



**SUMMARY AND
CONCLUSION**

CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study entitled “**Child care presents among working women in Azamgarh District and it’s effects on children’s intelligence level.**” in Azamgarh district was undertaken during 2008-2009.

A complete list of all ward in Azamgarh district was prepared. Eight ward namely Farashtola, Harbanshpur, Jalandhri, Gurutola, Aarazibag, Katra, Ashifganj, Bazbahadur were selected due the presence of the sample required for the study. A total of 200 children were selected from 200 families. One child (school going children, 6-12 years) from each of the family.

The author herself collected the data with the help of interview schedule and draw a man test.

Analysis was done with the use of percentage method, and X^2 chi square, method was used to establish the comparison between the child care and intelligence level and co-relation coefficient method to see the relationship between child care and I.Q. level of children of working women.

Major Findings :

The salient findings emerging out of the study are listed

below -

- A Profile of the selected families.
 - B Child care presents among working women.
 - C Intelligence level of children of working women.
 - D Relation between child care and intelligence level of the children.
1. Majority of all children were in age group of 6 year followed by 16.5 per cent of all children were in age group 8 years. 14.5 per cent each were in age group 7 years and 11 years. 13 per cent in

age group of 9 years, 12.5 per cent in age group of 10 year and 12 per cent were in 12 years age group.

2. Majority of children of working women were males where as 47.5 per cent were females.
 3. Majority of children of working women were in grade Ist (26.5%), followed by IInd grade (22%), V grade (18.5%), IIIrd grade (18%) and IV grade (15%).
 4. Majority of children of working women (56%) had nuclear family type rest (44%) belong to joint family.
 5. Majority of children belonged to backward caste (46.5%) followed by general category (32%) and SC/ST caste 21.5 per cent.
 6. 13 per cent of the all respondent had less than four members in their families and half of the respondent had 4-7 members and 37 percent respondent had above 7 members in their families.
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7. Majority of father of children (44%) were in business followed by in service 43 per cent, labor 8 per cent and farmers 2 per cent.
8. Majority of working women were in service 52.5 per cent followed by business 32.5 per cent and labor 15 per cent.
9. 96 per cent of all families were above the poverty line the remaining 4 per cent were below the poverty line.
10. The majority of fathers of school going children (33%) graduate, followed by (33%) Intermediate, (10.5%) Post graduate, (8%) high school, (3.5%) primary, (2.5%) can read and write, (1%) middle.

Among the working women 28 per cent were in Intermediate followed by (25.5%) high school, (17.5%) graduate, (12%) middle, (6.5%) Postgraduate, (4.5%) primary, (4.5%) Illiterate and 1 per cent can read and write.
11. Majority of children of working women (91.5%) were immunized and only 8.5 per cent were not immunized.

12. 65 per cent mothers feed their children milk colostrums after one day, 14.5 per cent within one day, 9 per cent within six hours and 11.5 per cent feed within one hour.
13. Majority of children of working women (15.5%) got mother's milk less than one year followed by 25 per cent less than 6 months, 15.5 per cent more than one year and 8 per cent got less than two months.
14. Majority of children of working women (91%) were found in regular bath category and only 9 per cent were in irregular bath category in summer and in case of winter there is 60 per cent children in regular bath category and rest is in irregular bath category.
15. Majority of children (54%) to being sick were rare followed by 29 per cent often 8 per cent never and 4 per cent were always.

16. 79.5 per cent mother went to doctor when their child was sick 15.5 per cent did home treatment and rest 5 per cent went to Ojha and others.
17. More than half women (62.5%) knew about annual increase of his child's height rest 37.5 per cent did not know about their child's height.
18. Majority of working women given only 3 types or less than three types of food (according to daily food guide).
19. 44.5 per cent working women avoided from strong tea and coffee, 35.5 per cent from spicy and oily food and 20 per cent working women avoided from junk food.
20. 72.5 per cent mothers liked to put self made like sabjee, paratha in their child lunch box and rest (27.5%) liked biscuits, toffees or any market made things.

21. Majority of children (37.5%) of working women were cared by mother followed by 25.5 per cent relatives and others, 21 per cent children cared by mother and father both and 15 per cent children got maximum care by her father.
22. 77 per cent women were agree with their child that played with their friends and rest 23 per cent were not agree.
23. More than half (56%) children of working women were popular with their peer group and rest (44%) were not.
24. That more than half children (62.5%) of working women had comics or story books toys and dolls etc. and rest 37.5 per cent had not.
25. 62 per cent mothers asked to their children to do some house work and 38 per cent did not ask.
26. More than half mother (59%) asked child to take care of younger sibling and rest 41 per cent did not ask.

