

Historical development of the early chi essay



Women were still seen largely as the 'stay at home figure'. Due to this environmental impact, children were cared for in their own homes mainly by their mothers. Therefore there was less of a demand in the Early Childcare Education sector. This ended when children started attending Primary school.

During the latter part of the Twentieth century, during the times of the Celtic Tiger, the number of job opportunities for women in the workforce escalated. This resulted in an increase in arbitration and a decrease in family support.

For example: Families lived further apart from each other, and as a result, it did not make sense to leave the children with their grandmother or other family members due to financial restrictions such as the price of fuel, or time restrictions such as the length of time taken to leave the children from one destination to the other. This led to parents seeking the childbearing services privately or within their local area. Statistics have shown that approximately 60% of children under six years of age attended a form of childcare service at this time.

Class Notes) There was a substantial increase in the demand for both private and community childcare services. In response to the rapidly increasing demand for childcare service, it was deemed necessary that an Expert Working Group on Childcare' was formed. The Expert Working Group came together and arranged a meeting to discuss ways to resolve the upcoming problems within the childcare services sector. They held discussions on how to make childcare services more readily available and accessible to families in Ireland.

It was recognized at this point, that there was a need to develop a ' National Strategy to assist them with the transformation of the current childcare services sector.

Thus, a National Strategy was developed and was published in 1999. The National strategy recognized and notation the following principles: The Needs and the rights of the child, Equality of access and participation, Diversity, Partnership and Quality (Class Notes Page 2) It also contained suggestions and advice on support for parents/guardians, Laws relating childcare, Qualifications, Employment, Planning and Co-ordination.

In 2002, the Centre for Early childhood development and Education was established. This centre was set up to develop standards and to improve the childcare sector. The Centre for early Childhood Development and Education aimed to ensure that every childcare eating (whether it was a Full-time / Part-time service or a Public / Private service); met the criteria and quality standards that that were established by the Centre.

The main objective of the Centre for Early childhood development and Education was to focus on improving more disadvantaged areas as well as the more advantaged areas so as to ensure that all areas within the childcare sector offered the same quality of services In 2006, ' Sailboat' was launched. Sailboat was set up to implement the first aim of the Centre for Early Childhood Development and Education which was to develop the rent standards within the childcare sector. This was called ' The National Quality Framework for Early Education'.

This ensured that there was support in improving quality across all childcare services which contained children from 0-6 years of age.

Further to this, in 2009, a new scheme was introduced within the Childcare sector. The Early Childcare Education scheme 'Free pre-school place' was formed. The free pre-school place enabled children within the age range of 3 years and 3 months and 4 years 6 months in September of the relevant year to engage in one free academic year within a full time or seasonal service.

If a childcare service/ centre wanted to take part in the Early Childcare Education scheme, the criteria set out by Sailboat had to be met and furthermore the Principles set by An Sailboat would have to be implemented within their current childcare setting. It is important to recognize that this is the first time that Early childhood education has received any direct Universal funding.

As a result of the free pre-school place initiative, the demand within the childcare sector continued to grow. Sailboat) More recent developments within the childcare sector include the introduction of a new initiative called 'Easter', which was established by the Department of Education and Skills through NCA in 2010. Easter from the Irish word meaning 'journey', is of relevant importance to childcare settings where children from the ages of 0-6 years receive their care and education. Easter works closely alongside Sailboat and consists of an informal curriculum that contains twelve principles and themes that give guidance to the childcare worker.

Easter recognizes that education and care are not separate within the childcare sector and they aim to help children grow and develop

independently. (Easter) b) Current range of childcare provision in Ireland Six types of services that can be categorized under seasonal and fulfillment services are: Nairobi -? A An[Moran is a seasonal service.

It organizes and communicates with the playgroup through the medium of Irish, they recognize each child as individuals.

The service doesn't put pressure on children to speak Irish, they still encourage and support children either way. As the children are surrounded in Irish they will gradually pick up and learn the language in their own time. The service is recognized by Fortiori An(Moran.

Parent and toddler groups - This is a seasonal service and is supported by Early Childhood Ireland. Parents and their children/toddlers meet in one area, often held in one of the parent houses who are taking part in the service.

It gives children the opportunity to gain the experience of interacting with others, therefore promoting and developing the child's social skills. It also gives parents the opportunity to interact with other parents, gaining support of each other. Interiors pre-schools - The pre-school is usually privately run, it develops its curriculum around the methods of Dry Maria. The Interiors focuses mainly on the child's educational development, its auricular is therefore more practical based, isn't fully focused on play.

