

ISSN 2343-4724

Journal of Legal Studies



Volume 8 Winter 2023

Nordic Journals

This publication was entitled the *Journal of Legal Studies*.

ISSN 2343-4724

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Subscription Prices (online): EUR €29.00

The *Journal of Legal Studies* is accessible at:

<http://jls.pruna.eu>

Email: submissions@pruna.eu

Published in Helsinki, Finland

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Caught in the Trap: Social Workers and the Struggles of Adolescence

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Dedication

To the children who have been silenced, misunderstood, or manipulated, whose voices have been drowned out by systems that should have supported them, we stand with you. You are not defined by the circumstances that have shaped your life, but by the strength and resilience that continue to grow within you. May you one day find the courage to reclaim your voice, your dreams, and your independence.

To the parents who have fought, sacrificed, and loved without recognition or support, your unwavering commitment to your children does not go unnoticed. The path you walk is not easy, but your love remains the most powerful force for healing. Even in the face of overwhelming odds, your fight for your

children's well-being is a testament to the deep bond that cannot be severed by any system.

This is for you—your strength, your resilience, and your undying hope for a future where love, respect, and family remain the foundation of every child's journey.

Acknowledgements

Writing this book has been both a deeply personal and profoundly humbling experience, and it would not have been possible without the support and contributions of many people who have shared their knowledge, and unwavering belief in the importance of family and healing.

First and foremost, I would like to thank the countless children and parents who have bravely shared their experiences with me. Your courage, strength, and resilience in the face of unimaginable adversity have been the inspiration behind every word in this book. I am humbled by your willingness to open up and expose the painful truths that so many are afraid to confront. This book is dedicated to you.

I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the professionals who have dedicated their lives to the well-being of children and families. While this book critiques certain practices within the child welfare system, I want to acknowledge the many social workers, therapists, and counselors who strive every day to do right by the children they serve. Your compassion and commitment to positive change are not overlooked, and it is only through collective efforts that we can work toward a system that truly supports families.

To my family and friends, thank you for your patience, love, and encouragement throughout this process. You have been a steady source of

support, providing me with the strength and understanding I needed to navigate the challenging topics this book addresses. Your belief in me kept me grounded when the weight of the subject matter became overwhelming.

I would like to extend a special thank you to my editor and publisher for your invaluable guidance and expertise. Your professionalism and attention to detail have ensured that this book reaches its full potential. You have been instrumental in shaping this work, and I am deeply grateful for your contributions.

Finally, to all those who work tirelessly to improve the lives of children, families, and communities: your dedication does not go unnoticed. This book is a call for change, but it is also a recognition of the many voices already working toward a more just, compassionate, and supportive world for those who need it most. Together, we can break the cycle of harm and build a future where families can thrive, children can grow, and communities can heal.

Thank you to everyone who has supported me on this journey. This book is a testament to your efforts, and I hope it serves as a small step toward a better tomorrow.

Preface

At first glance, child protection—or, more strategically framed, child welfare—appears straightforward, even noble. I once believed it was a system designed solely to rescue children in need and safeguard the most vulnerable. But stepping into this field revealed a starkly different reality. Beneath its compassionate facade lies a system driven not by pure benevolence, but often by profit and power. The term itself is deceptive, masking an industry where the best interests of children can become secondary to bureaucratic agendas and financial motives.

This book is written for those whose lives have been shaped—and often scarred—by a system that promises protection but too often delivers harm. It speaks for the children caught in the crossfire of manipulation, control, and alienation, and for the parents whose love and dedication have been dismissed, misunderstood, or systematically undermined. These children, though frequently silenced, carry within them a quiet resilience that refuses to fade, and their stories deserve to be heard.

Too frequently, the system focuses on its own authority—on policies, procedures, and structures—while neglecting the core of what truly nurtures a child: family, love, and identity. In its pursuit of a so-called "better life" for children, it sometimes creates environments of control and dependency, stripping away autonomy, stifling growth, and erasing dreams.

This book seeks to expose the hidden wounds left by these broken systems while honoring the courage it takes to resist them. It calls for greater empathy, deeper understanding, and a reevaluation of what it truly means to protect a child. It stands as a tribute to the parents who continue to fight for their children, even when the odds feel insurmountable, and as a message of hope to the

children still navigating these difficult paths: you are not forgotten, and your truth matters.

In every story of pain, there is also a story of strength. In the darkest corners, light can still break through. This is not only a narrative of loss and injustice but also one of resilience, healing, and the enduring power of love to transform even the most broken of systems.

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1. Introduction

The systems that are supposed to protect children and families often leave scars deeper than the struggles they were meant to prevent. The child welfare system, with its promises of safety and well-being, too often becomes an institution that separates, isolates, and alienates. Families are torn apart, not by violence or neglect, but by a web of policies, assumptions, and decisions made by individuals and systems that fail to see the whole picture. Children, often viewed as vulnerable or incapable, become pawns in a much larger game—one that strips them of their autonomy, their sense of identity, and their connection to the very people who care for them the most.

For many parents, the fight to keep their children is not just about providing a safe home, but about resisting a system that treats them as unfit, unqualified, or even incapable of doing so. It is a fight that many parents lose, not because they are unworthy of their children, but because the system is blind to the complexities of family dynamics. The social workers, the courts, the child protection agencies—each plays a role in a structure that ultimately undermines parental authority, distorts children’s perceptions of family, and isolates them from the very people who can help them heal.

Children placed in foster care often face a future filled with emotional trauma, instability, and a sense of abandonment. They may find themselves in new homes, surrounded by unfamiliar faces, with promises of a better life—only to discover that the promises were empty. These children, often caught between conflicting forces—parents who want them home and a system that keeps them away—begin to question their place in the world. They are told that their needs are paramount, yet their feelings, their dreams, and their connections to their families are overlooked in favor of compliance and control. They grow up with a skewed understanding of family, loyalty, and identity—an understanding that often leaves them with more questions than answers.

This book aims to bring to light the experiences of these children and the parents who are caught in the system's grip. It is an exploration of how families can be torn apart by systems designed to protect them, and the devastating long-term effects that result. It is a call for a deeper understanding of the complexity of family dynamics, a recognition of the harm caused by policies that fail to acknowledge the importance of family ties, and a plea for change that centers on the well-being of both children and parents.

For children, this system often becomes their prison. They are taught to fear their parents, to distrust authority, and to rely solely on social workers or foster care systems for support. They grow up believing that independence is not possible, that they are too broken to be healed by their families, and that the only way to survive is through submission. They are disconnected from the love and guidance of their parents, their communities, and their own sense of self.

For parents, the experience is equally devastating. They are often accused, judged, and dismissed without understanding the full scope of their circumstances. In some cases, the very systems meant to support them become the instruments of their downfall. Parents who wish to protect their children find themselves fighting a battle that seems unwinnable—one that erodes their confidence, their sense of agency, and their faith in the system.

The system itself, while it may have been created with the intention of safeguarding children, often fails to recognize that family is not a problem to be solved, but a foundation to be nurtured. When the state replaces the family, the consequences can be profound and lasting. The cycle of dependence on social services and foster care systems becomes self-perpetuating, and the damage caused to children and families extends far beyond their time in care.

In this book, we will explore the ways in which children are manipulated into believing that their families are harmful and that the foster care system is a safer alternative. We will examine how the emotional, psychological, and social impact of being separated from one's family is often overlooked, even though it can leave deep, lasting scars. And we will discuss how these cycles

of trauma and disconnection contribute to a broader societal problem—one that perpetuates cycles of poverty, emotional distress, and a lack of self-sufficiency.

The children caught in this system are not beyond help. The parents who fight for their children are not helpless. And the systems that perpetuate harm can be transformed if we acknowledge the flaws and work toward solutions that prioritize the well-being of children and families.

The journey through this book will not be easy. It will ask difficult questions, confront uncomfortable truths, and challenge preconceived notions. But it is a journey that must be taken if we are ever to heal the wounds that are inflicted on children and families by a system that too often places policies over people, procedures over relationships, and bureaucracy over humanity.

2. Family Life Manipulation

The family unit is a cornerstone of adolescent development, providing structure, guidance, and emotional security. However, when social workers manipulate this crucial dynamic, they risk undermining the very relationships that should nurture teenagers. By subtly or overtly encouraging defiance of parental rules, labeling discipline as abuse, or fostering secrecy, these manipulative behaviors create a divide between parents and their children. Instead of encouraging open communication and understanding, these tactics foster rebellion, mistrust, and emotional detachment. This chapter explores the harmful effects of social workers' interference in family dynamics and the long-term consequences it has on the emotional and psychological development of teenagers.

1) Encouraging Teenagers to Disregard Parental Rules

Social workers may subtly or overtly encourage teenagers to see parental rules as unnecessary restrictions that infringe on their personal freedom. They frame such rules—whether related to curfews, chores, or study habits—as controlling mechanisms rather than essential structures for the family's functioning. By suggesting that teenagers have the right to total independence, social workers foster a sense of entitlement, making it easier for the teens to reject their parents' guidance. This disregard for rules not only creates conflict within the home but also destabilizes the teenager's understanding of boundaries and responsibilities, which are crucial for their long-term development.

2) Undermining Parents' Authority by Labeling Them as "Controlling"

Parents who enforce discipline or try to set boundaries are often labeled as "controlling" by manipulative social workers. They might tell teenagers that their parents' behavior reflects an attempt to dominate rather than care for them, sowing seeds of resentment. By shifting the narrative from parental guidance to perceived control, the social worker fosters rebellion and resistance. Teenagers start to question the legitimacy of their parents' authority, feeling that they are being unfairly oppressed rather than nurtured, which erodes the parent-child relationship and weakens the family unit.

3) Promoting the Idea That Strict Parenting Equals Abuse

Social workers can blur the line between firm parenting and abuse by portraying strict rules or high expectations as harmful. They may exaggerate the negative emotional impact of discipline, telling teenagers that parents who demand accountability or enforce consequences are abusive. This narrative fuels mistrust and makes teenagers see their parents as aggressors rather than protectors. By equating discipline with harm, the teenagers are led to view normal parenting practices as unjust and feel justified in rejecting their parents' authority altogether.

4) Emphasizing Minor Disagreements as Signs of Family Dysfunction

Every family experiences occasional disagreements, but manipulative social workers might exaggerate these incidents, portraying them as signs of deep-seated dysfunction. For example, a simple argument about grades or chores could be framed as evidence of an unhealthy environment. By amplifying these normal interactions into crises, social workers encourage teenagers to distance themselves emotionally from their families and see their home life as harmful or chaotic. This skewed perception prevents reconciliation and growth from these natural conflicts, further driving a wedge between parents and children.

5) Discouraging Open Communication Between Parents and Teenagers

Rather than promoting dialogue, manipulative social workers might advise teenagers to withhold information from their parents, creating a barrier to honest communication. They may suggest that sharing feelings or concerns with parents could lead to judgment or punishment, thereby discouraging open conversations. This suppression of dialogue prevents families from resolving issues constructively and fosters secrecy, leaving parents unaware of their child's struggles or needs. Over time, this lack of communication erodes trust and deepens the divide between parents and their children.

6) Misinterpreting Cultural or Traditional Practices as Abusive Behavior

Many families have cultural or traditional practices that guide their parenting, but social workers might misrepresent these as outdated, harmful, or abusive. For instance, cultural norms regarding respect, family hierarchy, or discipline may be dismissed as oppressive without consideration for their context. By invalidating these practices, social workers encourage teenagers to reject their cultural identity and view their parents' values as incompatible with modern standards. This not only alienates children from their families but also disconnects them from their heritage and sense of belonging.

7) Supporting Defiance Against Family Schedules or Curfews

Family schedules and curfews are often framed by social workers as unfair constraints on teenagers' freedom. They may encourage teens to disregard these structures, claiming they have the right to autonomy regardless of their parents' concerns. By supporting defiance against routines that are designed to provide structure and safety, social workers erode discipline and disrupt the family dynamic. Teenagers begin to prioritize their immediate desires over their responsibilities, leading to chaotic household environments and strained relationships.

8) Promoting Secrecy and Advising Teenagers to Hide Activities From Parents

Social workers might actively promote secrecy by advising teenagers to hide their actions, such as skipping school, staying out late, or engaging in risky behaviors, from their parents. This creates a culture of distrust within the family, as parents are left in the dark about their child's activities and unable to guide or protect them effectively. Encouraging secrecy undermines the parent-child bond and can lead to increased vulnerability for the teenager, as they lack the support and oversight necessary for safe decision-making.

9) Portraying Parents' Discipline as Unjust Punishment

Discipline is often reframed by manipulative social workers as an act of punishment rather than guidance. They might tell teenagers that consequences like grounding or revoking privileges are abusive attempts to control them, rather than tools to teach accountability. This perspective encourages teenagers to resist discipline and view their parents' actions as inherently unfair. Over time, this not only undermines the parents' ability to guide their children but also fosters resentment and defiance within the home.

10) Highlighting Siblings' Disputes as Indicators of Unsafe Environments

Sibling conflicts, which are natural in most families, can be misrepresented by social workers as signs of a toxic or unsafe home. They may focus on these disputes to create the impression that the family environment is unstable, encouraging teenagers to see their home as hostile. By magnifying these minor disagreements, social workers plant the idea that the family cannot provide the security or support the teenager needs, pushing them further away from their loved ones and deeper into the influence of external authorities.

While social workers may seek to empower teenagers, their role should also include fostering healthy family relationships. Restoring trust and communication between parents and teenagers is essential for the teen's emotional growth. Families must work together to establish boundaries that are both firm and loving, ensuring that discipline and guidance are seen as acts of care, not control. By promoting open dialogue, mutual respect, and understanding, families can rebuild the foundation of trust and security that allows teenagers to thrive. The ultimate goal should be to strengthen the bond between parents and children, empowering teens to make responsible decisions while maintaining the vital support of their family.

3. Parental Alienation

The foundation of healthy family relationships rests on trust, mutual respect, and open communication. However, when social workers engage in practices that exaggerate or distort the dynamics within a family, they can cause irreparable harm. By inflating minor disagreements into major conflicts, labeling reasonable discipline as abuse, or misrepresenting family struggles as neglect, social workers create an atmosphere of fear, mistrust, and alienation. This chapter explores how such tactics not only erode the parent-child relationship but also encourage teenagers to view their homes as hostile environments, leading them to seek escape through foster care or other alternative living situations. The consequences of these interventions are far-reaching, often resulting in long-term emotional and psychological harm for both the child and their family.

1) Exaggerating Parents' Disagreements into Severe Conflicts

Social workers might magnify small or common disagreements between parents and teenagers, framing them as major conflicts. By focusing on the negative aspects of parental interactions, they can create a narrative where every minor issue is seen as evidence of an irreparable problem, leading teenagers to view their home life as a hostile environment. This exaggeration can encourage a breakdown in family relationships, making it more likely that teenagers will seek to escape the situation by turning to foster care or other alternatives, regardless of the actual severity of the issues at hand.

2) Claiming That Parents' Disciplinary Actions Are Abusive

Social workers might label reasonable parental disciplinary actions as abusive, even when they are within appropriate boundaries. By doing so, they can undermine the authority of parents and suggest that any form of discipline, from setting curfews to enforcing rules, is harmful to the child. This tactic can create a false perception of parental behavior, prompting teenagers to resist or rebel against their parents' guidance, and potentially leading to legal intervention or placement in foster care under the assumption that their parents are unfit or abusive.

3) Supporting the Idea That Parents Do Not Understand Modern Teenagers

Social workers may promote the idea that parents are out of touch with current teenage culture, beliefs, or needs. By framing parents as outdated or uneducated about modern challenges, they encourage teenagers to view their parents as irrelevant or incapable of understanding their struggles. This perception fosters a sense of alienation, where teenagers feel justified in disregarding their parents' advice or rules, creating a divide that may make it easier for them to turn to social workers for support instead of seeking guidance from family members.

4) Encouraging Negative Assumptions About Parental Intentions

Rather than encouraging a neutral or understanding view, social workers may steer teenagers to view their parents' actions through a negative lens. They might suggest that parents' rules, boundaries, or expectations are motivated by selfishness, control, or personal failings. This breeds distrust and resentment, making teenagers less likely to appreciate or comply with their parents' guidance. The underlying message is that parents cannot be trusted, and their intentions are always questionable, which can undermine the family unit and weaken the relationship between parents and children.

5) Discouraging Gratitude or Appreciation Towards Parents

Social workers might discourage teenagers from feeling grateful or appreciative of their parents' efforts and sacrifices. Instead, they may foster a mindset where teenagers focus on what their parents are perceived to be doing wrong, rather than recognizing the love, care, and effort involved in parenting. This could create feelings of entitlement and resentment, where teenagers fail to see the value of their parents' contributions and may reject their parents' attempts to guide them, ultimately contributing to a strained or broken relationship.

6) Misinterpreting Family Challenges as Neglect or Abuse

Social workers may misinterpret or exaggerate normal family struggles as neglect or abuse, often based on a single perspective. Issues such as financial struggles, emotional stress, or occasional conflicts may be blown out of proportion and labeled as indicators of neglect or abuse. This misinterpretation creates a false narrative where families are deemed unsafe or harmful, often resulting in unwarranted intervention, removal of the child from the home, and placement in foster care, even when the family dynamics are not harmful.

7) Advocating for Teenagers' Independence Without Guidance

Social workers may push for teenagers' independence, but without offering the guidance or skills necessary for them to function responsibly. While promoting independence can be positive, the lack of structure, support, or life skills training leaves teenagers unprepared for the responsibilities that come with autonomy. This approach can lead teenagers to make impulsive, irresponsible decisions, reject parental authority, and become disconnected from family values or expectations, contributing to risky behaviors and a lack of personal growth.

8) Falsifying Complaints or Reports Against Parents

In some cases, social workers may manipulate or falsify complaints, reports, or testimonies against parents to escalate situations unnecessarily. This could involve fabricating or distorting the truth to make it appear as if parents are engaging in harmful behavior, which may result in the child being removed from the home or placed in foster care. These falsified claims may be based on incomplete or biased information, causing significant harm to families by creating unnecessary legal or emotional turmoil.

9) Discouraging Reconciliation or Conflict Resolution Within Families

Instead of encouraging teenagers and parents to work through their conflicts and misunderstandings, social workers may discourage reconciliation efforts. By focusing on division, they may foster a belief that family conflicts cannot be resolved and that the only solution is separation or removal. This tactic keeps the family in a cycle of disconnection and mistrust, rather than promoting constructive communication and conflict resolution that could help mend relationships and improve family dynamics.

10) Portraying Foster Care as a Superior Alternative to Home Life

Social workers may portray foster care as an ideal or superior alternative to home life, even when the family is not abusive or neglectful. They may highlight the benefits of foster care, such as financial support, freedom from parental rules, or access to more material resources, while downplaying the potential emotional and psychological risks of being placed in foster care. By promoting foster care as a better option, they can encourage teenagers to reject their parents and see foster care as a desirable escape, even when the situation at home is not abusive or damaging.

While the role of social workers is to protect the well-being of children, these tactics—when applied irresponsibly—serve to destabilize families and breed resentment between parents and children. By exaggerating family conflicts, fostering negative perceptions of parental authority, and encouraging independence without support, social workers contribute to a cycle of emotional detachment and rebellion. Instead of promoting separation or fostering dependency on external systems like foster care, social workers must strive to encourage communication, conflict resolution, and understanding within families. Genuine intervention should prioritize preserving family unity, helping families work through challenges together, and ensuring that children can thrive in an environment of love, support, and stability. Only through a balanced, empathetic approach can the true interests of children be safeguarded, ensuring their long-term emotional and psychological well-being.

4. Targeting Parental Reputation and Employment

Child protection is a sensitive field that requires careful attention to detail and a commitment to the welfare of children. However, when social workers overstep ethical boundaries and manipulate the truth, they can cause irreparable damage to family relationships and the lives of the individuals they are supposed to protect. This chapter delves into the unethical practices that involve the distortion of claims about parents to manipulate external parties such as employers, schools, and the community. From false accusations to leveraging fabricated safety concerns, these actions undermine the credibility and authority of parents, often leading to severe personal and professional consequences that harm the entire family dynamic.

1) Sharing Exaggerated or False Claims About Parents with Employers

Social workers may manipulate teenagers into making false or exaggerated claims about their parents' behavior, which are then shared with the parents' employers. This can be done to create pressure on the parents, potentially threatening their job security and reputation. These false claims can be damaging, leading to career consequences for parents, such as loss of employment or disciplinary action.

2) Suggesting That Parents' Jobs Create a "Neglectful" Environment

Social workers might encourage teenagers to view their parents' employment as the primary cause of neglect, suggesting that working long hours or holding high-stress jobs prevents parents from being "present" enough for their

children. This can lead teenagers to feel justified in seeking alternative care, such as foster care, even though the parent's work schedule may not necessarily mean neglect.

3) Falsely Accusing Parents of Emotional or Physical Abuse

In some cases, social workers may use the testimonies of teenagers to falsely accuse parents of emotional or physical abuse. These claims, whether exaggerated or fabricated, can have devastating effects on family relationships, legal outcomes, and parental rights, all while fostering a sense of distrust between the teenager and their family.

4) Manipulating External Parties (e.g., Schools, Neighbors) into Filing Complaints

Social workers may exploit the influence they have over other individuals, such as teachers, neighbors, or community members, to file complaints against parents. This can include encouraging these parties to report minor issues or even fabricate concerns that are then used to justify interventions from child protection agencies, creating unwarranted external scrutiny on the family.

5) Threatening Parents with Reports That Could Harm Their Careers

Social workers may use the threat of filing false reports or exaggerated complaints to coerce parents into complying with their wishes. These reports, which might include allegations of neglect, abuse, or improper caregiving, can jeopardize parents' jobs and professional standing, making them feel vulnerable to reputational damage or legal consequences.

6) Disclosing Personal Family Matters Publicly to Tarnish Parents' Reputation

In some cases, social workers may intentionally or recklessly disclose sensitive or personal family matters to third parties, such as neighbors, extended family, or community members. This can create a negative public perception of the parents, potentially alienating them from their social and support networks, and damaging their reputation in the community.

7) Misusing Teenagers' Testimonies to Harm Parental Credibility

Teenagers, especially those who are manipulated into distrusting or opposing their parents, may be used to undermine the credibility of their parents in legal or social settings. Social workers might pressure or influence teenagers to give testimonies that are either fabricated or highly exaggerated, which can be used in court proceedings or investigations, damaging the parents' ability to defend themselves or retain custody of their children.

8) Portraying Parents as Incapable of Providing for Their Children

In some cases, social workers may manipulate circumstances to portray parents as incapable of fulfilling their basic responsibilities, including providing food, shelter, emotional support, and other fundamental needs. This portrayal can be used as a basis for removing children from the home or placing them in foster care, even if the parents are providing adequate care.

9) Leveraging Fabricated Safety Concerns to Initiate Investigations

Social workers might fabricate safety concerns, such as exaggerating claims of household hazards or emotional distress, to initiate investigations by child protective services. These concerns, which may have no basis in reality, can

trigger intrusive investigations into the family's life, causing unnecessary disruption and emotional distress for both parents and children.

10) Suggesting That Parents' Jobs Interfere with Proper Caregiving

Social workers might suggest that parents' jobs, particularly those that involve long hours, irregular schedules, or high stress, prevent them from adequately caring for their children. This line of reasoning can be used to pressure parents into relinquishing custody or to support arguments for foster care placement, even if the parents are providing appropriate care in other ways.

