study followed a qualitative method and used purposive sampling to identify working mothers' perceptions of Dhaka's home-based daycare. The goal of most qualitative studies was not generalized because the focus was on the local, personal, and individual. This qualitative research aims to understand people's thoughts, feelings, reactions, behavior, and beliefs.

#### **Research Site**

This study was conducted in Dhaka city.

#### **Research Participants and Selection Procedure**

To achieve the study's best outcome, the researcher was selected ten (10) working mothers in Dhaka city who have the same socio-economic status and educational background and want to take the facilities from daycare centers or have already taken. The participants were selected purposefully.

#### **Data Collection Methods**

The data collection method has been collected after receiving clearance from the ethics committee of BRAC University. The researcher was conducted in-depth interviews (IDIs) with the participants willing to participate in the study. The In-depth Interview (IDI) guidelines were created and approved by the supervisor before data collection. At first, piloting was to be done, and then the researcher started the process of data collection by interviewing ten middle and upper-middle-class working mothers. In the guideline, the questions were more open-ended to get more descriptive data. The IDIs has been conducted remotely using a digital platform such

as Google meet or zoom. Due to the COVID-19 situation, the researcher was conducted online interviews. Consent has taken from the participants, and the researcher asked the participants for the interview date and time before taking the interview.

## **Data Management and Analysis**

From the beginning of the data collection process, data were controlled and analyzed. IDIs was be used to collect the data for this study. There are various techniques of data analysis. One of the data analysis strategies is content analysis. The researcher was using the following content analysis approach to analyze the data:

**Debriefing & Transcription:** After collecting data from the participants, the researcher manually went over all of the data, checked the answer sheet, and saw any gaps. If any information is missing, the researcher has collected it as quickly and as efficiently as possible. After that, all of the information was transcribed with the proper identification numbers.

**Reading, Memoing & Describing:** The reading and memoing in this step was identified a topic framework. It began during the IDIs and described data to be removed whenever required. The researcher was taken notes in the form of short phrases, thoughts, or concepts to assist in categorization.

**Categorization:** The researcher was gone over all of the data several times to see if there was a direct connection between the data and the research questions. Next, the data was be categorized based on the relationship with the research questions. Following the categorization of all data, the researcher will keep the essential data categories that illustrate the scenario and organize the dataset into a comprehensible manner. The researcher then analyzed the situation by identifying appropriate and exact data from each type.

**Coding theme & Interpretation:** The researcher began coding data from an in-depth interview in this step. The data themes relevant to the study questions will be formed after

coding. After synthesizing themes from each decoded data set selected, the themes will be analyzed and composed to conclude. Reading every data analysis phase will be emphasized to create ideas to answer the research questions.

### **Ethical Issues**

The researcher will use the professional code of conduct when conducting the research. BRAC University will formally approve this study. Before taking the interviews, informed consent was taken from all participants. The participant can make a withdrawal at any time of the study. Confidentiality was strictly maintained regarding the personal information of all the participants.

### **Validity and Reliability of the Research Tool**

In the process of the study, the researcher was taken cautiously. Because validity is a concern in qualitative research, several strategies ensure the study's accuracy and credibility.

The study's reliability was being maintained by clearly constructing the questionnaire. The researcher and supervisor examined and reviewed the in-depth interview IDI guideline. It was changed several times based on the supervisor's feedback before the actual data collection. The researcher translated the IDI questions into Bengali and rechecked by the supervisor.

### **Limitations of the Study**

The sample size was relatively small for this study. This sample size was not enough to understand the overall country's working mothers' perception of home-based daycare services. During the literature review, the researcher faced some difficulties with home-based daycare because there is no documented information regarding home-based daycare services in Bangladesh. The concept is new, and the participants know about these issues. Online

interviews were one of the limitations because the researcher would not be able to observe the participants which might affect the data quality.

The researcher believed face-to-face interviews, observation methods and FDG would be the best methods for data collection.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Result and Discussion**

#### **Results**

The main purpose of the study is to explore mothers' perceptions of home-based Daycare in Dhaka; after receiving ten (10) working mothers' interviews, the researchers draw some findings.

#### **Participants' Demographic:**

In this study, all working mothers' ages were between 28 to 35 years old, and each had one to two years of children between the ages of 3 to 6 years. Around half of the participants took the service from daycare before COVID-19. Most of the participants stay with their in-laws or own family members and also have family support for child caring and rearing. Most of the participants live in Adabor and Mirpur areas. The majority of the participants' educational qualifications are bachelor's to master degrees. This study was conducted by IDI questions for working mothers in Dhaka city.