This action of purely practical based education may be scrutinized by certain individuals as it thought by some theorists that children should experience and develop through the experience of play at this young age. The pre-school functions on academic year and mainly cares for children from three

to six years of age. Home and community playgroups - Home and community playgroups care for children within the age range of 2 and a half to five years of age, they operate in either a home or community basis.

Home playgroups are generally privately funded whereas community playgroups receive funding from the government, each service usually opens and runs for a period of three to four hours each day. The service highlights and develops children's social and emotional learning through play.

Crychess, Nurseries and Day care services - These services are recognized as a fulfillment service and cater for children from the age of approximately three months to five years of age.

They are open at a minimum of eight hours a day and usually provide a day-to-day curriculum.

The services can be privately or publicly run, an increase in demand for these services greatly increased after the Free Pre- School Year was introduced. Each service provides the children attending the service with a hot meal and snacks during the duration of the day. Each service helps meet the child's safety, welfare and developmental needs. They also help children make the best of their abilities, whether that be through play or practical learning. Family Day Care - Children are looked after in the children's home.

There is no specific age group that Family Day Care caters for, they can cater for all different age groups at once in the same facility. The hours that the caregiver caters for the children is arranged between the child's parent and the caregiver. The children become easily settled in this form of day care as they are only interacting and building a relationship with one adult with the

service. The children are provided with snacks and possibly hot meals, depending on the length of time the child is attending the service.

The service is supported and recognized by Childbearing Ireland. C) Current range of roles in childcare support organizations and agencies Health Service Executive (HOSE)- is the first service contacted when there is a errors concern involving a child safety or family issue , the Health Service Executive then has the responsibility of bringing services and agencies together to help resolve the concerned matter.

The Health Service Executive provides services that helps protect and support children, parents/guardians and families.

There are many roles within the Health Service Executive, they include:

Family support worker - The Family support worker offers support and supplies services to family s going through emotionally distressing times.

The Family Support Worker tries to keep families remained together unless here is a family member deemed at serious risk if kept together. Some of the services that The Family Support Worker will supply to the family to try help resolve the issues are, “ Parenting Skills, Confidence and Personal Development, Home Care management, Diet, Nutrition and Health Care, Budgeting and family Finance”.

Class notes page 4) Community Childcare Worker - The Community

Childcare Worker works alongside professionals to give support to children who are in disadvantaged families, deemed at risk, deprived or in care. The Community Childcare Worker also helps children deal tit or come to an understanding of why they are in that care home. Social Worker -? works

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with problematic families and individuals, The Social Worker helps resolve problems in families whether that is emotional, behavioral or social problems. Social Workers also deal with problems such as child abuse, domestic violence, and adoption.

Before removing children from their home and separating families social worker s have to prove that they have gave families every option possible, if the family /parents does not comply with any of the options, the matter continues to rise and the child/children are still cosigned at risk then the case is taken to court and assessed by a Judge whether the child/children should be removed from the family home, thus action is seen as a last resort.

Barnyards - Barnyards is Ireland's biggest children's charity. It is focused on working with children and families on, whether that be group work or one-on, one interaction.

Barnyards help children make the best of their abilities when going through difficult situations, such as neglect, abuse, or poverty. They provide a range of services to help families through distressing time's I. E counseling, and bereavement help lines.

Barnyards also protest against Government laws that affect children and their way of living e. G. Child benefit cuts. D) Six National Childcare organizations Barnyards - Barnyards is Ireland's biggest children's charity, it is mainly focused on working with children and families.

Barnyards provide a range of services to help assist and support families through distressing times, they also help children make the best of their

abilities whilst going through or have gone through difficult times e. G. Neglect. Childbearing Ireland- is a registered Charity and was created in 1986. It was created by a small group of wilderness that further grew into a bigger organization. The organization promotes home-based childcare.

Fortiori National Deodorant - is a voluntary organization which supports education and care for children from birth who are brought up in Irish. SST.

Nicholas Interiors Society of Ireland - Provide opportunities for Interiors teachers to further their profession. They also offer help, support and give guidance for Interiors teachers. The Irish Society for the prevention of Children's Cruelty - Provide a our support service for children who are going through a difficult situations. States that id gig quality childcare service wants to keep their service high quality, then the service must ensure that there is good child protection within the facility.

The organization also recognizes children are individuals and therefore the child's rights and values should be supported.

Border Counties Childcare Network - Is a network that services in counties such as Monogram, Meat, Lout, Cave, Dingle, Sligo and Leitrim in helping deliver a childhood service of high quality. 04: Clear explanation the rights of the child in the context of an ACE setting. A) Examine the UN convention on the Rights of the Child. The UN convention on the Rights of the Child has 54 articles. These fifty-four articles are a written list of the different types of the child's rights, if those rights are intentionally broken it is seen as breaking the law.