The consequences of manipulative practices by social workers extend far beyond the immediate disruption of family life. When false claims and exaggerated accusations lead to professional and legal repercussions, the emotional toll on both parents and children can be devastating. Reputations are tarnished, career prospects are jeopardized, and familial bonds are strained or destroyed. These unethical tactics do not serve the interests of the children or the families involved; instead, they create a legacy of mistrust, alienation, and trauma. To protect the integrity of the child welfare system, it is essential that all parties involved uphold the highest ethical standards, ensuring that decisions are made based on truth, fairness, and a genuine commitment to the well-being of children. Only then can families begin to heal and move forward with the trust that their rights and reputations are safeguarded.

5. Lifestyle and Daily Habits

Teenage years are a critical period for forming the habits and routines that will shape one's health, social life, and future success. However, certain social workers, in their desire to foster personal freedom and self-expression, may encourage harmful behaviors. By supporting excessive screen time, unhealthy eating habits, impulsive decision-making, and neglecting personal hygiene, they contribute to the erosion of essential habits that teenagers need to thrive. This chapter delves into how these well-meaning but misguided actions can lead to long-term physical, emotional, and intellectual consequences, and why it is crucial to prioritize healthy habits in guiding adolescents.

1) Supporting Excessive Screen Time and Gaming Addiction

Social workers might encourage teenagers to spend excessive amounts of time on screens, including playing video games or using social media, as a means of escape or entertainment. By downplaying the potential negative effects of screen addiction—such as reduced social interaction, poor sleep, and lack of physical activity—they foster a behavior that diminishes cognitive development and emotional well-being. This leads teenagers to prioritize virtual experiences over real-world responsibilities, isolating them from healthier activities and relationships.

2) Discouraging Structured Routines, Like Regular Sleep Schedules

Maintaining a structured routine is essential for both mental and physical health, but social workers might dismiss the importance of sleep schedules,

arguing that teenagers should have the freedom to determine their own bedtimes. Encouraging erratic sleep patterns, such as staying up late and sleeping in, can disrupt the teenager's circadian rhythm, leading to fatigue, mood swings, and impaired concentration. Over time, this lack of structure negatively affects their academic performance, social life, and overall health.

3) Promoting Unhealthy Eating Habits, Including Junk Food Dependence

Social workers might subtly support or fail to discourage unhealthy eating habits, such as a preference for junk food or sugary snacks, by framing these choices as part of a teenager's personal freedom or independence. They may neglect to emphasize the importance of balanced nutrition, leading to the development of poor eating patterns that can result in obesity, diabetes, and other health issues. This unhealthy relationship with food further damages their physical and psychological well-being.

4) Opposing Balanced Diets, Such as Refusing Protein or Essential Nutrients

By endorsing food choices that ignore nutritional value, social workers might support or ignore the refusal of essential nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals. This encouragement could be part of promoting a rebellious attitude toward authority figures like parents or teachers who emphasize proper nutrition. As a result, teenagers may develop eating habits that lack the nutrients necessary for healthy growth and brain function, ultimately impairing their physical development and cognitive abilities.

5) Encouraging Risky or Inappropriate Dressing Styles

Social workers may push teenagers toward dressing in ways that are provocative, overly casual, or inconsistent with social norms for their age or

setting. By supporting excessive or inappropriate clothing choices, they encourage rebellion against social expectations or family values. This focus on appearance, rather than substance, may harm the teenager's self-image and create difficulties in social interactions, including challenges with authority figures, peers, or potential employers in the future.

6) Normalizing Neglect of Hygiene or Grooming

Social workers might downplay the importance of personal hygiene or grooming, arguing that teenagers should have the freedom to express themselves without being judged for their appearance. By normalizing neglect in these areas, they create a mindset where cleanliness, self-care, and self-respect are devalued. This behavior can lead to poor personal hygiene, body odor, and an overall lack of self-respect, which in turn affects the teenager's ability to form positive relationships and succeed in social or academic environments.

7) Suggesting Leisure Activities Over Productive Hobbies

Social workers may encourage teenagers to indulge in passive leisure activities, such as watching TV, playing video games, or aimlessly browsing the internet, while dismissing the importance of developing productive hobbies or skills. Instead of promoting activities like reading, learning an instrument, or pursuing creative interests, they may support the idea that relaxation and passive entertainment are the highest priorities. This mindset stunts personal growth and deprives teenagers of valuable opportunities to develop interests and talents that could serve them in the future.

8) Promoting Consumption of Cheap or Low-Quality Products

Social workers may support a consumer mentality that prioritizes cheap, low-quality products over more durable or beneficial items. They might argue that it's acceptable for teenagers to focus on quantity rather than quality, leading to a culture of wastefulness and a lack of appreciation for valuable possessions. This behavior not only limits their financial literacy but also reinforces a mindset of instant gratification, rather than long-term planning or investment in higher-quality, more sustainable goods.

9) Discouraging Participation in Physical Exercise or Sports

Rather than encouraging the physical, mental, and social benefits of exercise or sports, social workers may foster attitudes that dismiss the importance of physical activity. They may promote sedentary behaviors, framing exercise or sports as unnecessary or burdensome. This discourages the development of habits that contribute to overall well-being, including physical fitness, teamwork, discipline, and stress relief. Without regular physical activity, teenagers are more prone to obesity, mental health struggles, and decreased energy levels.

10) Supporting Impulsive and Unplanned Decisions

Social workers may encourage or fail to correct impulsive behaviors by suggesting that teenagers should act on their immediate desires without consideration for the consequences. This includes making spur-of-the-moment decisions about spending money, relationships, or even future plans, without thinking through the long-term impact. Supporting this behavior reinforces a lack of foresight and accountability, making it harder for teenagers to learn decision-making skills, manage their time effectively, or understand the importance of planning and responsibility.

Rather than promoting detrimental behaviors that prioritize short-term satisfaction or rebellion, social workers can play a pivotal role in helping teenagers adopt habits that support their long-term health and success. Encouraging structured routines, promoting physical activity, fostering healthy eating habits, and guiding teenagers in developing productive hobbies can set them on a path toward becoming responsible, self-reliant adults. By reinforcing the value of balanced decision-making, hygiene, and goal-setting, social workers can equip teenagers with the tools they need to thrive—mentally, physically, and emotionally—preparing them for a future where they are empowered to make informed, healthy choices. Only through this balanced guidance can teenagers truly grow into independent, well-rounded individuals who are prepared to face the challenges of adulthood with resilience and foresight.

6. Judgment of Personal Choices and Habits

Adolescence is a critical period for shaping lifelong habits, and the influences teenagers receive during this time can have a profound impact on their well-being. Unfortunately, when social workers support or overlook harmful behaviors, they hinder the development of healthy life skills. This chapter explores how social workers, either by downplaying the negative effects of excessive screen time, promoting instant gratification, or normalizing unhealthy habits, contribute to a cycle of dependency, poor health, and a lack of personal accountability. Rather than guiding teenagers toward balanced, constructive behaviors, these actions reinforce patterns that limit their potential and threaten their long-term success.

1) Supporting Harmful Habits Like Excessive Gaming or Online Addiction

Social workers might indirectly or directly support excessive gaming or online activity by dismissing concerns about the negative impacts these behaviors can have on mental and physical health. They may normalize or downplay the amount of time spent on screens, suggesting that such habits are a harmless form of entertainment. This can reinforce addictive behaviors, limit social interactions, and lead to isolation, unhealthy sleep patterns, and diminished academic or personal achievements.

2) Discouraging Moderation in Entertainment or Leisure Activities

By promoting an all-or-nothing mindset, social workers may encourage teenagers to indulge in entertainment or leisure activities without considering the need for balance. They may downplay the importance of moderation, making it difficult for teenagers to develop the ability to manage their time effectively. This lack of balance can hinder academic success, social skills, and physical well-being.

3) Suggesting That Unhealthy Habits Are Acceptable as Personal Preferences

Social workers may reinforce the idea that unhealthy behaviors—such as poor eating habits, excessive screen time, or irregular sleep patterns—are simply personal preferences that should be respected. This undermines the importance of adopting healthy habits and creates an environment where teenagers believe their well-being is secondary to personal autonomy, ignoring the long-term consequences of neglecting physical and mental health.

4) Dismissing Parents' Concerns About Screen Time or Social Media Use

Instead of supporting parents' efforts to regulate screen time and social media use, social workers may dismiss these concerns as unnecessary or controlling. This can further alienate teenagers from their families, leading them to feel justified in spending excessive time online and disregarding the potential emotional and cognitive consequences. Parents' attempts to establish boundaries are undermined, weakening the family dynamic and promoting behaviors that can negatively affect the teenager's development.

5) Downplaying the Impact of Unsuitable Clothing Choices

Social workers might downplay the significance of clothing choices, particularly when teenagers choose attire that might be inappropriate for

certain settings or age-appropriate norms. By emphasizing individual freedom over social or cultural expectations, they may encourage teenagers to disregard the potential consequences of wearing inappropriate clothing, which could affect their social relationships or how they are perceived in professional or academic environments.

6) Promoting Instant Gratification Over Disciplined Habits

Encouraging instant gratification, whether through indulgence in technology, entertainment, or impulsive spending, social workers may steer teenagers away from understanding the value of delayed rewards and long-term goal setting. This can lead to difficulty in developing patience, responsibility, and work ethic, which are essential traits for success in education, employment, and personal development. Teenagers may struggle with making thoughtful decisions and sacrificing short-term pleasures for more meaningful, long-term rewards.

7) Normalizing Substance Use as a Way to "Explore" Adulthood

Instead of discouraging substance use, social workers may inadvertently normalize it as a form of rebellion or exploration. By framing drug or alcohol use as an acceptable rite of passage into adulthood, they fail to highlight the dangers of addiction, health risks, and the potential legal or social consequences. This can encourage teenagers to experiment with harmful substances without considering the long-term repercussions on their well-being.

8) Discouraging Personal Accountability for Bad Choices

Rather than encouraging teenagers to take responsibility for their actions, social workers may suggest that teenagers are not fully accountable for their

decisions, especially if those decisions lead to negative consequences. This lack of accountability reinforces a sense of entitlement and victimhood, preventing teenagers from learning the importance of ownership and the lessons that come with failure. Without accountability, teenagers may fail to develop essential life skills and emotional maturity.

9) Suggesting That Avoiding Hard Work Is an Acceptable Lifestyle

Social workers might promote the idea that avoiding hard work or skipping responsibilities is acceptable, framing it as a personal choice rather than an issue that needs addressing. By suggesting that avoiding effort is justified, they discourage teenagers from developing a strong work ethic and the resilience needed to face challenges. This mindset can lead to a lack of ambition and a refusal to engage in academic, personal, or professional development.

10) Promoting Laziness and Lack of Ambition as a Personal Choice

Encouraging teenagers to embrace laziness or a lack of ambition as part of their personal freedom can have long-term consequences on their life trajectory. Social workers may inadvertently discourage teenagers from pursuing meaningful educational or career goals, suggesting that working hard and striving for success are unnecessary or burdensome. This attitude fosters stagnation and can result in a lack of direction, reduced self-esteem, and missed opportunities for personal fulfillment and growth.

The long-term consequences of fostering self-destructive behaviors during adolescence are significant. By normalizing harmful habits, such as excessive gaming, substance use, and a disregard for personal responsibility, social workers create an environment where teenagers fail to develop the critical skills needed for independence, work ethic, and emotional maturity. These practices discourage personal growth, leaving teenagers ill-prepared for the

challenges of adulthood. As they transition into the workforce and adult relationships, the lack of discipline, accountability, and a sense of entitlement becomes a major barrier to their success. Ultimately, by encouraging a lifestyle of laziness and unhealthy coping mechanisms, these actions prevent teenagers from realizing their full potential, ensuring that they struggle to thrive in a world that demands resilience, responsibility, and hard work.

7. Quality of Life Manipulation

Foster care, often portrayed as a sanctuary from family conflict or hardship, is far more complex than it may seem. Social workers, in an attempt to present foster care as an idealized escape, may emphasize its perceived advantages—free resources, relaxed rules, and financial allowances—while glossing over the emotional and social challenges that accompany institutional living. This chapter explores how foster care is frequently misrepresented to teenagers as a stress-free alternative to family life, leaving them ill-prepared for the reality of such a transition. By painting a distorted picture of the foster care system, these interventions can lead teenagers to make life-altering decisions based on an unrealistic view of what life in care truly entails.

1) Painting an Unrealistic Picture of Life in Foster Care (e.g., Free Resources)

Social workers may exaggerate the benefits of foster care by presenting it as a place where all the teenager's needs are met without effort. They might highlight free resources like food, clothing, and allowances without fully disclosing the limitations, rules, or emotional toll of such an environment. This creates a false image of foster care as a carefree option compared to family life.

2) Promoting Institutional Care as Stress-Free Compared to Family Life

By comparing foster care to family life, social workers may emphasize the lack of parental rules, conflict, and responsibilities in institutions, suggesting that life in a foster home is inherently less stressful than managing family dynamics.

This promotes a one-sided view that overlooks the potential emotional strain and instability foster care can bring.

3) Downplaying the Emotional and Social Challenges of Living in Foster Homes

Social workers may minimize the emotional and social difficulties associated with living in foster care, such as feelings of isolation, instability, and the lack of personal connection to caregivers. By downplaying these challenges, they avoid addressing the reality of what it means to live in an institutionalized setting, misleading teenagers into thinking it will be an easier life.

4) Exaggerating Minor Inconveniences in Family Life as Unbearable Conditions

Social workers may exaggerate small issues at home—like disagreements, limited resources, or household rules—presenting them as major sources of harm or oppression. By amplifying these minor inconveniences, they create a narrative that makes family life seem intolerable, encouraging teenagers to seek refuge in foster care.

5) Misrepresenting Foster Care Allowances as "Pocket Money"

Teenagers may be told that foster care provides "pocket money" or allowances that are available for personal spending. This depiction masks the reality that foster care payments are often tied to basic needs and have restrictions, making them appear more like free money rather than a necessary financial resource meant for the child's care.

6) Suggesting Teenagers Will Have More Leisure Time in Foster Care

Social workers may promote the idea that foster care offers more free time for teenagers to relax, hang out, or pursue their interests, which might not be the case. In reality, foster care often involves structured schedules, limited personal freedom, and lack of individual autonomy, but social workers might downplay these aspects to make the system more appealing.

7) Ignoring the Potential Emotional Toll of Being Removed from Family

The emotional trauma of being removed from one's family is often understated in favor of portraying foster care as a safe haven. Social workers may neglect to discuss the grief, loss, and identity struggles that come with being separated from biological parents and familiar surroundings, leaving teenagers unprepared for the emotional consequences of such a transition.

8) Downplaying the Benefits of Parental Care and Guidance

By focusing solely on the perceived negatives of family life, social workers may diminish the value of parental care, guidance, and emotional support, ignoring the positive aspects of family environments like love, familiarity, and nurturing. This can lead teenagers to underestimate the importance of maintaining strong family connections.

9) Normalizing a Minimalistic and Unstructured Lifestyle

Foster care systems, particularly those that are poorly regulated, may promote a minimalistic lifestyle that lacks structure and support. Teenagers might be encouraged to see an unstructured environment as a form of freedom, where rules are looser and responsibilities are fewer, without realizing the long-term consequences of such an unbalanced approach to living.

10) Portraying Material Independence as the Ultimate Goal for Teenagers

Social workers may frame financial independence and material possessions as the ultimate signs of success, promoting the idea that being able to support oneself through foster care payments is a key life goal. This encourages teenagers to prioritize financial independence over the development of emotional maturity, family bonds, or long-term personal growth.

While the promises of foster care may seem alluring—offering material benefits and perceived freedom—teenagers often fail to grasp the emotional and psychological toll that comes with leaving their family behind. The allure of independence, leisure time, and financial support can cloud the deeper issues of instability, emotional disconnect, and the loss of identity that often accompany institutional living. Understanding the real costs of foster care, both materially and emotionally, is essential for making informed decisions about their future. Teenagers need to be equipped with a realistic understanding of both the challenges and the benefits of family life, and the importance of maintaining family bonds, so they can make choices that align with their long-term well-being. In recognizing the complexities of both systems, we can better support teenagers in navigating the delicate balance between independence and the irreplaceable value of parental care.

8. Social Connections and Relationships

Adolescence is a time when friendships and social circles significantly influence a teenager's emotional development and decision-making. Social workers, in their efforts to empower teenagers, may inadvertently promote unhealthy social dynamics that hinder personal growth and well-being. Encouraging associations with peers who exhibit problematic behavior, dismissing parents' concerns, and fostering emotional detachment from family can create a fragile foundation for young people. This chapter explores how the manipulation of social relationships during adolescence can lead to rebellion, mistrust, and emotional isolation, and how these influences can damage a teenager's ability to navigate adulthood successfully.

1) Encouraging Friendships with Peers Who Exhibit Problematic Behavior

Social workers may subtly or directly encourage teenagers to associate with peers who have a history of negative or risky behaviors, such as truancy, substance use, or disregard for authority. They might argue that such friendships foster individuality or provide support outside the family, ignoring the potential harmful influence these peers can have. Over time, these associations can normalize unhealthy habits and attitudes, steering teenagers away from constructive environments and making them more vulnerable to long-term negative outcomes.

2) Dismissing Parents' Concerns About Negative Influences

When parents express concerns about their child's friendships or social circles, social workers may dismiss these worries as overprotectiveness or paranoia. They could frame parents' attempts to set boundaries as unreasonable interference in the teenager's social life. This undermines the parents' ability to guide their children and creates tension within the family, leaving teenagers more exposed to potentially harmful influences without a safety net of parental oversight.

3) Promoting Detachment from Family Bonds

Social workers may encourage teenagers to prioritize friendships or independence over familial connections, portraying family ties as restrictive rather than supportive. They might downplay the importance of spending time with family members or participating in family activities, leading to emotional detachment. Over time, this erosion of family bonds leaves teenagers without the support and grounding that family relationships provide, increasing their dependence on external influences, including the social worker.

4) Emphasizing Independence While Ignoring the Need for Guidance

While fostering independence is important, social workers may emphasize it to an extreme, encouraging teenagers to make decisions without parental input or guidance. They may promote the idea that teenagers are fully capable of managing their own lives, even in areas where they lack experience or understanding, such as finances, education, or relationships. This premature push for autonomy often leads to poor decision-making and prevents teenagers from benefiting from the wisdom and experience of their parents or other authority figures.

5) Supporting Rebellion Against Authority Figures Like Teachers and Coaches

Social workers may validate or encourage resistance to authority figures, such as teachers, coaches, or mentors, portraying them as overly strict or untrustworthy. By promoting the idea that these figures are obstacles to the teenager's freedom, they foster a sense of defiance. This not only disrupts the teenager's education and extracurricular development but also instills a general distrust of authority, making it harder for them to function in structured environments later in life.

6) Discouraging Involvement in Community or Cultural Activities

Community and cultural activities are vital for building a sense of belonging and identity, but social workers may dismiss them as unnecessary or outdated. They might suggest that such activities impose unwanted obligations or limit the teenager's personal freedom, discouraging participation. This withdrawal from communal engagement isolates teenagers, deprives them of opportunities for positive social interaction, and weakens their connection to their heritage and local community.

7) Facilitating Relationships That Parents Disapprove of Without Consideration

When parents voice concerns about particular friendships or romantic relationships, social workers might side with the teenager, facilitating these connections without considering the parents' perspective. They may frame the parents as overly controlling or prejudiced, encouraging teenagers to continue these relationships in secret. This not only undermines trust between parents and children but also exposes the teenager to potential harm or exploitation that the parents were attempting to prevent.

8) Suggesting That Parents Are Obstructing Social Growth

Social workers may portray parental boundaries or involvement as obstacles to the teenager's social development. They might argue that parents are preventing their child from exploring their individuality or forming meaningful friendships. This narrative paints parents as adversaries, leading teenagers to distance themselves emotionally and physically from their families, which can result in increased vulnerability to negative external influences.

9) Downplaying the Consequences of Peer Pressure

Peer pressure, which can lead to risky behaviors such as substance abuse or delinquency, may be minimized or dismissed by social workers. They might argue that teenagers should have the freedom to experiment or make their own choices, ignoring the long-term consequences of succumbing to negative influences. By downplaying these risks, social workers fail to equip teenagers with the tools to navigate peer pressure, leaving them more susceptible to harmful behaviors.

10) Encouraging Overuse of Social Media to Form Virtual Friendships

Social workers might promote social media as a primary means of building connections, even when it leads to overuse and detachment from real-world relationships. By emphasizing the value of virtual friendships over face-to-face interactions, they encourage teenagers to prioritize online connections, which are often superficial and can expose them to cyberbullying, unrealistic comparisons, or harmful influences. This reliance on social media further isolates teenagers from their families and local communities, weakening their support networks.

While it is essential for teenagers to develop their independence and establish meaningful relationships, it is equally important for them to maintain strong connections with their families and trusted authority figures. Social workers,

by encouraging healthy communication, respect for boundaries, and responsible decision-making, can help guide teenagers in forming supportive and constructive relationships. By recognizing the value of parental involvement, community engagement, and positive peer interactions, teenagers can build a network of relationships that promote growth, resilience, and emotional security. In turn, these healthy social dynamics will better prepare them for the challenges of adulthood and ensure that they are equipped with the tools to make informed, responsible choices.

9. Education and School Life

Education is one of the most powerful tools for shaping a teenager's future. It provides not only knowledge but also the structure, discipline, and social skills needed to thrive in adulthood. However, some social workers, in their attempts to relate to the challenges teenagers face, may inadvertently discourage the very behaviors that lead to academic success. By suggesting that school attendance is optional, downplaying the importance of academic achievement, or framing failure as a reason to quit, they undermine the teenager's commitment to their education. This chapter examines the potential harm of these attitudes and how they contribute to the erosion of a teenager's academic resilience, self-discipline, and future opportunities.

1) Suggesting School Attendance Is Optional if the Teenager Dislikes It

Social workers may imply that attending school is a matter of personal preference, rather than a legal or developmental necessity. By framing school as optional, they enable teenagers to avoid the structure, discipline, and social interaction that education provides. This perspective undermines the importance of commitment and perseverance, leading teens to believe that they can opt out of challenges whenever they feel uncomfortable, ultimately depriving them of critical learning opportunities.

2) Undermining the Value of Academic Achievement

Academic success may be de-emphasized by social workers, who suggest that grades and schooling have little bearing on future opportunities. They might

argue that academic pressure is unfair or that personal happiness should always take precedence over educational responsibilities. This attitude diminishes the teenager's motivation to excel or even participate in school, fostering complacency and reducing their prospects for future success in a competitive world.

3) Encouraging Dropping Out by Exaggerating the Hardships of Schooling

Rather than helping teenagers overcome challenges in school, manipulative social workers might magnify the difficulties, portraying the educational system as an unbearable or hostile environment. They may frame teachers as overly demanding or peers as intolerant, persuading teenagers that leaving school is a valid solution. This discourages resilience and problem-solving while reinforcing the notion that quitting is preferable to confronting obstacles.

4) Promoting Excuses to Skip School for Trivial Reasons

Social workers may support or validate frequent absences for minor inconveniences, such as feeling tired or having minor interpersonal conflicts. By encouraging teenagers to prioritize their immediate comfort over their responsibilities, they normalize truancy and contribute to a habit of avoiding commitments. Over time, this undermines the teenager's sense of responsibility and creates a pattern of poor attendance that can negatively affect their academic standing.

5) Dismissing the Importance of Pursuing Higher Education

Higher education is often portrayed as unnecessary or overrated by manipulative social workers. They might suggest that college or vocational training is too costly, too difficult, or not worth the effort, steering teenagers

away from opportunities that could enhance their future. This perspective limits their aspirations and reinforces a belief that they are incapable of achieving significant milestones, reducing their chances of economic and personal growth.