The findings are presented under the following themes.

#### **Theme 1: 'Mothers' Understanding about Daycare service**

The mothers were asked about their understanding of daycare service and findings reveal most of the working mothers understand that daycare is a professional service that take all the

responsibilities of looking after infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school aged children for the certain period of a day.

One of the participants said, *'Even though my son never went to daycare, I completely understand about the service. They take care of the children's needs related to feeding, changing, and other activities. Not only that they are responsible for social development and engage children in play and educational activities.'* (IDI # 1, November 12, 2021)

Those who took the daycare service were so satisfied, which was expressed by their speeches. Another participant says, *"I know it, very well. It has been involved intimately in my life. It is a service, where my child is kept in a place from morning to evening with utmost care."* (IDI # 2, November 12, 2021)

Most of the participants show their views, like that- *"Daycares are taking responsibility for feeding, changing diapers, activity, and education."* (IDI # 3, November 12, 2021)

Some mothers depend entirely on everything from a child's food to social development, psychosocial development etc.

One of the mothers expressed that day care is a dependency for her life. She mentioned, *"This is a big dependency for working mothers. This service will help the children for their physical and psychosocial development."* (IDI # 3, November 12, 2021)

## **Theme-2: Mothers' Understanding of Home-Based Daycare**

The findings of this study reveal that most of the participants do not clearly understand about the home-based daycare service in Bangladesh. Some participants expressed that the home-based daycare concept may be varied from country to country.

One participant said, *"I heard this concept from my cousin. She stays in the USA She sends her child to her neighbor's home-based day care, which is a joint family with a grandmother. My cousin also informed me that this home-based daycare is similar to center-based daycare with similar routine and activities."* (IDI #2, November 12, 2021).

The findings found out that the majority of the participants perceived that home-based daycare is a low-cost service where a limited number of children can stay at the owner's Home throughout the daytime. One of the participants expressed her view *"I have seen a television serial in Bangladesh where in a slum area one caregiver can take care of around 10 children at her Home. I have noticed also that there is no registration of caregiver. She just started a service of caregiving for low-income groups. The cost is around 50 taka per day."* (IDI #1, November 12, 2021)

The majority of participants stated that any authority does not govern home-based daycares. One of the participants described, *"I heard that a single caregiver can care for up to ten (ten) children at her house, but this caregiving is not authorized by any authority."* (IDI # 4, November 14 2021)

Half of the participants agreed that the day care setting should be pleasant, welcoming, and familiar to the children, which is an essential consideration of a home-based daycare. One of the participants shared very important information with the researcher that is, *"The home-based daycare should be designed in a homely environment. BRAC recently took the initiative for home-based daycare training among caregivers living in rural/low-income area like Tongi, Gazipur. In addition, BRAC thinks that the center-based daycare is comparatively high-cost service than home-based daycare because here the caregiver can give service at a low cost among low-income groups."* (IDI #4, November 12, 2021)

In this regard, another participant mentioned, *"One of the benefits of home-based daycare is that the caregivers care for our children in the same way that our moms and aunties cared for us. Sometimes, the children can go outdoors with the caregiver in complete safety, such as viewing movies or wandering around the park. I believe it will be beneficial to the child's*

*growth. Personally, I prefer a setting where my child is treated like a member of a family and receives one-on-one attention.*" (IDI # 4, November 14 2021)

### **Theme 3: Mothers' Understanding about the importance of Home-based Daycare**

The majority of mothers were unaware of the current percentage of home-based Daycare in Dhaka city. Most of the mothers consider that center-based daycare is preferable than home-based daycare. Few participants provided information on the number of home-based daycares in Dhaka. One of the participants said that *"only a few home-based daycares have been established in Dhaka city for the low-income group."* (IDI #4, November 12, 2021).

Another participant also said, *"In Dhaka, some places like Tongi, Gazipur have home-based daycare for low-income groups."* (IDI #3, November 12, 2021)

As a result, they thought that home-based childcare is only appropriate for the lowest-income families. There is no information available for middle- or upper-income groups.

