

Identify the laws and codes of practice affecting work in schools:



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The main statutes are: The Convention on the rights of the Child (1989) The Education Act (1981), (1993) and (1996) The Children Act (1989) and (2004) The Equality Act (2006) The Care Standards (2000) The Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (2001) The Race Relations Act (1976) and amendment (2000) The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) and (2005) The Public Order Act (1986) The Religious Hatred Act (2006) 4. 2 Describe how laws and codes of practice promote pupil well-being and achievement. All these laws influence the rights of individuals.

Every early years, childcare and educational organisation needs to have policies and practices that put these laws into action: Codes of practice- Codes of practice provide guidance and rules on ways of implementing legislation and good behaviour. The purpose of the code should be to promote positive behaviour, so rules should be expressed in positive terms. The code should outline the schools expectations for pupil behaviour in the classroom and around the school. A system of rewards and sanctions should be used to support the code of conduct.

Positive behaviour and regular attendance should not be taken for granted. They should be actively encouraged and reinforced. The Children Act (1989) and (2004)- The children act 1989 established that care works should see the needs of the child as paramount when making any decision that affect a child's welfare. Local authorities are required to provide services that meet the needs of children who are identified as being at risk. The goal of the 2002 act was to improve the lives of all children who receive informal or professional care.

It covers all services that children might use such as school, day care and children's homes. The 2004 act also requires care services to work together so that they form a protective team around the child. In 2006 the act was amended to place more responsibility on local authorities to: Improve well-being and reduce inequalities. To ensure that there is sufficient child care for parents to work. To provide information about child care. To ensure local child care providers are trained.

To introduce the early years foundation stage for under 5's. The Convention on the rights of the child (1989)- This convention introduced rights for children and young people under 18 years of age. It is based around the principles. There are 54 articles which relate directly to schools. Some included: Article 14- Children have a right to freedom of religion although they should also be free to examine their beliefs. Article 13- Children have a right to receive and share information as long as that information is not damaging to others.

Article 28- All children have an equal right to education. Article 29- Children's education should develop each child's personality, talents and abilities to the fullest. They should also learn to live peacefully and respect the environment and other people. Disability Discrimination Act (1995) and (2005)- The DDA brought in to support the rights of disabled people to take a full and active part in society. It gives them equality of access and the same opportunities to participate in society as a non-disabled people.

This important piece of legislation gives disabled people rights regarding the way in which they received services, facilities or goods. This also included

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education, care and play services. A disabled person is someone who has a physical or mental impairment that affects their ability to carry out normal day to day activities. This will be long-term. This will also include some chronic illnesses like ME which affect some people's ability to carry out normal activities. Hope this helps