

# Guideline for Early Childhood Care and Development Activities in Integrated Development According to their Age



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Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education





## Preface

The Office of the Education Council (OEC), Ministry of Education is organizing an International Conference on Education during 23 – 25 June 2013 at the Centara Grand and Bangkok Convention Centre at CentralWorld, Bangkok. This will be an important venue incorporating several events related to Education, for example, Education Research Symposium, Education Policy Review with UNESCO and OECD, Teacher Development, Education for All and Global Monitoring Report, Measures of Achievements, ASEAN and National Qualifications Frameworks, Early Childhood Education, Capacity Building in Science, Mathematics, Innovation, English Proficiency, Exhibitions and Roundtable Discussions.

This document entitled “Guideline for Early Childhood Care and Development Activities in Integrated Total Development According to their Age” is contributed for the exhibition : Early Childhood Education Zone 3, on 23 -24 June, 2013 at 09.00-16.30 at the Centara Grand and Bangkok Convention Centre at CentralWorld, Bangkok. The Office of the Education Council expects that this document will be useful for people who are responsible for Early Childhood Care and Education in Thailand as well as the ones related to the issue (i.e. children and parents)



Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong  
Secretary-General





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## Guideline for Early Childhood Care and Development Activities in Integrated Total Development According to their Age

Early childhood children mean the newborn to pre-first graders; they include children in general, those disadvantaged and disabled as well as children of foreign origin living in Thailand. (National Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Development)

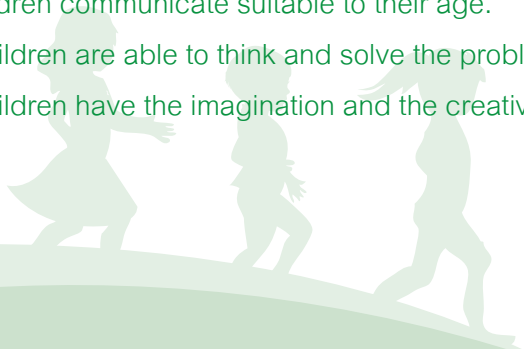
### Principles

All children have the right to get rearing and promoting the development as well as proper learning with the good interaction between children and parents, children and guardian or the one who has the ability to rear and educate them in order to receive continuous all-round development of quality in according to their age and potential.

1. Support learning process and the development covering all groups
2. Use child-center based care and learning in consideration of the personal differences and the context of the community, social and culture.
3. Use the holistic development through the activities according to their age.
4. Provide learning experience for children to live with happiness and have the good quality of life.
5. Promote the collaboration between family, community, and school for children development.

### Goals

1. Children grow according to their age and have the sanitation.
2. Children have the strong large and small muscle and use fluently and with the coordination of movement.
3. Children have the good mental health and the happiness.
4. Children have the morality and the ethic.
5. Children appreciate and enjoy the arts, the music, the movement and love exercise.
6. Children demonstrate autonomy in daily living suitable to their age.
7. Children love the nature, the environment, and the culture.
8. Children live with others with happiness and are the good member of the democratic society with King as head of state.
9. Children communicate suitable to their age.
10. Children are able to think and solve the problem suitable to their age.
11. Children have the imagination and the creativity thinking.







## 7 domains of the early childhood development

### 1) Motor development and physical well-being

- 1.1 Motor development
- 1.2 Physical well-being

### 2) Social development

- 2.1 Interaction with adults
- 2.2 Interaction with Peers
- 2.3 Adaptive social behavior
- 2.4 Appreciating diversity

### 3) Emotional development

- 3.1 Self concept
- 3.2 Emotional self-control
- 3.3 Self-efficacy

### 4) Cognitive development

- 4.1 Memory
- 4.2 Concept formation
- 4.3 Logic and reasoning
- 4.4 Critical thinking
- 4.5 Concentration
- 4.6 Mathematics
- 4.7 Sciences
- 4.8 Social study
- 4.9 Pollution and environmental preservations
- 4.10 Economic value

### 5) Language development

- 5.1 Language comprehension and usage
- 5.2 Communications
- 5.3 Literacy

### 6) Moral development

- 6.1 Self-Discipline
- 6.2 Moral development

### 7) Creative development

- 7.1 Performing arts
- 7.2 Dramatic arts



## Principles to organize the early childhood activities

To organize the early childhood activities, we have to develop early childhood in accordance with their age. Early childhood is the age of growth but lack of experiences. They usually behave without self-control and self-discipline. They often don't listen and understand the lessons that teachers try to teach. We have to understand their learning. Children gradually learn and can't do something because of their maturity. Parents, teachers, and caregivers have to understand the art of early childhood's development.