Few participants comprehend that home-based childcare is a service provided by the agency that supplies the caretaker at Home. One of the participants explained like this *"Few online caregiver supply agencies have in Dhaka city- who can supply the trained caregiver from middle class to upper-middle class and their salary range is 10000-15000 thousand takas."* (IDI #1, November 12, 2021)

Findings represent that working mothers do not have a friendly understanding about this service, and most of the mothers consider that, centre-based daycare is preferable to home-based daycare. One of the participants explained her views in this way *" I prefer center-based daycare over home-based daycare because center-based daycare is administered by a strong authority, has a monitoring system, a robust security system, and is accountable to parents.."* she also said, *"I would not select a setting where the caregiver has no training in child care*

*and rearing, and I would not take such service where the caregiver has no professional training." (IDI # 4, November 14 2021)*

Findings also revealed, as because there are fewer possibilities to get infections, infectious diseases are not a substantial danger for children in home-based daycare. Two participants told these issues like this way, *"home-based daycare has less chance of catching infectious diseases from one child to another child because maybe they could maintain hygiene more than commercial day care service."*(IDI #5, November 12, 2021)

#### **Theme 4: Accessibility, affordability and quality of Home-based Daycare**

##### **Accessibility:**

According to the findings, all of the mothers chose home-based childcare within 1.5 kilometers/ 20 minutes walking distance inside the community or neighborhood. One of the participants mentioned that, *"Within 1km to 1.5 km, or 20 minutes walking distance will be good for me. Sometimes parents want home-based daycare beside their office area."* (IDI #7, November 15 2021)

Almost all participants agreed that home-based childcare would be a beneficial service if it is located in the neighborhood or ward. One participant expressed that *" I would expect a home-based childcare in the neighborhood, inside the same ward, or within 20 minutes walking distance."* (IDI #6, November 14, 2021)

##### **Affordability:**

The survey found out that majority of the study's participants were excited about the concept of a home-based childcare. They all are aware that it is a low-cost service. One participant expressed, *"If any family member wants to run a home-based daycare, then another family member who is a working parent can keep their children in that daycare and they might have a mutual financial agreement. When the service is paid for, there is a dedication to the work*



*and creates a motivation to do the work. This way, the cost also remains low for the working parents."* (IDI #2, November 12 2021)

**Quality:**

The findings showed, most of the working women, without compromise, want home-based childcare providers to be educated and trained in child development.

One of the participants uttered- *'The caregiver must be educated and receive training regarding child development. I think, before starting the home-based daycare, early childhood development knowledge is very important for every caregiver.'*(IDI #4, November 12, 2021)

This survey also revealed that moms prefer home-based day care workers who are trustworthy and compassionate. One participant mentioned that *"The caregiver should be loyal, empathetic. The caregiver should not assume anything about the children. If the caregiver-parent relationship deteriorates, it will have effect on the child's caring and rearing. Moral value is very important to maintain the relationship between child and caregiver."*(IDI #2, November 12, 2021)

According the findings, most of the mothers mentioned the child and caregiver ratio should be 3:1 to maintain the quality. One participant also mentioned that daycare supports children's physical, mental, and social development. That participant stated, *" Our children's physical, mental, and social development are also aided by daycare. Mothers entrust their most precious possession to daycare and preserve a positive relationship with their caregiver. Another crucial point is that I am aware that the caregiver-to-child ratio must be maintained at 1:3.* (IDI #4, November 12, 2021)

**Them 5: Expectations and suggestions regarding home-based daycare**

According to the findings of this study, the participants were unfamiliar of the concept of home-based childcare. They have certain expectations and ideas for the service in this regard. They are given in the following.

- A comprehensive monitoring and management authority should be established for the home-based childcare.
- A home-based daycare should be bright and airy, with a minimum of 1200- 1500 square feet of clean and fresh space. One of the participants mentioned that a good home-based day care indicator is, " *1300-1500 square feet would undoubtedly be great for a home-based daycare. Two rooms with one balcony is sufficient. When a child enjoys a glimpse of nature, he or she can embrace it.*" (IDI#6, November 13, 2021)
- The majority of participants desired that home-based childcare be located in the neighbourhood or ward. For the working lady and her other family, walking distance would be desirable.
- The home-based daycare owner or caregiver should have knowledge about good health, adequate nutrition, responsive caregiving, the opportunity for early learning, security, and safety.

