



Prifysgol Cymru
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BSc Health and Social Care level 5

Children, Young People and Families Module: BMHP5004_LON

Assessment 1: Group 2 Presentation

Lecture: Diola Bijlhout

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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Introduction

- The vulnerability of children and young people arises for several reasons such as sifting, interrelated and dynamic interaction between the social environment and children's families. Children and families can face different challenges in society such as domestic violence, criminal offences, sexual abuse as well as HIV that have vulnerable their conditions and affected their living adversely (Garmezy, 2017).
- For children, it is risky to experience emotional and physical harm due to different factors in their lives. In the case study of a young Asian teenager who is living with his grandfather for receiving better education and facilities. But due to the health sickness of their grandfather, he is living without proper care and guidance and dropping out of school as well other challenges.

Case Study

- ☐ A young Asian teenager who is 12 years old, is living with his grandfather in Royal Greenwich, London UK for a better living and education. His parents decided to live with his 78 years old grandfather who had suffered from Type-2 Diabetes. His parents are living in another place for improving their financial stability and creating future opportunities for him. They are allowing him to live with his grandfather because of their business work and other pressure where they don't have enough time to manage him. The teenager lives with his grandfather in an urban area of the UK where he will facilitate better education (Foster, 2015).
- ☐ Wears dirty cloth and dropping his school attendance
- ☐ Inadequate contact with a friend and his family.
- ☐ Has to take care of his life along with his grandfather



Factors of vulnerability children, young people and families can face

- Geographic isolation: This can lead to social isolation and a lack of support for the family.
- Caregiving responsibilities: Impact his own well-being, education, and social life.
- Lack of parental involvement: Lack of emotional support and guidance for the teenager.
- Grandfather's health issues: Impact on child's ability to attend school regularly.
- Neglect: The teenager may not be receiving adequate care and attention from his caregiver or other family members (NSPCC, 2011).
- Lack of social support: The teenager seems to lack contact with his family and friends, which can lead to social isolation and a lack of emotional support (Loades et al., 2020)

The impact of these factors on the children and young people

- Caregiving responsibilities: significant physical and emotional demands on a child.
 - child's ability to attend school regularly, participate in extra curricular activities and maintain social relationships.
 - stress and anxiety, which can have negative impacts on the child's mental and physical health (Behere, Basnet and Campbell, 2017).
- Neglect: physical and mental health consequences for children.
 - malnutrition, poor hygiene, and exposure to unsafe living conditions.
 - child's emotional wellbeing can lead to feelings of low self-esteem, shame, and isolation.

The impact of these factors on the children and young people

- Separation from family:

Emotional impacts on children, including feelings of loneliness, isolation, and anxiety, impact a child's ability to form and maintain relationships with peers.

- Socioeconomic status:

Less access to healthcare, education, and other resources that promote wellbeing.

- Health conditions:

Chronic health conditions can cause physical pain and fatigue, which can impact a child's ability to attend school and engage in daily activities, and impact a child's emotional well-being, leading to feelings of anxiety and depression.

The process of intervention by relevant health and social care agencies with the case study

- Looking at the above case study it is evident that there are elements of neglect in the Household.
- It has been noticed by health care professionals during medical appointments that the teenager appears dirty. The school have also noticed a drop in his attendance which can lead to poor performance academically.
- seems as though the teenager is a full-time carer for his grandfather, taking on responsibilities he should not be due to his age.
- Agencies such as MASH (multi agency safeguarding hub) social services, the Asian foundation in royal Greenwich and the school which the teenager attends to ensure close monitoring and immediate intervention.
- The agencies will likely take action to safeguard the teenager's well-being by providing necessary support services such as emotional support, education, and healthcare.

Actions of social services with the family

- Social services may have to intervene and place the adolescent in foster care or some type of alternative care if the situation warrants it. Nevertheless, this is normally done only as a last option, and only if the adolescent is in grave danger of injury or neglect and other therapies have failed.
- It will be up to the specifics of each case and the family's requirements before social services take any action. Protecting children from harm and making sure their basic needs are satisfied are two of the primary goals of social services, which are designed to assist families in doing just that <https://frg.org.uk> (2013).

Actions of social services with the family

- Social services assessment (Department for Education, 2011)
- Counselling services Department for Education (2018)
- Royal Borough of Greenwich (Greenwich, 2019)
- Child protection NSPCC (2019)

Results and Outcomes

- Referral made to healthcare and social workers. A needs assessment carried out for grandfather and child.
- Care worker helps with home care as well as attending medical appointments. As a result relieves burn-out on child.
- Child now receives support from social services as a result education is reaching full potential and attendance has improved to 95%.
- Child has joined after school clubs and youth clubs in the local area. In addition has made strong friendships which has improved his emotional wellbeing and child's self esteem.
- Grandfather attends day centres as a result child gets a break from care duties.
- Child receives counselling at school this has improved child's mental and physical health.

Policy and legislation related to safeguarding children and young people

- Safeguarding is a legal and ethical requirement when working with children.
- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility to protect vulnerable children.
- The Protection of Children Act 1989 [UNCRC]-Against Neglect and Abuse.
- The Children's Act 2004; Promote welfare cooperation between inter-agency.
- The care Act 2014.