6) Advocating for Leniency in Completing Assignments or Exams

Social workers may encourage teenagers to demand special treatment, such as extended deadlines or exemption from assignments, regardless of the circumstances. While accommodations are necessary in some cases, promoting excessive leniency undermines the development of time management and accountability. Teenagers are taught to expect concessions rather than meeting expectations, which sets a precedent for avoiding responsibility in other areas of their lives.

7) Highlighting Failures as Reasons to Quit Instead of Improve

Rather than framing failure as a learning opportunity, manipulative social workers might use setbacks to justify quitting. For example, a poor grade on a test could be portrayed as evidence that the teenager is incapable of succeeding in school. This perspective discourages persistence and growth, teaching teenagers to give up whenever they encounter difficulties instead of striving to improve their skills or seek support.

8) Discouraging Participation in Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular activities, which play a vital role in social and emotional development, may be dismissed by social workers as distractions or unnecessary stressors. By discouraging involvement in sports, clubs, or arts programs, they rob teenagers of opportunities to build teamwork skills, self-confidence, and a sense of belonging. This isolation further disconnects them

from positive influences and reinforces their dependence on the social worker's guidance.

9) Suggesting Alternative Education Options Without Proper Research

Social workers may push teenagers toward alternative education paths, such as online programs or independent study, without fully considering their suitability. While such options are valuable in some cases, poorly researched recommendations can lead teenagers into programs that lack rigor or fail to address their unique needs. This can leave them unprepared for higher education or the workforce, further limiting their future options.

10) Claiming the Education System Is Oppressive and Unnecessary

Social workers might portray the traditional education system as a tool of oppression, emphasizing its flaws while ignoring its benefits. They may argue that schooling stifles creativity or individuality, encouraging teenagers to reject it outright. This narrative fuels resistance to authority and discipline, fostering an anti-education mindset that isolates teenagers from the opportunities and skills that formal schooling provides.

To counter the negative effects of these misguided approaches, social workers must actively encourage teenagers to see the value of education and its role in shaping their futures. By reframing school as an essential part of personal and professional growth, social workers can help teenagers develop a mindset that values perseverance, responsibility, and continuous learning. It is crucial to help teenagers understand that setbacks and challenges are part of the learning process, not reasons to give up. By encouraging engagement in extracurricular activities, academic rigor, and the pursuit of higher education, social workers can set teenagers on a path toward success, both in their educational journey and in their future careers. The key lies in fostering a positive attitude toward

education, one that recognizes its long-term benefits and prepares teenagers for the challenges of adulthood.

10. Work and Employment

As teenagers transition from adolescence to adulthood, one of the most important aspects of their development is the pursuit of a meaningful career. A fulfilling career provides not only financial stability but also a sense of purpose and direction. However, some social workers, despite their best intentions, may steer teenagers away from this critical aspect of adulthood. By promoting an attitude that devalues traditional career paths, downplaying the importance of hard work and long-term planning, or encouraging dependence on social benefits, these approaches risk undermining a teenager's ability to thrive in the workforce. This chapter explores how social workers, by discouraging career aspirations and promoting passive approaches to employment, can hinder teenagers' potential and prevent them from securing fulfilling, long-term careers.

1) Downplaying the Importance of Pursuing Meaningful Careers

Social workers may de-emphasize the value of pursuing a meaningful, fulfilling career by promoting the idea that traditional employment or long-term professional aspirations are unnecessary. They may suggest that teenagers should prioritize personal freedom or alternative paths over structured careers, encouraging them to disregard the importance of finding purpose or passion in work. This can lead to a mindset where teenagers undervalue career success and meaningful work, instead opting for short-term or low-effort occupations.

2) Encouraging Minimal Effort in Job-Seeking Processes

Rather than teaching teenagers the skills required to secure a job, social workers may promote a more passive approach to job-seeking, encouraging minimal effort in activities such as resume building, networking, or preparing for interviews. By fostering a mindset that relies on luck or opportunity rather than diligent effort, they discourage teenagers from taking proactive steps to secure stable employment. This behavior often results in missed opportunities and leaves teenagers unprepared to face the competitive job market in the future.

3) Suggesting Reliance on Social Benefits Instead of Work

Social workers may subtly promote reliance on social benefits, such as government assistance or welfare programs, as an alternative to finding work. They might frame these programs as a safety net or an easy way to support themselves, downplaying the dignity and self-respect that come from earning a living. This can lead to long-term dependence on state support, reducing the teenager's motivation to pursue employment or develop valuable skills, and encouraging a cycle of reliance rather than independence.

4) Discouraging Long-Term Career Planning

Rather than encouraging teenagers to think about long-term career goals, social workers might promote a more immediate, "live for the moment" approach, which disregards the importance of planning for the future. They may downplay the benefits of pursuing education or gaining work experience to achieve a fulfilling career. By fostering this attitude, they deprive teenagers of the opportunity to consider their future aspirations and create the foundation for a successful, sustainable career.

5) Labeling Workplace Discipline as Exploitation

Social workers may frame workplace rules and discipline as forms of exploitation, encouraging teenagers to view authority in the workplace as inherently oppressive or unjust. They may criticize the structure and expectations in professional environments, promoting the idea that any form of supervision or accountability is exploitative. This can lead to a negative perception of the workplace, preventing teenagers from developing the respect and understanding needed to succeed in professional settings, where discipline and responsibility are essential for growth.

6) Emphasizing Short-Term Rewards Over Long-Term Growth

Social workers might encourage teenagers to prioritize instant gratification and short-term rewards over the delayed benefits that come with long-term commitment to career development. By emphasizing immediate paychecks, casual jobs, or easy work rather than the long-term career growth that comes with education or skill-building, they foster a mindset that undervalues the importance of sustained effort and investment in personal development. This can result in teenagers choosing temporary, low-paying jobs instead of building a career with room for advancement.

7) Encouraging Reliance on Foster Care Allowances Over Earning Income

By promoting the idea that foster care allowances are sufficient for meeting a teenager's needs, social workers might discourage teenagers from seeking gainful employment. They may argue that the stability provided by social services is adequate, and that pursuing a job is unnecessary or burdensome. This mindset can lead teenagers to become dependent on allowances, reducing their incentive to develop job skills, work ethic, and financial independence, leaving them ill-prepared for adulthood.

8) Discouraging Respect for Workplace Hierarchy

Social workers may foster an attitude of disrespect toward workplace authority and hierarchy, encouraging teenagers to challenge supervisors or managers rather than learning how to function within a team structure. This defiance can create friction in future jobs, where respect for authority is often necessary to succeed. Teenagers may develop a rebellious attitude that interferes with their ability to perform well in structured, professional environments, which ultimately hinders their long-term career success.

9) Supporting the Idea of Quitting Jobs After Minor Disagreements

Social workers might promote the idea that teenagers should quit jobs after facing minor disagreements with supervisors or coworkers, encouraging them to walk away from challenges rather than resolve conflicts. This can foster an unrealistic expectation that work should be free of conflict, when in reality, most jobs involve navigating interpersonal issues. By reinforcing this behavior, social workers prevent teenagers from developing the resilience and problem-solving skills needed to persist in the workforce, limiting their ability to hold down a job in the future.

10) Promoting Unproductive Work Environments as Acceptable

Social workers may suggest that certain work environments—especially those that are chaotic, unorganized, or low-paying—are acceptable or even preferable. They might downplay the importance of seeking out environments that foster productivity, fairness, and career growth, encouraging teenagers to settle for unhealthy or unproductive workplaces. This can lead to long-term dissatisfaction and a lack of career development, as teenagers become accustomed to subpar working conditions and may not strive for better opportunities.

The guidance provided to teenagers during their formative years has a lasting impact on their future career success. Social workers must be mindful of the messages they send regarding work, discipline, and long-term planning. Encouraging teenagers to pursue meaningful careers, invest in their professional development, and develop a strong work ethic can empower them to build lives of independence, fulfillment, and stability. By emphasizing the importance of career planning, workplace discipline, and financial self-sufficiency, social workers can help teenagers navigate the complexities of the job market and set them on the path to success. The key lies in fostering a mindset that values personal growth, resilience, and dedication to long-term goals. Only through these efforts can teenagers develop the skills, confidence, and determination needed to secure meaningful careers and build fulfilling lives in the workforce.

11. Financial Misguidance

Teenagers in the foster care system face significant challenges as they transition into adulthood, and the guidance they receive can either prepare them for independence or perpetuate cycles of dependence. While social workers are meant to offer support, some tactics, though well-intentioned, can inadvertently hinder a teenager's ability to become financially independent and self-sufficient. By encouraging reliance on government assistance or downplaying the importance of financial literacy, these strategies can create long-term dependency. Instead of fostering a mindset of responsibility and self-reliance, some social workers may encourage behaviors that lead to poor financial decisions, entitlement, and an avoidance of hard work. This chapter examines how certain approaches, such as normalizing dependency on state benefits and discouraging financial education, can limit teenagers' potential and leave them unprepared to navigate the challenges of adulthood.

1) Encouraging Dependence on State or Foster Care Benefits

Social workers might promote the idea that teenagers should rely on government assistance or foster care benefits rather than pursue self-sufficiency through employment or personal initiative. They may present state support as an easy solution to financial needs, discouraging teenagers from seeking work or developing skills to become financially independent. This mindset fosters long-term dependency, preventing teenagers from learning the value of earning an income and managing their finances responsibly, which can limit their ability to thrive once they leave the foster care system.

2) Discouraging Financial Literacy or Budgeting

Social workers may undermine the importance of financial literacy, suggesting that understanding how to budget, save, and invest is unnecessary or overly complicated. By neglecting to teach or encourage basic financial skills, they prevent teenagers from developing the knowledge needed to manage their finances effectively. This lack of education can result in poor financial decisions in adulthood, such as living beyond their means, accumulating debt, or struggling to save for future needs, all of which can further perpetuate cycles of financial insecurity.

3) Suggesting That Parents' Financial Restrictions Are Oppressive

Rather than encouraging teenagers to understand their parents' financial limitations, social workers may suggest that parental restrictions on spending or saving are oppressive or unfair. This narrative encourages teenagers to view their parents' financial decisions as controlling, rather than recognizing them as responsible choices made to ensure the family's well-being. As a result, teenagers may develop a sense of entitlement, disregarding the value of budgeting and financial planning in favor of immediate gratification.

4) Promoting Unnecessary Expenditures on Leisure or Entertainment

Social workers may encourage teenagers to prioritize spending money on leisure activities, entertainment, or consumer goods, even when it's not financially viable. By promoting excessive spending on non-essential items or experiences, they foster a mindset of instant gratification, where teenagers believe they should indulge in wants without considering the consequences for their financial stability. This attitude leads to irresponsible spending habits that can result in debt and financial instability in adulthood.

5) Dismissing the Importance of Saving for Future Needs

Social workers may downplay the importance of saving for the future, suggesting that teenagers should focus on enjoying the present rather than worrying about long-term financial goals. They might discourage teenagers from setting aside money for emergencies, college, or other future expenses, creating an environment where saving is not seen as a priority. This neglect can lead to financial crises later in life, when unexpected expenses arise and the teenager is ill-prepared to handle them.

6) Advocating for Borrowing Money Without Understanding Consequences

Instead of teaching teenagers the responsible use of credit, social workers might suggest that borrowing money is a quick fix for financial needs, without emphasizing the potential long-term consequences, such as interest rates and debt accumulation. They may encourage the use of loans or credit cards without understanding the financial implications, leading to poor credit management and debt in the future. This behavior prevents teenagers from developing financial responsibility and understanding the risks associated with borrowing money.

7) Emphasizing Entitlement to Free Services or Subsidies

Social workers may foster a sense of entitlement to free services, subsidies, or other forms of state support, suggesting that teenagers do not need to work hard for what they receive. By framing government assistance as a right, rather than a temporary support system, they discourage teenagers from developing the mindset of self-sufficiency and hard work. This entitlement mentality can prevent teenagers from seeking employment or learning how to be financially independent, reinforcing a dependency on external support.

8) Discouraging Earning Through Hard Work or Entrepreneurship

Social workers might downplay the value of hard work or entrepreneurship by suggesting that it is unnecessary or impractical for teenagers to engage in paid work, internships, or start their own businesses. Instead of encouraging teens to develop an entrepreneurial spirit or take on part-time work to build skills and earn money, they may direct them away from these opportunities. This discourages the development of self-sufficiency and the entrepreneurial mindset that could serve teenagers well in the future, leaving them unprepared for the competitive job market.

9) Suggesting Money Management Is an Adult Responsibility

By implying that money management is something to be dealt with only when they become adults, social workers may discourage teenagers from taking responsibility for their financial decisions. This message fosters a delay in learning how to budget, save, and plan for the future, leaving teenagers ill-prepared for managing their finances once they reach adulthood. Without this foundational knowledge, they may struggle with budgeting, saving, and making informed financial decisions, leading to financial instability.

10) Supporting Consumerism Over Frugality

Social workers may encourage a consumer-driven mindset, where teenagers are taught to prioritize purchasing goods and services over saving or investing. By promoting materialism and consumer culture, they foster an attitude of instant gratification and excess, where teenagers place more value on acquiring things than on managing resources responsibly. This mindset not only hinders financial security but can also create long-term dissatisfaction, as teenagers may focus on external possessions instead of building internal wealth through education, career development, and savings.

The role of social workers is critical in providing support to vulnerable teenagers, but it is equally important that this support equips them with the skills and mindset necessary for long-term independence. Rather than promoting reliance on state benefits or fostering a consumer-driven mentality, social workers can empower teenagers by teaching the importance of financial literacy, budgeting, and saving. Encouraging self-sufficiency, hard work, and entrepreneurship helps to create a foundation for financial independence and success. It is essential to guide teenagers toward understanding the value of earning an income, managing resources, and planning for their future. By prioritizing these lessons, social workers can help foster a generation of financially responsible adults who are equipped to make informed decisions, avoid debt, and build fulfilling, independent lives. Only through this guidance can teenagers truly thrive beyond the foster care system, entering adulthood with the tools they need for financial security and personal growth.

12. Influence on Teenagers' Ideologies

The family unit has long been recognized as a cornerstone of emotional and social development, offering a foundation of support, love, and shared values. However, when social workers emphasize individualism to the detriment of family unity, they risk undermining these essential bonds. This chapter explores how social workers, through their influence and interventions, may encourage teenagers to prioritize personal autonomy, challenge traditional family structures, and reject the guidance of authority figures. By fostering a mindset that celebrates individual desires above collective family needs, these practices can foster isolation, rebellion, and a fractured sense of identity.

1) Promoting Individualism at the Cost of Family Unity

Social workers may emphasize the importance of personal autonomy, encouraging teenagers to prioritize their individual desires and goals over the collective needs and unity of the family. This mindset can undermine family bonds and reduce a teenager's willingness to collaborate or compromise with family members, fostering isolation and selfishness.

2) Supporting Radical Ideologies That Oppose Traditional Family Structures

By endorsing or promoting radical ideologies, social workers might encourage teenagers to reject conventional family dynamics, including the roles and responsibilities of parents. These ideologies may challenge traditional ideas of family life, emphasizing alternative lifestyles or rejecting the notion of family

altogether, which can erode the teenager's sense of belonging and security within their own home.

3) Suggesting That Teenagers Should Prioritize Personal Desires Over Familial Harmony

Social workers may encourage teenagers to place their own wants above the needs of the family, promoting selfish behavior and undermining family harmony. This ideology discourages teamwork, mutual respect, and cooperation within the family unit, leading to emotional distance and potential conflict between family members.

4) Portraying Parents' Values and Morals as Outdated

In some cases, social workers may suggest that parents' values or morals are antiquated and irrelevant, implying that teenagers should disregard their upbringing in favor of newer, progressive ideas. This can cause teenagers to view their parents as out of touch and to reject the guidance or teachings that have been instilled in them from an early age.

5) Advocating for Ideologies That Reject Authority Figures Entirely

Social workers may promote the idea that authority figures, including parents, teachers, and community leaders, are inherently oppressive. By presenting authority as a negative force, they encourage teenagers to rebel against anyone in a position of guidance or discipline, fostering disrespect for rules and social order.

6) Normalizing a "Live-for-the-Moment" Mindset

The promotion of a "live-for-the-moment" mindset often encourages immediate gratification without consideration for future consequences. Social workers might reinforce this philosophy by advising teenagers to focus on the present and disregard long-term planning, which can lead to poor decision-making, lack of preparation for the future, and a disregard for the needs of others.

7) Discouraging Critical Thinking About Long-Term Consequences

Rather than fostering the ability to critically evaluate decisions and their long-term impacts, social workers might focus on immediate needs and desires. This discouragement of critical thinking can result in teenagers making impulsive decisions, disregarding the lasting effects their actions may have on their education, family, and future.

8) Reinforcing Beliefs That Foster Care Offers Greater Personal Freedom

Social workers may exaggerate the freedoms offered in foster care, suggesting that teenagers will experience less oversight, more autonomy, and fewer restrictions than in their family home. This portrayal distorts the reality of foster care, ignoring the emotional and practical limitations inherent in living under the supervision of strangers or in institutional settings.

9) Encouraging Mistrust Towards Societal Systems That Include Parents

Social workers may foster a sense of distrust towards societal systems, including parental authority, suggesting that parents are often incapable of providing the support or protection teenagers need. This skepticism can lead to a breakdown in communication, increasing the teenager's sense of alienation and reinforcing the idea that parents are untrustworthy.

10) Promoting the Idea That Family Ties Are Optional and Unimportant

By encouraging teenagers to see family connections as optional or dispensable, social workers may undermine the fundamental value of familial relationships. This perspective can cause teenagers to detach from their parents and siblings, fostering an unhealthy detachment from their roots and a diminished sense of belonging within their family unit.

The promotion of individualism and disregard for family unity can lead to long-term consequences that extend beyond the teenager's immediate actions, affecting their emotional growth, future relationships, and sense of belonging. While personal autonomy is crucial for a young person's development, it must be balanced with an appreciation for the importance of family dynamics and mutual support. By encouraging a more holistic approach that values both individual aspirations and the collective needs of the family, we can create an environment where teenagers grow into responsible, self-sufficient adults without losing sight of their familial roots. Rebuilding the family unit in a world that increasingly promotes individualism requires a careful reevaluation of priorities, emphasizing the significance of love, shared responsibility, and a balanced approach to autonomy and connection.

13. Moral and Ethical Values

Adolescence is a time of growth, exploration, and self-discovery, but it is also a period when strong moral foundations, accountability, and understanding of social norms are crucial. When social workers take an approach that disregards these essential aspects of development, they inadvertently set teenagers on a path toward irresponsibility, selfishness, and rebellion. By encouraging a mindset where personal desires outweigh moral principles, and self-centered ideologies replace empathy and respect, they create an environment ripe for poor decision-making. This chapter explores the harmful consequences of such misguided guidance, focusing on how these practices can hinder teenagers' ability to differentiate right from wrong, take responsibility for their actions, and form meaningful relationships. Through these well-meaning but ultimately damaging tactics, social workers may contribute to the erosion of essential life skills that teenagers need to thrive as adults.

1) Discouraging Teenagers from Differentiating Right from Wrong

Social workers may downplay the importance of distinguishing between right and wrong, encouraging teenagers to make decisions based on personal desires rather than moral principles. By failing to emphasize the value of ethical behavior, they may foster a sense of moral relativism, where actions are justified purely by individual preferences rather than universal standards of right and wrong. This lack of moral clarity can lead teenagers to engage in harmful or unethical behaviors without considering their consequences, ultimately impeding their ability to make responsible decisions as adults.

2) Downplaying the Seriousness of Lying or Deceit

Social workers might minimize the importance of honesty, suggesting that lying or deceit can be excused or overlooked in certain situations. By failing to reinforce the negative impact of dishonesty, they encourage teenagers to view lying as a harmless tool for self-interest or protection. This undermines the value of trust and integrity in relationships, and teenagers may grow up without understanding the damage that deceit can cause, leading to broken relationships, damaged reputations, and a lack of credibility in both personal and professional settings.

3) Normalizing Casual Drug or Alcohol Use

Instead of discouraging harmful behaviors like drug or alcohol use, social workers may normalize or trivialize their risks, presenting them as a common part of teenage life or a way to cope with stress. By fostering an environment where substance use is accepted or even encouraged, they contribute to risky behaviors that can lead to addiction, health problems, legal issues, and social isolation. This normalization can make it harder for teenagers to recognize the dangers of drugs or alcohol and resist peer pressure or temptation, ultimately damaging their physical, emotional, and social well-being.

4) Supporting Self-Centered Ideologies Over Empathy and Respect

Social workers may encourage teenagers to prioritize their own needs and desires above all else, reinforcing a self-centered worldview that disregards the needs and feelings of others. By promoting individualism without teaching the importance of empathy, mutual respect, or community, they create a generation of teenagers who may struggle to form meaningful relationships, collaborate with others, or understand the broader impact of their actions on those around them. This lack of empathy can result in social alienation and difficulty navigating complex social environments.

5) Promoting Impulsive Behavior as a Sign of Freedom

Social workers may celebrate impulsive behavior as a sign of freedom and individuality, suggesting that teenagers should act on their instincts without considering the consequences. By encouraging spontaneity and disregard for long-term planning, they undermine the importance of self-discipline, foresight, and responsibility. This can lead to reckless behavior, poor decision-making, and an inability to manage consequences, ultimately harming teenagers' ability to lead fulfilling and successful lives.

6) Discouraging Accountability for Mistakes

Rather than encouraging teenagers to take responsibility for their actions, social workers may foster a culture of blame-shifting, where mistakes are excused or overlooked. By dismissing the importance of accountability, they teach teenagers that they can avoid the consequences of their actions by blaming others, external circumstances, or their environment. This undermines the development of personal responsibility and prevents teenagers from learning from their mistakes, ultimately hindering their growth as mature, responsible individuals.

7) Normalizing Disrespect Toward Authority Figures

Social workers may encourage teenagers to challenge or defy authority figures, such as parents, teachers, or law enforcement, framing them as oppressive or controlling. By normalizing disrespect for authority, they foster an attitude of rebellion rather than cooperation. This can result in ongoing conflicts with parents, teachers, or other authority figures, making it difficult for teenagers to thrive in structured environments like school, the workplace, or society in general. It also diminishes the development of essential social skills, such as respect for others, teamwork, and following rules.

8) Undermining the Importance of Honesty and Integrity

Social workers may indirectly diminish the importance of personal values such as honesty and integrity, suggesting that these virtues are not always necessary or relevant. By downplaying their significance, they create an environment where teenagers may fail to see the value of maintaining strong moral principles, leading them to make decisions based on convenience or personal gain rather than ethical considerations. This lack of integrity can lead to problems in both personal and professional relationships, as well as challenges in building a trusted reputation.

9) Encouraging Materialism Over Personal Growth

Instead of promoting the value of personal development and emotional intelligence, social workers may encourage teenagers to prioritize material possessions, wealth, or status as indicators of success. By fostering a materialistic mindset, they shift teenagers' focus away from developing essential life skills, such as self-reflection, emotional resilience, and meaningful relationships. This can lead to dissatisfaction and emptiness, as teenagers may grow up believing that material success equates to happiness, when in reality, true fulfillment comes from personal growth, self-awareness, and positive connections with others.

10) Suggesting That Societal Norms Are Restrictive and Outdated

Social workers might encourage teenagers to reject societal norms, traditions, or laws, framing them as restrictive, outdated, or irrelevant. By promoting this attitude, they encourage teenagers to act without regard for established values, rules, or expectations, which can lead to social disconnection, legal issues, and an inability to function within larger systems like education or the workforce. Rather than teaching teenagers how to critically evaluate societal norms and

make informed decisions, they may foster a sense of rebellion without purpose, which can hinder their long-term success and integration into society.