## **Discussion**

This study aimed to determine the perception of working mothers' about home-based daycare in Dhaka city. Other purposes include the advantages and disadvantages of home-based daycare services for working mothers, and their expectations and suggestions about home-based daycare settings and services in urban settings

The findings contribute that while most mothers have a general understanding of day care services, they lack a clear understanding of home-based day care. When asked about the benefits of home-based day care, the majority of mothers agreed upon the importance.

### ***Mothers' Understanding about Daycare service***

The majority of working parents in this study were aware of the day care service. They expressed a variety of viewpoints on their knowledge of the daycare center. Despite the fact

that not all working women have used daycare, many are aware of the service. Most of working mothers understand that daycare is a service that provides care for their children, and their infants/ children can receive the service and care for the entire day. Some mothers express that this daycare service is deeply involved in my life. The understanding of the daycare clearly shows that most of the mothers have a perception about daycare but do not have the information regarding the five domains of child development. The five domains are crucial for a child's development, and they must be closely monitored (Breiner et al., 2016). Similar study findings showed, many parents believe that daycare facilities can provide their children with developmental chances that they cannot, such as social and exposure to school readiness skills (Manfra et al., 2013). Brookman and Blanton (2003) discovered similar findings that parents send their children to Head Start programs because of the development and growth possibilities that Head Start programs provide for their children.

The majority of working women in this survey hired day care services to help their families with child care and raising. Some working mothers sent their children to daycare before COVID-19 pandemic. At now, the working woman does not need daycare services because they are currently working from Home. As a result, they can become capable of caring for their children alone. Similar study showed, during COVID-19 pandemic most day care providers were closed for a period of time. Those that remained open, or were shuttered and reopened, had fewer children present than normal (Pennsylvania State University, 2020).

It is clearly stated that all the participants know that, this service is cost-related, where care is responsive for the child.

Most participants said that the daycare service includes breakfast, snacks, educational activities, showering, feeding for toddlers, and sleeping. The authority designs a schedule for children based on their age. Play engagement also includes daily activity, and they also take care of a child's physical, mental, emotional, and social development. According to (Islam,

2015) a quality daycare could support children's social, emotional, mental and physical development. This statement is also supported in the same study (Islam, 2015); around 60 % of working women rely on childcare center where they feel safe and secure in a healthy and hygienic environment. Parallel studies also demonstrate, that families rely on day care services more than before (Kim & Fram, 2009). Conclusion this study findings reveal that most working mothers have a clear idea about daycare, but home-based daycare is a new concept for them.

### ***Mothers' Understanding of Home-Based Daycare***

This study found out most of the participants do not clearly understand the home-based daycare service in Bangladesh. Some participants stated that the notion of home-based childcare differs from nation to country. Different countries have different characteristics and nature of day care. A home-based daycare depends on the country's facilities, settings, geographical locations, and cultural contexts (Ang, Amp, & Tabu, 2018). Country to country the setting of home-based daycare differs. Based on this statement, some participants understood that home-based daycare settings depend on cultural context and people like to get the service based on a similar culture and environment.

The majority of the participants perceived that home-based daycare is a low-cost service where a limited number of children can stay at the owner's Home throughout the daytime. Most participants believe that home-based daycare is needed to be cost-effective. In Bangladesh, the other study says that more community-based daycares are demanded by a low-income group who belongs to the slum or factory area in Dhaka city (BEN, 2019). This study also found out, mothers expressed need of home-based day care not only for low income group but also for middle and upper-income group. Similarly, parents who do not require childcare owing to job limitations, daycare is frequently utilized by them to ensure their children's development. (Kim & Fram, 2009).

The researcher also found that most of the participants were aware of the professional services of caregivers. They want a healthy environment with professional caregiver who have the knowledge and authorization of his/her day care. If mothers did not have access to a hospitable environment and management for their children's care, they would be unable to send their children. According to the similar study findings, many parents desire to send their children to day care centers, but because the centers cannot provide the essential environment for children's healthy development, parents cannot trust on them and send their children there (Manfra et al., 2013). Working women are always dependable on trustworthy childcare providers, delivering exceptional care and development security for their children. In developed countries, day care centers and caregivers can get a license if they have maximum of 6 children under 8 years, and 3 children under 5 years (Ang et al., 2016). So, it is obvious that mothers expressed their interest in authorized home-based daycare centers. But in this study, most of the participants mentioned that home-based daycare does not run under any authority. The majority of childcare centres in Bangladesh are designed for working mothers with low incomes (Islam and Khan, 2015; Hasina, 2012).

