

Analyzing Family Systems and Cultural Capital Perspectives

Dilemmas in the Development of Infant and Child Care

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Abstract: The developmental dilemma of infant and toddler care is examined from a family perspective, and in-depth analyses of infant and toddler care are conducted using Family Systems Theory and Cultural Capital Theory, which are essential to the holistic development of children, the balance between family and work, and the sustainable development of society and the economy. The developmental dilemmas of infant and toddler care are discussed in depth from the family perspective, and solutions are proposed accordingly. By applying family systems theory and cultural capital theory to analyze the root causes and influencing factors of the problem, it provides useful thoughts and suggestions for improving infant and toddler care practices.

Keywords: Family Systems Theory; Cultural Capital Theory; Child Care Development Dilemma

Introduction

Childcare services for infants and young children are important for children's holistic development, safety and care, family balance, social integration and early intervention. Through the provision of quality childcare services, it can have a positive and long-lasting impact on the future development of children

1. Importance of infant and toddler child care and the context of the study

1.1 Importance of childcare services for infants and young children

Infant and toddler care services are important in the overall development, safety and care, family balance, social integration and early intervention of children. First of all, child care services for infants and toddlers are crucial to the holistic development of children. At the infant and toddler stages, the provision of quality child care services can promote the comprehensive development of children in various aspects such as physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional. Infants and toddlers have a very high need for safety and care. Professional child care services can provide a safe environment and appropriate care to ensure the physical health and emotional satisfaction of infants and toddlers, and help to build their sense of security and trust. From the perspective of balanced family development, child care services for infants and toddlers help parents achieve work-life balance. By providing organized and reliable care arrangements, child care services help parents balance their work and family responsibilities, reduce their stress, improve their work efficiency and quality of life, and promote family harmony and well-being. From the perspective of children's social integration, child care services for infants and young children are crucial to children's social integration and readiness for learning.

1.2 Background of the study on childcare services for infants and young children

The Importance of Infant and Toddler Development Early childhood development has a key impact on an individual's growth and future ability to learn, socialize, and regulate emotions. Changes in Family Structure and Employment Patterns With the changes in family structure and employment patterns in modern society, many families are faced with the problem of not being able to take care of their infants and young children on a full-time basis, and there is thus a growing demand for infant and childcare services.

Attention of national policies and laws, many countries and regions have realized the importance of infant and toddler childcare services and have promoted the development of infant and toddler childcare services by formulating relevant policies and laws. The

background to the study of infant and toddler care services involves the importance of child development, changes in family structure and employment patterns, the needs of socio-economic development, and the concerns of national policies and laws. Infant and child care services also play an important role in socio-economic development.

2. The plight of infant and childcare from a family perspective

2.1 Time and energy pressures of family childcare

The time and energy pressures associated with family child care are unavoidable. Parents inevitably face pressures in fulfilling daily caregiving needs, coping with sleep problems, assuming custodial responsibilities, confronting constraints on social and personal time, and pursuing a balance between work and career development. This balancing stress may have an impact on a parent's professional development. For family members, these stressors have a significant impact on their scheduling and personal development. Therefore, academicized research can further explore the impact of these stressors on family members' mental health, family relationships, and personal development, and propose appropriate theoretical models and interventions to promote the sustainable development of family child care and the well-being of family members.

2.2 Knowledge and skill needs for family child care

By continuing to learn to learn and improve child care knowledge and skills, parents can better meet the needs of their infants and toddlers, provide a safe, healthy and rewarding family child care environment, and promote the holistic development of their infants and toddlers.

2.3 Insufficient social support for family childcare

Some regions lack clear policies and regulations to support and promote the development of family child care services. Governments tend to pay more attention to public child-care institutions when formulating policies and provide less support for family child care.

In some societies, family childcare is still considered a female responsibility and there is a lack of support and encouragement for fathers and other family members to participate. This perception limits the development of family childcare and leaves families without social support and recognition.

Family child care requires the support of certain resources, including time, money and professional knowledge. However, some families may face financial difficulties and are unable to afford the cost of professional training and support, or allocate sufficient time and energy for effective child care.

Lack of community networks and support systems, Parents may feel isolated, unable to share experiences and receive support from other families, and lack opportunities to learn from and interact with each other.

