

Discussion in groups

- Why do you want to work with children?
- What do you feel you can offer as a practitioner?
- What do you feel you need to learn most?

Values

- Values are the general guidelines that underpin the social norms.
- Values are the things that people value and think are important in a society.

Examples

Values include things such as:

- Justice
- Co-operation
- Competition
- Getting to the top
- Democracy
- Loyalty
- Being wealthy
- Kindness.

Does Everyone Have the Same Values?

- Some sociologists think that shared values are the cement of society and keep it together.

Does Everyone Have the Same Values?

- So, talking about the values of a society might be difficult. Yet there probably are some identifiable values that are associated with each society. For example, some people have suggested that co-operation and a sense of community is part of Scottish culture. On the other hand, these values may be found in other working class communities, such as the north of England or northern Ireland.

Does Everyone Have the Same Values?

- However, do all people in a society share the same values? For example, do rich people and poor people have the same values? Do people in the north of Britain have the same values as those in the south? Do men and women share the same values? What about young people and older people – do they share the same values?

Values in Early Years

- A standard by which we set our behaviour; e.g. to respect children's rights, to value each other's contribution, to promote anti disciplinary practice and equality of opportunity.
- In Early Years work we have a shared set of values, or value base.
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Principles

- Rules or codes of conduct.
- Underpin our work with children