27. More than half mother (53.5%) told story to their child and rest did not told story to their children.
28. 50 per cent child showed warmly reaction in front of guest, 37.5 per cent normal and 12.5 per cent showed no reaction.
29. 44 per cent children of working women had been for outing once in a month, 42.5 per cent once in a week and 13.5 per cent children went once in a year.
30. 39.5 per cent mother were show their affection verbally to the child rest 27 per cent by action, hugging, kissing, patting, 25 per cent by both and 8.5 per cent were not show any reaction.
31. 68.5 per cent children of working women were not affected with and behavior problem and rest 31.5 per cent were affected.
32. 38 per cent mother were explains, 23 per cent scold, 20.5 per cent go to doctor and 18.5 per cent were take all ways for their child.

33. More than half (52%) were explain on weeping the child, 31 per cent punish and 17 per cent were beat.
34. 69.5 per cent mother had one non verbal exchange with the child and rest 30.55 per cent had not.
35. Majority of working women explained her child about his fear object for solution of his fear but 18 per cent of working mother beaten her children after explaining.
36. Majority of children of working women 67 per cent passed with first division fallowed by 29.5 per cent second division, 2.5 per cent third division and 2 per cent children were failed.
37. 72.5 per cent mother were spent 1 to 3 hours for child study, 23.5 per cent 1 hour and 4 per cent mothers were not spent time for study.
38. More than half mothers (63.5%) were ask to the children for school activity and rest 36.5 per cent did not ask.

39. 69 per cent mothers were attending the parent teacher meeting and rests 31 per cent were not.
40. 60 per cent mothers were knows about their child's special ability and rest 40 per cent did not know.
41. Majority of family of working women (94.5%) were in democratic discipline followed by permissive (3%) and only 2.5 per cent were in authoritarian discipline.
42. Majority of women (75%) agree with the concept of reward fallowed by (15%) strongly agree and 5 per cent of each undecided and disagree.
43. In case of concept of punishment there are same data as well as in case of concept of reward.
44. In case of concept about consistency of discipline majority of working women were in the categories of undecided followed by

disagree 30 per cent, 26 per cent were agree and 3 per cent strongly agree.

45. Majority of (69%) working women having average category of child care and followed by poor (18%) and (13%) good.
46. Majority of children of service women belongs to average category (62.85%), 22.85 per cent poor and 14.28 per cent are good. And 83.33 per cent children of labor women belongs to average category 16.66 per cent, poor and 0 per cent rich and 72.30 per cent children of business women belongs to average category 16.92 per cent rich and 10.76 per cent are poor.
47. More than half (61%) children of working women belongs to average category 24 per cent above average category and rest 15 per cent belongs to below average category.
48. More than half of children of service women (54.28%) are in average category, 40 per cent above average category and rest 57 per cent belongs to below average category and 70 per cent children of labor women belongs to average category 26.66 per

cent below average category and 3.33 per cent are in above average category. And 67.69 per cent children of business women having average category 24.61 per cent below average category and rest 7.69 per cent are in above average category.

49. 64.7 per cent children of working women in 6 year age group belongs to average category 26.47 per cent above average category and rest 8.82 per cent belongs to below average category. In age group 7, 65.5 per cent children of working women belongs to average category followed by 26.47 per cent above average category and rest 13.79 per cent belongs to below average category and in age group 8, 81.81 per cent children belongs to average category 15.15 per cent below average category and 3.03 per cent are Above Average category. In age group no. 9 more than half children of working women belongs to Average followed by 23.07 per cent above Average and 19.23 per cent are Below Average and in age group no. 10, 44 per cent belongs to Average category, 36 per cent above average category and 20 per cent belongs to Below Average category And in age group no. 11,

48.27 per cent children belongs to Average category 34.48 per cent Above average category and 17.24 per cent belongs to Below Average group and In age group no.12 more than half children belongs to Average category 29.16 per cent Above Average category and 12.5 per cent belongs to Below Average category.

50. 60 per cent Male were belong to Average category 23.80 per cent Above category and 16.19 per cent belongs to Below Average category and 62.10 per cent Female belongs to Average 24.2 per cent Above and rest 13.68 per cent belongs to below category.

51. In standard Ist 64.15 per cent children of working women belongs to Average category, 22.64 per cent Above Average category and rest 13.20 per cent belongs to Below average category and in standard IInd 65.90 per cent belongs to Average category, 18.18 per cent Above Average category and rest 15.90 per cent belongs to Below average category and In IIIrd standard 61.53 per cent children of working women belongs to Average category 33.33 per cent Above average category, 22.22 per cent

belongs to below Average category and In IVth standard more than half children of working women (56.66%) belongs to Average category 33.33 per cent Above Average category and rest 10 per cent belongs to Below Average category. In standard Vth majority of children of working women (70.27%) belong to Average category, 16.21 per cent Above Average and rest 13.51 per cent belongs to Below Average category.