Social workers play a pivotal role in the lives of vulnerable teenagers, guiding them through difficult times and offering support during their formative years. However, when this guidance fosters self-centeredness, disregard for authority, and a lack of moral clarity, it undermines the very foundation necessary for teenagers to become responsible, empathetic, and successful adults. Encouraging honesty, accountability, empathy, and respect for societal norms are not just virtues—they are vital for the development of a well-rounded individual capable of making informed, ethical decisions. By promoting these principles and offering teenagers the tools to make responsible choices, social workers can help cultivate a generation that values integrity, fosters healthy relationships, and is prepared to navigate the complexities of adult life. Only by reinforcing these core values can we ensure that teenagers grow into capable, compassionate adults who contribute positively to society.

14. Psychological Manipulation

Adolescence is a time of intense emotional and psychological growth, where teenagers begin to form their own understanding of the world around them. Unfortunately, for some, this process can be hijacked by individuals who seek to manipulate their perceptions for their own agenda. Social workers, in certain instances, may gaslight teenagers, questioning their memories, emotions, and experiences. By invalidating their feelings and reframing their realities, these professionals distort the truth, creating confusion and self-doubt in their young clients. This chapter explores the harmful effects of such manipulation—how social workers may erode teenagers’ trust in themselves, foster dependency on external validation, and disrupt the core relationships that are vital to their development.

1) Gaslighting Teenagers About Their Experiences

Social workers may gaslight teenagers by questioning their perception of events or invalidating their feelings about family interactions. By reframing positive or neutral experiences as harmful or oppressive, they create confusion and self-doubt in the teenagers, leading them to distrust their own memories and emotions. This manipulation makes it easier to control their thoughts and actions.

2) Encouraging Mistrust of Parents and Caregivers

Teenagers are often encouraged to view their parents and caregivers with suspicion, portraying them as individuals with ulterior motives or incapable of

understanding modern teenage needs. This narrative undermines the foundational trust necessary for a healthy parent-child relationship, isolating teenagers and making them more reliant on social workers for guidance.

3) Promoting a Victim Mentality in Teenagers

Social workers may instill a victim mentality in teenagers, emphasizing how they are misunderstood, mistreated, or oppressed by their family or society. By framing the teenagers as perpetual victims, they strip them of agency and resilience, fostering a sense of helplessness and entitlement rather than encouraging personal growth and problem-solving skills.

4) Reinforcing Feelings of Inadequacy or Entitlement

Teenagers are often led to feel either inadequate or overly entitled, depending on the situation. By highlighting their perceived shortcomings or blaming their challenges entirely on others, social workers create a skewed self-perception. This manipulation either stifles the teenagers' confidence or fosters a sense of entitlement that alienates them from their family and community.

5) Encouraging Overdependence on External Validation

Teenagers may be trained to seek constant approval from others, especially social workers, rather than building self-confidence. This dependence on external validation leaves them vulnerable to manipulation, as they prioritize pleasing those in authority over developing their own judgment and independence.

6) Using Fear-Based Tactics to Manipulate Teenagers' Actions

Social workers may use fear-based tactics, such as exaggerating the potential consequences of staying in their family environment or warning them of exaggerated dangers posed by their parents. This fear-driven narrative coerces teenagers into compliance with the social workers' agenda, further alienating them from their families.

7) Suggesting Parents Are Emotionally Abusive Without Evidence

By labeling typical parenting practices, such as enforcing rules or setting boundaries, as emotional abuse, social workers create a false narrative that damages the teenagers' perception of their parents. This misrepresentation prevents teenagers from appreciating the care and discipline they receive and fosters resentment toward their family.

8) Discouraging Teenagers From Expressing Gratitude

Teenagers may be taught to view their parents' efforts as mere obligations, rather than acts of love or sacrifice. This discouragement of gratitude fosters an attitude of entitlement and prevents teenagers from developing emotional maturity or recognizing the value of familial relationships.

9) Highlighting Only Negative Aspects of Family Life

Social workers may selectively emphasize minor issues or occasional conflicts within the family while ignoring positive interactions or the overall well-being of the household. By painting a one-sided picture of family life, they erode the teenagers' trust and emotional connection to their parents, making them more likely to rebel or detach entirely.

10) Exaggerating Teenagers' Struggles to Gain Sympathy

Teenagers' normal struggles, such as academic stress or social challenges, may be exaggerated by social workers to portray them as victims of an unsupportive or harmful family environment. This manipulation serves to distance teenagers from their families while garnering sympathy for the social workers' narrative, further reinforcing their influence over the teenagers' decisions.

The manipulation of teenagers through gaslighting and mistrust is a deeply destructive tactic that undermines their emotional growth and autonomy. When teenagers are taught to distrust their own perceptions or to see themselves as perpetual victims, they become more vulnerable to manipulation and less capable of navigating the challenges of life. True healing and personal growth can only occur when teenagers are empowered to trust their own experiences, build resilience, and understand the value of healthy, reciprocal relationships with their families. Moving forward, it is crucial to foster an environment where teenagers can critically engage with their emotions, reclaim their agency, and develop the skills necessary to form strong, supportive connections both within their families and in the world beyond.

15. Falsification of Evidence and Reports

In the realm of child protection, the intention is to safeguard children from harm. However, when social workers engage in unethical practices, such as fabricating evidence, exaggerating conflicts, or misrepresenting testimonies, they disrupt not only the lives of the families they intervene with but also the core values of justice and fairness. This chapter explores the dangerous consequences of fabricating or distorting claims to justify unnecessary intervention. By relying on baseless reports, manipulating evidence, and twisting neutral situations into alarming narratives, social workers can cause irreversible harm to both children and parents, all in the name of misguided intervention.

1) Creating Baseless Child Protection Reports to Justify Intervention

Social workers may fabricate or exaggerate concerns to justify an intervention in a family's life. These reports can be entirely baseless, relying on unsubstantiated claims or minor, inconsequential incidents to create a false impression of child endangerment. By doing so, they initiate child protection investigations that disrupt family life, leading to unnecessary emotional distress for parents and children.

2) Exaggerating the Impact of Minor Conflicts on Teenagers' Well-Being

Social workers may overstate the effects of minor familial conflicts, portraying them as significant threats to a teenager's emotional well-being. For example, a small disagreement between a teenager and their parent might be presented

as a sign of extreme emotional distress, thereby justifying the need for external intervention, even though the conflict is entirely typical of family dynamics.

3) Misrepresenting Teenagers' Statements in Official Records

Social workers may distort or selectively edit teenagers' statements to fit a narrative that supports their agenda. This could involve taking statements out of context, exaggerating or fabricating details, or making it seem as though the teenager is expressing a higher level of distress or dissatisfaction than they actually are. These misrepresented statements can then be used as evidence to justify intervention or even foster care placement.

4) Ignoring Evidence That Disproves Claims Against Parents

When investigating parents, social workers might ignore or dismiss evidence that disproves allegations of neglect or abuse. This could include things like corroborating testimonies, documented proof of a stable home environment, or records of parents meeting their children's needs. By ignoring this evidence, social workers can ensure that the investigation or intervention continues, even when it is unwarranted.

5) Manipulating Teenagers into Signing False Testimonies

Social workers may pressure or manipulate teenagers into signing false testimonies that accuse their parents of inappropriate behavior or neglect. These testimonies may not align with the teenager's true feelings but are used to advance the social worker's agenda, such as justifying foster care placement. This manipulation can have long-term emotional and legal consequences for both the teenager and their parents.

6) Leveraging Anonymous or Unverifiable Sources to File Complaints

Social workers may file complaints or initiate investigations based on anonymous or unverifiable reports, with little to no evidence to substantiate the claims. These anonymous reports can be used to start investigations into families, disrupting their lives with little recourse for the parents to challenge the accusations, as the source of the claims cannot be identified or questioned.

7) Omitting Favorable Details About the Parents in Official Reports

Social workers may selectively omit important positive details about the parents, such as their involvement in their child's life, their stable financial situation, or their dedication to providing a nurturing environment. This selective reporting creates a biased narrative that paints the parents in a negative light, further justifying the intervention of child protective services and creating a distorted view of the family.

8) Twisting Neutral Situations into Negative Narratives

Social workers may take neutral or innocuous family situations and twist them into negative, concerning narratives. For instance, a simple argument between a parent and teenager might be described as an abusive or neglectful situation, even though it is a common aspect of family dynamics. By doing so, they escalate the severity of the situation, prompting unnecessary investigations or interventions.

9) Using Biased Witnesses to Support False Claims

In some cases, social workers may rely on biased or unreliable witnesses to support their claims against parents. These witnesses could include disgruntled family members, acquaintances with personal agendas, or individuals who

have their own prejudices. By using these witnesses, social workers can create a false narrative about the family and validate their intervention.

10) Fabricating Incidents to Align with Their Narrative

To ensure that their agenda is pursued, social workers may fabricate or exaggerate incidents to align with their narrative of a dysfunctional or unsafe home environment. These fabricated incidents might not have occurred at all or may have been vastly different from how they are reported. By doing so, they create the appearance of a dangerous or neglectful situation, which justifies their intervention in the family's life.

The manipulation of family dynamics, whether through fabricated testimonies, distorted records, or exaggerated conflicts, leaves long-lasting scars on families. These unethical practices create a cycle of emotional distress, legal battles, and strained relationships that could have been avoided with a more balanced and fair approach. In pushing an agenda that prioritizes intervention over truth, social workers risk damaging the very families they seek to protect. The emotional and psychological toll on parents and children can extend far beyond the intervention itself, often leading to mistrust of the very systems meant to provide help. Only through a commitment to truth, fairness, and transparency can we ensure that interventions are truly in the best interest of children and families.

16. Exploitation of Legal and Social Systems

Child protection is intended to safeguard children from harm, but when social workers misapply their authority, they can inadvertently destabilize the very families they seek to protect. The filing of unnecessary child protection reports, based on exaggerated or trivial concerns, can create a cycle of fear, mistrust, and emotional trauma. When minor family disagreements are inflated into major safety concerns, or when teenagers are coerced into providing false testimonies, the family unit is torn apart. This chapter delves into the practices that lead to unjustified child protection interventions, exploring how manipulation and misrepresentation can disrupt family dynamics, harm children, and compromise the integrity of the legal and child welfare systems.

1) Filing Unnecessary Child Protection Reports Against Parents

Social workers may initiate unnecessary child protection reports based on exaggerated or trivial concerns, leading to unwarranted investigations. By filing these reports without substantial evidence, they create an atmosphere of mistrust and fear within the family, often causing emotional distress and a sense of injustice for both parents and children. These reports can unnecessarily disrupt family life, burden the legal system, and place children into a foster care system that might not serve their best interests.

2) Exaggerating Minor Incidents Into Safety Threats

Social workers might inflate minor family disagreements or disciplinary actions into perceived safety threats to justify intervention. For example, a

single instance of raised voices during an argument could be reframed as a pattern of emotional abuse. This exaggeration distorts the reality of family dynamics and can lead to unwarranted actions like child removal or legal proceedings, further straining the parent-child relationship.

3) Manipulating Teenagers Into Making False Testimonies

Teenagers may be coerced or influenced into providing false testimonies against their parents, often under the guise of “speaking their truth.” Social workers might use leading questions or suggestive language to shape a narrative that portrays parents in a negative light. These fabricated or distorted accounts can be used as evidence in court proceedings, damaging the reputation of parents and creating unnecessary rifts within the family.

4) Misrepresenting Family Dynamics to Authorities

In their interactions with authorities, social workers may present a one-sided or inaccurate picture of the family’s situation. By omitting context or selectively highlighting negative aspects, they misrepresent the family dynamics as dysfunctional or abusive. This manipulation skews the perspective of judges, psychologists, or other professionals involved in the case, leading to decisions that may not align with the child’s best interests.

5) Leveraging Anonymous Reports to Initiate Investigations

Anonymous reports are often exploited by social workers to launch investigations without verifying the credibility of the claims. This allows for the initiation of intrusive probes based on little more than hearsay. Parents are often blindsided by these investigations, which can harm their reputation and destabilize the family environment, even if the allegations are eventually proven false.

6) Creating Unwarranted Fear of Parents Among Teenagers

Social workers may instill fear in teenagers by portraying their parents as dangerous or incapable of caring for them. This is often done through exaggerated descriptions of parental actions or misinterpretations of normal disciplinary measures. Over time, teenagers begin to view their parents as adversaries, causing emotional estrangement and eroding trust within the family.

7) Pressuring Teenagers to Agree With Biased Narratives

Teenagers may be pressured to conform to narratives crafted by social workers, even if these narratives conflict with their personal experiences. Through persuasion or subtle coercion, social workers can influence teenagers to align with their version of events, reinforcing the idea that their parents are at fault and encouraging further separation from family support systems.

8) Manipulating Judges' Opinions With Exaggerated Claims

Social workers may present exaggerated or misleading claims to judges in custody or protection cases, framing parents as unfit caregivers. By overstating risks or highlighting isolated incidents out of context, they influence judicial decisions that favor removing children from their homes. This manipulation undermines the objectivity of the legal process and can result in decisions that harm families rather than protect them.

9) Ignoring Evidence Supporting Parents' Suitability

Evidence that demonstrates parents' suitability, such as testimonies from neighbors, teachers, or other professionals, may be disregarded or dismissed

by social workers. By selectively focusing on negative aspects and ignoring positive or mitigating factors, they create an unbalanced portrayal of the family. This biased approach can unjustly shift the outcome of investigations or legal decisions against the parents.

10) Promoting the Idea That Institutions Are Better Than Homes

Social workers may promote the belief that institutional care or foster homes provide better environments for children than their biological families. They emphasize perceived flaws in the family while downplaying the potential risks and challenges of institutional settings. This messaging creates a preference for removing children from their homes, even in cases where families could be supported and preserved with appropriate interventions.

The manipulation of child protection processes for personal or institutional agendas undermines the core values of family integrity and emotional well-being. By filing unnecessary reports, exaggerating safety threats, or coercing teenagers into false narratives, social workers create a cascade of harm that ripples through families, courts, and communities. In order to restore balance, it is essential for social workers and authorities to prioritize genuine child welfare over misguided interventions, to listen to all sides of a family's story, and to place an emphasis on family preservation and support rather than disruption. Only through fair, balanced approaches can families be truly protected, and children allowed to thrive in the environments best suited to their growth.

17. Health and Well-being

Health and wellness are foundational to a child's development, both physically and mentally. Social workers, in certain situations, may inadvertently or intentionally discourage practices that promote long-term well-being. By undermining efforts to foster healthy eating habits, prioritize mental and physical health, and encourage resilience-building strategies, social workers can contribute to a dangerous trajectory of neglect. This chapter explores the harmful consequences of downplaying essential aspects of a child's health, including physical fitness, nutrition, and emotional well-being. It highlights how these misguided interventions not only impact a child's immediate quality of life but also hinder their long-term potential.

1) Discouraging Healthy Eating Habits

Social workers might dismiss the importance of a balanced diet, encouraging children to eat whatever they prefer, including junk food or low-quality meals. By labeling parental efforts to enforce healthy eating as "controlling," they undermine the child's understanding of nutrition. This fosters unhealthy eating patterns that can lead to long-term physical issues, such as obesity or nutrient deficiencies, stunting both physical growth and cognitive development.

2) Supporting Neglect of Mental Health Needs

Children's mental health concerns may be downplayed or ignored by social workers, who often focus solely on external behaviors rather than underlying issues. This lack of attention can result in unresolved trauma, anxiety, or

depression. Additionally, by discouraging open discussions about mental health with family members, they isolate children from potential sources of emotional support.

3) Downplaying the Importance of Medical Checkups

Social workers may minimize the need for routine medical checkups, portraying them as unnecessary or invasive. By dismissing parents' attempts to prioritize healthcare, they contribute to the neglect of preventive measures that ensure long-term well-being. Missed medical appointments can lead to undiagnosed conditions or chronic health issues that could have been managed early on.

4) Discouraging Discussions About Emotional Struggles With Parents

Children are often advised to avoid sharing emotional struggles with their parents, creating a barrier to familial support. Social workers may encourage them to confide only in external figures, framing parents as incapable of understanding or helping. This isolates children emotionally and denies them the comfort and guidance that family connections can provide during difficult times.

5) Suggesting Unhealthy Coping Mechanisms Like Isolation

Rather than promoting healthy ways to manage stress, such as exercise, mindfulness, or communication, social workers may normalize isolation as a coping mechanism. Encouraging children to withdraw from their families or social circles prevents them from building resilience and learning how to handle challenges constructively, potentially exacerbating feelings of loneliness and despair.

6) Normalizing Substance Abuse for Stress Relief

Social workers may inadvertently or intentionally trivialize the dangers of substance abuse, framing it as a normal way for teenagers to cope with stress. By failing to address or discourage risky behaviors, they create an environment where experimenting with drugs or alcohol is seen as acceptable, leading to potential dependencies that have lifelong consequences.

7) Discouraging Physical Fitness or Wellness Activities

Efforts by parents or schools to encourage physical activity may be dismissed as unnecessary pressure. Social workers might promote sedentary lifestyles under the guise of allowing children to “relax” or “enjoy themselves.” This can result in reduced physical fitness, poor energy levels, and an increased risk of health problems such as obesity or cardiovascular issues.

8) Emphasizing Temporary Pleasures Over Long-Term Health

Social workers may prioritize short-term gratification, such as indulging in unhealthy snacks or excessive screen time, over habits that promote long-term health and stability. This mindset discourages children from developing discipline and foresight in managing their well-being, leading to lasting negative impacts on both physical and mental health.

9) Promoting Laziness or Inactivity

Efforts to instill structure or motivate children to be active may be undermined by social workers who portray such expectations as overly demanding. By encouraging passivity, they reinforce habits of laziness that not only harm

children's physical health but also diminish their capacity for self-discipline and achievement in other areas of life.

10) Ignoring Signs of Developing Harmful Addictions

Social workers may fail to recognize or address the early signs of addictions, such as compulsive gaming, substance abuse, or overeating. By downplaying these issues or blaming them on external stressors, they prevent early intervention and allow these harmful behaviors to escalate unchecked, negatively impacting the child's health, education, and future prospects.

The misguided tactics of discouraging healthy habits and neglecting well-being create lasting damage that can affect children for years to come. By failing to address the importance of proper nutrition, mental health care, and physical activity, social workers risk fostering a cycle of neglect that hampers emotional growth and physical development. It is essential to reframe the conversation around health, encouraging children to adopt holistic, balanced lifestyles that prioritize their long-term well-being. With the right guidance and support, children can be empowered to develop healthy habits, strengthen emotional resilience, and cultivate the discipline needed to thrive—both now and in the future.

18. Behavioral Encouragement of Rebellion

Throughout adolescence, the desire for independence and autonomy is a powerful force. It's a time when teenagers seek to define themselves apart from

their families, testing boundaries and asserting their individuality. However, some social workers may blur the lines between healthy independence and destructive rebellion. By framing defiance, disobedience, and disregard for family rules as acts of maturity and empowerment, they manipulate teenagers into rejecting parental guidance. This approach leads to a breakdown in family harmony and can hinder the development of responsibility and accountability. In this chapter, we will examine how promoting rebellion as a form of self-expression can create a false narrative of independence, one that undermines both personal growth and family unity.

1) Suggesting That Breaking Family Rules Is an Act of Independence

Social workers may frame the act of breaking family rules as a demonstration of maturity and autonomy, encouraging teenagers to equate defiance with independence. This manipulates teenagers into rejecting their parents' boundaries and structure, leading to an erosion of family harmony and a lack of accountability.

2) Encouraging Open Defiance Against Parental Guidance

Teenagers may be taught to openly reject their parents' advice or decisions under the guise of asserting their individuality. By promoting defiance as a form of empowerment, social workers create an adversarial relationship between teenagers and their parents, reducing the likelihood of constructive dialogue or understanding.

3) Supporting Lying or Withholding Information From Parents

Social workers might encourage teenagers to lie about their actions, whereabouts, or feelings to avoid consequences, framing secrecy as a way to

protect their freedom. This behavior undermines trust within the family and fosters dishonesty as a means of managing relationships.

4) Promoting Refusal to Follow Household Chores or Responsibilities

Teenagers may be advised to refuse contributing to household responsibilities, labeling chores as unfair burdens rather than part of cooperative family living. This creates tension in the household and prevents teenagers from developing a sense of accountability and teamwork.

5) Encouraging Teenagers to Argue Aggressively During Conflicts

Teenagers may be encouraged to escalate disagreements into confrontations by arguing aggressively with their parents. This tactic fosters hostility in the home, reducing opportunities for compromise or resolution and making the family environment more volatile.

6) Supporting Skipping Curfews or Staying Out Late Without Communication

Social workers may promote the idea that teenagers have a right to ignore curfews or fail to inform parents of their whereabouts, framing such behavior as harmless exploration. This puts teenagers at risk of unsafe situations while increasing parental anxiety and reducing mutual trust.

7) Suggesting That Parents' Boundaries Are Unreasonable or Controlling

Teenagers are often led to perceive parental boundaries—such as limiting screen time, regulating friendships, or enforcing academic standards—as

oppressive rather than protective. This perception erodes respect for parental authority and promotes a sense of entitlement to unrestricted freedom.

8) Supporting Disrespectful Behavior Towards Parents or Elders

Social workers may condone or even encourage teenagers to show disrespect towards their parents or elders, framing it as a way to assert dominance or reject perceived oppression. This damages family relationships and sets a precedent for negative interpersonal interactions.

9) Advocating for Rebellion Against All Forms of Authority

Teenagers might be encouraged to reject not only parental authority but also that of teachers, employers, or law enforcement. This leads to a disregard for rules, diminished respect for societal norms, and increased conflict with authority figures in various aspects of life.

10) Reinforcing the Idea That Being "Rebellious" Equates to Being Mature

Social workers might glamorize rebellion as a sign of maturity and independence, misleading teenagers into adopting defiant behavior as a mark of adulthood. This skewed perspective hinders their ability to develop real maturity, which involves responsibility, empathy, and self-control.

While defiance may appear as a symbol of strength and autonomy, it often masks deeper challenges that teenagers face in navigating the path to adulthood. The true essence of independence lies not in rejecting authority but in learning to navigate relationships with respect, responsibility, and self-discipline. Encouraging teenagers to view defiance as a sign of maturity distorts the values

they need to thrive in both family life and the broader society. It is through cooperation, open communication, and an understanding of the role of authority that teenagers can develop into well-adjusted adults. By rejecting the false narrative that rebellion equals freedom, we can help young people embrace real independence—one that honors their individuality while maintaining the support and structure necessary for their growth.

19. Manipulation of Emotional Vulnerability

Adolescence is a time of intense emotional development, and the relationships teenagers have with their families play a significant role in shaping their understanding of themselves and the world. However, when social workers exploit the natural frustrations and emotional vulnerabilities of teenagers, the result is often a deepening rift between the teenager and their family. This chapter explores how certain manipulative tactics—such as amplifying minor conflicts, reinforcing a sense of victimhood, and encouraging rebellion against authority—can create unnecessary conflict and alienation. These actions not only disrupt family dynamics but also hinder the teenager's ability to grow emotionally, develop healthy coping mechanisms, and reconcile with their parents.

1) Exploiting Teenagers' Feelings of Frustration with Family Rules

Social workers may exploit teenagers' natural frustration with parental rules by amplifying their dissatisfaction, suggesting that these rules are overly restrictive or unjust. They may validate the teenager's complaints without considering the broader context of family life, such as the need for structure, safety, or discipline. By encouraging teenagers to focus on their dissatisfaction, they create a rift between the teenager and their parents, fostering a sense of rebellion and undermining the family's authority.

2) Amplifying Minor Disagreements into Emotional Crises

By exaggerating the significance of small conflicts or disagreements, social workers may present them as much larger emotional crises. They might encourage the teenager to view even minor parental requests, such as chores or curfews, as a form of oppression or abuse. This exaggeration helps fuel feelings of injustice and can prompt the teenager to feel overwhelmed or unsupported by their parents, contributing to emotional distress and conflict that might otherwise be manageable.