3. Analysis of factors affecting the development of infant and childcare services

3.1 Influence of socio-cultural attitudes on family childcare

Sociocultural perceptions have a profound impact on family child care. Among them, the gender role conception is a manifestation of cultural capital, which argues that in some societies, caring for infants and toddlers is the responsibility of mothers, leading to lower involvement of fathers in family child care and increasing the burden on mothers. The concept of family responsibility emphasizes that family child care is the responsibility of the family, not society, and that there is a lack of support and resources from society. The career conception, which prioritizes career development in some societies, suggests that family child care may impede career development, leading parents to make difficult choices between career and family child care, leaving family child care needs unmet. The concept of family relationships reflects a closed and private relationship between family members and a reluctance to delegate responsibility for the care of infants and young children to outsiders or child-care providers, limiting the willingness of families to seek external support and services.

3.2 Impact of family economic situation on childcare choices

According to family systems theory, in the context of family child care, the family's economic status, as a subsystem of the family system, interacts with other subsystems. The family's economic status has a direct impact on child care choices, mainly in terms of the availability of resources. The economic subsystem provides families with the resources needed for child care, such as money, time, and

job opportunities.

In addition, family economic status may be related to socioeconomic status and socialization pressures. Some families may be pressured by social expectations to demonstrate their social status by choosing upscale child care. Other families, due to financial constraints, may choose more affordable child care to accommodate the family's economic status.

In conclusion, family economic status, as a subsystem of the family system, plays an important role in family child care choices.

3.3 Impact of government policies on family child care

Government policies affect family child care in the following ways. Through government policy support in these areas, family child care is influenced and promoted in many ways, including the economy, laws, facilities, training and policies, which help to improve the quality and accessibility of child care services, meet the needs of parents, and promote the all-round development of children. The Government can support research and policy formulation in the field of family child care, understand the needs and problems of family child care and formulate appropriate policy measures.

The Government in childcare allowances, subsidies or tax concessions, the Government can formulate relevant policies to provide flexible working arrangements and reasonable maternity leave, parental leave and other benefits, to help parents to achieve work-family balance to help families to reduce the burden of childcare costs, and more families to choose family childcare.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Family Systems Theory and Cultural Capital Theory to solve the childcare dilemma

Research from a family perspective draws on family systems theory and cultural capital theory to better understand families' needs and choices regarding child care for infants and toddlers.

Family systems theory emphasizes that the family is an interdependent system and that the relationships and interactions among family members have a significant impact on the development of infants and toddlers. Through the use of family systems theory, it is possible to gain insights into the patterns of interaction, division of roles and communication styles within families and the impact of these factors on the child care needs and choices of infants and toddlers.

Cultural capital theory focuses on the impact of cultural context and social resources on individual and family behavior. In studying child care for infants and toddlers, the cultural capital of families, including their values, belief systems, parenting styles, etc., as well as the impact of the distribution and accessibility of social resources on families' child care choices and experiences can be taken into account.

Incorporating family systems theory and cultural capital theory into research on family-based infant and toddler child care allows for a more comprehensive understanding of family needs and choices and provides guidance and support for policymakers and child care providers to promote the holistic development of infants and toddlers and the well-being of families.

4.2 Multi-party assistance in solving the childcare dilemma

Improving the quality of child care by focusing on the safety, hygiene, and comfort of the child care environment for infants and toddlers and developing specialized child care caregivers and provide systematic professional education and training to ensure that they are equipped with infant and toddler developmental support and caregiving skills.

Providing diversified childcare options, focusing on the diversified needs of families and providing flexible childcare options in the form of family childcare, kindergarten, nursery and parent-child childcare. Supporting work-family balance and providing flexible childcare services to assist families in achieving a balance between work and family responsibilities. Strengthening family participation and cooperation and emphasizing family participation and cooperation in infant and child care.

Providing financial support. The Government can support family child care by providing financial assistance, reducing or waiving child care fees, and offering tax concessions. To promote social awareness and cultural change, enhance social knowledge and understanding of childcare for infants and toddlers, and raise the importance of and support for childcare services in society. Encourage all sectors of society to work together to build a friendly childcare environment and eliminate prejudices and stereotypes about family childcare.

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