



**SUMMARY AND  
SUGGESTIONS FOR  
FURTHER RESEARCH**

CHAPTER – VI

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FURTHER RESEARCH**

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**Objective of the study**

The aim of the study was undertaken to find out the relationship between child care and intelligence level of children of working mothers. The present problem is stated as follows :-

"CHILD CARE PRESENTS AMONG WORKING  
WOMEN IN AZAMGARH DISTRICT AND IT'S EFFECTS ON  
CHILDREN'S INTELLIGENCE LEVEL."

The specific objectives of the study were following :-

- 1- To study the family profile of the school going children of working women.
- 2- To study about child care presents among working women.
- 3- To study about intelligence level of children of working mothers.
- 4- To analyze the intelligence level of the children with respect to occupation of mother.
- 5- To give suggestions related to child care.
- 6- To give suggestions related to intelligence level of children.

## **Hypothesis**

- 1- Child care practices is independent from maternal employment.
- 2- Child care practices is independent from intelligence level of children.
- 3- Occupation of mother is independent from intelligence level of children.
- 4- Intelligence level is independent to age, sex and education level of children.

- 5- Intelligence level is independent to family profile of the children.
- 6- Intelligence level is independent to other environmental factor of children.

## **Variables to be studied**

### **Independent variables**

- 1- Age of the children
- 2- Sex of the children
- 3- Standard of the children
- 4- Family type
- 5- Family size
- 6- Caste
- 7- Size of the family
- 8- Occupation of the parents
- 9- Family Income
- 10- Educational profile

### **Dependent variables**

- 1- Scores on child care
- 2- Intelligence level of the children.

## **Plan of the study**

The aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between child care and intelligence level of the school going children of working mothers. The study also comprises effect of occupation of mother on child care. A comprehensive schedule will be developed in cooperating all information to family profile of the children and sample of respondents will be administered after that Draw-A-Man test will be administered.

## **Delimitation of the study**

The present study, due to its nature had certain delimitations. Since the study was focused on the working mother so the sample was chosen from only working mother. Only one child belonged to age group of 6 to 12 year from one family on the ground of working women was included in the study. It is not possible to take interview of working mothers at their working periods. Respondents will be selected from only eight wards of Azamgarh district i.e. Farashtola, Harbanshpur, Jalandhari, Gurutola, Arazibag, Katra, Asifganj, Bajbahadur following proportionate random sampling technique.

## Sample

The investigator's aims were the study of the children's intelligence level in relation to their care among the working woman. Therefore, looking into the merits of the investigation, the investigator applied proportionate random sampling design for selecting appropriate sample.

The study is confined to Azamgarh district (U.P.) because the investigator belongs to this district. Urban area of Azamgarh district has been purposively selected.

At the second stage of ward selection a list of all wards in Azamgarh district was prepared and eight ward were selected out of 25 wards due to presence of sample required for study had population of children going to school and they were also adjacent to the investigator's home.

The population, total families and families with children in the age group of 6-12 years of the wards are presented in Table-6.1.

**Table - 6.1**

<b>S. N</b>	<b>Selected Ward</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total No. of family</b>	<b>Total No. of family with children age group of 6-12 years</b>
1	Ward-1 Farashtola	3750	593	262
2	Ward-12 Harbanshpur	3962	623	149
3	Ward-5 Jalandhari	4091	676	302
4	Ward-6 Gurutola	4055	634	122
5	Ward-8 Aarazibag	3358	665	90
6	Ward-9 Bazbahadur	5712	1004	395
7	Ward-10 Katra	4050	543	97
8	Ward-11 Ashifganj	3405	673	179

### **Tools and Technique**

A comprehensive schedule will be developed in cooperating all information selected to family profile of the children.

The data will be collected through personal interview method. The schedule induced details on family structure age of

children, gender of children, and family income, family size and family type, occupation of parents and education of parents.

Draw-A-Man-test for India children (By Dr. Pramila Phatak) was used to assess the intelligence level of the selected children.

### **Collection of the Data**

After the basic survey of the population the parents of the selected families were approached. A good rapport was established with parents especially mother of the child and the purpose of study was explained. They were assured that the study was academic in nature. They were requested to respond to the questions of the schedule put to them to the best of their ability and knowledge.