3) Reinforcing the Idea That Their Emotions Are Entirely Valid, Even If Misguided

Rather than offering a balanced perspective, social workers may reinforce teenagers' emotions as entirely valid, even when those emotions are based on misunderstandings or irrational beliefs. This can prevent teenagers from gaining a more objective understanding of their own emotions and behaviors. Encouraging such thinking means that teenagers may never learn the importance of self-reflection or emotional maturity, as their feelings are consistently affirmed, regardless of whether they are misguided.

4) Suggesting Parents Are Emotionally Distant or Neglectful

Social workers might suggest that parents are emotionally distant or neglectful when there are challenges in the family dynamic, emphasizing parents' perceived shortcomings. They may focus on isolated instances of parental behavior, ignoring the broader context in which those behaviors occurred. This leads teenagers to feel that their parents are incapable of providing emotional support or guidance, creating a deeper emotional divide between the teenager and the family.

5) Using Teenagers' Insecurities to Drive a Wedge Between Them and Their Parents

By exploiting teenagers' insecurities, social workers may plant doubts about their parents' love, concern, or competence. They may reinforce the idea that parents do not understand or care about their child's inner struggles, making the teenager feel isolated and unsupported. This manipulation often deepens feelings of alienation and makes it harder for teenagers to trust their parents, leading them to seek validation and support from external sources, including the social workers themselves.

6) Overemphasizing Teenagers' Grievances to Justify Separation

Social workers may exaggerate the importance of teenagers' grievances with their parents in order to justify the need for separation or institutional care. By focusing solely on the teenager's negative experiences, they present an imbalanced view that ignores any positive aspects of the family dynamic or potential for resolution. This promotes the idea that the teenager's only viable option for happiness or well-being lies outside the home, encouraging them to seek independence at the expense of family unity.

7) Promoting a Sense of Victimhood as a Tool for Sympathy

Rather than encouraging resilience and self-empowerment, social workers may promote a sense of victimhood, reinforcing the idea that the teenager is powerless and unfairly treated. This fosters a mindset of entitlement, where the teenager feels justified in their frustrations but is less likely to take responsibility for their actions or work toward constructive solutions. It creates a passive attitude where the teenager waits for external intervention rather than seeking personal growth or reconciliation.

8) Discouraging Self-Reflection About Their Role in Family Conflicts

Instead of encouraging teenagers to examine their own behaviors or role in family conflicts, social workers may direct the focus entirely onto the parents' actions, portraying them as the root cause of the issues. This lack of self-reflection makes it difficult for teenagers to learn valuable conflict-resolution skills or gain insight into their own emotional needs and behavior patterns. Without recognizing their own contributions to conflicts, teenagers miss out on the opportunity for growth and maturity.

9) Suggesting Teenagers Are Misunderstood by Everyone, Including Their Parents

Social workers might tell teenagers that they are misunderstood by everyone around them, including their parents, reinforcing feelings of alienation. By validating the teenager's belief that no one understands their unique struggles, they drive a wedge between the teenager and the family, making the teenager feel isolated and unsupported. This further entrenches the teenager in the belief that they are alone in their experience, fueling a sense of rebellion against authority figures.

10) Using Emotional Appeals to Foster Resentment Against Parents

Social workers may use emotional manipulation to foster resentment against parents by framing situations in a way that makes the teenager feel persecuted or betrayed. They may exaggerate the emotional impact of family rules or behaviors, encouraging the teenager to view their parents' actions as intentionally hurtful or controlling. This approach undermines the teenager's ability to empathize with their parents' perspectives and makes it more difficult to repair relationships or resolve conflicts in a healthy, constructive way.

The emotional manipulation and exploitation of teenagers' frustrations with their families may seem to provide short-term relief or validation, but the long-

term consequences are far-reaching. By encouraging a sense of entitlement, victimhood, and rebellion, social workers inadvertently prevent teenagers from developing the emotional maturity and self-reflection skills necessary for healthy relationships. This undermines their ability to resolve conflicts constructively, both within their families and in the broader world. Instead of fostering independence and self-reliance, they are left with feelings of resentment, alienation, and a dependence on external sources of validation. Ultimately, the manipulation of these emotions does not empower teenagers—it isolates them from the very people and experiences that could help them navigate adulthood with confidence and resilience.

20. Diagnosis Manipulation Tactics

In the pursuit of what is seen as the best interest of children, particularly those in the foster care system, mental health diagnoses have sometimes been manipulated to justify separation from their families or unnecessary psychiatric treatments. In this chapter, we will explore the disturbing practices that have emerged in the intersection of social work and mental health care, where diagnoses are used as tools to support predetermined outcomes. From overdiagnosis and the misrepresentation of symptoms to the manipulation of medical reports, the consequences of these actions are far-reaching, affecting not only the children involved but also the families, mental health professionals, and broader systems of care. By examining these practices, we aim to understand the extent to which this manipulation compromises the emotional, psychological, and developmental needs of children.

1) Overdiagnosis of Mental Health Issues

In many cases, normal teenage behaviors such as mood swings, rebelliousness, or stress are misrepresented as symptoms of serious mental health disorders. This overdiagnosis can lead to unnecessary interventions, such as psychiatric medication or therapy, that may not be appropriate or beneficial. By labeling common developmental challenges as mental health issues, the true emotional or behavioral struggles of the teenager may be ignored, preventing them from receiving appropriate, context-based support and guidance. The overdiagnosis creates a stigmatizing environment, where adolescents are viewed primarily through the lens of mental illness, undermining their ability to develop resilience and healthy coping mechanisms.

2) Influencing Diagnoses to Justify Foster Care Placement

Some social workers may exert undue influence on mental health professionals to provide diagnoses that support the narrative that children cannot remain safely in their family home. By framing the child's behavior or mental health status as critical or unsafe, social workers may push for foster care placement as the best or only option. This manipulation distorts the true circumstances of the child's life, often overlooking systemic issues or family dynamics that could be addressed without resorting to separation. The manipulation of diagnoses in this way not only disrupts the child's family life but also places them in a system that may not be the best solution for their emotional and psychological needs.

3) Fabricating Symptoms in Reports

In some cases, social workers may include false or exaggerated descriptions of behaviors such as aggression, depression, or anxiety in reports to mislead mental health professionals. By inflating the severity of the child's issues, they can manipulate diagnoses to justify interventions like foster care placement or psychiatric treatment. These fabricated symptoms may not align with the child's true emotional state, leading to unnecessary diagnoses and treatments that do not address the real causes of distress. The child, in turn, may be stigmatized and subjected to inappropriate treatments that hinder their development and well-being.

4) Encouraging Children to Misreport Symptoms

Social workers may go as far as coaching children to misreport symptoms that align with certain mental health disorders. For example, they may encourage a child to claim they experience hallucinations or significant emotional distress, even if these experiences are not part of the child's reality. This manipulation not only misleads mental health professionals but also places undue pressure on the child, who may begin to internalize these false symptoms as part of their

identity. As a result, the child's true emotional or psychological needs may be overlooked, and they may receive treatments that are neither appropriate nor helpful.

5) Suppressing Contradictory Evidence

To maintain the narrative that justifies foster care placement or psychiatric intervention, social workers may suppress evidence that contradicts the desired diagnosis. This could include withholding input from teachers, family members, or medical records that offer a more balanced or accurate portrayal of the child's behavior or mental health. By ignoring or downplaying this information, social workers contribute to a distorted view of the child's reality, which can lead to unnecessary interventions and prevent the child from receiving the proper care or support they need.

6) Promoting Medication as Necessary

Social workers may push mental health professionals to prescribe psychotropic medications for children, even when there is no clear indication that such medications are needed. By manipulating diagnostic criteria, they can create a narrative where medication is seen as essential for the child's "stability." This not only places the child at risk of unnecessary side effects but also undermines the potential for more appropriate forms of treatment, such as therapy or family support, that could address the root causes of the child's distress.

7) Using Medication to Control Behavior

Rather than using medication to treat legitimate disorders, some social workers may advocate for medications as a means of controlling children's behavior. In these cases, medication is prescribed not to address underlying psychological conditions, but rather to sedate the child or suppress natural

emotional reactions to distressing circumstances. This approach disregards the child's emotional autonomy, potentially leading to long-term consequences such as dependency on medication, a diminished ability to self-regulate, and a lack of appropriate coping skills.

8) Pathologizing Family Dynamics

Social workers may frame normal family challenges—such as disagreements or disciplinary actions—as contributing to a “traumatic environment” that requires clinical intervention. By labeling these typical family dynamics as traumatic, they may encourage the belief that the child cannot thrive in their home environment. This pathologization of family relationships creates unnecessary medicalization of normal adolescent development and places an undue burden on the family to prove that they can provide a healthy environment, when, in many cases, the family simply needs guidance and support, rather than intervention.

9) Selective Collaboration with Biased Professionals

To achieve a desired outcome, social workers may selectively refer children to psychologists or psychiatrists who align with their agenda and are more likely to provide favorable diagnoses. This selective collaboration ensures that the narrative of the child needing intervention (such as foster care placement or medication) is supported by professionals who are not offering objective, well-rounded assessments. This bias compromises the integrity of the mental health assessment process and increases the likelihood that the child will receive inappropriate care or treatment.

10) Misrepresenting Diagnoses in Court or Reports

In order to justify continued institutionalization or separation from family, social workers may misrepresent or exaggerate diagnoses in court or official reports. By presenting inflated or misleading information, they can create the illusion that the child's behavior or emotional state necessitates intervention. This misrepresentation not only affects the child's future but also places the family at risk, as they may be unable to contest the biased narrative presented by the social worker. The consequences can include the loss of parental rights, unnecessary long-term institutional care, or the imposition of treatments that do not address the child's true needs.

The manipulation of mental health diagnoses to justify foster care placement or unnecessary psychiatric interventions undermines the integrity of both the mental health and child welfare systems. It creates a distorted view of a child's well-being, leading to harmful, often irreversible outcomes. However, by prioritizing ethical practices, transparent collaboration with unbiased professionals, and a family-centered approach to care, we can move toward a more compassionate and effective system. Families must be supported with the resources and guidance they need to overcome challenges, rather than being torn apart by the misapplication of mental health diagnoses. Ensuring that children receive appropriate, context-based care—rooted in understanding and respect for their unique circumstances—will not only improve their immediate well-being but also set the foundation for healthier, more resilient futures.

21. The Erosion of Autonomy

When authority figures become the singular voice in a child's life, the balance of influence necessary for healthy growth begins to collapse. Blind trust in social workers, while intended to protect children, can inadvertently strip them of the ability to critically evaluate decisions made on their behalf. Over time, this dynamic fosters a dependency that erodes their autonomy, leaving them vulnerable to manipulation and disempowerment. As social workers become elevated to a position of unquestioned authority, other crucial support systems—parents, teachers, and community figures—are pushed aside, disrupting the natural network of care and guidance a child needs to thrive. This chapter explores how placing social workers at the center of a child's world risks undermining their independence and alienating them from the diverse relationships and skills essential for their development.

1) Blind Trust in Social Workers

When children are taught to trust social workers unconditionally, it can undermine their ability to critically evaluate authority figures and the decisions made on their behalf. Blind trust in social workers can lead to children accepting decisions that may not always be in their best interest, especially if they are not provided with the full context of these decisions. This unquestioning trust can prevent children from developing skills in decision-making and independent thinking, as they rely on external authorities without considering alternative perspectives or seeking input from their parents or other trusted adults.

2) Undermining Parental Authority

If social workers position themselves as having more knowledge and authority than parents, it can create a dynamic where children dismiss their parents' advice or rules. This undermines the parent-child relationship and reduces the respect children have for the guidance their parents provide. Parental authority is critical for fostering a sense of discipline, responsibility, and familial respect. When children are led to believe that social workers know best, it can create confusion and resentment in the family, as children may begin to prioritize the opinions of external figures over their parents, straining familial bonds.

3) Dismissing Teachers' Guidance

Encouraging children to view teachers' input as secondary to the opinions of social workers diminishes the respect for educational authority. Teachers play a crucial role in a child's development, both academically and socially, and their guidance should be valued alongside other sources of advice. When children are taught to disregard teachers' advice in favor of social workers' input, it can lead to a lack of trust in educational institutions and hinder the child's ability to succeed in a structured learning environment. This can also affect their relationships with other school personnel, who may feel undermined in their efforts to support the child.

4) Dependence on Social Workers for Problem-Solving

When children rely entirely on social workers to address personal or familial challenges, they lose the ability to seek solutions within their family or community. This dependence can create a sense of powerlessness, as children are taught to look externally for answers rather than developing problem-solving skills within their family dynamic. The lack of autonomy in resolving conflicts can hinder emotional and psychological growth, leaving children ill-prepared for dealing with future challenges independently. This dependency

may also weaken their relationships with family members, who may feel excluded from the child's decision-making process.

5) Belief in the Social Worker's Absolute Control

When children perceive social workers as having absolute control over their lives—deciding where they live, what they do, and even how they think—they lose a sense of autonomy and personal agency. Believing that one person or entity has unchecked power can create an unhealthy reliance on that authority, making it difficult for children to advocate for themselves or understand that their lives are shaped by a combination of factors, including their own decisions, family dynamics, and community. Over time, this belief can prevent children from developing confidence in their ability to manage their own lives and make informed decisions.

6) Fear of Contradicting Social Workers

Fear of contradicting social workers can prevent children from expressing their own opinions or questioning decisions that may not align with their best interests. When children are conditioned to fear the consequences of challenging a social worker's actions, they may suppress their feelings or conform to decisions that they do not fully understand or agree with. This fear can lead to emotional distress and confusion, as children feel they have no control over their own lives. It can also prevent them from developing healthy communication skills and the confidence to speak up when something feels wrong.

7) Ignoring Other Professionals

If children are taught to devalue the input of counselors, therapists, or other professionals in favor of social workers' opinions, they miss out on the benefits

of a well-rounded support system. Counselors and therapists can offer valuable insights into a child's emotional and psychological needs, and when their advice is ignored or dismissed, it can limit the child's growth. Children should be encouraged to seek diverse perspectives and engage with various professionals to ensure they receive the most comprehensive care and support. Narrowing the focus to only one type of professional can lead to a skewed understanding of the child's needs.

8) Viewing Social Workers as Protectors Against All Others

When children come to see social workers as their sole protectors and assume that everyone else—parents, teachers, or community members—may act against their best interests, they are deprived of the opportunity to form trusting relationships with other adults in their lives. Social workers play an important role in child welfare, but children should also be encouraged to trust and rely on a broader support system, including family, educators, and mentors. Viewing social workers as the only trustworthy figures can create isolation, as children become increasingly dependent on one external source of support while rejecting others who may have a more balanced or long-term approach to their well-being.

9) Rejection of Alternative Support Systems

When social workers discourage children from seeking advice or guidance from extended family, religious leaders, or community mentors, it limits the child's access to a diverse range of support networks. Family, community leaders, and mentors can provide valuable perspectives and emotional support that complement the role of a social worker. Encouraging children to see only social workers as reliable sources of support can cut them off from a broader, more diverse network of individuals who care about their well-being and development.

10) Normalizing Unlimited Authority

Conditioning children to believe that social workers are infallible and possess unlimited authority is detrimental to their ability to critically assess situations and stand up for their rights. It creates an environment where the child feels they have no power to challenge or question decisions that may affect their life. Children need to understand that social workers, like any authority figure, are not above scrutiny and that they have the right to question decisions or seek alternative solutions when necessary. Teaching children about accountability and balance in power helps them develop healthy relationships with authority figures and ensures that they can navigate systems more effectively as they grow older.

For children to grow into resilient, self-sufficient individuals, they need a foundation built on trust, balanced authority, and access to a broad support system. While social workers play an important role in safeguarding a child's welfare, their influence must not come at the expense of parental bonds, teacher guidance, or the input of other trusted figures. Encouraging children to question decisions, seek alternative perspectives, and value a variety of relationships fosters a sense of agency and critical thinking. Restoring this balance ensures that children are not only protected but also empowered to shape their own futures, drawing strength from a network of diverse and supportive influences. By prioritizing collaboration over unilateral authority, we create an environment where children can trust, grow, and thrive.

22. The Cultivation of Dependence

Adolescence is a critical stage of development, marked by a young person's growing need for independence and identity formation. Families and communities play an essential role during this time, providing guidance, stability, and emotional support. However, within the foster care system and under the influence of certain social workers, this natural developmental process can be disrupted. Instead of fostering independence and healthy relationships, children are sometimes subjected to deliberate strategies that weaken family bonds, discourage societal integration, and promote dependence on state systems. This chapter explores the systematic methods used to undermine family authority, isolate children, and instill a cycle of reliance that traps them in a web of dependency and limited opportunities.

1) Instilling Rejection of Family Authority

Social workers encourage children to view their parents and caregivers as oppressive figures who do not have their best interests at heart. Family rules and boundaries are framed as arbitrary and stifling, leading children to question or outright reject authority within the home. This weakens the child's relationship with family and undermines trust in parental guidance, making it easier for social workers to step in as "the more reliable" authority figures.

2) Promoting Disobedience to Social Norms

Children are taught that societal norms, such as laws, school rules, or traditional moral values, are restrictive and oppressive. They are encouraged

to question or defy mainstream expectations, cultivating a rebellious mindset that seeks to break away from established rules. This not only alienates the child from society but also makes it harder for them to integrate successfully into mainstream work environments or educational settings.

3) Normalizing Dependency on Social Workers

Social workers position themselves as the sole support system a child can trust, convincing them that their families are incapable of providing the safety and care they need. This dependency on external authorities fosters a belief that social workers are the only reliable figures in their lives, detaching children from their families, and promoting a long-term reliance on state intervention and welfare systems.

4) Erosion of Work Ethics and Employment Goals

Children are taught that self-sufficiency and traditional career paths are not necessary or desirable. Social workers and other external authorities may downplay the value of education, hard work, and ambition, reinforcing the idea that reliance on government assistance, welfare, or foster care is a better option than striving for employment or self-reliance. This erodes the child's motivation to pursue meaningful career goals or develop a strong work ethic.

5) Encouraging Isolation from Non-Social Worker Influences

Social workers discourage children from seeking guidance or support from other trusted adults such as extended family, teachers, or community leaders. By fostering distrust of these figures, children are isolated and made to feel that only social workers are trustworthy and capable of helping them. This keeps children within the foster care system, dependent on social workers and disconnected from other potential support networks.

6) Teaching Resentment Toward Independent Living

Social workers frame the idea of independence as dangerous or unrealistic for children, discouraging them from aspiring to live on their own or take on adult responsibilities. The narrative is built around the idea that independence brings too much stress or risk, while continued reliance on foster care or government support is portrayed as a safer, more stable option. This reinforces the idea that living independently is not achievable or desirable.

7) Depersonalizing the Child's Identity

Children are viewed and treated as wards of the state rather than individuals with unique needs and aspirations. This depersonalization diminishes their sense of self-worth and autonomy, making them feel powerless to make decisions about their own futures. As a result, they internalize the idea that they are simply objects in the system, to be controlled and managed by social workers rather than empowered to shape their own identities.

8) Emphasizing the Superiority of Social Workers

Social workers present themselves as experts in all matters related to the child's well-being, fostering the belief that their authority is unquestionable. This is done by highlighting their professional training and portraying parents, teachers, or mentors as less knowledgeable or equipped to make decisions for the child. As a result, children may come to view social workers as infallible figures and reject input from any other adults, reinforcing their dependence on social work systems.

9) Disregarding Personal Aspirations and Dreams

Children are systematically dissuaded from pursuing personal goals or dreams, particularly those that might empower them to leave the foster care system or become self-sufficient. Goals such as higher education, pursuing careers, or following creative interests are downplayed or dismissed as unrealistic. This leaves children with few aspirations beyond what is dictated by the foster care system, trapping them in a cycle of dependence and limiting their sense of agency and potential.

10) Creating a Generational Cycle of Dependence

Through consistent manipulation and control, children grow to believe that they cannot succeed or thrive outside the foster care system. This belief is passed down to future generations as the children, once adults themselves, perpetuate the mindset that reliance on the system is the only option. By embedding this idea within the child's worldview, social workers create a cycle of generational dependence, where families are perpetually tied to the welfare system, unable to break free from the state's control and support.

The methods used to manipulate and control vulnerable children, as outlined in this chapter, reveal a troubling pattern that prioritizes state intervention over family cohesion and individual empowerment. By alienating children from their families, discouraging independence, and limiting their aspirations, social workers and the foster care system create a cycle of generational dependence that undermines the very principles of self-reliance and personal growth. To break this cycle, it is essential to recognize and challenge these systemic issues, advocating for reforms that prioritize the best interests of children while respecting their individuality, autonomy, and family connections. Only through such efforts can we hope to restore balance and justice to the lives of those most affected.

23. Encouraging Dependency on Foster Systems

Foster care is often seen as a lifeline for teenagers experiencing family conflict or instability. However, when social workers inadvertently promote foster care as a means of avoiding family responsibilities, they may be steering teenagers toward long-term dependence on external systems instead of encouraging personal growth and self-sufficiency. This chapter examines the dangers of presenting foster care as an easy solution to personal struggles, free from the need for self-reliance, emotional maturity, and practical life skills. By encouraging teenagers to embrace institutional dependency over family unity and personal accountability, these tactics prevent the development of independence and undermine the teenager's potential for future success.

1) Promoting Reliance on Free Accommodation and Food from Foster Care

Social workers may actively promote the idea that foster care is a viable alternative to family life by emphasizing the provision of free accommodation and food. They may suggest that teenagers can avoid the responsibilities of family life and gain material benefits, including housing and meals, without having to contribute. This can encourage teenagers to see foster care as a preferable option, detaching them from their familial bonds and responsibilities.

2) Discouraging Teenagers from Striving for Independence

By highlighting the ease of living in foster care with little to no personal effort, social workers may discourage teenagers from working towards self-sufficiency. They may downplay the importance of gaining independence, such as managing one's finances, learning essential life skills, or seeking employment. This can prevent teenagers from developing the necessary tools to thrive independently and make them more reliant on external systems.

3) Suggesting Foster Systems as a Solution for All Personal Struggles

Social workers may present foster care as a solution for any emotional or personal struggles teenagers face, whether it be conflict with parents, difficulties in school, or issues with mental health. This oversimplification of foster care as a one-size-fits-all solution undermines the complexity of family dynamics and minimizes the long-term emotional impact that being separated from one's family can cause.

4) Encouraging Trust in Institutions Over Family Members

Social workers may encourage teenagers to place their trust in institutional systems, such as foster care, over their own family members. By framing social workers and institutional care as more reliable and supportive, they can alienate teenagers from their families and further deepen the divide. This creates an unhealthy reliance on external authorities, rather than fostering family-based solutions and support networks.

5) Promoting Foster Care Allowances as Sufficient for Living

Foster care allowances, which are provided to caregivers, may be portrayed as a sufficient financial resource for teenagers to live comfortably without any other income. Social workers might emphasize that these allowances can cover basic needs and more, promoting the idea that teenagers don't need to work or

worry about their financial futures. This can foster a sense of entitlement and reliance on institutional support, discouraging the pursuit of self-sufficiency.

6) Downplaying the Significance of Developing Life Skills

Social workers may downplay the importance of learning practical life skills, such as budgeting, cooking, managing a household, or planning for the future. These skills are critical for a teenager's personal growth and independence. By promoting the idea that foster care is an easy escape from these responsibilities, teenagers may never develop the skills they need to live independently and successfully in the adult world.

