

Explain child  
protection in the  
wider concept essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Explain child protection within the wider concept of safeguarding children and young people. Today we use the term safeguarding instead of child protection because it covers a much broader range. These changes were influenced by the first Joint Chief Inspectors' safeguarding report 2002 and formalised in the Every Child Matters legislation outlined in the Children Act 2004.

By safeguarding a child or young person we ensure they get the very best of the opportunities available to them for them to achieve the best of their potential while keeping them safe from bullying, crime, accidents, neglect and abuse. Safeguarding is a fundamental part of our every day activities with children and young people in the most basic of things from health and hygiene policies i. e washing hands before and after assisting the younger children with toilet duties for both the teacher and the pupil to I.

D badges to identify ourselves, locks on all entrances and exits from the building as well as signing in and out of buildings. Anyone working with children are to have enhanced CRB checks to ensure we comply with the current legislations that prevent inappropriate people from working there, also all staff are to know their settings policies and procedures in the event of an incident they then know the correct procedures to carry out and who next to inform.

Protecting children and young people and promoting their welfare is often a shared responsibility as it is important to collect as much information from as many sources as possible to get the best picture of each case and there can be many agencies involved with this such as staff, volunteers, police, welfare

officers, social services and common assessment framework (CAF). Analyse how national and local guidelines, policies and procedures for safeguarding affect day to day work with children and young people.

Policies are in place so both pupils and teachers know their boundaries.

Below is a list of policies used within our schools explained in detail. ?

Admission Policy – Admission to all maintained schools and academies, in England, is regulated by the School Admissions Code. Coordinated admissions aim to ensure that as far as is practical, every child in a local authority area who has applied in the admissions round receives a place. And with the exception of grammar schools, who do not have to take pupils who are not up o scratch academically, schools must take all comers. Even those with challenging behaviour. Youngsters with special educational needs who don't have a statement are treated in the same way as everyone else although this may sometimes require reasonable adjustments for them in the school or particular support for any special educational needs, as defined in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. ? Anti Bullying Policy – Schools, by law, have to have a policy in place to prevent all forms of bullying between pupils.

These policies need to comply with Education and Inspections Act 2006 which gives head teachers the ability to discipline pupils for poor behaviour even if it occurs outside of school premises or under the lawful control of school staff. It also provides that every school must reward and encourage good behaviour. These should be communicated to all pupils, staff and parents and be part of the behaviour policy. There is no single solution that will suit all schools that will deal with all forms of bullying as there is soo

many e. . virtual bullying, physical bullying and mental bullying. It is left to staff and sometimes parents to come together and gather information on said incident to try and decide how best to deal with it. Some schools may have children discuss bullying and the effects in class and then have the classmates make their own set of class rules for behaviour and agree on suitable solutions or punishments where necessary hoping that this will prevent pupils from bullying others because they understand the effects and consequences better.

However activities like this are not always enough to prevent bullying happening and it is necessary to talk to the victims and bullies individually and possibly even call in the parents for their support and help in getting to the bottom of the problem. If the bullying is regarding a particular issue e. g. death, health issues. The teacher may well produce an educational programme for the classes concerned about the issue in class, but must be careful not to focus on any particular child. First Aid Policy – School recognises their responsibility to provide first aid and must ensure that staff, pupils and any visitors while on site have access to adequate facilities and materials at all times during the working day that are appropriate to the circumstances. Recommendations are that there should be a minimum ratio of 1: 100 fully qualified first aiders to people in school and that all members of P. E staff are fully qualified in first aid at work (FAAW). In the event of an accident an emergency aid person may be first on site but should then call a more qualified person, unless the accident is minor.

If the pupil requires hospital attention the parents must be contacted and told to meet their child at the hospital while a qualified member of staff will

go with the child. On school trips there are travel first aid kits available in school mini buses to take to outdoor activity events, these must be checked before and after such events to make sure everything is there and in date. Any medicine to be administered must have an accompanying note handed into reception with the details of the doses clearly stated. Health and Safety Policy – When working in practical activities and in different environments, when working with tools, equipment, and materials pupils should be taught about hazard, risk and risk control. Effective health and safety policies need to be up-to-date, relevant, practical and comprehensible. Schools are encouraged to use the curriculum to help pupils develop the skills and knowledge to keep themselves safe. The issues that schools decide to include in the health and safety policy will depend on the size of the school and the nature of the risks associated with the school's activities.

Schools should ensure that all teachers are up to date on their health and safety and risk assessment, with the help of courses available to them.

Teachers may be required to : record and report incidents, follow procedures for any off site visits, first aid and supporting medical needs, school security and fire safety including testing of alarms and evacuation procedures. ?

Positive Behaviour Policy – This policy gives the schools the power they need to provide a safe and structured environment in which teachers can teach and children can learn.

It is important to encourage good behaviour amongst pupils and for them to show respect and courtesy towards teachers, staff and other pupils. Ways in which we reward good behaviour can be anything from a sticker for younger children for good work, good behaviour or for a noticeable improvement in

either of these. To 'golden time' for the older children in which they are given free time in school, usually on a Friday afternoon, to partake in more relaxed activities such as watching a movie.