This study also found out that the majority of the mothers want to have home-based daycare within their community or within 10 minutes' walking distance. A similar study found that home-based daycares are situated within a community with a home-like atmosphere, time flexibility, one-to-one attention, and comparatively low cost (Tholen, 2021). So, it is clear that home-based daycare services need low-cost and easily accessible rather than center-based daycare.

#### ***Mothers' understanding about the importance of Home-based Daycare***

The majority of mothers are unaware of the current percentage of home-based Daycare in Dhaka city. Few participants could be notified regarding the numbers home-based daycares are in Dhaka city. Most mothers consider that center-based daycare is preferable to home-based

daycare because home-based daycare does not have proper authorization and management. Mothers perceive that the caregivers lack training and knowledge regarding child development. In addition, study mothers do not have proper knowledge about home-based daycare as there is a scarcity of home-based daycare centers and awareness of this new concept. So, they assumed that home-based daycare is suitable for the only low-income group, not for middle- or high-income groups. According to the OECD (2012), home-based daycare is typically offered in a home environment. This can be at the childminder's Home or at the child's own Home, where the child is cared for by a qualified or registered childminder. This sort of care is particularly frequent for children who are not yet in pre-school, i.e. those under the age of three. So, it is clearly understood that home-based daycare is not only for the low-income group. It also supports the middle to higher income group for child's development and preparing for the school. Home-based child care service also provides a positive early learning environment (Mooney and Statham 2003).

In this study, most of the participants want strong security and authority regarding the home-based daycare service. In developed countries, Japan and England are already it is very popular concepts of home-based daycare. All home-based daycares are run by the local municipal authority (Ang & Tabu, 2018). So, parents always feel relaxed after utilizing these services.

Most participants understand that the home-based daycare provides services in a familiar setting. It is a calm, relaxing, and welcoming setting for the children. Some literature supports these parents' views. According to (Marleen, et al., 2010) and (Paulsell et al., 2010), in both studies, in home-based daycare, the children can get an experience like higher caregivers' sensitivity, lower noise levels, and showed higher well-being to children and also positively engaged with children and provide safe, healthy environments to children. Another study (Shahidur and Nasreen, 2015) found that Parents are still not comfortable sending their children to daycare and prefer them to stay with their grandparents or household staff. In this regard,

this is obvious that there are still cultural barriers in our culture that prevent people from taking use of childcare services.

Very few participants showed their views that home-based daycare is also an excellent opportunity for people with entrepreneurial skills to raise five more children and their own children. For last two decades, Bangladesh has been progressed in women employment (Raihan & Bidisha, 2018). So, if mothers feel secure and comfortable about their children's safety and security, they can contribute to society more. Still, the women's participation rate is much lower than the male participation rate in Bangladesh. One of the reasons for this situation is the lack of childcare support centers for working mothers. Home-based daycare could be a good entrepreneur skill for woman empowerment. Recently, some NGO.s and private organizations are giving entrepreneur skills training of home-based Daycare or center-based Daycare. Therefore, it is an ample opportunity for women's empowerment in the global economy.

Infectious viruses are not a significant risk for children in home-based daycare because there are fewer opportunities to catch diseases. Mothers believe that the atmosphere and safety of home-based day care may be better maintained than typical day cares since caregivers can care for children in addition to their own children. As a result, they would offer all children in the same manner that they maintain the cleanliness and safety of their own house.

#### ***Accessibility, affordability and quality of Home-based Daycare***

All of the mothers mentioned they prefer the home-based daycare within 1.5 kilometers/ 20 minutes walking distance in the community or neighborhood. According to the Child Care Center Design Guide (2003) child-oriented, comfortable environment, positive parent-caregiver relationship, easy accessibility, and trained staff are essential for maintaining the quality of any child care center. The majority of the participants in this study were enthusiastic about the idea of a low-cost home-based daycare. In this regard, Child Care Center Design

Guide, (2003) also demonstrated healthy indoor and outdoor environment in a cost-effective manner is highly appreciated by the parents to keep their children safe.

