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Assignment part 2.
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Provide a critical analysis of child abuse in England and whether the current safeguarding whether the current safeguarding children and policies have been effective.

INTRODUCTION

abuse is no more a sensitive issue as it was before, now that we have policies, safeguard and multiple disciplinary teams in place to improve the quality of people's life.

there is awareness that most of children abuse takes place at home from people who suppose to love and care for them.(victoria climbie 2000) and(baby p 2007).there are different types of abuse and their causes.there are principles of safeguarding that guide the team to work effectively to promote the care services.

I am going to identify the effectiveness of integrate team and how they work and how early intervention can minimise the abuse and charities that are supporting it.

using partnerships and communication skills will allow them to share ideas between the teams. in this report I will analyse how each organisation works to safeguard children and people and policies that they will follow.

Although CQC is an independent organisation it plays a vital role as it has rules and regulations that integrated team must follow to work effectively in their care services. I will also highlight the importance of common assessment framework in supporting children in need.

green paper "every child matters" 2014 gives a driving force to the team to put children's at the centre of the care.children, young people and families

child abuse is when anyone who is under the age of 18 years has been harmed or not been looked after properly by the families or guardian. (Corby, B.(2005). in most cases child abuse takes place at home from people who are supposed to love, care and protect their children. highest child abuse in England Victoria climbie (2000) and baby p (2007). care act 1989 places general duty to authority to promote and safeguarding the welfare of children in need in their area by providing a range of services appropriate to children.

Types of children abuse.,

physical abuse it can be defined by cuts bruise that are not explainable such as hitting, shaking, burning, poisoning and suffocation. Dubowitz, C., and Bennett, S. (2017).

sexual abuse

sexual abuse involves any adult or someone who forces a child to take part in sexual action it is whether a child is aware or not. it can be by forcing a child to watch a sexual action and being encouraged to behave in an appropriate way.(Kellogg,N,2005).

emotional abuse

emotional abuse is a continuous emotional maltreatment that causes a child to feel frightened, worthless and unfair blame.

neglect.

It is when a young person's needs has not been persistently met by their parents or guardian such as, hunger. the care act 1989 places general duty to authority to promote and safeguarding the welfare of children in need in their area by providing a range of services

physical abuse

it can be defined by cuts, bruises that are not explainable such as hitting, burning shaking, poisoning and suffocation.

Causes of abuse

Poverty

According to Straus. M and Smith, C. (2017}. People of low income can have stress, depression and anxiety. they mostly seek comfort on drinks, drug violence can be the outcome of this situation and effects the upbringing of children from the families.

children will lack love, support including those who are at the adolescent stage.

disabilities

according to stalker, K and McArthur., K. (2012). disabled people are less privileged in our community and exposed to abuse because of their state of mental and physical condition as they may not be aware of the abuse that takes place including failure to identify the abuser.

children protection professionals might not have the proper communication skills or proper accurately to access or understand the disable child's needs. NSPPS (2014).

politics

everybody has right to be treated equally irrespective of their disabilities, race, colour, culture and age. they receive unfair treatment from the community as they will be discriminated.

crime

in the environment where families are overcrowded and less to provide can lead to children leave school before they finish their education and they will eating unhealthy food and poor quality of life. this can cause them to break the law trying to fit in the community and end up stealing. and destroy their future by spoiling their DBS.

Wolke. D and Copeland, W. (2013).

Safeguarding

safeguarding is the main policy that is used by multidisciplinary team to protect and prevent children from abuse and Maltreatment. (Jack, g. and Gill, o, (2010)

working together 2018 is a statutory guidance on inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Care act 1989 allocate the duties of local authorities and other professional agencies in UK to ensure children's needs are promoted.

safeguarding is everybody's responsible especially those who work with children those who work with children. by law it is important for anyone who works with vulnerable adults and children to follow safeguarding principles for empowerment. this is to ensure children and vulnerable adults have the right of autonomy over any decision is made for them. they must have a right to speak and allowed to say no when they are not comfortable with the decision made on their behalf and are free to make their own decisions.

protection

vulnerable adults and children need to be protected from any kind of harm and abuse. those who have been abused must be carefully and monitored and care givers must work hard to prevent it happening again.

prevention

any one working in care must prevent the abuse in their care. continues training will benefit and give them more ideas on how to prevent abuse not only on their care but in community also.

proportionally

care givers must be aware of risks assessment. that allows them to be careful on how to deal with safeguarding issues. they must have privacy and space when dealing with abuse issues and considering the safety of the victim.

partnership

the issues of abuse is everyone's concern. working in partnership with other health care professionals allows sharing of ideas and safe working environment. it is their duty to ensure children and adults are safe and free from abuse must be able to identify the abuse and aware of data protection.

accountability

inter-agency must be aware that they are accountable for the safety of children and vulnerable adults, ensure they are safe from abuse and protected, must be responsible for their action, awareness of abuse and safe from violence.

