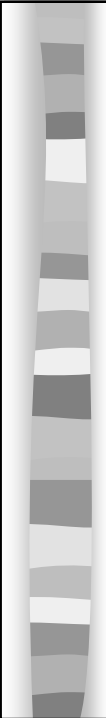


Child care models of Upbringing

Block 10- 2012

Dr MC Mulaudzi

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- From birth through out to adulthood a child is dependant on a parent (adult/caregiver) for optimum development and growth and these happens primarily in the family and then the family partners with others (e.g. community)

Parenting/care-giving

- Refers to the motives and actions of adults in an attempts to rear and socialise their children
- Parents often do the primary care giving to meet the needs of the child but were not possible others type of child care happens
 - Non parental day care:
 - Grandparents, aunts, neighbours, day care centres
 - Surrogate care:
 - Foster care, adoptions, children's homes
- Critical aspects of beneficial parenting
 - Emotional state, social support, confidence of the care giver/parent
 - convictions that their actions play an important role in determining their child's well being

Caregiver-child interactions

- This interaction is the closest caring environment and is an important and critical aspect of care of young child
- 2 fundamental qualities of a caregiver provide effective care. these qualities are required for the health of the child, (neuro-physiological, physical) and psychological development of the child
 - Sensitivity to the child
 - Responsiveness to the child
- Is a strong and supportive care giving relationship

The importance of caregiver-child interactions for survival and healthy development of young children.
A review WHO publication <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publication>

Care

- Behaviours and practices of caregivers to provide food, health care, stimulation and emotional support necessary for children's healthy survival, growth and development

» Engle & Lotska 1999

Sensitivity

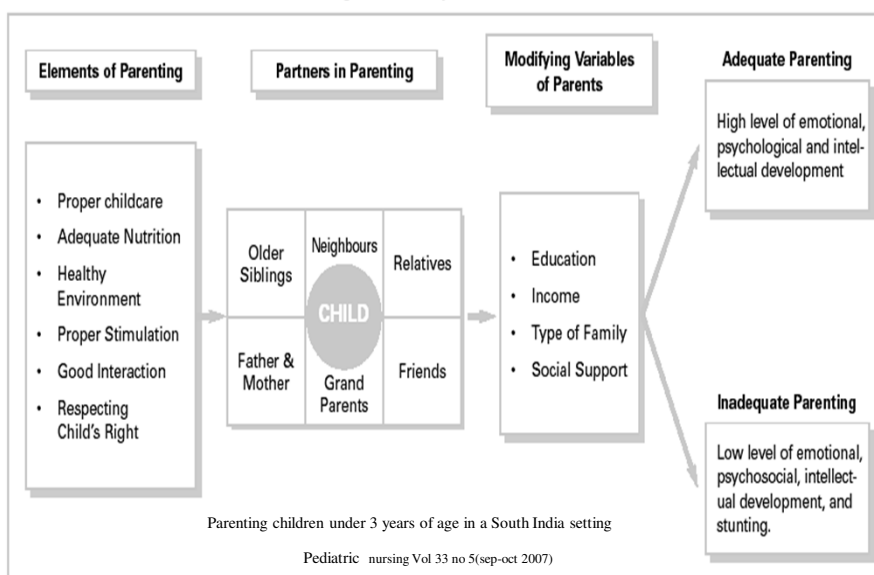
- Awareness of the infant and awareness of infant's acts and vocalizations as communicative signals to indicate needs and wants

Responsiveness

- Capacity of the caregiver to respond contingently and appropriately to infant's signal

The importance of caregiver-child interactions for survival and healthy development of young children.
A review WHO publication <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publication/>

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



Note: Adapted from Duvall's Family Developmental Model (Spradley & Allender, 1996).

What is a Family

- Defined as a group of intimates with both history and future
 - » Ransom and vandervoort, 1973
- System of social relationship that are shaped by expectation and values based on distinction of age and sex
- There is mutual interaction with each other
- Tend to represent the common kinship group in culture hence varies
 - Nuclear family (conjugal/elementary/ immediate/simple)
 - Extended family
 - Multigenerational family
 - Single parent/lone family
 - Blended families
 - Unmarried parents/living together/"vat en sit"
 - Child headed families

Family models/structures/types

- Nuclear family
 - Mother, father and children
- Extended family
 - Additional members, aunts,uncles,cousins ect.
- Multigenerational family
 - Inclusion of grand parents, great grand parents
- Single/Lone parent families
 - Only one parent which is often a woman
- Blended families
 - E.g divorced parents who remarried
- Unmarried parents/ Living together "Vat en Sit"
- Child headed families
 - Families were the head of the family is under 18 yrs
 - This has increase due to HIV pandemic

