

Student ID: 1920483

Assessment Component 1
Case study - Written Report

Student name: Lara Ajokeade Adigun

Module name:

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

Module code: (BMHP5004_LON)

Lecturer name: Diya Ganguly

Word count:2075

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Vulnerabilities in Children.....	3
Specific Types of vulnerabilities observed in our environments;	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Fig 1.0: Diagram</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Fig 1.1: Diagram</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Case Study.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Family Background.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Interventions.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Theoretical Background	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Ecological Systems Theory of Development	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Conclusion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Recommendations	7
REFERENCES	8

Introduction

Vulnerability is, of course, a relative and dynamic idea. It can be characterized in a variety of ways, depending on the situation. Vulnerability, in my opinion, is described as a person's or a group's reduced ability to predict, cope with, resist, and recover from the effects of a natural or man-made hazard. Vulnerability is frequently connected with poverty, but it can also occur when people are alone, insecure, and defenseless in the face of danger, shock, or stress. Because of their social group, gender, ethnic or other identification, age, and other circumstances, people are exposed to danger in different ways. Vulnerability can take many forms: for example, poverty may indicate that shelter is unable to resist an earthquake or a storm, or a lack of preparedness may result in a slower disaster response, resulting in more deaths or protracted suffering.

The following are examples of potentially vulnerable groups:

- displaced populations who leave their habitual residence in collectives, usually due to a sudden impact disaster, such as an earthquake or a flood, threat or conflict, as a coping mechanism and with the intent to return;
- migrants who leave or flee their habitual residence to go to new places, usually abroad to seek better and safer perspectives;
- returnees – former migrants or displaced people returning to their homes;
- specific groups within the local population, such as marginalized, excluded or destitute people;
- young children, pregnant and nursing women, unaccompanied children, widows, elderly people without family support, disabled persons.

The young children which is the last on this list forms the major focus of this presentation.

Vulnerabilities in Children

Children who are vulnerable are those whose "safety, well-being, and development are threatened for numerous causes" (Subbarao, 2014). Children's vulnerability is exacerbated by a lack of care and affection, sufficient shelter, nutrition, education, and psychological assistance, to name a few. The sorts of vulnerability to which children are exposed are very contextual and will differ from one child to the next. Vulnerabilities are increased or decreased when children, households, communities, and governments mature. Recent events around the world have highlighted

the importance of protecting children's basic rights, such as protection, health, nutrition, education, sport, leisure, and culture, from harm. This, however, can only be accomplished by widespread political and societal commitment that makes it possible for families to have better social, economic, and material circumstances. As a result, environmental factors, including as mothers' education, family income, prenatal circumstances, and health-care organization, must be recognized as influences on children's capacity for growth and development. Biological, psychological, and environmental factors can all have a detrimental or beneficial impact.

In this wise, as a result of individual, social, and programmatic factors, vulnerability can be defined as a set of circumstances that make individuals and communities more vulnerable to diseases or disabilities. In terms of the individual dimension of vulnerability in a child's development, it is understood that a child's development is harmed by an environment devoid of ongoing nurturing relationships, as well as inadequate and insufficient stimulation and the presence of drugs and violence may be adverse conditions to the child development (UNICEF, 2018).

Specific Types of vulnerabilities observed in our environments;

- i. infant, child and adolescent mortality
- ii. low immunization, low access to health services, high malnutrition, high burden of disease
- iii. low school enrollment rates, high repetition rates, poor school performance and/or high drop out rates
- iv. intra-household neglect vis-à-vis other children in the household (reduced access to attention, food, care)
- v. family and community abuse and maltreatment (harassment and violence)
- vi. economic and sexual exploitation, due to lack of care and protection (Gentilini, Grosh and Rutkowski, 2019).

Theoretical Background

Ecological Systems Theory of Development

The ecological perspective posits that humans are active in the developmental process and are constantly affecting and being affected by their environment (Bronfenbrenner 1979; Bronfenbrenner and Morris, 2006). Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model typically involves four types of systems that interact and contain distinct but related roles, norms and rules, each nested within the next, that influence development and behavior: microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and the macrosystem. The nature of the parent-child relationship is dependent on the interaction between factors in the child's and the parents' maturing biology, the immediate family and community environment, as well as the social landscape. In order to capture the multidimensional concepts of adolescent development of self, child upbringing and child maltreatment, Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model is a helpful and commonly used framework.

Within this context, the microsystem is the individual (as parent or child) and the individuals' resources and characteristics that impact parenting. For example, the parent's, in addition to the child's, disposition and temperament will influence parental functioning which directly affects adolescent's sense of self-acceptance. The mesosystem refers to the individual's active interaction within microsystems or the connections between contexts. The exosystem includes the link between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role, nor is it within the individual's immediate surroundings (Bronfenbrenner 1979), for example, the relationship between family experiences and school or church experiences is part of the mesosystem, while the exosystem includes support networks and influences as well as the social context to which the parent has been exposed. The mesosystem and exosystem consist of the immediate family and household, as well as the systems in which the individual and/or family are embedded. Finally, the macrosystem consists of larger cultural and societal influences with the individual being active in interactions with the social network and establishing the norms within this group.

Case Study

A is a twelve (12) years old child.

Gender: Female

Family Background

A has a family of Single mum with 4 children, 3 sons and A happened to be the only daughter, the children aged between 12 to 19. A is again the last child which of course has some psychological implications as espoused by Albert Bandura's theory of social psychology.

