

Unit 1 an introduction to working with children

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Unit 1 — An introduction to working with children E1 — Describe three different types of settings which provide care and education for children in your area. This must include one example from * Statutory sector * Voluntary sector * Private sector E2 — Describe how each of the types of settings identifies in E1 aims to support children and their people. There are many services available to parents with young children. These services provide care and education. These services divide in too three main sections, Private provision, Voluntary provisions and statutory provisions. There are many off these provisions available in different areas with many options in each category to choose from. An example of a Private provision would be a private nursery or school, also a crÃ“che or a nanny. A statutory provision would be children’s centre, foster care or a state primary or secondary school. An example of a voluntary provision would be, play school or an after school club. Gateway primary school is a primary school in the statutory sector. ‘ These are services that have to be available by law, i. e. legislation has been passed which requires either the government or local authorities to provide them.’ (Tassoni 2007: 3) The provision of care and education available from the school is education and care for the child between nine and three. There are also after school and before school activities provide outside of school time. It aims to support the children by providing them with education. It builds in their understanding of social behaviour as they are around people all the time but also provide them with an education which is compulsory. Gateway aims to support families by having regular parents evening and making phone calls home to parents to inform them off their child’s behaviour and progress. Dean Close is an example of a private school,

it is also a day and boarding school. ' A school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than by the government.'

http://www.google.co.uk/webhp?source=search_app#hl=en&sugexp=les%3B&gs_rn=1&gs_ri=serp&pq=example%20of%20a%20private%20sector%20with%20childcare&cp=20&gs_id=2f&xhr=t&q=what+is+a+private+school&pf=p&tbo=d&sclient=psy-ab&oq=what+is+a+private+sc&gs_l=&pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_gc.r_pw.r_qf.&fp=b73698d67822f0fc&biw=1280&bih=70914.1.13 You either have to pay a termly or yearly fee to attend a private school. ' A school supported wholly by the payment of fees.' http://www.google.co.uk/webhp?source=search_app#hl=en&sugexp=les%3B&gs_rn=1&gs_ri=serp&pq=example%20of%20a%20private%20sector%20with%20childcare&cp=20&gs_id=2f&xhr=t&q=what+is+a+private+school&pf=p&tbo=d&sclient=psy-ab&oq=what+is+a+private+sc&gs_l=&pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_gc.r_pw.r_qf.&fp=b73698d67822f0fc&biw=1280&bih=70914.1.13 Dean close offers a wider opportunity to learn as each class is of a smaller number of pupils so there is more opportunities for one on one confrontation and help, which helps progress in further understanding in secondary education. It aims to support the children and family by keeping a continual relationship with each individual student on a personal basis and frequently getting in touch with the parents about their child's progress and sending home grade cards so they also have a visual record. Rainbows is an example of a voluntary provision. ' The voluntary sector or community sector is the sphere of social activity undertaken by organizations that are not for profit and non-governmental' http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voluntary_sector 14. 1. 13 The

<https://assignbuster.com/unit-1-an-introduction-to-working-with-children/>

person who runs the club does not get paid for running the provision they do it at their will and in their own time. This provision provides care for young children in early evening's maybe when their parents are still at work or for the child's benefit. The provision aims to provide all children with the same opportunities as each other by giving everyone the opportunity to attend. E3 — Describe the main legislation in your country that supports the rights of children. In the UK the main legislation that supports children is United Nations convention of the rights of children also known as the UNCRC. This act was drawn up in 1989. Here are just four of the laws within the convention. It is too endorse the principle of non-discrimination, Re-enforce the importance of fundamental human dignity, it highlights and defends the families role in children's life and seeks respect for children. The convention gives young people and children under the age of eighteen their own special rights. Article 2 in this convention says ' The right to be protected from all form of discrimination.' (Tassoni 2007: 7) This can support children in a primary school as they may be discriminated against in a certain sport due to a disability. Another article in the convention