Care act 2014 is set out to clear framework for how local authorities and other professional of the system on how children should be protected from abuse.

green paper "every child matters was proposed to introduced a common assessment framework as a centre element for helping children, young people and families (2003). they support the collection of data and information about the families and use it in making judgement plan and review. (pithouse ;A. et al 2009).

early intervention

early intervention focuses on development, cognitive, social and emotional behaviour it plays a vital role in safeguarding children, young people and families from abuse. it promotes welfare, safe development and social stability. early intervention is at a centre of working together to safeguard 2015. it prevents the problem to occur and work with those where problem has been identify to prevent it to escalate. it also work with parents to support children to get the best care they need and prevent them from abuse, assure their safety to achieve their goals in life. Parton, N. (2005).

CAF

It is proposed as a centre element for protecting victims of abuse. "every child matters" green paper. (2003). they help to identify the early stages of child additional needs and promote coordinated of service providers. they are the part of front line service that are integrated and focus around young people and children's needs. partnership working brings together different skills and knowledge to deliver successful outcomes they can bring important resources that enable delivering service effectively. (Gordiner, C, Gott, M and Ingleton, C.(2012).

CQC

CQC on place allows safeguarding of vulnerable people to work effectively. It is an independent regulation regulation of health and social care in England. this is to ensure are safe, high quality, compassionate, and meet legal standard

the core standard are to be build respect, dignity and include responsive care support and wellbeing.

CQC regulations act 2014 is based on person centred approach. they are the part of delivering front line service that are integrated and focus around the children's needs and young people.

integrated care is a joining the range of different health and social care services patients may receive to ensure the patients are put at the centre.

integrated team communicate effectively as they share underpin join working and is a vital element of work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.(Leonard, M, Graham, s. and Bonocum, D.(2004).

safeguarding vulnerable group act 2006 requires anyone working with vulnerable groups of people to go through a vetting process to check for any previous criminal conviction.

school

education act 2010 encourages education to keep children safe at schools. The key legislation and policy is to make sure that they are able to do all in their power to protect children in their care.

It is their duty to monitor their achievements, behaviour, tiredness, isolation, aggressiveness, and hunger. children act 1989 direct them to put children's needs first. they must take notes when they are doing assessments and involve other organisations about their concerns including free meals by putting on independent schools regulations. their main guidences for education are working together to safeguard children act 2010 and what to do if they suspect abuse. act 2006).

General practice

they promote standards of care, share information to support patients requirements by safety and quality act 2015, data protection act 2018 and data regulation. they engage with the colleagues, outcome of child abuse they use sources that are effective for benefit of victims. they pass the information and action to deal with the situation immediately. Gilbert, R, et al (2009).

nurses

they must report their concerns supporting and involve in child abuse in hospital or any area. following the 6 c's make their work effectively which are care, compassionate, compete, communicate and courage. they deliver the high standard quality patient - centre care and must be familiar to to local referrals arrangements. El-radhi, A, (2015).

social worker

social worker act 2017 states that the children safeguarding practice review panel must have regard to any guidance given by the secretary of state in connection with its function. They have a duty to safeguard children under the care act 2007.

they must Involve other prophesional and held meetings where ideas will be shared and common ground. it is their duty to record the details of any child protection referral, check available record of a child found and alert child protection regester of any outcome investigation. littlechild B;(2005).

police

it is their responsibility to protect vulnerable people and children from abuse and promote their wellbeing section 11 of children act 2004. they have duty code of practice 2013 to access the immediate needs of victims where individual lack capacity police will act on their behalf.

neighbourhood

according to Jack, G and Gill, O. (2010).neighbourhood provides integrated services that brings together a wide range of services including management of housing environmental . equality of children who may be victims of abuse and crime.

act 2017 is intended to strengthen the planning to ensure that the planning decisions makes take account of well advanced neighbourhood plc to provide safeguarding agencies and note that the support is given at an early stage after living environment. WHO. (2020). according to Hall, M. (2015). providing accommodation earlier avoid homeless and avoiding theft, drug user, suicide, anxiety and depression.

councillors

they improve lives of vulnerable children and people to boost their confidence to traumatised, anxiety and depression people. Izard, C,(2013).communicating to person's and body in the area of the authority need to safeguarded and promote the wellness of children encourage them to monitor and evaluate the sit. Davies, H. and Wond, C. (2012).

Connexion

the connexions service provide information advice, guidance and personal development opportunities to all youth people age 13 - 19 in England. they intervene to protect vulnerable people. Allman, K and Slate, J. (2011).

Conclusion

this report has given us the understanding of all forms of abuse in vulnerable people, families and children in the community we are living in.

It has also indicated how to identify them, types and be aware that it takes place in everywhere including in our homes by people who are meant to protect and love us. Baby P (2007). it has covered the main causes of abuse. we are now aware that abuse is taken very seriously in our days compared to ancient times.

we have safeguarding principles that are designed to guide on how to protect, prevent, empower,, accountable, proportional and partnership.

this has identified the importance of following CQC regulations to protect abuse.

safeguarding acts and policies are contributing on protecting vulnerable people from abuse.

the partnership of inter-agency team has been the most important skill where they share their knowledge and experience to help fight against abuse. Glasby, J., Dickinson, H. and Miller, R., (2011).

It has also been identified the importance of early intervention to protect the problem to escalate and deal with it at an early stages. above all we noticed the participation of government who put these policies to followed the ensure people of ages, race, cultural and gender are treated equally with respect and dignity.

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