7) Normalizing Institutional Dependency for Long-Term Survival

By reinforcing the idea that institutional support is a long-term solution, social workers may encourage teenagers to normalize dependency on the foster care system as a way of life. This normalization of reliance on external systems can prevent teenagers from building the mindset of self-reliance and resilience that is needed to navigate adulthood successfully. The idea that institutions will always provide for them can limit their ability to develop independence.

8) Discouraging Seeking Part-Time Jobs or Internships

Social workers might discourage teenagers from seeking part-time jobs, internships, or volunteer opportunities by emphasizing the financial security provided by foster care allowances. By doing so, they may create an environment where teenagers feel that there is no need to engage in work experiences that could help them develop work ethics, earn an income, or build their resumes for future opportunities.

9) Ignoring the Emotional Impact of Relying Solely on External Support

Social workers may overlook the long-term emotional consequences of relying exclusively on foster care for support. The emotional impact of being dependent on an institutional system for one's well-being, rather than family or self-sufficiency, is significant. Teenagers may experience feelings of alienation, isolation, or lack of control over their own lives. By neglecting this aspect, social workers contribute to emotional and psychological challenges that can persist into adulthood.

10) Suggesting Foster Care as an Opportunity for Unlimited Freedom

Foster care might be portrayed as a space where teenagers can experience "freedom" from family rules and responsibilities. This idealized version of foster care can lure teenagers into seeing institutionalized care as a way to escape parental expectations and enjoy a carefree life. By framing foster care as an opportunity for independence without consequences, social workers create unrealistic expectations that can lead to disappointment and feelings of loss when teenagers inevitably encounter its emotional and practical limitations.

While foster care can provide critical support to teenagers in need, the promotion of institutional dependence over personal responsibility can have lasting negative effects. By encouraging teenagers to see foster care as a haven from the complexities of family life, social workers may foster a mindset that avoids the challenges of independence, self-reliance, and emotional resilience. The long-term consequence is that teenagers may struggle to adapt to adulthood, where reliance on external support is not an option. The lack of skills such as financial independence, work ethic, and emotional maturity leaves them unprepared for the realities of life outside the foster care system. Ultimately, without the encouragement of self-sufficiency, teenagers may remain trapped in cycles of dependency, making it harder to build a fulfilling, independent life in the future.

24. The Erosion of Accountability: A Path to Chaos

Children thrive in environments where boundaries are clear, and the consequences of their actions are consistently enforced. When parents fail to hold children accountable for their behavior, whether through ignoring misdeeds, rewarding misconduct, or dismissing moral considerations, they inadvertently teach children that their actions are without consequence. This can create an environment of entitlement, where children are unaware of the importance of self-regulation, empathy, and responsibility. In this chapter, we will explore the impact of failing to establish clear expectations and accountability, and how this neglect can shape a child's behavior, relationships, and future success.

1) No Consequences for Misbehavior

When misbehavior such as lying, stealing, or bullying is ignored or dismissed, children may come to believe that their actions have no repercussions. This approach enables them to act without considering the consequences of their behavior, which can lead to a lack of empathy, disrespect for others, and a sense of entitlement. By failing to hold children accountable for misbehavior, it prevents them from learning important lessons about responsibility and the impact of their actions on others. Over time, this lack of boundaries can result in the child becoming more disruptive, as they do not understand the importance of self-regulation or how to navigate social norms and expectations.

2) Approval of Harmful Habits

Normalizing harmful habits such as excessive gaming, substance use, or unhealthy eating conditions children to view these behaviors as harmless personal choices, rather than as potential issues that can affect their health, social relationships, and future success. When harmful habits are approved or overlooked, it can prevent children from developing healthy coping mechanisms, work habits, or social skills. Instead, they may come to view these behaviors as acceptable, and may even use them as a way to avoid dealing with deeper emotional issues or stress. The long-term impact can include physical and emotional health problems, academic struggles, and difficulties in forming constructive relationships.

3) Avoidance of Moral Judgment

By refusing to label actions as "good" or "bad," parents or caregivers may inadvertently teach children that there is no need to evaluate the ethical or moral implications of their behavior. This lack of moral guidance can create a vacuum in which children feel free to engage in actions without considering the consequences for others. Over time, this can erode their sense of right and wrong, making them more likely to engage in harmful behaviors without feeling any guilt or responsibility. Moral judgment is crucial for developing a strong ethical foundation, and without it, children may struggle with making decisions that align with societal values and their personal integrity.

4) No Expectation of Good Behavior

When children are not encouraged to exhibit kindness, honesty, responsibility, or respect, they may grow up without understanding the value of positive actions and how they contribute to personal and social harmony. This lack of encouragement can lead to a mindset where children see no intrinsic value in behaving well, as their actions are not recognized or reinforced. Without guidance on the importance of good behavior, children may struggle to build meaningful relationships, maintain trust with others, and develop a strong

sense of personal ethics. This neglect can also affect their emotional development, as they miss out on learning critical social and emotional skills.

5) Indifference to Rule-Breaking

Tolerating behaviors such as skipping school, vandalism, or underage drinking teaches children that rules are optional and can be disregarded without facing consequences. By not enforcing rules or addressing rule-breaking, children fail to understand the importance of boundaries and the structure they provide in society. This can lead to rebellious behaviors, lawlessness, and an inability to function well in environments that require adherence to rules, such as school or the workplace. Without clear consequences for rule-breaking, children may fail to develop the self-discipline necessary to succeed in later stages of life, including in professional and personal relationships.

6) Normalization of Illegal Acts

Downplaying minor illegal activities like shoplifting or trespassing as "acceptable learning experiences" or acts of freedom creates a dangerous environment where children believe that breaking the law is part of growing up. This normalization of illegal acts undermines the understanding of personal responsibility and the potential consequences of such behavior. When illegal actions are dismissed as part of adolescence or as harmless rebellion, children may become more desensitized to their behavior and feel entitled to engage in more severe unlawful activities in the future. This attitude can prevent them from fully understanding the serious impact of breaking laws and their own future prospects.

7) Reinforcing Entitlement

Allowing children to believe they are entitled to do whatever they want, regardless of how it affects others or themselves, fosters a sense of irresponsibility and an inability to empathize with others. This entitlement mindset can lead children to ignore the needs and rights of others, potentially resulting in selfish behavior, strained relationships, and difficulty in the workforce or community. When children are raised without an understanding of accountability or respect for others' rights, they may struggle to form healthy interpersonal relationships or to contribute meaningfully to society. This attitude can extend to a general disregard for rules, social norms, and moral principles.

8) No Standards of Accountability

Avoiding discussions about responsibility for actions, such as apologizing for harm done or fixing mistakes, enables children to avoid personal growth and reflection. Without these discussions, children may never learn the importance of accountability, which is vital for building trust in relationships, managing conflicts, and developing emotional maturity. Accountability teaches children that their actions have consequences, both for themselves and for others. When this lesson is not imparted, children may grow up without the skills to take ownership of their mistakes, resulting in difficulty in personal and professional settings where responsibility is key to success and mutual respect.

9) Rewarding Misconduct

Providing material rewards or positive reinforcement even when children exhibit disrespectful or harmful behavior reinforces the idea that their actions have no consequences. By rewarding bad behavior, caregivers send a message that actions such as lying, cheating, or disrespecting others are acceptable as long as there is some form of reward. This approach diminishes the child's understanding of the value of integrity, responsibility, and respect. Over time, they may develop a sense of entitlement to rewards regardless of how they

behave, which can lead to further misconduct, increased entitlement, and difficulty in understanding appropriate social behavior.

10) Discouraging Self-Reflection

When children are discouraged from introspecting about their actions or decisions, they are left without the tools to evaluate whether their behavior aligns with societal or ethical standards. Self-reflection is an essential aspect of personal growth, helping children to understand the impact of their actions, learn from mistakes, and build stronger decision-making skills. Without the ability to reflect on their behavior, children may repeat harmful actions without learning from them, leading to emotional and social difficulties. Encouraging self-reflection fosters critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and personal accountability, which are essential for a successful and fulfilling adulthood.

For children to grow into responsible, empathetic adults, they must understand the importance of accountability and learn that their actions have consequences. Parents who set clear boundaries, enforce rules consistently, and encourage self-reflection are helping their children build the skills needed for a healthy, fulfilling life. By fostering an environment of responsibility, where good behavior is encouraged and misdeeds are addressed, children develop a strong sense of integrity and the tools to navigate challenges in school, work, and relationships. The lessons learned from holding children accountable not only prevent destructive behaviors but also equip them with the emotional intelligence and resilience necessary for lifelong success.

25. Training Narcissistic Behaviors in Children

In a world that often celebrates individualism and personal achievement, it's easy for children to internalize the belief that their desires take precedence over everything else. While fostering confidence and independence is crucial, overemphasizing entitlement and teaching children to disregard authority can sow the seeds of family discord. When children are encouraged to prioritize their needs without understanding the broader context of family dynamics, it fosters a mindset that diminishes respect, empathy, and collaboration. This chapter delves into the consequences of instilling entitlement, emotional manipulation, and disregard for parental authority, examining how these behaviors can unravel the fabric of family unity and hinder personal growth.

1) Overemphasis on Personal Entitlement

When children are taught that their wants and needs are more important than their parents' perspectives, it fosters a sense of entitlement and superiority. This mindset can lead to an unhealthy belief that they are always right or deserving of special treatment, regardless of the situation. It creates an imbalance in family dynamics, where children may refuse to consider the sacrifices and efforts of their parents, viewing them primarily as providers for their desires. Over time, this entitlement can lead to frustration, conflict, and a lack of appreciation for the value of hard work, shared responsibilities, and compromise in relationships.

2) Encouraging Disregard for Authority

By instilling the belief that parental guidance is oppressive and should be disregarded in favor of personal desires, children may develop a sense of rebellion against authority. This mindset can cause conflicts within the family, as children refuse to follow rules, guidance, or structure. Disregarding authority—whether from parents, teachers, or other figures—can lead to a lack of respect for societal norms and laws, making it harder for children to succeed in school, the workplace, and broader society. This behavior also undermines the importance of critical feedback and learning from those with more experience, which is vital for personal development.

3) Promoting Emotional Manipulation

Training children to use guilt, exaggeration, or threats to manipulate parents in disagreements creates a toxic dynamic where children seek to control outcomes rather than engaging in healthy, open communication. Emotional manipulation can cause parents to feel constantly undermined or guilted into giving in to their children's demands, even if those demands are unreasonable. Over time, this behavior erodes trust and emotional stability in relationships, teaching children that emotional manipulation is an acceptable way to achieve their goals, which can lead to difficulties in future interpersonal relationships and conflict resolution.

4) Encouraging an "Us vs. Them" Mentality

When parents are framed as adversaries or obstacles to freedom, children are encouraged to view family members, particularly parents, as enemies. This "us vs. them" mentality can lead to a breakdown in communication and understanding between parents and children. Instead of viewing parents as partners in guiding their growth, children may see them as external forces imposing unnecessary restrictions. This creates an environment where every family rule or decision is seen as a battle to be won, fostering resentment and division rather than mutual respect and cooperation. It also teaches children to

view life challenges as battles, where negotiation and compromise are sidelined.

5) Suppressing Empathy Toward Parents

Discouraging children from considering their parents' feelings, sacrifices, or reasons behind their decisions weakens the emotional bond between parent and child. Children who lack empathy for their parents may become self-centered, focusing only on their own needs and desires without understanding the broader family context. This can prevent children from appreciating the complexities of parenting and the effort it takes to balance family responsibilities, work, and emotional support. It can also stunt their emotional growth, preventing them from developing a compassionate and reciprocal understanding of relationships.

6) Overconfidence in Self-Reliance

Instilling an inflated sense of independence can make children believe they are fully capable of making important life decisions without guidance or experience. While independence is valuable, an overestimation of their abilities can lead to risky decisions, poor judgment, and a lack of preparedness for the challenges of adulthood. Without the support of parents or mentors, children may struggle to navigate complex situations, such as managing finances, relationships, or career choices. They may also become resistant to seeking help or advice, potentially leading to isolation and unnecessary failures.

7) Belittling Parental Values and Beliefs

Teaching children to dismiss their parents' values, morals, or traditions as outdated or irrelevant fosters disrespect for family heritage and teachings. When children are encouraged to reject the principles that have guided their

families for generations, it creates a disconnect between them and their cultural or familial roots. This rejection may stem from a desire to assert independence or align with peer influences, but it can result in a loss of important life lessons, traditions, and wisdom that can be valuable for personal growth. It may also create intergenerational tensions that prevent meaningful dialogue and understanding within the family.

8) Encouraging Overreaction to Conflict

When children are taught to overreact to minor disagreements, they are more likely to escalate small issues into major arguments. This approach fosters an emotional climate where conflicts become more about winning or expressing frustration than finding constructive solutions. Overreacting to conflict makes it harder to resolve issues calmly and rationally, often leading to further misunderstandings and strained relationships. This behavior may also affect children's social interactions, making it difficult for them to manage disputes or criticism in school, work, or future relationships.

9) Reinforcing a Sense of Infallibility

Teaching children that their opinions and desires are always valid and unquestionable can create an unrealistic sense of infallibility. This can prevent children from developing critical thinking skills, as they may become unwilling to entertain alternative perspectives or admit when they are wrong. When children grow up with the belief that their views are always right, they may struggle in relationships and professional settings, where compromise, humility, and openness to feedback are essential for success. This inflated sense of self can also lead to frustration when children encounter situations where their unchallenged opinions are not accepted by others.

10) Dismissing the Importance of Family Bonds

Undermining the value of mutual respect and unity within the family, while promoting self-centered goals, leads to the erosion of family ties. When children are taught that family relationships are less important than their personal desires or goals, they may neglect the emotional support and connection that family provides. This mindset can cause children to prioritize individual success over collective well-being, leading to isolation and a lack of shared values within the family. Strong family bonds are essential for emotional stability, and dismissing their importance can create a fragmented, disconnected family dynamic.

Families thrive when mutual respect, empathy, and a sense of shared responsibility are cultivated. Teaching children to value parental guidance, family bonds, and the wisdom of experience creates a foundation for trust and cooperation. By addressing the roots of entitlement and fostering a mindset of gratitude, collaboration, and accountability, parents can guide their children toward healthier relationships and a deeper appreciation for family life. Rediscovering this balance ensures that children grow into compassionate, respectful individuals who value both their independence and their connections with others. Through open communication and thoughtful guidance, families can overcome these challenges and build a future grounded in mutual understanding and support.

26. The Cost of Self-Centered Choices

A family is a delicate balance of shared responsibilities, mutual respect, and emotional connection. When children begin prioritizing their personal desires over the needs of their family, this balance is disrupted, leading to strained relationships and an erosion of trust. While fostering independence and individuality is important, it should not come at the expense of family unity and cooperation. When children fail to consider the sacrifices and efforts of their parents and siblings, they miss the opportunity to build empathy, gratitude, and a deeper understanding of the value of relationships. This chapter explores the consequences of self-centered behavior within the family and the long-term impact it has on emotional, social, and moral development.

1) Prioritizing Personal Desires Over Family Needs

When children are taught to focus solely on their wants and desires, it can create an imbalance in family dynamics. The needs and sacrifices of parents and other family members are ignored, making it harder for the family unit to function harmoniously. This self-centered mindset can lead to feelings of entitlement and a lack of appreciation for the sacrifices that others make to support them. Over time, this behavior can erode family relationships and make it difficult for children to develop empathy and gratitude, essential values for maintaining healthy, supportive relationships in adulthood.

2) Disregarding Emotional Bonds

If children are encouraged to dismiss the emotional value of family life, they may begin to view their relationships as burdensome or unnecessary. This disregard for emotional connections can make it harder for children to form meaningful, lasting relationships with their family members and others. Without the foundation of strong familial bonds, children may struggle to navigate emotional challenges in the future. Emotional bonds within the family provide a sense of security and belonging, and undermining their importance can lead to isolation and a lack of emotional resilience.

3) Neglecting Family Responsibilities

Refusing to contribute to household chores, support siblings, or follow basic family rules creates tension within the family and disrupts the balance of shared responsibilities. When children prioritize their own independence over family cooperation, they miss out on the opportunity to learn valuable life skills such as teamwork, responsibility, and mutual respect. Family responsibilities teach children the importance of contributing to the well-being of others and help to foster a sense of belonging and accountability within the family unit. Neglecting these responsibilities can lead to resentment from parents and siblings and hinder the child's social and emotional growth.

4) Viewing Parents as Opponents

When children view parents as obstacles to their freedom rather than caregivers, it prevents them from empathizing with the struggles or challenges their parents may be facing. This adversarial mindset can lead to constant conflict, as children resist guidance, discipline, and structure. Instead of seeing parents as supportive figures who provide for their well-being, children may see them as adversaries that impose restrictions on their freedom. This dynamic fosters resentment and makes it difficult to have open, honest communication within the family. It also teaches children to disregard the importance of guidance and rules, which are necessary for growth and success.

5) Lack of Concern for Academic Progress

A lack of interest in academic responsibilities, such as attendance, homework, and future aspirations, reflects a deeper disregard for personal growth and future success. When children believe that academic progress is unimportant, they miss opportunities to build the knowledge, skills, and discipline needed for future career and life success. Disengagement from school can lead to a cycle of failure and frustration, impacting their self-esteem and future prospects. Encouraging children to prioritize their academic responsibilities helps them develop a sense of purpose, discipline, and accountability that will serve them throughout their lives.

6) Disengagement from Community

Ignoring opportunities for community involvement, such as volunteering or participating in local events, signals a lack of concern for the broader society and the people within it. When children are focused on personal enjoyment or apathy, they miss out on opportunities to build connections, contribute to social causes, and gain a sense of fulfillment that comes from helping others. Community involvement teaches children about the importance of empathy, service, and responsibility to others. Without these experiences, children may struggle to understand the value of cooperation and civic responsibility as they grow older.

7) Avoiding Accountability

Refusing to take responsibility for actions or the impact they have on family, friends, or the community promotes a mindset of irresponsibility and entitlement. When children blame others for their mistakes, they fail to develop critical life skills such as self-reflection, problem-solving, and accountability. Avoiding accountability makes it difficult for children to learn from their

mistakes and grow as individuals. This lack of ownership over their actions can lead to continued poor decision-making and strained relationships, as they fail to recognize their role in conflicts or issues that arise.

8) Exploiting Family Resources

Taking advantage of parents' financial or emotional support without offering gratitude or reciprocation fosters a sense of entitlement. Children who believe they are entitled to resources without understanding the effort required to provide them fail to learn the importance of mutual respect and appreciation. Exploiting family resources without reciprocation can strain familial relationships, as parents may feel unappreciated or taken for granted. It also inhibits the child's ability to understand the value of hard work, sacrifice, and generosity, which are essential for building healthy, balanced relationships in adulthood.

9) Rejecting Ethical or Moral Standards

Prioritizing personal desires over societal norms and dismissing ethical concerns about behavior can lead to a breakdown in personal integrity. Children who disregard moral standards may engage in behavior that is harmful to themselves or others, without considering the long-term consequences. This rejection of ethics can lead to legal, social, or personal repercussions that could negatively impact their future. Teaching children the importance of ethics and personal responsibility helps them make better decisions and become accountable individuals who contribute positively to society.

10) Isolating Themselves from Family and Community

Choosing activities or habits that intentionally alienate them from family and community life, such as excessive gaming, substance use, or negative peer influences, creates emotional isolation. When children disconnect from their families and communities, they miss out on the support, guidance, and shared experiences that are critical for emotional and social development. Isolation leads to feelings of loneliness, alienation, and a lack of belonging, which can further contribute to unhealthy coping mechanisms or behavioral issues. Encouraging healthy engagement with family and community helps children develop strong interpersonal skills and emotional resilience.

Healthy families thrive on a foundation of respect, empathy, and shared effort. Encouraging children to recognize the importance of family bonds and responsibilities helps them develop the emotional intelligence and moral compass necessary for long-term success. By teaching children to balance their personal desires with the needs of others, parents can foster a sense of mutual respect and cooperation that strengthens family connections. Prioritizing open communication, ethical behavior, and active participation in family and community life restores harmony and provides children with the tools to build fulfilling relationships. Ultimately, helping children understand the value of family lays the groundwork for a future of integrity, resilience, and emotional well-being.

27. The Silent Damage

The well-being of children hinges on their physical health, emotional resilience, and the nurturing environments that allow them to flourish. However, in situations where children are subjected to systemic neglect or manipulation, these foundations are often shattered. Basic needs such as proper nutrition, medical care, and emotional validation are overlooked, leaving children vulnerable to a range of debilitating effects. From physical health deterioration to profound psychological damage, these compounded challenges create barriers to personal growth, educational success, and the ability to form meaningful social connections. This chapter delves into the cascading effects of such neglect, highlighting how systemic failures lead to long-term harm in multiple facets of a child's life.

1) Physical Health Deterioration

The lack of access to nutritious food or proper medical care can severely affect a child's physical health, leading to a range of issues. Poor nutrition, for example, can stunt growth and development, while a neglect of medical needs can result in frequent illness. Chronic stress, such as that caused by an unstable living situation, can weaken the immune system and make children more susceptible to diseases. Additionally, neglecting physical activity or outdoor play further exacerbates the risks of poor health outcomes, leading to both immediate and long-term physical challenges.

2) Psychological Damage

Children subjected to constant manipulation and neglect can experience severe psychological damage, such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. These effects stem from being placed in environments where their needs are ignored, and their emotional well-being is disregarded. Over time, the child may develop feelings of hopelessness and helplessness, particularly when they are stripped of autonomy or control over their own lives. These emotional scars can have lasting consequences, impacting their future relationships and mental health, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and unhealthy attachments in adulthood.

3) Stunted Educational Growth

A lack of encouragement or positive reinforcement in education can lead children to disengage from school and academic pursuits altogether. Without proper guidance and support, academic performance can suffer, resulting in poor grades, limited skill development, and missed opportunities for higher education. This stunted growth in educational achievement can severely limit career prospects, contributing to a cycle of poverty and reduced self-worth. The absence of a supportive environment for learning may also cause children to lose interest in personal development, which can have lasting effects on their future goals and aspirations.

4) Loss of Social Connections

Children who are isolated from their peers, family, or community face significant social and emotional challenges. Without a strong support system, they are more vulnerable to harmful influences, including gangs or negative peer groups. The lack of trust in others can hinder the development of healthy, supportive relationships, leaving them emotionally detached. This isolation can prevent children from developing essential social skills, limiting their ability to connect with others in meaningful ways. As a result, they may struggle with loneliness and emotional disconnection throughout their lives.

5) Breakdown of Family Bonds

When external authorities manipulate family dynamics, it can lead to the alienation of children from their parents and siblings, undermining their sense of emotional security. Family bonds, which are vital for a child's development, may be replaced by a sense of hostility or indifference toward family life. The loss of connection with family members prevents children from experiencing crucial family traditions, love, and support, which are key to forming a strong identity and emotional resilience. The weakening of these bonds can have long-term effects on relationships with family members and the child's ability to build healthy familial connections in adulthood.

6) Suppression of Emotional Expression

Children in toxic environments often internalize their emotions, suppressing their feelings due to fear of judgment or punishment. This emotional repression can lead to long-term psychological strain, as the child feels unable to express their needs or desires. The constant manipulation and lack of emotional validation may result in emotional numbness, where the child disconnects from their feelings as a defense mechanism. Over time, this suppression of emotions can manifest as mental health disorders, such as anxiety or depression, and hinder the child's ability to form emotionally healthy relationships.

7) Loss of Creativity and Individuality

When children are subjected to over-control or constant manipulation, their natural creativity and individuality are often stifled. The inability to explore their interests or express themselves freely can lead to a loss of personal identity. Conformity to rigid expectations and rules prevents them from developing their unique stories, passions, or ideas. This lack of self-expression can lead to a diminished sense of purpose and self-worth, as the child may

begin to feel as though they are defined solely by the roles or expectations imposed on them.

