

Community and Family Studies

Section I (continued)

Part C – 50 marks

Attempt Questions 16–17

Allow about 1 hour and 30 minutes for this part

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your answers you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of societal influences on wellbeing
 - apply the skills of critical thinking and analysis
 - illustrate your answer with relevant examples
 - present ideas in a clear and logical way
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	Marks
Question 16 — Groups in Context (25 marks)	
(a) Describe TWO factors that affect access to services for the socioeconomically disadvantaged.	4
(b) Compare TWO groups in terms of how their security and safety needs are met by housing.	6
(c) Analyse how government policy and community structures have influenced societal attitudes towards TWO groups within the community.	15

Question 17 — Parenting and Caring (25 marks)

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|---|-----------|
| (a) Outline the social changes a woman may experience after having her first child in her early forties. | 4 |
| (b) Describe how culture and religion influence parenting and caring relationships. | 6 |
| (c) Most parents learn as they go, influenced by the way they were brought up or by what they have read or watched others do. Parenting styles may be different but we all share a common goal. | 15 |

Department of Community Services

Analyse this statement in relation to parenting responsibilities.

Please turn over

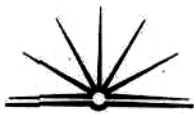


(17)

a) Social changes may mean that she will need to prioritise her career & her working patterns to care for the needs of the child. She may need to decide on different forms of child care & assistance to balance work and family life. It may be helpful to join a mothers group of older women with children to help her cope with the changes to the home, the body and lifestyle. She may need to consider changes to her social life with more time spent with the child & possibly finding & selecting friends with children to get together in a safe and comfortable environment. She can consider her support networks & outsource work to increase time with her child & help in her multiple roles or to utilise family members such as parents, siblings, or significant others to care for the child, thus reducing costs and hosting conflict, peace of mind &

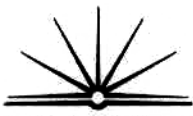
Family time & connection.

(b) Culture & religion are influential in relationships as they affect the way in which the child is raised and disciplined. Customs and rituals can be very specific, but also very different for a child to cope with & abide by in contemporary society & its values. For example, wearing a headpiece ~~is~~ is an important aspect in some homes with the Muslim religion, but this immediately ostracises the child & can therefore reject the idea & cause conflict. Culture could also mean values on which one was raised. This can affect fashion, norms, friends & socialisation. The child could be isolated from a certain group of people as they are culturally incompatible to them & their family values. Possibly even a short skirt or a bright & provocative top would evoke anger among parents as this is undignified & unrepresentative of their family & cultural values.



Manage it also a major issue, if one isn't
not permitted to ~~not~~ used outside their culture.
Culture & religion therefore affects the
justice & upbringing of the child & has
great impact on the caring relationship.

① Parenting responsibilities are quite broad, yet
quite specific. This involves their duty of care
& setting limits and boundaries, as well as
disciplining the child. Parents have a duty of
care to meet the child's, physical, social
and emotional needs & various wants. As
the legal guardian they must provide for them
with nurture, comfort & love. They are
responsible for setting limits for the child in
order to raise a well-functioning individual
within society, whom respects others & themselves.
They should provide predictability & routine to
their lifestyles to create a sense of comfort
this can be done with sleeping patterns &
feeding rituals. However, this can be due to

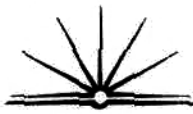


a certain extent depending upon how they were raised and what they have learnt through the media and their parents.

Media is a powerful tool in influencing parents in their decisions & responsibilities. Many parents may feel that they are obliged to provide a lifestyle reflective of the 'Brady Bunch' and their idealised view of life & family. This is also an observational way of learning, learning to be nurturing, compassionate & disciplinary. Many use television as a guide. 'Mama's with Children' provides a more negative image of life with children; as a burden and expense. They largely neglect the children and their needs and are permissive in their parenting style.

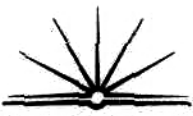
Parenting styles are greatly influenced by one's own upbringing, education and culture.

Parenting styles may be authoritarian, democratic,



permissive / indulgent or neglectful. However, regardless of which ones are adopted, "we all share a common goal." This goal is to care for our children and raise them as best as we can. Parents, therefore draw on their upbringing or how their parents raised them. This can influence it greatly, but through education the parent has the power to decide which form will be most effective in being a good parent & meeting the child's multiple needs and wants. Once the parent is educated they are empowered with the knowledge to read and analyse information & use what is beneficial to them, regardless of media sites portrayals.

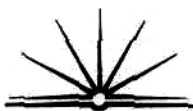
Culturally, one's decisions can be affected by this as this is very much an intrinsic motivation. ~~Culture~~ Culture entails values & morals & ideals in a person & this is very hard to divorce. If culturally one was raised to be strict & disciplinary with the child, then, it's likely



This will influence parenting styles. If culturally women were oppressed within the family & for generations, then they will feel this is an obligatory part of their values & behaviors.

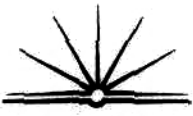
This will result in a more autocratic style for ~~female~~ children & more democratic possibly for males. Clearly a double standard which could be combated, if desired with education. This however ignores parenting responsibilities as they ignore the child's social and emotional needs to be accepted, acknowledged & loved within the family. This would also affect the nature of the relationship as either pleasant & open or closed and unpleasant. This will leave the child with a void & a low sense of worth.

As there is no manual for raising a child parents do learn as they go, and various books & films, serve as a guide. But the strongest influence is indeed the previous



upbringing or culture & religion. ~~the~~ As one grows older they are more mature members of society who are less influenced by media & its negative messages. However, in a severe case when people "watch what others do" as young children till adulthood such as abuse either verbal or physical they may have difficulty comprehending what is occurring or how to deal with it themselves. If these are the images of parenting they have, then it is difficult to break free from this, unless counselling or support is obtained to educate them otherwise. In abuse or other situations, many of them have been abused themselves, and this information may set precedence for it to occur in the next generation. Clearly parenting responsibilities are not being met as physically, mentally & ~~for~~ socially, the child is scared & affected permanently.

The common goal is to be the best parents



We see fit to be, and this ideal or perception of good parenting can be different depending on their own experiences. If a parent is supportive & endorses a democratic style of parenting which is open & inclusive, this will make the child feel of great importance & they would have achieved the goal to meet their parenting responsibilities.

Whereas in authoritarian or negligent homes, voices are not heard, and although by long discipline they believe they are doing good, they really are not as the children have no voice & aren't independent individuals & they may not enter society as capable individuals.

This is also such with negligent parents as they don't provide at all for their child's needs. Obviously many factors contribute to this, but the children would be removed from care immediately.