

Question 26(b)

Criteria	Marks
• Correctly describes the rights of those in care and the responsibilities of persons doing the caring	5
• Identifies some of the rights of those in care and the responsibilities of persons doing the caring	3-4
• Provides a right/responsibility of persons in care	1-2

Answer may include:

- Persons in care have the same human rights as other people in Australian society.
- They have the right to ensure their specific needs are met.
- Their rights are irrespective of the nature, type or degree of disability, e.g., a wheelchair student in a public school has the right to have an aid to assist them to move to all levels in the school to receive educational opportunities in the same way mainstream students are entitled.
- They have the right to dignity, to be part of the community, to realise their development to choose their own lifestyle, to participate in decisions that affect their lives, to receive services, to pursue grievances in relation to services and to be protected from neglect, abuse and exploitation.
- The responsibilities of parents and carers towards those in their care include "all duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law, parents have in relation to their children" (*Family Law Amendment (Shared Parental Responsibility) Act 2006*). Mothers and fathers have this responsibility automatically. Other people can also acquire this through the courts, e.g., a grandmother.
- The basic responsibilities of parents and carers are to care for and support their dependants to the best of their ability, until the dependant becomes completely autonomous. The *Family Law Reform Act 1995* (Cth) requires that both parents be responsible for the short and long term care of their children. The responsibility of children only ceases with a court order, adoption, when the child marries or when the child reaches eighteen years of age.
- Parents have the responsibility to provide treatment for an intellectually disabled child up to the age of eighteen years.
- Parents, carers and teachers have a duty of care. This means they have a moral obligation to meet the needs of those in their care.
- Parents need to set limits so children know there are boundaries. These are based on the family's values and standards and should be acceptable in the community.
- Discipline is another parental responsibility. It refers to guiding, teaching and leading by example. According to law, any punishment carried out must be reasonable for the children's age and physical condition and for the correction of the child's behaviour. Parents should not withhold love, smack or shout or impose rigid rules.
- Children should show affection and courtesy to parents, share in tasks around the home, do their best at school, be loyal and honest, discuss issues with family members and share in family decision-making. Letting children make their own decisions and taking responsibility for their actions, suitable for their age, can be difficult for parents. E.g., the responsibilities that come about when a teenager passes their driving test can produce feelings of both pride and fear in the parents.

right
 • decision making
 • dignity
 • protection against abuse
 → part of community
 → grievance if needed

resp

- develop skills
- safe secure env:
- positive communication
- beliefs, knowledge, customs
- love / affection
- emotional care
- respect
- meet changing needs
- medical appointments