Standard recommended procedure as given in the Draw-A-Man-test was followed in administered of the tool and data collection.

The data were collected were recorded, consolidated tabulated and analyzed.



## Preliminary Analysis of Data

Before the analysis of data, the discussion of the results derived from the hypotheses of this study, it was thought appropriate to discuss the nature of distribution of scores obtained on Draw-A-Man-test, this would ensure whether the conditions of basic assumptions underlying some of the statistical technique used in the study are satisfied or not. For this purpose percentage (%) Chi-square ( $X^2$ ), coefficient correlation ( $r$ ), t-value test were computed for the study.

Frequency distribution based on raw scores regarding analysis of child care and intelligence level of the children given below :

**Table – 6.2**

### **Frequency distribution for scores of child care**

Class Interval	Frequency (f)
32 – 36	7
37 – 41	16
42 – 46	68
47 – 51	61
52 – 56	26
57 – 61	13
62 – 66	9
	N = 200

**Table – 6.3****Frequency distribution for scores of intelligence level**

Class Interval	Frequency (f)
125 – 130	7
120 – 124	8
115 – 119	9
110 – 114	29
105 – 109	12
100 – 104	20
95 – 99	56
90 – 94	34
85 – 89	25
	N = 200

The result of the study on "Child care presents among working women in Azamgarh district and it's effects on children's intelligence level" are discussed under following heads.

### 6.4.1 Child care

**Table 6.4.1**

**Analysis of child care among working women**

<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Observed Value</b>	<b>Table value</b>	<b>Degree of freedom</b>	<b>P - Value</b>	<b>Null hypothesis Either excepted /rejected</b>
Child care is independent from maternal employment	9.667	9.488	4	0.046	Ho is rejected as 5 % I.S

As the calculated P value is lower than the significant level 0.05.

So the null hypothesis is rejected at 5 per cent level of significant for child care is independent from maternal employment .it means child care was dependent on the occupation of mother .

### 6.4.2 Intelligence level of working women's children :

**Table 6.4.2**

**Presents intelligence level of working women's children**

Hypothesis	Observed Value	Table value	Degree of freedom	P - Value	Null hypothesis Either excepted /rejected
1- Intelligence level of children is independent from occupation of mother.	31.157	9.488	4	< 0.0001	Ho is rejected at 5% LS
2- Intelligence level is independent to age of children.	15.733	21.020	12	.024	Hypothesis is accepted at 5% LS
3- Intelligence level is independent to sex wise of children.	.248	5.991	2	0.883	Hypothesis is accepted at 5% LS
4- Intelligence level is independent to standard wise of children.	8.426	15.507	8	.343	Hypothesis is accepted at 5% LS
5- Intelligence level is independent to family type of children.	3.673	5.991	2	.159	Hypothesis is accepted at 5% LS
6- Intelligence level is independent to caste.	32.074	9.488	4	< .001	Hypothesis is rejected at 5% LS

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

The table 6.4.2 present that the null hypothesis was accepted at 5 per cent level of significant reflecting that intelligence level was independent of age, sex, standard, and family type of children.

The table also present that the null hypothesis is reject at 5 per cent level of significance i.e. Intelligence level is independent to caste of children. It means that the intelligence level was dependent of caste of children.

## 6.4.3 t-Value :

Table 6.4.3

t-Value for significance differences between the score of  
intelligence test

Group	No of the children	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-Value	Probability(P) Significance or not significance at .01 level
Poor care	36	98.083	6.32	7.59	Significant at .01 level
Average Care	138	100.876	8.80		
Poor care	36	91.083	6.32	10.98	Significant at .01 level
Rich care	26	114.923	9.69		
Average Care	138	100.876	8.80	6.88	Significant at .01 level
Rich care	26	114.923	9.69		

Table 6.4.3 represent the t-values for intelligence score between 3 groups of poor, average and Rich child care group. It is evident from the above table that obtained t-value for poor care Vs. Average care ( $t= 7.59 > 0.01$ ), Poor Care Vs. Rich Care ( $t= 10.98 > 0.01$ ), Average Care Vs. Poor Care ( $t= 6.8 > 0.01$ ) was found statistically significant.

