

14 Mark works at a nursery. There are children from a variety of different cultures at the nursery.

He has noticed that children from different cultures behave differently when they are at nursery. Some children get upset when their parent leaves and take time to settle down and start joining in the activities. Other children happily start playing and do not seem to be upset when their parent leaves. A small minority of the children become so upset that the workers at the nursery find it very hard to comfort them.

Mark has been asked by his manager to investigate why children from different cultures behave differently when at the nursery. He will present his findings to the other workers.

Van 12, Tallanagh
Cassidy 35 27

Evaluate cross-cultural research into attachment types as an explanation of the children's behaviour at the nursery.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

Attachment is a long lasting, proximity seeking relationship developed between a primary caregiver and a child. Attachments are time enduring and reciprocal between the two individuals. Mark noticed ^{differences} that exist in the behaviour of children from different cultures as depending on the culture of the child, there are likely to be differences in the attachment types the children formed with their parent. There are 3 different attachment types. Type A is resistant avoidance, the more explorative attachment type that is most often found when the child's parents are more thanchalant and leave the child to explore for themselves. This is why Mark noticed some ^{or the nursery,} children being unbothered when their parents left and they continued playing. Type B attachment is the secure type meaning the child ^{was encouraged to} explored the world ~~the parent~~ as they feel confident.



attachment types in ~~individualist~~ and ~~collectivist~~ cultures. Individualist countries support ~~also~~ encourage personal success, upward striving for oneself and are generally more self focused, rather than group focused ^{and include the USA} ~~these countries, France~~ and the United Kingdom. Individualist countries were more likely to have type A attachments as the second most common attachment type and therefore the children at the nursery who ^{continue} ~~play~~ playing even after their parent leaves ^{are likely} ~~may be~~ to be from individualist cultures. Collectivist cultures focus more on group success, ^{and} often live together ^{or in} ~~and in~~ close proximity to one another. This includes countries such as India, Italy and ^{Nigeria} ~~Italy~~. Children from collectivist cultures are more likely to ~~be~~ become extremely upset as they are used to being ~~sup~~ surrounded by family. Van Ijzendoorn and Kroonenburg found ~~type B~~ 35% of attachment types in Germany, a collectivist country, were type A whereas in Japan the second most common attachment type was type C at 27%.

~~However~~ ^{However}, Van Ijzendoorn and Kroonenburg's study used several controls such as ensuring children with special needs were not included and excluding studies to with less than 35 mother-infant pairs. ^{Their standardised} ~~to ensure the~~ procedure gives their study high reliability. However, the study used



18 studies from the USA which makes the results more ethnocentric and impact the generalisability of their findings. However, as their study did have a large sample size including 32 studies with over 2000 strange situation replications. ~~As the strange situation~~ ^{As their study is a} meta analysis this decreases researcher bias and increases the validity of their findings. Moreover, their findings are supported by other studies as Ainsworth, Carrahan and Fallanah's strange situation observations all support Type B being the most common attachment type.

Overall, cross cultural research into attachment is a ~~great~~ good explanation of what Mary observed taking place in the hospital. Children from individualistic homes are more likely to be comfortable exploring by themselves whilst those from collectivist homes seek the proximity to their parents they had as a kid.

(Total for Question 14 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS



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