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

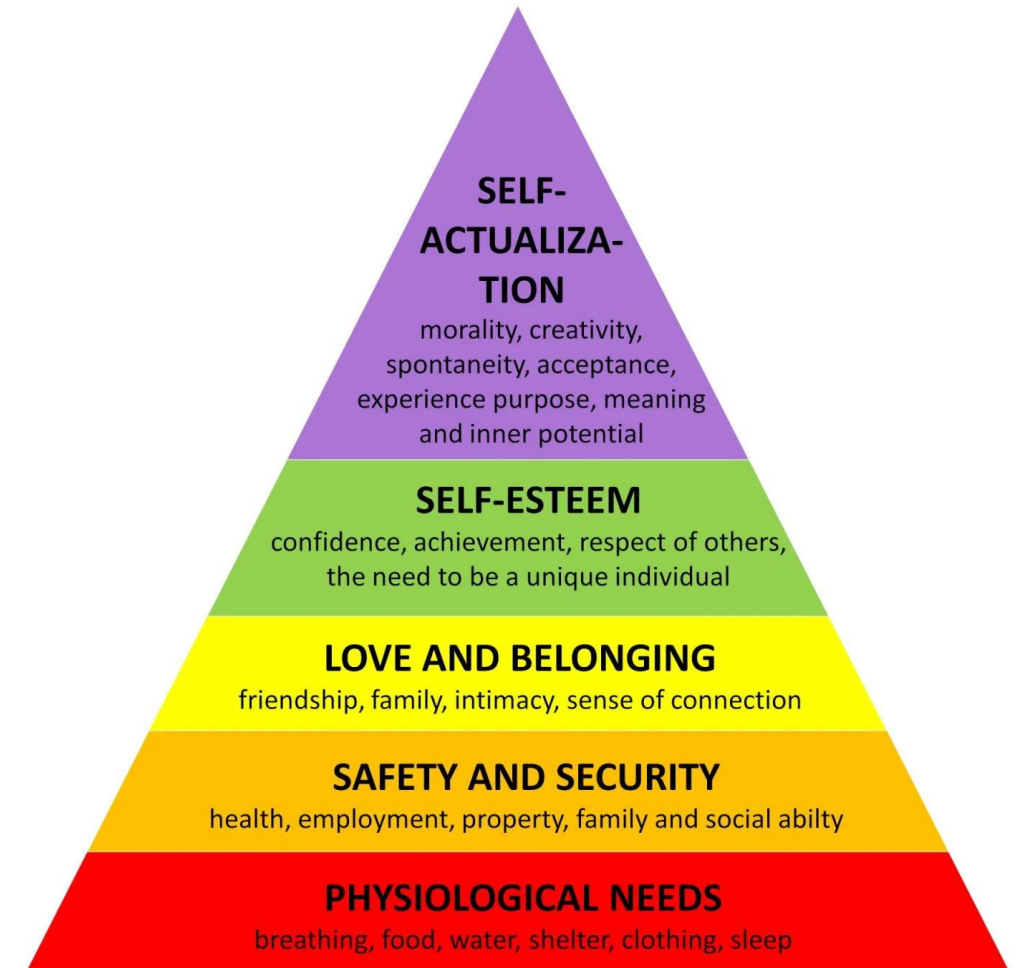
Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Is best known for theories of human motivation that takes into account individuals actions and needs:

- Physiological
- Psychological

Basic needs to be fulfilled in order to move to advanced needs (Cherry, 2022).

Source (Mcleod, S. 2023).



Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Basic Needs

- Physiological needs: The child needs adequate sleep, a healthy diet and daily exercise to improve his physiological and emotional well-being.
- Safety and security needs: The child needs to feel safe and elements of security.

Psychological Needs

- Love and belonging needs: The child needs help to foster positive healthy relationships such as, building solid friendships this could be for example joining after school clubs. Also, having a supported family could improve the child's desire to feel loved.
- Self-Esteem needs: Connecting with other people and building friendships improves child's self-esteem as well as, joining social clubs and participating in extra curricular activities where child can develop independence and self exploration.

Self-actualization Needs

Child should start to see personal potential and self-fulfilment once health professionals are involved with grandfathers care as this can give child a sense to set goals for himself and aim for something he is passionate about (Tresca, 2021).

Recommendations

- The children, young and family must be safeguards against abuse and Neglect.
- All the necessary policies and Legislation relevant to safeguarding, caring and others. It needs to be protected.
- Anyone working with vulnerable children, young and families must undergo criminal checks before being allowed to do.
- Abuse of the child be reported to the social worker in the borough.
- Both the child and the grandfather need a carer to look after them in line with Acts 2014 because both are vulnerable.
- Royal Borough of Greenwich [2015]

Conclusion

- If the professionals' agencies work together, ultimately the grandfather should receive home care plus additional support and assistant for medical appointments.
- A social worker assigned to the case to ensure the teenager attends school and is reaching full protentional. This includes maintaining social friendships.
- There is a need for improved policies and interventions to safeguard vulnerable children, especially those who are separated from their families.
- There should be an increased focus on providing emotional and social support to vulnerable children to prevent isolation and neglect.
- Additionally, there is a need for increased funding and resources to ensure timely and effective interventions to safeguard the wellbeing of vulnerable children.

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**Thank you
For watching our Presentation!**

Do you have any Questions?