52. Majority of children of working women (64.20%) belongs to Average category, 25 per cent in Above Average and rest 10.71 per cent are in Below Average category in Nuclear family type and in Joint family type there are more than half children of working women (56.81%) belongs to Average category, 22.72 per cent in Above Average category and rest 20.45 per cent belongs to Below Average category.
53. In general caste majority of children of working women are in Average category, 29.68 per cent are in Above Average category and rest 7.81 per cent are in Below Average category. And in OBC 66.66 per cent children of working women are in Average, 25.80 per cent in Above Average and rest 7.52 per cent belongs

to Below Average category and in SC/ST caste 46.51 per cent belongs to Average category.

54. 41.86 per cent in Below Average category and 11.62 per cent belongs to Above Average category.

55. In Hindu majority of children of working women (64.53%) are in Average category 22.09 per cent in Above Average category and rest 13.37 per cent are in Below Average category. And in Muslims 39.28 per cent are in Average 35.71 per cent is in Above Average and rests 25 per cent are in Below Average category.

56. As the calculated P-value is lower than the significant level .05. So the null hypothesis was rejected. It means child care was dependent on occupation of mother.

57. The null hypothesis was rejected at 5 per cent level of significance reflecting that intelligence level of children is dependent to occupation of mother.

58. Table 4.5.2 present that null hypothesis accepted at 5 per cent level of significance reflecting that intelligence level was independent of age, sex, standared and family type of children and it is dependent of caste of children.
59. Table 4.5.3 presents that significance differences at .01 level between Poor care, average care and rich care. It means intelligence level is effected by child care.
60. It was found that child care was positively correlated with intelligence level of children.

Suggestions related to child care and intelligence of the children

1. Immunization is the cheapest method for preventing any kind of diseases. It is one of the best way to prevent from any disease. It provides caliber immune of the body and makes it capable for preventing any particular disease.

2. In the beginning, condense yellow milk comes out from the breast of lactating mother which is known as colostrums. Some of the people think colostrums useless and advise to throw it and they provide either sweet water or bottle milk to the children which is totally wrong. If the children are not provided colostrums milk they can come in contact of many infective diseases and more over it provides energy to the children and prevent them from further diseases.

‘Armand gold man’ Professor of university of Texas says mother’s Milk play very important role in preventing the child from many infective diseases.

3. Fever is common in children high fever can be the symptom of any kind of disease but it is not a disease. Commonly fever is the indication of the any infective disease. It can also be the cause of many diseases like diarrhea dehydration and many infective diseases of eyes and ears. We must take the precaution for preventing the children from infective disease and also take the advice of the doctor.

4. Not due to heredity problem but also due to the lack of nutritious food children's height can be influenced. Those children who eats cereals, milk and meat in the right amount the grow fast in the comparison to those children who eats in less amount. We should always remember that those children who take food in less amount their physical as well as mental development of the body can be hampered but in opposite few children can not develop completely instead of taking nutritious and complete food. Growth of child is very necessary. If the child grows nicely then there is no worry about the child.
5. Truly saying youngster needs more protein. For the physical development of the body protein is the most important nutrient. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy to the body. Vitamins and minerals and are very useful for the body.
6. Children should not be providing cold drink's candy, sweet and toffee before having the meal. Due to these, Children lose their appetite.

7. Mother should put her child in social environment .she should allow her child to play in social environment. She should allow her child to play with either two or three children in a group. It will increase the social awareness of the child.
8. If your child does not come in front of guest or other outsider or he is suffering from shame and shyness then parents should try to help them to come out from this cover. Showing more pettiness or commenting on children can hamper the enthusiasm of children. Children talent and ability should be recognized and they should be encouraged to come in contact with outsiders.
9. Children should be provided help in order to get rid of behavior problem and other problems. And parents should try to understand them. When they feel loneliness and unsafe then they suck their thumb which provide them patience. Weeping crying in angriness throwing himself or lying on floor it proves you are not able under standing what the child is saying .
With patience try to understand your child but do not be so strict or while giving them more love and affair don't be so loose

which will make them rigid on their words if parent works with patience and intelligence then they can bring the child on the path of development.

10. Parent should take interest in the child school curricular activities and they should also be aware of the result of the examination and they should take part in Parent-Teacher meeting too .

11. For the mental development of the child it is very important that parents should not compare their feeling with their children. Children's atmosphere should not be seen with their thought. You should feel what the child thinks about the different subjects.

12. If your child is not reading well in school for this teacher should not be blamed.

For this there can be many reasons. It may be also child hate sent to school at very less age or he is younger in his class or compare to his other class mates or due to sickness he was unable to go to school for very long period.