The UN convention on the Rights of the child can be broken into four broad areas, these four areas are -? Survival, Development, Protection and participation. Survival - The child has a right to life and the right to the basic requirements to survive life e. G. Food, water, shelter, clothing, medical aid. Development - The child has a right to education, religion, play, develop the identification of right and wrong and leisure.

The child also has the right to be provided with a safe environment to develop these skills and knowledge. Protection -? The child has the right to be protected against abuse and neglect.

If a child has come in interference with and suffered from abuse then the child has the right to some form of counseling to come to an understanding and overcome the traumatic situation. Participation - The child has the right to join organizations e.

G. Clubs, groups, freedom of expression and speech. Standard 1: Right of the child. " Ensuring that each child's rights are met, requires that she/he is enabled to exercise choice and to use initiative as an active participant and partner in her/his own development and learning. " (Sailboat page 13)

Component 1.

- Choice for the child Practitioners could put component 1. 1 into practice at meal time. By giving the child the options at meal time, this could be achieved by giving the child the choice of two different meals therefore enabling the child to make its own choices. If a child decides they do not want to eat at meal time the practitioner should respect the child's decision. By having different utensils available at meal time e.

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G. Chopsticks, this provides choice for the child. The child can then make the choice on what they want to eat there meal with.

Component 1.

2 - Use initiative A practitioners could put component 1. 2 into practice with a child from twelve - thirty-six months by providing the opportunity of letting the child out on its coat independently, enabling the child to zip or button the coat. The practitioner should talk the child through the process, encourage the child as she/he is trying to overcome and accomplish the task and support the child if he/she comes into difficulty. Component 1. 3 - active participants A practitioner could put component 1. Not practice with a child from birth to eighteen months by viably communicating.

While/when the practitioner is changing the child's nappy he/she could viably communicate to the child and make eye contact whilst changing its nappy. The practitioner could also sing nursery rhymes and act out movements to the child e. G. Three little pigs, touching the child's toes whilst singing the rhyme. This makes the child feel comfortable and an active participant the roughly the activity.

Work associated with one occupation in the ACE sector.) Outline legislations, policies, practices and procedures pertaining to ACE revision. Childcare Act 1991 Provides asset of rules relating to children/young adults under the age of eighteen in Ireland, it governs the care and protection of children in Ireland. (Classmates) Due to this legislation the Health Service Executive has a mandatory duty to promote and protect the wellbeing of all children under this act. Children who are being abused or at risk, this Act allows those

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children to be removed or be placed under the care of the Health Service Executive.

In relation to preschool services the Act is consulted with when rules and regulations are being drawn up for the supervision of children of re-school services.

Under the Act the pre-school careers have a responsibility and duty to implement safety and wellbeing of children under their pre- school setting. If the pre-school career has concern for a child's safety health it is their responsibility to notify the Health Service Executive. If a new pre- school setting is being set up or is intending to set up the local Health Service Executive must be notified.

The Health Service Executive then has a duty to inspect the pre-school setting to ensure the health and safety standards of the setting are being met.

The rules and regulations drawn up from the Act must be strictly followed by the practitioners. Childcare (preschool services) Regulations 2006 The regulation outlines the standards that a preschool setting of any form must put/have in place before it can commence e. G. All forms of health, safety and welfare of the setting must be put in place to ensure full safety of the child is being met.

It is the Health Service Executive's duty for inspecting and giving a report of information on pre-schools of any sort or kind who care for children from the age of zero-six years of age. The regulation is arranged in ix parts -? thirty-

three regulations and can be broadly covered over the following areas: “ Health, welfare and development of the child Notification and inspection by the Health Service Executive Record keeping Standard of premises and facilities General administration” (class notes) Policies and procedures must be drawn up and developed from these points.

Children First 1 999 Children First was first made available in the year 1 999 but was later replaced with Children First: National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children 201 1. The general rule of the document was left unchanged but acknowledges past inspections and reports and feedback, due to this the document had been edited to set out distinctive guidelines that individual roles should take is concerned for a child’s health, safety and welfare. Children First: National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children 201 1 main aims are to ensure children’s health safety and welfare are being constantly met.

That society are aware that they should not assume but should report any concerns regarding a child’s health and safety and realism that it is their responsibility to put this action into place.

The legislation provides advise/support for parents/guardians in regards to their role as a parent/career. Inspections made by the ‘ Department of Education and Science’ will take place through-out schools of all sorts to reinforce and ensure that the new legislation is being enforced. Sailboat Sailboat is made up of twelve principals, sixteen standard and seventy-five components.