Without any compromise, most working mothers want that the home-based daycare caregivers to be educated and receive training regarding the child's development. Early childhood education knowledge is very important for all daycare owners and caregivers. Without this knowledge, the mother or parents will not be comfortable and rely on this service because most parents know that ECD knowledge is fundamental for the child's cognitive, linguistic, physical, social, and mental domain. The caregiver should be trustworthy, loyal, and compassionate. Trust and moral values are significant for the owners of the home-based daycare service. When the mother and caregiver build a trustworthy relationship, mothers will be able to rely on home-based day care. Another important factor is, the parents know the child and caregiver ratio 3:1. One participant also mentioned that daycare supports children's physical, mental, and social development. Child Care Center Design Guide, (2003) also showed, how the indoor and outdoor areas should be planned and designed in order to maintain a better quality of the daycare center to ensure the wellbeing of children.

#### ***Expectations and suggestions regarding home-based daycare***

The findings of this study reveal that participants are still unaware of the concept of home-based daycare. Moreover, they have some expectations and suggestions regarding the service. For example, mothers mentioned a strong monitoring authority. The caregivers should receive training regarding child-rearing, mainly focusing on five child development domains: social, emotional, physical, cognitive, and language. Similar studies also found that parents should be well aware of the quality, training and authorization of the management and professionals. According to Cryer et al. (2002), parents should be given extensive information about the quality, monitoring authority and evaluations of the home-based day care centers.



A home-based daycare should be light and open, with a minimum of 1200- 1500 square feet of living space that is clean and fresh. The majority of participants urged that home-based childcare be available in the neighborhood or ward. The owner or caregiver of a home-based daycare should understand nurturing care, which includes excellent health, proper nourishment, responsive caring, the chance for early learning, security, and safety. In addition, knowledge of the Children Act of 2013 and the Daycare Act of 2021 is required. Because this is obvious that mothers believe daycare can contribute enormously for their children's future development and academic performance. Additionally, Bangladesh is a country of impoverished and disadvantaged communities. So, cost-effective home-based daycare services can be highly beneficial for children from low-income groups. Similar studies reveal that children from low-income families who attend high-quality centers have greater accomplishment throughout their education and earn higher wages as adults (Manfra et al., 2013).

## **Conclusion**

The study explored the perception of working women on home-based childcare in Dhaka city. Despite the fact that it is a new concept in Bangladesh, it is essential to understand how parents perceive home-based childcare. This study focused on a low-cost and community-based service that can benefit working women and parents. Though this study found out that most parents need daycare, they do not have enough awareness and understanding about home-based daycare. Bangladesh ECD network 2019 shows that, more community-based daycares are demanded by a low-income group who belongs to the slum or factory area in Dhaka city. This study also found a lack of information among the working mothers' concepts about the effectiveness of home-based daycare in Bangladesh. Therefore, these findings contribute that, healthy and secure home-based settings, professional, warm and loving caregivers, open and positive caregiver-parent connections, caregiver's education and training, learning support, and

practical factors all can be beneficial for the emerge of home-based day care services in the context of Bangladesh.

## **Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the researchers wanted to provide some recommendations wanted to provide. These are:

- Though home-based daycare is a relatively new concept in our nation, greater knowledge and success rates must be demonstrated via multiple channels, as well as the necessity for parents, in order to increase parent acceptancy.
- Further research is needed for breaking social taboos regarding the benefit of home-based daycare, and more studies are required to conceptualize this service and maintain its quality.
- Capacity development for caregivers and owners will be needed to run the home-based daycare.
- The budget allocation needed to the ministry level, which ministry are closely engaged with the ECD work
- Government subsidy and inclusion in this service because when the subsidy will provide the govt, then the bank or lone company automatically give the extra benefit for the owner of the home-based daycare.
- Daycare Act 2021 is compulsory for ensuring this service should be included in the quality of home-based daycare service in Bangladesh.

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## **Appendix**

### **Title: Working Mothers' Perceptions About Home-Based Daycare In Dhak City**

I ----- am going to conduct research as a part of the Masters in ECD under BRAC University. You are requested to answer the following questions regarding the idea of working mothers' perception of home-based daycare in Dhaka city. All information, whatever you provide, will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes.

#### **Part I: Demographic Information of Participant**

- 1) Name of Participant:
- 2) Age:
- 3) Parent's Education:
- 4) Participant's Occupation:
- 5) How many children do you have?
- 6) What is the age of your child?
- 7) Types of Family: single or extended family?