13. Many times the atmosphere of the house is responsible for the bad mental development of the child. Due to the quarreling behavior of the Parent children are not able to get love and care of the parents.
14. It is not all important, how much time you have spent with your child but it is more important that how you have spent the time with your child.
15. A child grows slowly, and hence he/she has a less ability to express his/her activities as well as his understanding capacity is also less. So the parent's need is to understand their child at every level, and also to act patiently regarding every change in them. Let the child express himself and every time act patiently to give a positive response to him. Always keep in mind that every single child shows different activity, so, don't ever try your child to imitate the activity of any other children either of a neighbour or so it be yours other one.

16. It is necessary to understand a child's Psychology in order to be a good parent, as the child grows his mentality would also change, whether it is related to games, friends, behaviour habits or his likes or dislikes everything would change throughout. Up to a certain extent the expression of a child also changes so it would not be right to understand a child at a single level or Make him to understand likewise. It wholly depends upon a child's mental growth that up to which extent he would understand you and your instructions and also what he wants and when? The mentality at the age of 5-8 yrs would not be like that at the age of 8-10 and hence, the same mentality would no longer be the same at the age of 11-13 yrs. So, the parents need to understand his mental state and act accordingly.

17. A good parent is not the one who always fulfils every single demand of their child, neither it is related to set a child free, nor it is related not to keep a watch on him, keep right boundations around him. Both the cases would adversely affect the child, so it is essential to keep a balance maintained between your scolding and affection.

18. Do not compare your kid with any other's kid like with our friend's or relative's one, and also do not compare his bad habits or any other negative quality with his friend as well.
19. Don't always try to prove yourself right, let your child also express his views in any family matter or be it, his matter let his self confidence to build up, it will also increase or mend up his decision making power. Do not try to hide his ideas and views let them make out.
20. Scold your child if he is wrong but always make sure is it the right time or way? Do not scold him in front of friends as well. Do not use any slang, abusive words while you scold him otherwise he would also use the same when he would be angry at you.
21. Do not publicize the mistakes of your child in front of every one. Make him understand by yourself. Do not take help from your relatives to make your child unstained you. Do not try to give him a lecture all the time it would develop an inferiority complex and also makes him irritated.

22. Do not ignore the creativity of your child. Give special attention to wards his other curricular activity along with studies. If your child is good at games then instead of criticizing him you must encourage him.
23. Understand your child and let him take his decisions in life, what does he wants to be in future let him decide without any boundations. Allow him to choose the subjects of his own choice. Do not impose your ideas on your child and let him decide what he wants to do. Do not force your child to do any thing.
24. A child is considered to be more sensitive also, if you make any promise with your child then do try to fulfill that because your child makes up his mind according to that and if you do not fulfill that promise, the child may get adverse effect on his mind.
25. Try to trust your children and build up your trust in them, do not ever try to investigate anything related to them from their

friends, do not try to inspect their rooms and almirah etc. in their absence.

26. If you have some differences with your relatives or some of your friends then don't impose it in your child, you should not force or limit him. Do not let your personal matter affect your child life.
27. Do not try to pretend to be good in front of others. Try to behave likewise you behave with your kind when you are alone with your child. Do not show off your love in front of others. It can adversely affect your child, it can make the child feel surprised, he may get confused what is right and what is wrong.
28. Try to behave properly with your children, think before what you are speaking, do not tell them that you are earning for them and spending on them, do not comment upon your child and do not show your gratitude towards your child.
29. Always give your time to your children. They do not need money they only need your love, give some regular time to

them. Do not ignore them, at least take dinner with your children, for shopping, picnic, or movie, you may also opt for vacations, this will help them to feel good.

30. If your children are facing problem with any environment or he is not getting adjusted accordingly then do try to understand them.
31. Accept that time has changed, do not illustrate with examples of your past. Do not punish your child, if you punish since then do not stop talking to your kind, and also do not ignore him because it can even irritate your child and leads them to be rebels.
32. Try to behave well with the friends of your children, do not take them as an unwanted element among you all. Do not differentiate them on the basis of their economic or religious parts.
33. Allow your children to do their daily works like polishing their shoes etc. sometime parents do all their works thinking that the children are not big enough to do this, but children always

remain children for a parent so, it is their duty to allow them to be independent, Do not always try to do all their works. Ask them to do some of their works as they should not get wholly dependent on you.

34. Do not ask your children to become so mannered and so decent before their age. Do not stop them from playing doing all that which a child must do. Do not expect maturity from them at the very earlier level of their childhood. Do not try to make them mannered so forcefully. Let them enjoy, the fullest of their childhood. Do not try to confuse them by regularly speaking them to do any thing.

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