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'You have to be a leader but don't want to come across as taking over': Leading Practice in Early Childhood Education and Care

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'You have to be a leader but don't want to come across as taking over': Leading Practice in Early Childhood Education and Care.

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The study

- Qualitative study, narrative approach to explore the experiences and perspectives of practitioners as they undertook a programme of study to become an Early Years Professional (EYP)
- EYP introduced in 2006 to lead practice and be a 'change agent' (CWDC 2010 p.17) specifically to improve quality in early childhood education and care (ECEC) in the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector.
 - Sector-overwhelmingly female workforce (97%)
 - Low status
 - Low pay
 - Qualified at level 3 (EYP at level 6)

methodology

- Narrative approach to collecting, interpreting and presenting the data
- Sample-4 participants enrolled on the Undergraduate Practitioner Programme(UPP) for EYPS- all practitioners, had to 'top up' FD to BA and meet EYPS standards, 12 month programme (2012-2013)
- Semi-structured interviews-dynamic approach (Daiute 2014, Riessman 2008) conversational approach (Oakley 1998)
 - 4 interviews

analysis

- 3 layers of analysis, 1) presentation of the narratives as monologues, 2) Thematic narrative analysis (gender/class, performativity, professional mandate),3) Thematic narrative analysis drawing on work of Bolman and Deal (2013), a multiframe approach to understanding organisational structures and practices and to reframing leadership.
 - Exploratory study-emerged from the data that organisational practices and structures significant in shaping the participants' experiences of becoming a professional.

Bolman and Deal (2013)

- 4 frames
- Structural frame: views the organisation as a factory, focus on organisational architecture- individuals need clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- Human resource frame: views the organisation as a family-focus on motivation- individuals want things that go 'beyond money' (p120.) from their work.
- Political frame: views the organisation as a jungle-focus on power (allocation of scarce resources)-individuals need political skills.
- Symbolic frame: views the organisation as irrational- focus on cultural glue-individuals bound to the organisation by stories, values and rituals etc.

findings

- EYP undermined traditional structural blueprint of the organisation, particularly when more qualified than the manager. Manager threatened, EYP unable to endorse their authority.
 - She's not even a level 4, I might have had a bit more respect for her if she had done her level 4'
- EYP developed reflective skills and political skills of negotiation, alliance building and agenda setting. Power can be exercised at all levels.
 - On that day I needed to go to Uni my manager wanted annual leave and there is not enough staff. She blamed it on the head so I e-mailed the head and put it out there 'what's the deal with this?'. My manager is really supportive now, it came from that little blow out
- Moral leadership possible which supports and protects the workforce and is child centred.
- Leader should attend to the symbolic frame and aligning the needs of the individual with the organisation.

Relevance of findings

- Emerging models of leadership in ECEC suggest leader must rely on influence rather than authority to bring about change (Hadfield et al 2012)
- Challenges to this approach
 - Little has been written about how to lead through influence (this study)
 - Traditional associations of leadership with authority difficult to shift (Rodd 2006)
 - Individuals resist change (Bolman and Deal 2013, Hadfield et al 2012)
 - Leaders lack training and skills (this study, Bolman and Deal 2013)

Contribution of this study

- Integrated model combining Change Curve Model (Kubler-Ross 1989), (stages of change: denial, anger, bargaining and acceptance) with Bolman and Deal's multiframe approach:
 - to help the leader exert influence through anticipating how individuals might react to change
 - RESULT
 - The change curve four frame model of leadership

Change Curve Model:	Structural frame	Human resource frame	Political frame	Symbolic frame
stages of change				
Denial	Identify what the existing	Communicate little and	Network with colleagues	Tell a compelling story to
	structures are.	often.	and stakeholders.	colleagues and
	5 ft		B 11 11.	stakeholders. Co-create a
	Reflect and Identify what changes may be needed.	Engage in reflective dialogue	Build coalitions	vision. Communicate this
	changes may be needed.	ulalogue		vision to colleagues and
		Allow time to adapt.		stakeholders
		Avoid overwhelming		
A	C	individuals.	Duild allianasa with	De estable les des
Anger	Create structures to support the process.	Hold meetings with colleagues and	Build alliances with colleagues and	Be a visible leader.
	support the process.	stakeholders encourage	stakeholders.	Continue to
	Identify who does what	collaborative reflections	Staterioración	communicate the vision
	and when.	and gather feedback.	Diffuse opposition, and	to colleagues and
			confront conflict	stakeholders.
				Continue to reflect on
				practice and provision.
Bargaining	Alter structures that do	Provide training for	Empower individuals.	Communicate progress
	not support change.	colleagues.	Continue to build	and celebrate success.
	Plan for short term	Hold meetings and get	alliances with colleagues	Create new symbols and
	successes	feedback. Engage in	and stakeholders.	rituals which colleagues
		collaborative reflection.		can share.
		Build involvement with		
		colleagues and		
		stakeholders.		
Acceptance	Align the operational	Continue to build broad		Communicate progress,
	structure to the new	involvement.		celebrate success.
	culture	Communicate and get		Share stories of the
		feedback from colleagues		journey and continue to
		and stakeholders.		develop the new culture,
				continue to reflect.

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