Apart from understanding of the development according to their age, we have to understand their learning process to organize the activities correctly suitable to their age i.e. children learn from the imitation, repeating, learning by doing, and use their senses by trial and error. Teachers, caregivers, parents should create the learning activities which are fun, enjoy and without bored. It should stimulate their curiosity, support their idea, speaking.

Office of the Education Council organized the project on Children's Book Day in celebration of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's 58<sup>th</sup> Birthday Anniversary during April 1 and 2 2013 and the caravan on children awareness of reading in 11 provinces covering all regions of Thailand from North to South, East to West. It aimed to create a public awareness of reading and its multiple effects on learning among families with children aged 3 – 5 years and to enhance provinces to create the reading activities and make collaboration to drive the National Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Development. The activities were divided into 2 sessions



the morning session was about the learning development activities i.e. storytelling, reading, writing, recitation. The afternoon session was about the focus group on children rearing. It would be the guideline for the parents, the teachers and stakeholders to understand how to develop children in accord with their age.





## Morning Activities

The activities in the morning has been organized for driving Long-Term Policy and strategy for Early Childhood Care and Development (0-5 Age group) 2007-2016 into the implementation. It aimed to promote the early childhood development to achieve their full potential through playing the activities. That affects to their physical, intelligent, emotion, social, moral, ethic aspects.

### Grouping

There are approximately 80 – 100 children aged 3 – 5 years per province. Therefore, the number of children in each group should not more than 8 – 10 children per the activities.

### Staffs in the activities

1. The officers from office of the education council; 1 – 2 staffs per the activities
2. The officers from local organizations; 1 – 2 staffs per the activities

### The detail of the activities

There should be created 8-10 activities per provinces and could be categorized into 3 issues, namely

#### 1. Academic activities

The activities consist of penmanship, dictation, recitation, reading, etc. It aims to implant children using Thai language correctly. It takes time about 15 – 20 minutes.

#### 2. Physical movement activities

The activities consist of singing, playing, dancing, narrating, etc. It aims to develop children in the physical, emotional, social, and intelligent aspects. It takes time about 15 – 20 minutes.

#### 3. Daily routine skill activities

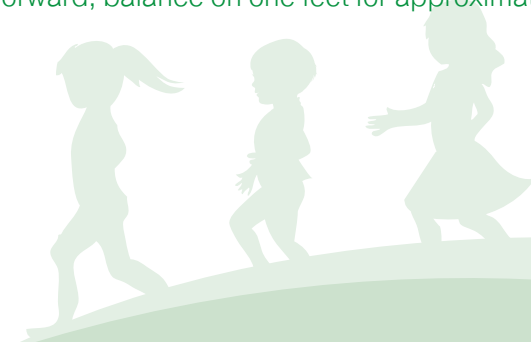
It is the activities to practice children doing the daily routine by themselves for example eating, dressing, and cooking. It takes time about 15 – 20 minutes.

## The activities categorized by the early childhood competency

### 1) Motor development and physical well-being

#### Motor development

- Gross motor; Children demonstrate strength and coordination of movements using large muscles i.e. jump on 2 feet at the same spot, kick or throw a ball forward, balance on one feet for approximately 3 seconds, jump on one feet at the same spot.



- Fine motor; Children demonstrate strength and coordination of movements using small muscles i.e. draw a human body with at least 3 parts, hold a pencil or other writing equipments properly for writing, tie a single knot of cotton rope, fold paper into simple shapes.

- Sensorimotor; Children are able to use their senses to guide their movement i.e. catch a ball thrown from 2-meter distance, hold a full glass of water without spilling, arrange objects on top of each other as stairs to form different shapes, move their body to an agreed-upon movement according to a vocal signal.