The twelve principals provide the base of the frame work. Without the principals the components wouldn't be able to be put in place.

The principals give direction for childcare workers on how they should carry out their work in an Early Childhood Care and Education environment, how to interact and communicate with children and families, how subjects should be taught and how the services that the childcare worker works in should be organized. The twelve principles contain: Equality - is a necessary aspect to have in a childcare setting, it is essential every child feels equal.

Diversity- Every childcare setting should recognize that each child comes from very different backgrounds. It is the childcare settings responsibility to confirm that they understand, respect and accommodate this with visual aids etc.

. Posters, dolls from different ethnic backgrounds, chopsticks in the home area etc. Environment- The physical layout of the setting should be organized to meet, encourage and develop the child's abilities so the child can reach their full potential.

Welfare- The child's health, safety and welfare is essential and should be met as much as it possibly can be etc.

G. If a child has chicken pox's, that child should be removed to a room where no other children are present the child's parents should be contacted and the child shouldn't return until it has cleared to prevent it infecting other children. The role of the adult- The adult working in the setting has a

responsibility to make sure the child is making the most of their experience and are reaching full potential while in that adults company.

Teamwork-Good communication and respect should be shown and practiced in settings between the various workers in the setting.

If there isn't respect among workers, there won't be good teamwork skills therefore the children present in that company will pick up on the negative energy and put what they have picked up on into practice. Pedagogy- The study and theory of the methods and principals of teaching should be put in place in early childhood care and education through holistic play, as this is the most appropriate method Of learning for children Of that age range.

Play- Should be promoted, as it is an essential part in a child's development whether that be physical or theory learning. Sailboats sixteen standards are essential and necessary in services as it give guidance for workers within the service, IT gives guidance on how to act, provide and develop services with the setting. The standards contain various elements such as the various elements such as the child's rights to the legislation and regulation.

It's from the sanders that the seventy-five components are made up. The components help meet the standard.

Without the sixteen standards and seventy-five components the knowledge of the ; level principals wouldn't be able to be put in place as effectively. Sailboat was created to improve the way childcare is taught, organized, carried out and viewed in the Early Childhood Care and Education settings who cater for children from the age range of birth to six years of age.

It “ defines, assess and supports” these improvements. Early Childhood Care and Education settings and services taking part in the free school year must implement Sailboat, making more demand for the service. Sailboat) Easter Easter, Was established by the Department Of Education and Skills through NCA in 2010. Easter from the Irish word meaning ‘ journey, is of relevant importance to childcare settings where children from the ages of 0-6 years receive their care and education.

Easter works closely alongside Sailboat and consists of an informal curriculum that contains Nell principles and themes that give guidance to the childcare worker. Easter recognizes that education and care are not separate within the childcare sector and they aim to help hillier grow and develop independently. Easter) The manager The manager is required to have a minimum level 7/8 qualification in childcare, they have to manage the day-to-day routine Of the preschool setting, ensuring that the developmental needs, safety and wellbeing of each individual child are being met. The manager may also be required to work unsocial hours and must attend to relevant meetings. The manager also has the responsibility to ensure the child protection policy is being implemented within the setting, recording and concerns and also ensuring high sanders of safety are being maintained at all times.

Class notes) The Childcare assistant The Childcare assistant is required to have a minimum of a level 5 qualification in childcare and previous experience is required. They assist in the day-to-day organization and preparation of the childcare setting. The Childcare assistant must maintain all personal information of the individual children as confidential and at times

have to work unsocial hours. The assistant must ensure the children within their care are receiving high standards of care, safety and wellbeing whilst also ensuring the developmental need of the children are being met accurately.

The Childcare Assistant will have to at times participate in fundraising activities, special events and outings.

They must strictly follow the Child Protection policy and report any concerns. (class notes) The Playgroup Leader The Playgroup Leader is required to have a minimum of a level 5 qualification in childcare and previous experience in childcare is required. The Playgroup Leader is required to manage the day-to-day routine of the playgroup. The playgroup leader has the responsibility to ensure the safety, wellbeing and developmental needs of the children are being continually being met.

They must keep all personal information regarding the children within the service, children's family and staff strictly confidential. Must strictly follow and promote the Child Protection policy, ensuring high standards of hygiene and quality are being promoted within the setting. Organism regular meetings with parents throughout the year. Must regularly carry out appraisal on the staffs performance, make sure all staff and volunteers have guard vetting.

Must try to obtain good staff more and show respect to other staff members. Special Needs Assistant A Special Needs Assistant must have a minimum levels qualification in healthcare.