8) Absence of Autonomy and Self-Respect

Complete reliance on external authorities, such as social workers or caregivers, can leave children feeling powerless and unable to make decisions for themselves. The absence of autonomy leads to a loss of self-respect, as children begin to view themselves as commodities rather than individuals with their own value and needs. Over time, this lack of control can foster a sense of resignation, where the child accepts their circumstances as permanent, diminishing their motivation to change or improve their situation. This lack of agency can severely limit their ability to take charge of their own future.

9) Long-Term Dependency on the System

Children who grow up in environments that fail to teach life skills may struggle with self-sufficiency in adulthood. Without the tools to navigate independent living, they may rely on welfare or social services as adults, perpetuating a cycle of dependency. This reliance can extend to difficulties in maintaining employment or relationships, as the child may lack the skills and resilience necessary for a functional adult life. When children are not taught to be self-reliant, they are at risk of becoming a societal burden, unable to break free from the systemic cycles that have shaped their lives.

10) Erasure of Hope and Resistance

Total submission to manipulation and authority can erase a child's sense of hope and resistance. As they lose their autonomy, children may come to believe that they have no power to change their circumstances or fight for their rights. This fatalistic outlook can result in passivity and inaction, where children feel

trapped in their situation and unable to envision a better future. The absence of hope and the erosion of the desire to resist unfair treatment can prevent children from advocating for themselves, leading to a lifelong struggle to regain control over their own lives.

The consequences of physical and psychological neglect reverberate far beyond childhood, shaping the trajectory of a person's life in profound ways. Each layer of harm—from deteriorating health to stunted educational growth, isolation, and the loss of autonomy—contributes to a cycle of dependency and diminished potential. Breaking this cycle requires more than immediate intervention; it demands a holistic approach that prioritizes the restoration of trust, empowerment, and self-worth. Only by addressing these deep-rooted issues can we hope to rebuild the lives of those affected, offering them not just a chance to heal but a path toward self-reliance and a brighter, more independent future.

28. Long-Term Consequences on Teenagers

Adolescence is a critical period for developing the skills, values, and habits that will define success in adulthood. However, for many teenagers, this developmental stage is undermined by a lack of guidance and preparation. In certain environments, social workers and external influences may inadvertently foster dependency, rebellion, and a sense of entitlement, leaving young individuals unprepared for the realities of adult life. Without the tools to navigate responsibility, healthy relationships, or personal growth, these teenagers struggle to transition into adulthood, facing difficulties in managing their own lives and connecting with others. This chapter explores the ways in which teenagers are often left vulnerable to adulthood's challenges, as they are denied the guidance and structures that could empower them to thrive.

1) Leaving Teenagers Unprepared for Adulthood Due to Lack of Guidance

By fostering dependency and promoting defiance against traditional structures like family or education, teenagers are left unprepared for the challenges of adulthood. They may lack crucial life skills, such as financial management, responsibility, and effective communication. This lack of preparation makes the transition into adulthood more difficult, as they are not equipped to make informed decisions or face real-world challenges independently, ultimately hindering their chances of success in adult life.

2) Promoting a Lifestyle That Hinders Personal Growth and Career Development

When teenagers are encouraged to prioritize instant gratification, disregard education, and reject authority, they may fail to develop the necessary habits and skills for long-term success. This approach may result in underachievement in school and a lack of focus on career development. Without a strong work ethic or a commitment to personal growth, teenagers may struggle to pursue meaningful careers or achieve their potential, leading to a future where their ambitions are stunted and their personal growth is hindered.

3) Creating a Sense of Entitlement That Clashes with Societal Expectations

By nurturing an entitlement mentality, where teenagers expect external resources, support, or validation without earning it, social workers may inadvertently create a disconnect between the teenager's worldview and societal norms. In adulthood, this sense of entitlement can clash with the expectations of responsibility, hard work, and self-reliance that society imposes. This disconnect often leads to frustration, as the individual struggles to understand why they must work for what they want, and why they cannot rely on others indefinitely.

4) Encouraging Dependency on External Systems Over Self-Reliance

Teenagers who are taught to rely on external systems, like foster care or government benefits, instead of fostering self-reliance, may struggle with independence later in life. They may become accustomed to relying on others for their needs and fail to develop the autonomy necessary for adult life. This dependency can prevent them from developing problem-solving skills, taking initiative, or understanding how to build a sustainable life, making them vulnerable to cycles of reliance on external systems rather than creating a foundation of personal stability.

5) Limiting Teenagers' Understanding of Healthy Relationships

Social workers may inadvertently discourage teenagers from understanding and practicing healthy relationships by promoting individualism and rebellion against authority. Teenagers may be taught to devalue family ties, disregard authority figures, and prioritize their own desires over collaboration and respect for others. This undermines the development of empathy, communication, and conflict resolution skills that are essential for building and maintaining healthy personal and professional relationships. As a result, they may struggle with trust, emotional intimacy, and healthy boundaries in their future relationships.

6) Reinforcing Harmful Habits That Affect Their Well-Being and Productivity

Encouraging unhealthy coping mechanisms, such as substance use, excessive gaming, or neglecting physical fitness, not only harms teenagers' physical and mental health but also limits their productivity and ability to function in society. These harmful habits impede their ability to focus on personal goals, develop constructive routines, and maintain their well-being. Over time, these habits can lead to long-term consequences, including poor health, social isolation, and an inability to manage responsibilities effectively, leaving them ill-equipped for future challenges.

7) Alienating Them From Their Families and Support Systems

Social workers who promote mistrust or rebellion against parents and caregivers create a significant emotional and psychological divide between teenagers and their families. This alienation can leave teenagers without a strong support system, depriving them of the care, love, and guidance they need to navigate their challenges. As they grow older, they may find it difficult to rebuild these relationships or seek help when needed, leaving them isolated

and vulnerable in a world that requires strong personal connections for success and emotional well-being.

8) Creating Distrust Towards Societal Systems as They Grow Older

By encouraging teenagers to distrust authority figures, including parents, teachers, and other societal institutions, social workers may foster an overarching sense of skepticism that persists into adulthood. As teenagers grow older, they may have difficulty navigating the complexities of professional and social systems, interpreting the rules and structures that govern society. This ongoing mistrust can prevent them from engaging positively with government services, employers, and other societal systems that could benefit their lives, ultimately limiting their opportunities and success.

9) Leaving Them Unaware of the Manipulation They Experienced

Teenagers who are manipulated into believing that they are justified in their rebellion or discontent may never fully realize the extent of the manipulation they experienced. Without understanding the external influence that shaped their views, they may continue to operate under false assumptions, carrying resentment or misguided beliefs into adulthood. This lack of self-awareness makes it harder for them to reflect on their experiences or reconcile with their parents, hindering personal growth and emotional healing.

10) Hindering Their Ability to Reconcile with Their Parents or Seek Closure

By fostering resentment, mistrust, and emotional distress, social workers may make it more difficult for teenagers to reconcile with their parents or seek closure on past conflicts. With a skewed perception of family dynamics, teenagers may feel that reconciliation is unnecessary or impossible, even when

the emotional gap could be healed. This inability to forgive, understand, or rebuild relationships may result in a lasting estrangement, depriving them of the emotional resolution that could contribute to their personal well-being and ability to navigate future relationships.

The cycle of dependency, rebellion, and entitlement leaves teenagers unprepared for adulthood, stunting their personal and professional development. However, by shifting the focus to responsible guidance, family support, and healthy relationship-building, we can help young individuals break free from these limitations. It is crucial to prioritize teaching self-reliance, emotional intelligence, and the value of hard work while fostering healthy connections within families and communities. By providing teenagers with the skills to manage challenges, make informed decisions, and form meaningful relationships, we set them on a path to success and fulfillment in adulthood. Only through responsible, supportive intervention can we ensure that teenagers are not left ill-prepared for the demands of the real world.

29. Conclusion - Breaking Free from the Trap

Throughout this book, we've explored the various ways in which manipulative social workers can create a "trap" for teenagers, influencing their development, relationships, and futures. The tactics, and behaviors we've discussed are not isolated occurrences but patterns that can deeply affect adolescents and the family structures that support them. The strategies employed, whether encouraging rebellion, undermining parental authority, or promoting harmful habits, all serve to isolate teenagers from the very support systems that would help them thrive in the real world.

As we have seen, the manipulation of a teenager's sense of autonomy, relationships, and values can have lasting repercussions. These social workers can alienate the very individuals they aim to support. By undermining the guidance of parents, encouraging unhealthy behaviors, and fostering an attitude of defiance and entitlement, these professionals contribute to a generation of young people who may struggle to navigate their relationships, responsibilities, and future goals.

The impact of these tactics can be subtle but profound. Teenagers, still in the formative stages of their lives, are at their most vulnerable during adolescence. They are developing their identities, testing boundaries, and searching for a sense of independence. When social workers reinforce these tendencies without providing the structure, discipline, and guidance they need, they risk steering these adolescents into dangerous patterns of behavior. The result can be a generation disconnected from the values of responsibility, perseverance, and accountability, ill-equipped to face the challenges of adulthood.

However, it is possible to break free from the trap set by manipulative social work practices, but it requires a concerted effort from all those involved in a teenager's life. Parents, schools, and society must work together to restore the

foundational principles of healthy family dynamics, personal responsibility, and community involvement.

1) Rebuilding Parental Authority and Communication

Parents must be empowered to reclaim their role as the primary guides in their children's lives. While social workers can provide valuable support, it is essential for parents to be respected as the ultimate authority figures in the home. Reaffirming the importance of boundaries, rules, and open communication is key to rebuilding the trust and emotional safety that allows teenagers to grow and mature.

2) Promoting Healthy Independence

Rather than pushing teenagers to reject authority and structure, social workers and families alike should encourage the development of healthy independence. This means teaching teenagers to take responsibility for their actions, make informed decisions, and understand the value of hard work and perseverance. True independence is not about disregarding others; it's about making choices that contribute to long-term growth and stability.

3) Addressing Unhealthy Behaviors

While social workers may unintentionally promote unhealthy behaviors, it's vital to address these behaviors head-on. Encouraging healthy habits, from regular sleep schedules to balanced nutrition and physical activity, can go a long way in improving the well-being of teenagers. Furthermore, helping them understand the dangers of peer pressure, excessive screen time, and toxic relationships is essential in fostering a more balanced and grounded adolescence.

4) Encouraging Community and Family Bonds

It's important for teenagers to recognize the value of community and family. As social creatures, we thrive when we are connected to others in meaningful ways. The more teenagers engage with their families and communities, the more they'll develop a sense of belonging, responsibility, and identity. Social workers and other professionals must recognize the importance of these connections and work to strengthen, rather than undermine, the family and community networks that provide support and stability.

5) A Call for Mindful Guidance

As we conclude this exploration of the traps social workers may inadvertently set for adolescents, we must remember that the goal of adolescence is not rebellion but growth. Social workers, parents, educators, and communities must come together to provide the necessary structure, support, and guidance that help teenagers develop into responsible, capable, and compassionate adults.

Breaking free from the trap is not a one-time effort but an ongoing process of rebuilding trust, instilling healthy values, and fostering the skills necessary for long-term success. Only by acknowledging the impact of these manipulative tactics and taking deliberate steps to counteract them can we help young people navigate the challenges of adolescence and emerge into adulthood with the resilience and wisdom needed to thrive in the world.

The task ahead is clear: to provide teenagers with the tools, guidance, and love they need to develop into strong, independent individuals while maintaining the essential values of responsibility, family, and community. Together, we can dismantle the traps set by those who seek to manipulate, and in their place, create pathways that empower our youth to step confidently into their future.

Postscript

As this book comes to a close, it is important to reflect not only on the painful realities that have been explored but also on the hope that exists for change. While the challenges faced by children and families involved in the foster care system are vast and often overwhelming, it is crucial to remember that change is possible.

The path to healing and reform is not a simple one, nor is it free from resistance, but every effort to bring about positive change—whether through small, individual actions or large, systemic reforms—is a step toward a better future. This book has not been written to condemn those who work within the child welfare system, but rather to shed light on the need for reflection, growth, and compassion within that system. It is a call to action for those in power to prioritize the well-being of children and families, ensuring that they are supported, respected, and empowered to navigate their own journeys.

For the parents and children who have been impacted by these systems, I offer this message: You are not defined by the struggles you have faced. You are not alone. There is a future that can be shaped by your own strength, your own healing, and your own determination. The road to recovery may be long, but it is paved with the possibility of brighter days ahead.

To those who have read this book and have been moved by the lessons within these pages, I urge you to carry this knowledge forward. Change begins with understanding, and understanding begins with empathy. I hope that, through your actions and voices, you can become part of the movement toward a more just and compassionate world for all children and families.

In closing, I leave you with this thought: The true measure of a society is how it cares for its most vulnerable members. Let us work together to build a future

where families can thrive in safety and love, where children are seen for their potential and not their vulnerabilities, and where systems of support truly serve the needs of those they are meant to protect.

Thank you for reading. Let this be the beginning of a conversation—one that we must continue until every child, parent, and family receives the care, dignity, and respect they deserve.

蒙古成文法《成吉思汗大札撒》研究

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摘要：颁布于公元 1206 年的《成吉思汗大札撒》（即成吉思汗法典）是蒙古历史上第一部成文法典，在当时大蒙古国具有最高权威和法律效力，是大蒙古国的根本大法，可以认为是一部宪法性文件。本文从大札撒制定的背景谈起，指出其法律渊源，全面、详尽、深入地介绍大蒙古国的国家制度、社会管理制度、军事法、刑法、民事法律规范、司法审判制度等，最后对大札撒的特点和意义进行评析，希望以全新的角度诠释蒙古法制史，使今人更多地了解和关注蒙古族文化和传统。

关键词：蒙古成文法；大札撒；宪法性文件

一、《成吉思汗大札撒》颁布的社会历史背景

“蒙古”一词，最早见于《旧唐书》，称作“蒙兀室韦”，《新唐书》中称“蒙瓦”，这些都是“蒙古”的异译。蒙古人据传已经有三千多年历史，史学界多认为蒙古出自东胡，4世纪有一支鲜卑人居住在兴安岭西面称“室韦”，其中一个部落就是蒙古。13世纪初，铁木真统一了蒙古各部落，结束了蒙古高原上群雄割据的混乱局面。1206年，在斡难河举行“忽里勒台”（蒙古语，意思是集会、聚会），推举铁木真为“成吉思汗”，建立大蒙古国，辖区东起大兴安岭，西至阿尔泰山，南到阴山，一个新的民族——蒙古族形成。从此，蒙古族成为漠北高原的主宰，进入其辉煌时期。成吉思汗和他的继承者们先后消灭了金、西夏、花刺子模（今中亚各国）、黑衣大食（今阿拉伯）、土耳其等国，征服了罗斯（今俄罗斯前身）建金帐汗国。1271年成吉思汗的孙子忽必烈建立元朝，1279年元灭南宋。元朝成为历史上版图最大的由北方游牧民族建立的统一王朝。

蒙古族是游牧民族，过着逐水草而居的生活，主要的生产方式是放牧、狩猎，马匹是主要交通工具。大蒙古国建立前的蒙古社会，蒙古人的权利义务等关系主要由习惯法“约孙”来调整。约孙，蒙古语，意为道理、规矩，元朝后也有“体例”的含义。^{[1](p.216)}一部分习惯法后来成为大蒙古国立法的主要法律渊源，上升到依靠强制手段维护实施的成文法。大蒙古国建立后，成吉思汗需要有统一的法制来管理国家、军队、民众，于是陆续颁布了一系列训言、命令和法令，这些都具有最高权威性，一旦确立，不可更改，更不能触犯，并以国家的强制力作为后盾保障实施。这些命令、训言、法令就是蒙古最早的成文法——《成吉思汗大札撒》，用汉语翻译为《成吉思汗法典》，为行文方便，下面笔者多用《大札撒》一词。成吉思汗曾设想到：“将来，直到五百年、千年、

万年以后，只要嗣承汗位的后裔们依然遵守并永不改在全民族普遍沿用的成吉思汗的习惯和法令，上天将佑助他们的强国，使他们永远欢乐。” [2](p.355)

二、《成吉思汗大札撒》的渊源

札撒，蒙古语，意思是军法、法令，有的史书记载为“札撒黑”，^{[1](p153)}二者实际是一回事。成吉思汗颁布了法令后，经修改、汇编、整理形成了调整整个大蒙古国的行为规范，后来又经历了窝阔台、贵由、蒙哥三位大汗，到元朝时期逐渐退出历史舞台，但依然作为祖训被奉若神明，世代遵守。关于《大札撒》的颁布时间，学术界主流观点都认为成吉思汗于 1206 年在忽里勒台上颁布，后来又增补和修改直到 1227 年他去世为止。^{[3](p.18)}《成吉思汗大札撒》的渊源主要有

（一）临时性命令

蒙古部与其它部落作战时，成吉思汗经常发布一些临时军令。这些军令内容多和战争有关，或命令战士应该英勇作战，或禁止将士们逃避退却，一经发出，将士们必须严格遵守，否则会遭到严厉惩处，具有强制性的特点。这些临时的命令经过抽象总结成为后来法典中军事法的一部分。

（二）正式立法

在建立大蒙古国的过程中和建国后，成吉思汗先后进行了几次立法活动。拉施特《史集》第一卷第二分册第 185 页记载：1203 年，战胜克烈部落的王罕后，成吉思汗订立了完善而严峻的法令，登上了汗位，这是史书记载的第一次正式立法。1206 年成吉思汗建国时，就命令失

吉忽秃忽着手制定青册，1219年，蒙古大军西征前，成吉思汗又举行了忽里勒台（关于忽里勒台，详见下文对法典内容的介绍），对习惯法约孙和军事命令札撒重新修订，1225年又“颁发了若干英明的诏敕”。（依据拉施特《史集》所载）在蒙古统一前，成吉思汗已经命人创制了蒙古文字，他把自己制定的这些法令记载在册，成为以后大蒙古国重大事务的判断依据。

（三）经验总结

许多战斗的经验也被收入了《大札撒》当中，比如《大札撒》中有一条规定：“军士在敌情不明的情况下不可轻易向敌人出击。”这条就是来源于一个著名的战例：合塔斤部的答刺海·兀赫有一次外出看到有两个骑马的人，他的朋友建议上前攻打，但是兀赫没有贸然出击，而是策马离去，事实证明，他的判断是对的，那两个骑马的人是敌人派出的诱饵，他们在峡谷里设有伏兵，如果他攻打对方就中了敌人的埋伏。

^{[3](p.19)}从这次事件总结出了敌情不明时不可轻易出击的经验，并以法条的形式写入了《大札撒》。

（四）传统习惯法——约孙

约孙是《大札撒》主要的渊源。《大札撒》对约孙进行了有效的整合，对各个地方不同的约孙提炼出适合大蒙古国的内容，写入了《大札撒》中。忽里勒台制度就是蒙古族长期的约孙，后来被正式认定为大蒙古国的议事制度，以后国家的许多重大事件，尤其是汗位继承都是通过该制度实施的。

三、《成吉思汗大札撒》的主要内容

《成吉思汗大札撒》的原文早已失传，后世的史学家们殚精竭虑地对《大札撒》的内容进行了多次的研究和考量，有各种不同的法条散见于各个史料中。俄国人里梁赞诺夫斯基曾汇集波斯、阿拉伯和欧洲史料中的有关记载，得到成吉思汗的札撒条款 36 条、训言 29 条，以及其他有关蒙古法律的记述若干条；吴海航也介绍了 36 条。^{[4](p.16)}在蒙古社会中，大汗是最高统治者，享有至高无上的权威，大汗的言论、命令就是法律，成吉思汗颁布的“大札撒”记录的就是成吉思汗的命令，成吉思汗的“训言”，也被称为“大法令”。故奇格老师认为，《大札撒》内容应包括约孙、成吉思汗的命令、军法、训言等，共 174 条。^{[5](p.102)}内蒙古典章法学与社会学研究所经过汇编整理出了完整的法典全文，共 65 条，并且分为总则、分则、附则，总则中包括基本法、国家制度、社会管理制度、役税制度、驿站制度，分则中有军事法、行为法、诉讼法。

^{[3](p.22)}本文介绍的《大札撒》的内容主要以该书为主。

（一）国家和社会管理法律制度

1. 大蒙古国的职官制 大蒙古国没有太多的官职。主要有几种：

（1）可汗。大蒙古国的君主和大多游牧民族的君主一样称为可汗，但在可汗前不加任何的修饰语。蒙古平民称呼可汗，只要在他们的名字后面直接加上“汗”一词即可，如成吉思，后面加汗，称为成吉思汗；窝阔台是名字，后面加汗，称作窝阔台汗；贵由汗、蒙哥汗，均是如此。这一习惯一直保留至今，现在的蒙古人对先祖还是如此称呼。即使到了元朝，可汗改成了皇帝，但那都是后来汉人们给加的谥号，蒙古人还是依照自己的传统叫法，如称“忽必烈汗”、“铁木耳汗”等。可汗的妻子尊称为“哈屯”，贵族的夫人也这样称呼。

(2) 十户长、百户长、千户长、万户长。蒙古国刚刚创建时有 3 个万户, 95 个千户, 稍后又增加了一个林木中百姓万户和若干个千户。这是军队由下往上的官阶, 在军事法中将论述。

(3) 扎尔忽赤。尔忽赤是最高断事官, 即最高大法官, 下文将详述。

2. 以千户为中心的分封制度 千户是大蒙古国的军事组织和基本行政单位, 是大蒙古国一项重要的统治体制, 具有军政合一或兵民合一的特点。据《蒙古秘史》191 节记载, 在鼠儿年(甲子, 1204 年)与乃蛮部太阳汗作战前夕, 铁木真汗已将其部队按照十户、百户、千户的十进制方式加以编组, 委任了十户长、百户长、千户长等各级长官。

大蒙古国具有“家产制国家”的典型特征, 成吉思汗及其“黄金家族”是大蒙古国的最高统治集团。成吉思汗把组编成千户的蒙古人众连同管辖千户的各级那颜(蒙古语, 官员)当作他和他的“黄金家族”的家产分配给自己的母亲、诸子、诸弟。按照惯例, 成吉思汗的诸子、诸弟又可以把分配给他们的人众和各级那颜再分配给自己的亲族。他们分得的民户, 称为“忽必”(蒙古语, 有份子之意)。成吉思汗诸弟合撒儿、合赤温、别里古台、铁木哥斡赤斤的封地都在蒙古高原东部, 从克鲁伦河、额尔古纳河流域到呼伦贝尔草原, 被称为“东道诸王”。长子至三子即术赤、察合台、窝阔台被分封于阿尔泰山以西, 称为“西道诸王”。分配给诸王的民户同样处于千户、百户的编制之下, 其千户长成为诸王的家臣。而大部分民户和由克鲁伦河直至阿尔泰山的广袤中心地区则由父权家长制权力的中心——成吉思汗直接统领, 并按照蒙古人幼子继承的传统“约孙”, 将来由成吉思汗的幼子拖雷继承。大蒙古国

初期的分封基本限于草原，对新征服的农耕地区则作为国家或成吉思汗“黄金家族”的公有财产，由大汗统一派官治理。

3. 忽里勒台制度 忽里勒台，又叫忽里台、库里勒，蒙古语，意思是聚会、集会，是蒙古族传统的一项议事制度。在大蒙古国建立之前，各部落每逢有重大事务决策时，如推举领导人、向其他部落作战等，都召开忽里勒台，部落首领及重要人物都参加，这是蒙古原始民主制的残余。1206年，铁木真就是在忽里勒台上被推选为成吉思汗登上汗位的。此后大蒙古国每有重大决策时，必须召开忽里勒台，参与者是黄金家族成员、万户长、千户长等重要官员，忽里勒台成为大蒙古国的最高权力机关。忽里勒台的职权主要有：

