

The ILM Foundation

Centre for Educational Excellence

بسراله الرحس الرسير

Workshop Highlights

- What Does a Young Child Need?
- What is the Caregiver's Role?
- Lessons That Last
- Caregiver Hints
- Areas of Development

What Does a Young Child Need?

Developmental Needs in Early Years

- Early childhood is a <u>crucial stage of life</u> in terms of a child's <u>physical</u>, <u>intellectual</u>, <u>emotional and</u> <u>social development</u>.
- Growth of <u>mental</u> and <u>physical</u> abilities progress at an astounding rate and a very high proportion of learning takes place from <u>birth to age six</u>.
- It is a time when children particularly need <u>high</u> <u>quality personal care and learning experiences.</u>

Assistance to meet

– Physical Needs:



- **Emotional Needs:**



- Social Needs:



– Psychological Needs:



- Cognitive Needs:



Social interaction with parents, siblings, peers, teachers

Cultural values, beliefs, traditions Language and communication skills

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What is the Role of the Caregiver?

 The caregiver is the significant person who meets the child's needs on an <u>ongoing</u> basis.



Lessons that Last a Lifetime

Some of these lessons relate to...

- TRUST
- INDEPENDENCE
- INITIATIVE



Research Finding

 Early brain development establishes a child's social competence, cognitive skills, emotional well-being, language, literacy skills, physical abilities and is a marker for well-being in school and life resiliency.

(Blair, 2002; Posner & Rothbart, 2006; Shanker & Greenspan, 2009)

Sequence of Stages



Different Rates



Build on Previous Learning



Areas of Development are Interrelated



A Continual Process



FIVE MAJOR SIGNS OF INTELLIGENCE

- Observation
- Experimentation
- Questioning
- Mischief
- Talking



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