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11. Will they encourage children to express themselves in creative ways?
12. Do they encourage good health habits such as washing hands before eating and after using the toilet?
13. Will they talk to the children and encourage them to express themselves through words?
14. Do they seem to have enough time to look after each of the children in her/his care?
15. Do they have previous experience or training in working with children?
16. Does the child care facility have an up-to-date license, if required?
17. Do they have a clean and comfortable look?
18. Do they have enough space indoors and out so all children can move freely and safely?
19. Do they have enough furniture, playthings and other equipment for all the children in care?
20. Do they have equipment that is safe and in good repair?
21. Do they have equipment and materials suitable for the ages of the children in care?
22. Do they have a safe place to store dangerous items such as medicines, cleaners, poisons, matches, sharp instruments, etc.?
23. Do they have a safety plan to follow in emergencies?
24. Do they have enough heat, light and ventilation?
25. Do they have safe transportation for field trip with seat belts and car seats used?
26. Do they have a nap or resting area, depending on ages and needs of the children?
27. Do they have nutritious meals and snacks that meet your preferences about the types of food you want your child to eat?
28. Do they have enough adults to give attention to all of the children in care?
29. Are the children able to play quietly and actively indoors and out?
30. Are the children able to play alone at times and with friends at other times?
31. Are the children able to follow a schedule that meets their need for routine, but is flexible enough to meet the different needs of each child?
32. Are the children able to use materials and equipment that help them learn new physical skills, develop muscular control and get exercise?
33. Are the children able to learn to get along, to share and to respect themselves?
34. Are the children able to learn about their own and others cultures through art, music, books, songs, games and other activities?
35. Are the children able to visit nearby places of interest, such as the park, library, fire station or museum?
36. Are the children able to play with many different toys and equipment that enable them to use their imaginations? (For example: books, musical instruments)
37. Are the children able to choose their own activities for at least part of the day?
38. Is there a diaper changing area with a washable surface, and is it sanitized regularly?
39. Are bottles, nipples and toys kept clean?
40. Are unused formula and food refrigerated and labeled or discarded when no longer fresh?

Appendix

List of frequent asked questions about child day care centers:

1. Will they encourage parents to visit at any time?
2. Do they appear to be warm and friendly?
3. Do they have a sense of humor?
4. Do they seem to be someone with whom you can develop a relaxed, sharing relationship?
5. Do they seem to feel good about herself/himself and the job?
6. Do they have child-rearing attitudes and methods that are similar to your own?
7. Do they understand what children can and want to do at different stages of growth?
8. Do they have the right materials and equipment on hand to help them learn and grow mentally and physically?
9. Will they patiently help children solve their problems?
10. Do they provide activities that encourage children to think things through?

41. Are babies changed promptly when diapers are wet or soiled? +880-2-882-7302; 881-7926 ; Fax: +880-2-988-2386 ; Email: phulki@citechco.net
42. Are babies cleaned thoroughly during diaper changes? 5. Durjoy Child-care Centre, Aparajayo 3/20 humayun road block B Mohammadpur 1207 Tell 88-02-9135969, 88-02-9116613, 88-02-8115798, Durjoy Nari Sangha, Dhaka
43. Is a separate crib, portrait or playpen provided for each infant? 6. Day Care Centre, Bonosree, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1219

Source: Depth interviews and secondary data (2012)

List of the child daycare centers in Bangladesh:

1. SOS Children's Village International in Bangladesh (associated); 1, Shamoli, Mirpur Road' Dhaka - 1207, Tel +88/02/81 14058, +88/02/81 18189; Fax +88/02/81 13217; E-mail: national.officesos-bangladesh.org
2. Baby Care Centre, BG Press Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Tel: 9117415
3. Day Care Centre, Dr Hasan Ashraf, Clinical Sciences Division, ICDDR,B, ; 68 Shaheed Tajuddin Ahmed Sharani, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh. Tel: 880-2-88 60523-32/Ext. 2355, 2357; Fax: 880-2-8823116/9885657 ; E-mail : ashrafh@icddr.org
4. Phulki, Suraiya Haque, Executive Director, House A-14, Road 2, Block-L , Banani Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh ; Tel: 8. Love and learn Mohakhali Dhaka Mob: 01715033468, 01731174223
9. Jatiya Mahila Sangtha 6th floor 145 new baily road Tell 8359941, 8359942
10. Wee learn Dhaka (WEE LEARN.DHAKA) House#22 Road#1 3rd floor, Gulshion-1, Dhaka 1212 Cell: 01612821990, 01911239686
11. Pre ceded Child care homes, Sec -11 Mirpur, Tell 9003837, 8011579, 8014807