#### **Part II: Perception on Home-based Daycare**

- 1) Do you know about the of daycare service? What kind of services do the day care centers offer or provide?
- 2) Do you know about Child care Act 2021? Please explain



- 3) Have you sent your child to the daycare centers? Yes/ NO
  
- 4) If yes, please explain
  
- 5) If no, please explain
  
- 6) Do you have any idea or understanding about Home based daycare? Please explain
  
- 7) Do you know how many Home-based daycares are available in Dhaka city or Bangladesh?
  
- 8) Do you know any Home based daycare in Dhaka city or Bangladesh? Please explain.
  
- 9) What do you think which types of daycares is more beneficial for children (Home-based or Centre based daycare) and why?
  
- 10) If you will send your child to a home-based daycare, what will be your expectation? Regarding services, quality, distance and setting?
  
- 11) Tell me more about the advantage and disadvantages of Home-based daycares.
  
- 12) Which are barriers for a working mother to access the home-based daycare services?
  
- 13) Is there any possibility/feasibility to set up and expand Home-based daycare in Bangladesh in the future? What are the barriers to set up and run Home-based daycare?

14) Will you be interested in running a Home-based daycare as an entrepreneur? Please explain.

### হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার সম্পর্কে কর্মজীবী মায়েদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

আমি ----- , ব্র্যাক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধীনে ইসিডিতে মাস্টার্সের অংশ হিসাবে একটি গবেষণা পরিচালনা করতে যাচ্ছি। ঢাকা শহরে হোম-ভিত্তিক ডে-কেয়ার সম্পর্কে কর্মজীবী মায়েদের ধারণা নিয়ে আপনাকে নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার অনুরোধ করা হচ্ছে। আপনার দেওয়া সমস্ত তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার জন্য ব্যবহার করা হবে।

### প্রথম ভাগ: অংশগ্রহনকারীর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

অংশগ্রহনকারীর নামঃ

বয়সঃ

অংশগ্রহনকারীর শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ

অংশগ্রহনকারীর পেশাঃ

আপনার সন্তান কতজনঃ

আপনার সন্তানের বয়স কতঃ

পরিবারের ধরনঃ একক/ যৌথ

### দ্বিতীয় অংশঃ হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার সম্পর্কে ধারণা

- ১) আপনি কি ডে কেয়ার সম্পর্কে জানেন? ডে কেয়ার থেকে আপনি কি ধরনের সেবা নিয়ে থাকেন?
- ২) আপনি কি শিশু সুরক্ষা নীতি ২০২১ সম্পর্কে কিছু জানেন? দয়া করে বিস্তারিত/ বর্ণনা করেন।
- ৩) আপনি কি আপনার সন্তান কে ডে কেয়ারে পাঠান? হ্যাঁ/ না।
- ৪) কেন পাঠান দয়াকরে বলুন।
- ৫) কেন পাঠান না দয়াকরে বলুন।
- ৬) হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার সম্পর্কে আপনার কি কোন ধারণা আছে? দয়াকরে বলুন।
- ৭) আপনি কি জানেন ঢাকা শহরের মধ্যে/ বাংলাদেশে কতটি হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার রয়েছে?
- ৮) আপনি কি জানেন ঢাকা শহরের মধ্যে/ বাংলাদেশে কোন হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার রয়েছে কি না? দয়াকরে বলুন।
- ৯) আপনার মতে শিশুর জন্য হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার কেমন হওয়া প্রয়োজন এবং কেন?
- ১০) আপনি যদি আপনার সন্তান কে পাঠাতে চান তাহলে হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার কেমন দেখতে চান? অর্থাৎ ( সেবা, গুণগত মান, দূরত্ব, গঠন কাঠামো ) ।

১১) হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ারের আর কি কি সুবিধা এবং অসুবিধাগুলো আছে বলুন।

১২) হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ারের সুবিধা নিতে কর্মজীবী মায়েদের কাছে কোন গুলো বাঁধা হয়ে দাঁড়ায়?

১৩) ভবিষ্যতে বাংলাদেশে হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার স্থাপন এবং সম্প্রসারণের সম্ভাবনা কেমন?  
হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার স্থাপনের এবং পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে বাঁধাগুলো কি?

১৪) আপনি কি একজন উদ্যোগতা হিসেবে হোম ভিত্তিক ডে কেয়ার স্থাপন/ পরিচালনা করতে আগ্রহী? একটু বিস্তারিত বলুন।