### Physical well-being

- Nutrition; Children eat a variety of nutritious and safe food i.e. be able to separate audible from inaudible objects, be able to identify which food is not healthy, participate in a preparation of nutritious food.

- Competency; Children demonstrate physical strength and endurance; participate in activities to develop motor skill continuously for at least 10-15 minutes, be able to carry object in a short distance.

- Safety; children express understandings of safety i.e. play safety according to adults' guidance, be able to understand signals and signs for danger and safety.

- Autonomy and personal care; children demonstrate autonomy in daily living i.e. brush their teeth.

### Examples of the activities which promote motor development and physical well-being

#### Reading, Drawing & Coloring Activities

It is the main activities that office of the Education Council creating in all caravans.





### Cooking Activities

In Phuket Province, Teachers explain how to cook the desert, what the ingredient are and then demonstrate after that let children cook by themselves.



### Sing, Play and Dance Activities

In Chonburi Province, the activities consist of 1) singing with the volunteer, 2) playing games with adults and 3) dancing with songs.



### Washing hands Activities

In Tak Province, it is about how to wash hands correctly consisting of 6 steps.

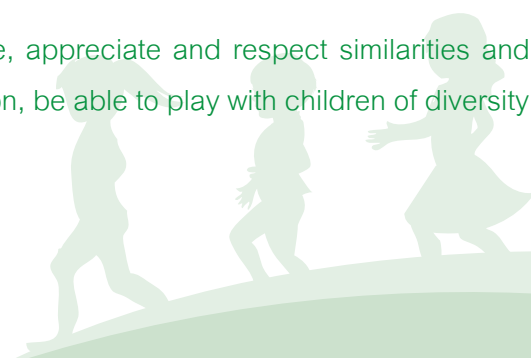
## 2) Social development

- Interaction with adults; children interact with adults with appropriate social skills i.e. pay attention to others during a conversation, greet, talk, ask, and answer questions with adults by themselves, interact with adults appropriately and respectfully.

- Interaction with peers; children demonstrate positive social skill with peers i.e. talk and play with other children, participate in group activities, don't express aggressive behavior to their friends, accept rules and regulations when playing with friends.

- Adaptive social behavior; children demonstrate awareness of their own behavior and its effect on other people and environment i.e. share and take turns playing with friends with adults' assistance and guidance.

- Appreciating diversity; children recognize, appreciate and respect similarities and differences in people of diversity i.e. show respect for every person, be able to play with children of diversity.



### Examples of the activities which promote social development



#### Preparing to school Activities



In Tak Province, these activities teach children to know and understand how to wear the uniform.



### 3) Emotional development

- Self concept; Children are able to perceive themselves as unique individuals and demonstrate awareness of preference i.e. describe their own preferences in different objects/activities, express gestures talk about love and relationships with person close to them, describe their own feelings toward certain incidents/events.

- Emotional self-control; children follow rules and daily routine and demonstrate appropriate level of emotional control i.e. control their emotions toward unsatisfied situations/incidents or when doing difficult talks, don't express fear or worry toward situation or objects that they should not be afraid of.

- Self-Efficacy; Children demonstrate belief in their abilities; do new activities to show their capabilities, express happiness by gestures or words when finishing tasks, show their work to others so they feel good and know they are capable of doing it.

### Examples of the activities which promote Social development

#### Singing and dancing activities



In Songkla Province, These activities invite children singing and dancing with gestures.





#### 4) Cognitive development

- Memory; children demonstrating basic memory skills i.e. sing a song to the end, recite rhymes or short poems, listen to a story and be able to briefly retell it.

- Concept formation; Children demonstrate understanding about time, space, positioning, characteristic including grouping objects in the environment i.e. ask “what” and “where”, be able to identify the position of the object if it is at their right or left, be able to name human beings, animals, objects, plants

- Logic and reasoning; Children demonstrate understand of reasoning i.e. ask “why” and “how”, put pictures or events in the pictures in sequence and be able to explain, be able to tell the ending of stories seen or heard and give reasons.

- Critical thinking; children are able to compare and separate similarities, differences and evaluate the situation i.e. match related pictures, group object. Children are able to solve problem i.e. solve daily problems by trial and error, be able to ask for methods to solve problems.