Family models

- Each of this family can perform the task needed to raise the child
- Each has advantages and disadvantages
 - BUT
- to do this function there need to be a balance between demands and resources and response to stressors

Family

- It's a critical place for development of the child and provision of health for and the survival of the child
- Has primary role of care, rearing and socialization of children
- This is influenced by psychosocial and economic factors of the household and the relationships between primary caregivers

4 Characteristics family Share

- **Biology**
 - Temperament, personality, talent, disease vulnerability.
- **Power hierarchy**
 - Determined by age, generation, culture
- **Culture**
 - Family-specific set of values, goals and expectation
- **Invisible boundary**
 - Boundary that defines who is a member or not

Child and family needs

- **Family needs** Changes over time therefore must be able to adapt. (major changes in the family)e.g. birth or death of member, loss of a job,marriage, divorce and illness.
- **For a child, a well functioning family should**
 - Be attentive to the child's needs.
 - Be able to develop resources and coping mechanism (Abilities) to deal with demands or needs of everyday life (Demands)
- **Balance is needed between demands and resources** (too much demand with little or not enough resources leads to stress.
- **Family lives within a community** which has a direct impact on the family unit and the child
- **Community provide social support** including child care, health care facilities etc.

Child's needs

- Physical
 - Food, clothing, shelter, supervision, safety and health care
- Emotional
 - Security, coping skills, companionship
- Social and cognitive
 - Socialization, peer interaction, coping and life skills

Children's right

- Right to be a child
- Right to play
- Right to be looked after
- Right to be part of the family
- Right to good health
- Right to welfare
- Right to development
- Right to education

Task of a family in caring for the child

- The parents has the fundamental role to bring up the child to his or her optimal development
- Meeting the needs of the child
- Meeting cost and allocating resources
- Assigning tasks of support and management of home and its members
- Ensuring socialization, relation to the society
- Establishing interaction within norms of society
- Bearing and rearing children
- Maintaining morale and motivation

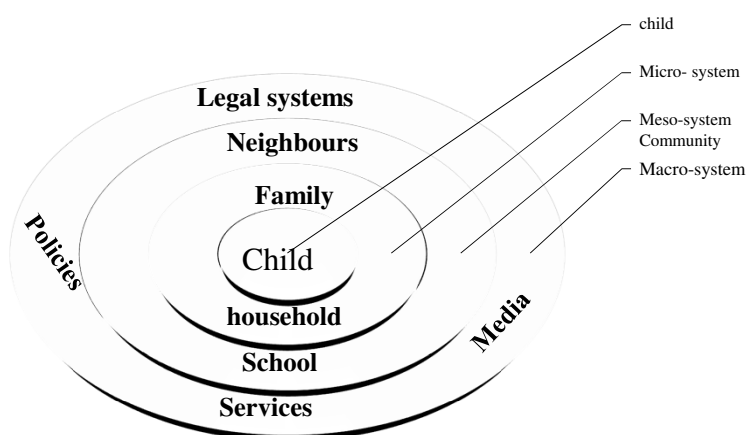
Day care options in support of the families

- Parents often do the primary care giving to meet the needs of the child but were not possible others type of child care occurs:
- Non parental day care in the home:
 - Family members: Grandparents, aunts, neighbours
 - Nanny/babysitters
- Day care outside home
 - Day mothers
 - Day care centres, Crèche, Preschool
- Surrogate care
 - Foster care, adoptions
- Alternative care
 - Child does not leave with the parents but with others during week and comes back home weekends or during holidays

Levels of influence

- Although parents are primary caregivers of the child and primarily care giving happens in the family there are other levels of influences when it comes to the care of the child

Levels of influence on children's development




Child health for all 4th ed, chapter 6 psychosocial factors in child health. Pg 40



Macro-environmental factors and their influences

- Socio-economic factors
- Where you live- influences the health and development of the child (political policies/economic status)
- Housing, Sanitation, access to health care, Recreational facilities etc
- poverty
- Migrant workers-non resident fathers or parents
- Culture and traditions

- 
- Children grow up in an environment that is complex and their care is influenced by many factors from the mother/father, the household, the community right through the politics of the country and even globally and health professionals and health services are an important source of social support to caregivers and children

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Thank you