**Table - 6.4.4**

**6.4.4 Correlation co efficient (r) between Child care & intelligence level**

Description	Correlation coefficient-(r)	Result
Child care and intelligence level	.6608	Moderate degree Positive correlation

The data included in the table 6.4.4 exhibit that the child care correlated with intelligence level.

Thus it can be concluded that child care had direct influence with intelligence level of children of working women.

## **Suggestions on the basis of obtained results**

The following suggestions can be made on the basis of obtained results in present investigation.

- (1) Working mothers, as a level, refers to women who are mothers and who work outside the home for income in addition to the work they perform at home in raising their children.

A statistically significant data was found in the child care from maternal employment. Thus a pre-analysis of maternal employment is suggested before any study of child care.

- (2) Intelligence level of the school going children is independent from occupation of mother. This hypothesis was statistically rejected. Thus, the study of occupation of mother with other development of their children rather than intelligence such as emotional physical and social would be a great significance.



- (3) Respondents have shown a significant variations in their intelligence level scores at Poor, Average and Rich child care. Thus, before study of intelligence of children an assessment of child care may be useful.

### **Importance of the study :**

In the era of equality and independence women are so enthusiastic towards their career that even a single field is not untouched by them. Any how, they wish to be employed and independent so that they can fulfill their sparkling dream. The modern women are very conscious towards their duty and responsibilities. The most prominent fact is that today both, men and women are doing their level best to fulfill their necessities of life in well manner.

The importance of the present study “child care present among working women in Azamgarh District and it’s effect on children’s intelligence level lies that the child care is effected by the occupation of mother. It may be due to the reason of quality of time which is spent by the mother with her children or education level of mother which directly or indirectly influences child care.

It has been established that the intelligence level of children is dependent to occupation of mother and child care and intelligence level of children both are positively correlated.

Thus the importance of the study lies in the fact and factors responsible for enhancement of the quality of child care like social care, physical care emotional and mental care of child.

The study gives some common suggestion related to child care which may be helpful for working mothers.

So, the factors responsible for enhancement of child care is of most importance. Family, society, and most importantly the institutions should look for causal factors and help the mother to overcome their responsibility for reducing the inhibitors of child care. A mother with healthy mind set and positive outlook only can perform better and contribute in the progress of nation.

### **Suggestions of further research :**

A working mother is the one who can really pass on the true sense of pride and accomplishment to her children. Children of working couples take their working mother and her contribution as their role model. Working mothers work better to give their children the best in their life.

According to Dr. Mehrotra (2010), it is not the quantity of time mothers spend with their children but the quality that matters. A working mother who spends one hour of quality time every day with her child will probably establish a better bond with her child than one who is home nagging the child all the time.

In Dr. Mehrotra's view, "Working mothers definitely have less time to spend with their children than the mothers who are at home. But it's not that a housewife is a better mother than a working mother. Even if the working mother is pressed for time, as long as she spends quality time with her child it is enough. Sometimes mothers are around the house the whole day but they don't even look at their children. They provide them with food and other facilities, but their involvement with the child is minimum. They think their presence is enough. But that is not true. It is quality time and the way you interact with your children that makes the differences.

Although, child care is not much studies upon the age group of 6-12 year children of working women, but investigator are shifting their focus towards it.

- 1- Present study was limited to single district i.e. Azamgarh  
Sample taken from more than one district may lead to some other trends of child care.

- 2- The parents and relatives may be advised to adopt such practices which enhance the intelligence level of their children.
- 3- Comparison between child care and intelligence level included by investigator. Other variables like emotional development, physical development, social development, personality variables like self concept, achievement motivation should be included in the study.
- 4- Although the present investigation helps to get a better understanding of the nature of child care with reference to intelligence level of school going children of working women. It would be useful to compare this study with the children of non-working women i.e.
  - Does working out interferes with her child's development?
  - Is only spending more time with child is beneficial ?
  - How can working mother spend quality time ?
  - Does working outside make any effect on the child ?

- 5- In epitome, it can be said that child care is such a practice which influenced by many variables and such there is need for further studies which could throw more light on these variables and its relationship with other variables. It is expected that this study will encourage other scholars to undertake further research and follow up work in this area.