Because the father lost his life in a terrible accident resulting in a damaged skull, the family had a single mother. The mishap cost the family a lot of money, and the death was the most tragic outcome. A's mother had been unemployed and receiving benefits for at least ten years. Despite her best efforts, she had a lot of debts that were out of control. This has produced a number of detrimental consequences in the household. The children ("A" inclusive) did not attend school on a regular basis, and when they did, they were frequently disruptive and aggressive and violent to each other at home. As a result of his extensive drug usage, one of the siblings was involved in another accident. This resulted in the mother experiencing additional painful sensations, which were highly evident and had a substantial influence on her social and psychological health status. On the other hand, "A" suffered greatly as a result of her perilous circumstances. She is no more stable and was suspected and found to be taking drugs also.

Interventions

For several years, several services had worked with the family, but little meaningful progress had been made. Mum had stated that she wanted to work but had made no genuine effort to do so. Mum was escorted by the family intervention worker to a meeting with a Job Centre Plus worker who demonstrated to her how much better off she'd be financially if she went back to work, and urged her to take classes that would help her psychological health improve. This boosted her confidence and motivated her to pursue work. When she did have a job interview, she was naturally apprehensive, and the family worker was there to assist her. As a result, Mum was

overjoyed when she was offered a job in a care home. The family worker assisted her in developing a payment plan in order for her to bring her debts under control. She was also able to assist her with other little practical chores to help her regain control of her life, such as providing her with a calendar so she could keep track of all her appointments and continue to attend school meetings and health visits. The family worker also worked with the children to understand why they were struggling in school and to convey the implications of not going. "A" confronted the older brother about his absence, and it worked. The very next day, "A" attended to school, and his attendance has steadily improved since then.

One of the siblings was exhibiting really challenging behavior, so the family worker made certain that he had medical evaluations, which resulted in a mental health diagnosis and medication. This has greatly improved his behavior, and he has participated in a number of football trials with several teams.

Conclusion

In terms of the individual component of vulnerability, the health and social care institutions' assistance for young children and families has a major impact on their overall well-being. This study concludes that the vast majority of youngsters are deeply and significantly affected early in their lives about what the future holds. The whole society can be concretized by the availability of adequate personnel in the form of skilled social/health care providers who can lead, direct, and help children, youths, and families in attaining their ultimate life objectives, particularly through the utilization of existing resources. It can also be concluded that the social family relationship should not result in a negative condition for the child's entire development. There is a need for an inclusive and equitable society that strives to share its resources for the benefit of all of its inhabitants..

Recommendations

While acknowledging that residential care or institutionalization should always be the last choice, prompt attention and action are required, especially in the case of fragile children (Mazza and Chiesa, 2016). As a result, the following are therefore recommended:

- ✓ The government must guarantee that disadvantaged children have access to school, basic services, and suitable facilities.
- ✓ As proposed in the World Bank Public Expenditure Review 2018, a method for identifying vulnerable children living in family care should be made available. Such a mechanism should provide immediate capacity to recognize children in need of immediate responsibility and at-risk children and refer them to relevant services.
- ✓ Also, institutional recruiting and admission of children must be strictly regulated, and more incentives must be implemented to keep children with their families.
- ✓ In circumstances where children require emergency assistance, essential services such as medical, psychosocial, and legal support should be provided to ensure children's recovery, safety, rehabilitation, and reintegration.
- ✓ Family services (parenting programs, relationship counseling, mentoring schemes, and practical aid, as well as specialized to promote child development in areas such as education, social relationships, and life skills)
- ✓ Family Development Sessions, which focus on parenting education to enable parents in supporting their children in school, should also be included in the provisions.

REFERENCES

- Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. (2011). Child Maltreatment 2010: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 2-1: Screened-In and Screened-Out Referrals, 2010. Retrieved from www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm10/index.htm
- Bronfenbrenner, U., & Morris, P. A. (1998). The ecology of developmental processes
- Gentilini, U., M. Grosh, and M. Rutkowski (2019) "Understanding coverage: what does universal protection really mean?" OECD Development Matters, January 29, 2019. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Geneva. <https://oecd-development-matters.org/2019/01/28/understandingcoverage-what-does-universal-social-protection-really-mean/>

- Jopling, M. and S. Vincent (2016), *Vulnerable Children: Needs and Provision in the Primary Phase, CPRT Research Survey 6 (new series)*, Cambridge Primary Review Trust, Cambridge, <http://www.cprtrust.org.uk> (accessed on 3 May 2019).
- Radcliff, E. (2019), "Homelessness in Childhood and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)", *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, Vol. 23/6, pp. 811-820, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10995-018-02698-w>.
- Mazza VA, Chiesa AM. Family needs on child development in the light of health promotion. Online Braz J Nurs [online].2008 [acesso 2012 Out 01]; 7(3). Disponível em: <http://www.objnursing.uff.br/index.php>
- OECD (2018), *Equity in Education: Breaking Down Barriers to Social Mobility*, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264073234-en>.
- Subbarao, K. (2004). Reaching out to Africa's orphans: A framework for public action. World Bank Publications
- UNICEF, UNAIDS and USAID (2004): Children on the Brink. A joint report of new orphan estimates and a framework for action, USAID Publications, Geneva.
- UNICEF (2018): The State of the World's Children: Child Survival, UNICEF Publications, New York
- World Bank (2018) Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle. Washington,D.C.<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/30418/9781464813306.pdf>