Source: field survey and websites (2012)

Table 1: Women in Education: At a Glance

Primary Level:

- Bangladesh has already attained gender parity in primary enrollment by 2005.
- The overall annual rate of primary school enrollment between 1990s and 2000 shows relatively high rate for girls as compared to that of boys, 8.46 percent vs 6.48 percent.

Secondary level

- The target to achieve gender parity in secondary enrollment was set for 2005. The country reached desired goal by 1999.
- Between 1991 and 2000, the secondary education enrollment for female students depicts sharp increase (34% in1991, 45% in 1995) whereas the enrollment of boy students substantially decreased (from 66% in1991 to 55% in 1995)
- In 2000, girls enrollment surpassed boys (51% for girls and 49% for boys). The similar pattern of enrollment for both sexes could be seen in 2005.
- Enrollment of girls (rural) increased from 46% to 53% (1995-2000), boys declined from 52% to 47% (1995-2000).
- Enrollment of girls (urban) increased from 49% to 52% (1995-2005), boys declined from 51% to 48% (1995-2000).

Tertiary level

- The target was set to achieve no later than 2015, only 21% was achieved by 2005.
- During the last ten years, the enrollment of students in tertiary level has increased significantly from 280,516 in 1997 to 621,265 in 2006.
- During (1997 -2005), female enrollment in tertiary level has increased 2.6 times and male 3.6 times.

Adult level

- By 2015 equal male-female ratio is supposed to be achieved. In 2005 the ratio was adult male - 58% and adult female - 48%.
- The adult literacy rate (15+) has increased from 35.3% in 1991 to 52% in 2006.
- The literacy rate of 15 years of age and over shows substantial increase with male at 66% to 68% between 2002-2006 and female 43% to 48%.

Source: Halim (2010) and NARI (2009)

Table 2: Distribution of women in employment by their educational levels, Bangladesh DHS 1993, 1996-7, 1999-00, 2004.

<i>Education</i>		<i>% in Cash Employment</i>
1993	None	16.4
	Primary	12.5
	Secondary	7.9
	Tertiary	25.4
Total		14.4
1996-1997	None	26.1
	Primary	20.5
	Secondary	15.6
	Tertiary	32.4
Total		23.2
1999-2000	None	23.9
	Primary	16.6
	Secondary	13.8
	Tertiary	27.7
Total		19.8
2004	None	25.9
	Primary	17.3
	Secondary	12.9
	Tertiary	22.3
Total		20.0

(Source: BDHS, 2004-secondary level)-secondary level)

Table 5: Male and Female Literacy rate

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Both gender (%)</i>	<i>Male (%)</i>	<i>Female (%)</i>
Class I-V	29.56	29.80	28.30
Class VI-VIII	13.29	12.96	13.63
Class IX-X	8.05	7.97	8.12
SSC/equivalent	5.21	5.86	4.54
HSC/ equivalent	3.08	3.81	2.34
Degree/ equivalent	1.55	2.17	0.92

Source: BBS, the Bangladesh Literacy Survey, 2010

Author Profile

Profile of Shahidul Islam is a Lecturer, Department of Marketing, Comilla University, Bangladesh. He worked as a Lecturer in the faculty of Business Administration at Eastern University of Bangladesh. Shahidul received both MBA and BBA degree in Marketing from University of Dhaka. His name has been enlisted for the Dean's Merit list under the Dean's Academic Award of the Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka. He got merit scholarships both in SSC and HSC exams in 2000 & 2002 respectively. Shahidul has a passion for teaching and is greatly concerned about student learning and welfare.

Nasreen Anwar Khan is an Assistant Professor, working at Asian University of Bangladesh under School of Business Department. She passed her BBA and MBA (in Management) from Chittagong University. In both BBA and MBA degree she secured overall 2nd position. She got Govt. Scholarship in HSC examination. Now she devoted herself for research in new field.