



(a) All children have the right to live in an environment free from abuse, be it physical, emotional or sexual. A child that is abused in any way will suffer emotionally; they may become withdrawn, have a low self esteem, lack self confidence, physically; may suffer injuries from abuse, socially; may feel isolated, detached, have trouble with trust. Any form of abuse is devastating to a child's wellbeing.

All children have the right to education, which influences wellbeing in many ways. Interaction with others promotes social wellbeing, they develop self esteem, self identity and independence, all improving wellbeing. If a child is prevented from receiving education, wellbeing will be affected, not just at the present, but later in life.

(b) many services exist that support individuals in their role as parents and carers, and one of these ~~are~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~many~~ are child care services.



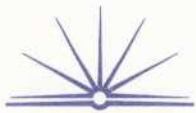
Child care services provide support as they are a safe and educational environment where parents can leave their children when they are at work or at times when they may need to have some time alone or fulfill social needs. They also provide an environment where individuals can discuss problems or issues with other parents, helping to fulfill the needs of the parent through social interaction. Child care teachers provide ~~rather~~ alternate role models for children, hopefully enforcing the values and morals the child is taught at home, supporting the role of the parent.

(c) Adoption is a form of social parenting, where by the state finds new parents for a ~~the~~ child whose own parents are unable, or unwilling to continue to care for them. The child is considered by law to be a part of their new family, and ~~their biological parents~~ the new parents assume all parental rights and responsibilities.



over the child. The factors influencing the parenting and caring relationships within this type of family, are in most cases very similar to a biological family. Age of the parents and children, the ~~up~~ parents upbringing, the media, style of parenting and any special needs the child may have all impact upon the parenting and caring relationships within the family.

The age of the parents and the age of the child can play a large role in what type of relationship is formed, perhaps even more so for an adopted child. Older parents may be stricter than those that are younger, and younger parents may encourage a more open relationship. This however, varies according to the individual. The age that a child is when he or she is adopted can also affect the relationship they form with their parents. A very young baby that is adopted will most commonly form a very strong bond very quickly, while a slightly older ~~child~~ child may take longer



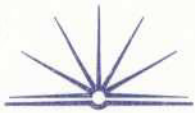
to form attachments

The parents upbringing, or previous experience will impact on the way they raise their child, and this in turn will impact on the parenting relationship. If a parent had a strict upbringing, then they in turn may be strict, or vice versa. If the parent suffered from abuse as a child, then they may become an abusive parent, however in most cases the parent learns from their experiences as a child and in turn becomes a very loving caring parent. In the case of adoption, families are counselled and questioned to help to assure that the child will be raised in a healthy and loving environment.

Media can affect the parenting and caring relationship. Conflict can arise over programs or material viewed, straining relationships. When ~~with~~ adoption occurs from overseas, media may play an important role in allowing the child to learn

about the native country or race. This can help to strengthen the bond between parent and child.

The style of parenting adopted by the caregiver influences the caring relationship in a big way. A democratic style of parenting often encourages a closer relationship between parent and child, as problems and decisions are discussed and solved openly and as a family. Authoritarian parenting may lead to a more distant or strained relationship as children are given little opportunity to learn decision making or exercise independence. This may also lead the child to rebel, causing strain on the relationship. If parents are indulgent or permissive, then the relationship is often stable, though the child may worry that the parent doesn't care. In the case of adoption, especially if the child was older at the time of adoption, this may be damaging as the child may feel abandoned or insecure.



Many children who are adopted have special needs and this inevitably impacts on the type of parenting and caring relationship formed. Parents are often more protective of the child and a very close bond usually forms between the child and carer. Later on in life when the child is learning to become independent, the parent may be reluctant to let go for fear of the child being hurt. Generally when the child has special needs, in any case, not only adoption, a very close relationship is formed.

Many factors influence the relationship between a child and their parents and carers. Adopted children, ^{in many cases} form the same types of ~~non-physical~~ relationships with their parents and carers as biological families, and those are dependant on age, parents upbringing, media, style of parenting and any special needs the child may have.