- Concentration; children are able to concentrate on doing activities i.e. turn pages and look at pictures in a book consecutively, concentrate in playing or an activities with full attention.

- Mathematics; children are able to read, count, and understand numbers i.e. be able to read 1-10, pick number of objects, be able to write 1-10.

- Sciences; children express eagerness to learn and experiment by observing, listening, asking, touching, and experimenting about living and non-living things i.e. be able to name at least 3 animals, plants, fruits, and vegetables.

- Social study; children demonstrate awareness of characteristics and roles of families, their community, economic value of various things.

#### Examples of the activities which promote cognitive development

##### Education activities



In Chiang Rai Province, Children play Square Game, English & Chinese number Game. It promote their science thinking.



##### Science activities

In Chonburi province, the activities consist of 1) light, color and visibility 2) mirror, reflection and 3) learning the name of the animal in Thai and English.



### Storytelling activities

In Phuket Province, these activities mock the scenes in the story and teachers narrate the story with the custom similar to the story. Teachers open the song during the activities. Children can choose the storybook to read up to their interest.



### Narrate from picture activities

In Mukdahan Province, teachers give children paper and let them draw what they want and then encourage them narrating the story from the picture they draw.



### Open the brain activities

In Khonkaen province, teachers read the story to children and then teach them how to draw the molded dolls referred to that story.



## 5) Language development

- Language comprehension and usage; Children be able to understand and use vocabulary, demonstrate development in using grammar and sentence structure, demonstrate language comprehension and concept understanding from speaking language.

- Communication; children are able to understand and use speaking language properly according to their needs, to communicate with facial expression, gestures and symbols efficiently.

- Literacy; children are able to identify and pronounce letters, and simple words, to write letters and simple words.

### Examples of the activities which promote Language development

#### Wording activities



In Chonburi Province, children have to choose fruits and animals on the table and put them on bingo table.







### Reading & Arts activities

In Khonkaen Province, Teachers narrate the story according to the picture.



### Language activities

In Prachuap Khirikhan Province, the activities are about learning consonant and vowels and word combinations for reading.



### Language activities

In Phitsanulok Province, the activities use the picture and the word card. The teachers teach children to draw the picture and read the word from the cards.

## 6) Moral development

- Self-discipline; children demonstrate self-control i.e. cooperate with parents in daily routine in order to go to school on time, follow rules and regulations when playing games with others.

- Moral development; children behave reflecting understanding of morality i.e. don't be aggressive, play tricks or hurt other people or animals, or destroy property.



## Examples of the activities which promote moral development



### Culture activities



In Songkha Province, children learn Thai culture by Thai preying respect from friends.



### Crossing the road activities



In Songkha Province, These activities teach children about the safety on the road, the traffic rule, traffic light, crossing the road at the crosswalk.





## 7) Creative development

- Performing arts; children are able to perform musical activities and move with music, to perform in dramatic arts and activities i.e. tell stories from their imagination, imitate gestures of characters

- Visual arts; children are able to draw, sculpt and craft i.e. build toys in sharps or stories according to their imagination.

### Examples of the activities which promote creative development



#### Arts Activities

In Mukdahan Province, these activities let children drawing the picture up to their imagine. And use that picture to create finger puppet.



#### Book activities

In Mukdahan Province, let children drawing the picture up to their imagine using crayon. And use that picture to make a card.



## Project Advisor

Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong	Secretary-General The Education Council
Ms. Churairat Sangboonnum	Secretary-General The Education Council
Dr. Suthasri Wongsaman	Secretary-General The Education Council
Mrs. Tipsuda Sumethsenee	Director of Educational Standards and Learning Development Bureau

## Officers responsible for the project

Mrs. Arunsri Laongkaeo	Chief, Educational Standards and Learning Unit
Mrs. Praweena Ausayo	Educator, Senior Professional Level
Mrs. Patcharapan Kritsadajindarung	Educator, Professional Level
Ms. Kornkamol Juengsamran	Educator, Professional Level
Ms. Maneerat Krungsaenmuang	Educator, Practitioner Level
Mr. Weerapong Ujarean	Educator, Practitioner Level
Ms. Wipada Wanich	Educator, Practitioner Level