（1）选举汗位继承人。蒙古国的可汗去世前会留下遗命，告知汗位由谁来继承。即使如此，人们还会遵循传统习惯，召开忽里勒台公选出可汗，这是登上汗位的一个必经程序。如果不经忽里勒台的公选，则登上汗位者名不正言不顺，人们不会依附他，难保王位。成吉思汗临死前立三子窝阔台为汗，但还是先由他的小儿子拖雷摄政，后来召开忽里勒台公选出可汗。参加会议的有成吉思汗的子侄、女儿、驸马、后妃、万户长、千户长及各部落的首领，整整开了四十天，才选出窝阔台。通过这个程序，窝阔台的地位才能更加稳固，并得到人们的拥护。后来，贵由汗、蒙哥汗的当选都是由忽里勒台上选出的。这时的忽里勒台还是比较民主的，类似于贵族议事会。

元朝后，蒙古皇位的继承还是延续了召开忽里勒台这个传统，但有名无实，成为各个派别争权夺利的战场，忽里勒台流于形式。如武宗海山即位时，他和他的弟弟爱育黎拔力八达带兵把反对者都抓了起来，召

集了形式上的忽里勒台，判处自己的竞争者死刑，人们在重兵威慑之下，只好选他当上了皇帝。^{[6](p.253)}

（2）决定其他重大事务。汗位继承人外，忽里勒台还管辖其他事务。1235年，窝阔台汗召开忽里勒台，决定对钦察草原和罗斯远征，这就是蒙古史上著名的“长子西征”。（因为派遣西征的首领是术赤的长子拔都，故得此名）。还有，大蒙古国的最高大法官——扎尔忽赤也是通过忽里勒台选举产生的。

4. 扎尔忽赤制度 《成吉思汗法典》第四条：“大蒙古国实行扎尔忽赤制度。通过忽里勒台，成吉思汗任命失吉忽秃忽为国家的扎尔忽赤，其职责为裁判诉讼、拟制青册和记录分封。扎尔忽赤将判例和成吉思汗商量后用白纸黑字造册保存，命名为阔阔迭卜贴尔（青册）。后人不得更改，更改者要受处罚。”^{[3](p.42)}

扎尔忽赤，蒙古语，意思是“断事官”，这是大蒙古国最高司法长官。1206年，成吉思汗在斡难河边的忽里勒台上任命失吉忽秃忽为扎尔忽赤，也就是国家大法官，由此确立了最高司法制度。失吉忽秃忽，人名，他是成吉思汗的母亲诃额伦夫人的养子，也是成吉思汗的兄弟（算他的六弟），追随他东征西战立下了许多功劳，主要是断案方面的功绩，他还跟着塔塔统阿学习畏兀儿字母，用文字保存判例，是蒙古法制史上著名的人物。成吉思汗对失吉忽秃忽非常器重，分封给他自己的一份家产，又特别恩准他有“九罪不罚”的贵族特权。^{[7](184)}大法官的职责是裁判诉讼、定分止争，将判例记录在案——即青册上，记录成吉思汗对家族人员的分封情况。

到元朝后，扎尔忽赤的职责权限缩小，主要为裁判诉讼和掌管户籍分配。

5. 站赤（驿站）制度 驿站，蒙古语叫“站赤”，是大蒙古国建立的完善的通讯联络系统。辽阔的领土使得信息的传递、货物的运输变得更加重要，在当时的社会条件下，建立驿站是最好的选择。国土上遍布驿站，配备一定的人员和马匹、食物等必需品。驿站的费用由土绵（蒙古语，万户）分摊，每两块土绵供应一所驿站。^{[8](p.32)}事实上就是按户籍管辖。负责驿站的那颜（蒙古语，意思是官员）对驿站进行检查，每年至少一次。^{[3](p.84)}以上说明大蒙古国的驿站制度已经比较完备了，既安排了驿站的经济来源，又设立了定期检查制度便于查漏补缺。正是有了驿站，尊贵的客人由他们护送至大汗驻地，其中最著名的就是长春真人丘处机；有人要造反的情报也及时地报告给大汗；各个首领驻帐之间的消息也靠它来传送。^{[3](p.86)}

大蒙古国的驿站职责与以前其他朝代主要传递书信不同，它的职责要广得多，除了前面介绍的接待客人、传递情报、信息外，还负责货物的运输，主要是各国送给大汗及后来皇帝的礼物和官府需要的日常物资。

此外，法典还有一条专门规定经驿站中转的人员不得扰民，反映了大蒙古国对民众的爱护。

（二）军事法律规范

蒙古族是一个游牧民族，没有固定的城池，马背就是它的家。蒙古族又是善战的民族，上马兵，下马民，全民皆兵，人们平时在家放牧，有战事时就都成了士兵，狩猎是对作战的准备和训练。因此，《大札撒》中最多的规定就是有关狩猎和作战的，一共 24 条，占到了整个《大札撒》的三分之一多。

1. 狩猎规范 狩猎是练兵的好方法，也是军人必须要尽的义务。成吉思汗非常重视狩猎，他常说，行猎是军队将官的正当职司，从中得到教益和训练是士兵和军人应尽的义务。蒙古人狩猎的时间通常是两到三个月，从冬初到冬末。围猎的程序是：先探知野兽的情况，然后军队排好队形，带上充足的粮草，从四周向中间逐渐形成一个包围圈，慢慢缩小包围圈的范围，把野兽困在圈内，直到把野兽累得跑不动了才捕杀猎物，捕猎时按级别大小进行，先是大汗、亲王，然后是那颜、军官、士兵，分配猎物时也是按照这样的顺序。^{[8](p.27)}蒙古军队的狩猎很类似于实战演习，围攻敌人时也基本是这样的程序。而且，对军官和士兵要求极为严格，如果因为他们的疏忽而导致野兽逃出狩猎圈，他们将被处以鞭刑甚至死刑。蒙古人不捕杀怀孕的母兽和幼兽，伤残的野兽由老人向大汗乞求释放，放生后的野兽不能再去围捕，禁止斩尽杀绝，这也是蒙古人传统的约孙。一些野兽被放生，幼兽和怀孕母兽不在围捕之列，野兽就不会灭绝，继续繁衍生息，下一年的围猎就有了来源。

2. 兵役制度 大蒙古国是全民皆兵，所有年满 15 岁的男子都有服兵役的义务。《元史·兵志（一）》：“其法，家有男子，十五以上，七十以下，无众寡尽签为兵。”这个规定说明两点：第一，服兵役的主体仅限于男子，但是当丈夫在战场上退却时，随军的妻子有义务替夫征战。^{[4](p.81)}第二，服兵役的年龄跨度很大，虽然说到七十岁，但是在古时，活到七十已经很不易了，所以年龄基本上是没有上限的。

对外作战是大蒙古国最重要的活动。蒙古军队在作战前总是先向对方宣战，宣扬国家的军事实力，告知他们，投降会得到善待；反之，不投降的结果无法预料，只有长生天知道，^{[3](p.102)}意味着反抗的后果其实非常严重。

军队的编制：军队采用十进制，每十人编成一个小队，设一名十户长；每十个小队设一名百户长，以此类推，有千户长、万户长。军官为自下而上选举，先是十户长，然后逐层递上，十户长推举百户长，百户长推举千户长，千户长推举万户长，这些长官都由成吉思汗任命，每个军官直接对自己的上级负责，即十户长对百户长负责，百户长对千户长负责，逐级往上。后来军队规模扩大后，可汗不能事事亲力亲为，改为从上而下任命。选派军官的标准，应该是“能感饥渴，推己及所将之士卒，应使军行有节，爱惜士马之力。”^{[9](p.171)}军官不是终身制，表现突出的可以提升，反之犯错误就要处罚，轻则撤职，重则受刑乃至处死。

对军官的处罚主要有：

（1）未完成作战任务的处罚。十户长未完成任务的，撤销职务，而且他的妻子、儿女都要受到牵连，与他一起治罪。百户长、千户长、万户长相同。^{[10](p.40)}《多桑蒙古史》一书记载是处死。^{[9](p.168)}在当时以战争为生活的蒙古社会，蒙古军只有区区十二三万人，之所以以少胜多，战无不胜、攻无不克，与治军严明是分不开的，而不能完成作战任务势必要严惩，这样才能激励士兵奋勇杀敌。因此，笔者以为处死之说较为可信。^{[3](p.118)}

（2）不执行大汗命令的处罚。蒙古军设有听训制，即每年的年初和年终，军官到成吉思汗处听大汗的训言，回去执行命令，如果没有执行，那么就撤掉他们的职务。

（3）未能准备充足物资的处罚。“兵马未动，粮草先行”，出征前，军官必须检查士兵的装备情况，每个人的武器、针线、绳索、马

匹、食物等，如果没有把这些用品备齐，要严厉惩罚军官，但如何处罚史料无明确记载，最轻应该是撤职。

对所有士兵要求的作战纪律及处罚：

（1）禁止作战时捡拾战利品。此处是指作战时不让士兵擅自占有及分配战利品，而是在获得全胜后才统一分配财物，这样可以不使士兵在作战时分心。

（2）战争中，如果马匹退到原来排兵布阵的地方，士兵应该返回到战场力战，违者处以死刑。^{[3](p.118)}这条还是反映了严格要求士兵冲锋陷阵，绝不能后退。

（3）敌情不明时不能轻易向敌人出击。该规定的来源前文已经介绍。

（4）战场上拾到战友的衣物和兵器要归还给战友，拒不归还的处以死刑。蒙古族是信守诺言的民族，有着鲜明的善恶观点，对违背承诺和侵占他人东西的人非常厌恶，所以捡到东西要归还，如占为己有会遭到军法处置。

《大札撒》中对士兵赏赐的条文不多，只有一条：保护战死者的尸体。如奴隶把牺牲在战场上主人的尸体背回来，主人的牲畜送给奴隶；其他人背回战死者的尸体，将死者的妻子、奴隶和所有的牲畜送给该人。^{[3](p.128)}蒙古民族以战死为荣，把他们的尸体送回家厚葬入土是当时的习俗。而为鼓励士兵背回尸体，他们将获得死者的财物，但同时也有义务，那就是养活死者的家人，体现了权利义务的对等。

3. 怯薛制度 怯薛，又称怯薛丹，是突厥--蒙古语“番直宿卫”的意思，也就是“护卫军”，是大汗的贴身护卫、亲兵卫队。1204年，在征伐乃蛮部之前，成吉思汗以十进制组编军队，同时，从千户长、百

户长、十户长和平民子弟中挑选出强壮善战的人组建了一支自己的贴身侍卫军——怯薛军，这支队伍由成吉思汗本人亲自指挥。1206年，大蒙古国成立时又扩编了这支队伍，人数达一万人，分为十个千户队，任命十个千户长分别统辖，千户长的职位世袭。怯薛平日负责大汗及大帐的保卫工作，战时作为先锋部队上阵作战。^{[1](p.295)}怯薛军从各级军官和平民子弟中选拔，其主要职责涵盖非常广，从保护大汗人身和金帐安全，到负责大汗的饮食起居，还有书写圣旨等等。大汗把怯薛军分成火儿赤——佩弓矢者、云都赤——侍上带刀及弓矢者、昔宝赤——掌鹰隼者、札里赤——书写圣旨者、必者赤——写文史者、博儿赤——厨子、八刺哈赤——守城门者、答刺赤——掌酒者、兀刺赤——典车马者、速古儿赤——掌内府尚供衣服者、帖麦赤——牧骆驼者、火你赤——牧羊者、忽刺罕赤——捕盗者、虎儿赤——奏乐者。^{[11](p.2524)}这些都是平时的任务，而遇到战争时他们又会作为主力军参战。

既然是大汗的贴身侍卫，待遇和责罚自然与普通军人不同，怯薛有很多优待。第一，如果怯薛军违反纪律，免死。初犯者，处鞭刑三下；再犯者，处鞭刑七下；第三次犯者，处鞭刑三十七下；仍不悔改的，处流刑。对比前面谈到的士兵违反纪律的处罚，对怯薛军显然轻了许多，最严重不过是流放。第二，怯薛军的首领不得擅自处罚怯薛军，要处罚必须向大汗报告，如果擅自处罚也会处以鞭刑。^{[1](p.377)}第三，普通怯薛（护卫）的地位要高于军队里的千户长，千户长与怯薛斗殴的，要严厉处罚千户长；怯薛朋友的地位高于军队的百户长、十户长，百户长、十户长与怯薛朋友斗殴的，严厉处罚百户长、十户长。第四，给大汗金帐值班的守卫享有下列特权：任何人不得坐在守卫上面，不得跨越守卫身体，不得靠近执行任务的守卫，否则予以逮捕；擅入大汗禁区的人，守

卫有权先拘押再审问；如有人探听守卫的人数，他将被没收坐骑、剥光衣服。[1](p.377)

（三）刑事法律规范

《大札撒》中的刑事法律方面的条文也比较多，仅次于军事法规，纵观这些规范，既具有维护统治阶级、等级制度的特点，又体现了蒙古民族热爱草原、马匹，保护生态的文化传统。

1. 定罪原则

大蒙古国的定罪原则包括两个方面：第一，当场抓获和自己认罪的人直接给定罪。这种情况下，不对犯人用刑。第二，有多人控告但犯人拒不认罪者，要用拷打的办法使其认罪。这反映了在当时不成熟的司法条件下对口供的重视。[3](p.198)

2. 贵族的特权

成吉思汗黄金家族的成员触犯《大札撒》规定的，只是略施惩戒，程度远轻于一般人。初犯者口头训诫；再犯者按成吉思汗的命令处罚；第三次犯的人流放。流放后没有改正的，判处他戴上镣铐进监狱；如从狱中出来仍不悔改，就由宗亲会议作出处理决定。[2](p.359)虽然贵族享有一定的特权，但不是完全免责，仍然要受到处罚。

另外，有些人可以免除刑罚，前提是经过大汗的特许和恩准。这些人或是立过赫赫战功，或是对成吉思汗一家有过救命之恩，他们被称作“答刺罕”（蒙古语，不可侵犯的意思），他们不仅免交赋税，而且享有“九罪不罚”的特权。（如前文提到的大法官失吉忽秃忽）

3. 主要犯罪类型及处罚

《大札撒》中的犯罪种类散而杂，而且诸法合体，有些道德领域的行为也被视为犯罪受到严肃的处罚。《大札撒》中主要涉及的犯罪有杀人、盗窃、通奸、隐匿、撒谎、巫蛊等。

（1）杀人罪。杀人者，处死刑。

（2）侵犯财产罪。包括：

①盗窃罪。偷盗他人重要财物的，处死刑，并且没收个人财产，连同妻子、儿女一起送给被盗的人；偷盗非重要财物的，处杖刑，视情节轻重分别是七下、十七下，以此类推，最多一百零七下。如何区分重要和非重要财物，一般认为，马匹是重要财产，其他物品是非重要财产。盗马者可以用原物的九倍赔偿从而免于处罚。奴隶偷盗财物，本人和主人都要处死，主人负连带责任。

②打马罪。打马的头和眼部的，处死刑。^{[2](p.360)}这体现了蒙古人对马的重

③破坏草原罪。草绿后挖坑致使草原损坏的，或失火使草原遭到破坏的全家处死刑。^{[12](p.107)}

（3）破坏家庭罪。男女公开通奸或通奸被当场抓获的，双方都处死刑。男子之间有鸡奸行为的，处死刑，这是历史上较早对同性恋犯罪的处罚。

（4）匿奴罪和拾遗不还罪。收留逃跑的奴隶或捡到财物不归还的，处死刑。

（5）巫蛊罪。如以巫蛊之术害人，处死刑。^{[9](p.173)}早期蒙古人信奉萨满教，相信长生天，认为万物有灵，深信巫蛊，此规定目的是不让巫术扰乱人们的生活。

此外，还有一些由蒙古习惯法延伸下来的具有鲜明蒙古族特色的罪行，这些本来大多属于违反道德的范畴，如撒谎、酗酒、在河中洗手、踩踏门槛等，《大札撒》中都对这些行为给予了严厉的处罚。

刑罚的种类有：

（1）死刑。主要是腰斩、“木铍”射杀（即用箭）^{[11](p.33)}，还有用毡子裹不流血的赐死（如扎木合）。

（2）流刑。一般把罪犯流放到遥远荒凉的巴尔忽真地界。

（3）杖刑和鞭刑。杖刑以七为尾数分成若干等级，最少是七，最多是一百零七。这个数字是蒙古的古老的习俗，对犯罪的人饶恕三下，分别来自天、地和君主，体现了对犯罪者的宽容，这一传统沿用至元朝。

（4）罚没刑。主要用于对盗窃罪的惩罚，盗马者赔给失马者原物九倍的损失，这也是蒙古习惯法中的“罚畜刑”；如无力偿还马匹，就用女儿来赔偿。杀人者也可以支付赎金免责，杀汉人支付一头壮驴，杀回教徒支付四十金，但杀蒙古人必须伏法。^{[2](p.89)}同时没收偷盗者财产及没收家里的其他人口送给被盗者。

（5）监禁刑（徒刑）。上文所述，贵族屡教不改关进监狱。

（四）民事法律规范

《大札撒》中有关民事的法律条文很少。关于所有权没有涉及，只是成吉思汗在大蒙古国建立时对功臣们进行了分封，封了九十五个千户，三个万户（相当于汉人中的王），世袭爵位及各自的领地和帐篷，蒙古民众分属于这些王公。由此可见，贵族有大量私有财产，多数平民只拥有少量的马匹等生活用品。

1. 婚姻家庭法

蒙古实行一夫多妻制。《黑鞑事略》记载说：“其俗，一夫有十余妻，或百余妻。”越是有钱的男子，娶的老婆越多。一般平民只有一个妻子，甚至穷的娶不起妻子。12世纪前，蒙古人严格执行族外婚制，同一氏族内部严禁相互婚嫁，以保持血统的纯正，成吉思汗的妻子---孛儿帖就是另一个部落弘吉剌部的女子。

蒙古族还和其他游牧民族一样有收继婚的习俗。“父死则妻其从母，兄弟死则收其妻。”^{[11](p.57)}

大蒙古国依法保护合法婚姻。通奸等违背伦理道德的行为受到严厉的惩罚，《大札撒》中关于婚姻法的部分对通奸罪作了规定，前文已提及。

蒙古族的家庭主要是以男性为家中核心，男子狩猎放牧，女子在家操持家务。但女性的地位比较高，妇女有参政权，举行忽里勒台时后妃、公主都可以参加。家庭法方面，《大札撒》专门对子女孝敬父母做了规定：“凡是一个民族，子不遵父教，弟不聆兄言，夫不信妻贞，妻不顺夫意，公公不赞许儿媳，儿媳不尊敬公公，……这样的民族；骗子将遮住他们营地上的太阳，也就是说，他们将遭到抢劫，他们的马和马群得不到安宁……^{[2](p.354)}这段文字教导人们要互敬互爱，尤其晚辈要尊敬长辈，夫妻要相互信任，否则整个民族都要遭殃。

2. 继承法

（1）任何人不得干涉遗产继承的原则

《世界征服者史》载：“若一个官员或一个农民死了，那他们对死者的遗产，无论多少，概不置啄，其他任何人也不得插手这笔财物，如他没有子嗣，财产就传给他的徒弟或奴隶。死者的财产绝不归入国库，因为他们认为这种做法是不吉利的。”^{[8](p.32)}

从这些记载中可以说明下面几点：第一，法律保护私有财产。第二，死者的财产首先由子女继承，法定财产的继承顺序子女是第一位的。第三，如果死者没有子嗣，他的徒弟和奴隶都可以继承他的财产。最后，法条侧重对蒙古贵族利益的保护。虽说官员或农民没有子嗣徒弟或奴隶均可继承财产，但试想，古代蒙古平民哪有奴隶或徒弟，这条还是主要针对蒙古官员的财产，而且财产不收入国库，对于财产多的官员死后无后顾之忧。

（2）幼子继承制

此处指的是家庭财产继承，王位继承主要由召开忽里勒台来决定。（前文已论及）古时蒙古社会，男子结婚后就会搬出父母家另立门户，同时带走一部分财产，而幼子则留在父母身边扶养双亲，蒙古语中幼子叫“斡惕赤斤”，有“灶火和斡尔惕之主”的意思，“灶火和斡尔惕之主”就是指继承人。^{[2](p.72)}到父亲去世时，幼子还没有财产，所以理当由他继承。剩余一小部分遗产由其余诸子均分。元朝建国后，幼子继承制逐渐过渡为长子幼子共同继承制。^{[3](p.163)}

（3）继承权平等

《柏朗嘉宾蒙古行记、鲁布鲁克东行记》记载：“在由妃妾和正妻所生的儿子之间没有任何区别，父亲送给他们各自所希望的东西。”

^{[13](P.44)}由这句话可以推论出不论母亲的地位如何，子女均可继承父亲的财产。

（五）司法审判制度

大蒙古国的司法审判主要由大断事官——扎尔忽赤负责。失吉忽秃忽审判案件时，由宿卫——怯薛参加听审，重大案件往往由成吉思汗亲自断案审理。

成吉思汗曾经说过：“想要精通札撒、规矩、法律和必力克（训言）的人，就到察合台处去。”^{[2](P.174)}所以在大蒙古国初期，成吉思汗命令他的次子察合台监督札撒的施行。据《世界征服者史》载：“次子察合台掌札撒和法律，既管它的实施，又管对那些犯法者的惩处。”^{[8](P.44)}

大蒙古国时期，札尔忽赤官注重审判的公正。拉施特《史集》记载有关大断事官失吉忽秃忽决案时的情况：“他（失吉忽秃忽）决断公正，给过犯人很多帮助和恩惠；他屡次反复说：‘不要因为恐惧而招认！’他对罪犯说道：‘不要害怕，说实话！’我们从断事官们的辩论中知道，从那时期直到现在，无论在蒙古斯坦或其所属各地区境内，他的断案的方式方法的原则，奠定了判决的基础。”直至蒙哥汗时期，大蒙古国断事官们仍遵循这一审判态度和方式。

大蒙古国时期，札尔忽赤官对审讯颇为重视。审讯重视口供，同时也重视证据。犯人所供事情，也许是逼供或有误，为避免出现偏差和误判，审判现场至少有三个证人来证明。有关审理案件时“证人”的作用，到了明清时期，在蒙古社会司法审判制度中更为完备。

四、《成吉思汗大札撒》的特点和意义

笔者认为，《成吉思汗大札撒》的特点主要有：

（一）《成吉思汗大札撒》是一部综合性法规，具有诸法合体的特点

它包括许多法律部门，涉及实体法和程序法，还包含了古老的蒙古习惯法，有些甚至属于道德范畴的规定也纳入了法典中。另外，领袖的训言教导也以法律的形式确定，成为人们必须遵守的金科玉律。

（二）《大札撒》具有鲜明的游牧民族的特色

《大札撒》中处处可见到游牧民族的痕迹，如对草原的保护、对生活来源水资源的节约、对马匹的爱护、对盗马者打马者的严惩、对幼兽和怀孕母兽的放生、对军法完备详尽的规定等。

（三）教育和惩罚并施，宽严并济

《大札撒》中很多罪都处以死刑，反映了法律的严峻，但在严厉的背后又有其宽容的一面。如《大札撒》中对盗窃的处罚很重，偷盗马匹的处死，但又把盗窃者的家人和财产没收送给了被盗者，这样既补偿了对方的损失，又安置了被处死者的亲人；还有，身体刑以七为尾数，对施刑数量减免；再有，给予社会上一些特殊阶层如宗教人士免税免服役的优待。《大札撒》里还有许多教育的条文，如劝导人们不说谎、不喝酒、夫妻间互相信任、父子间相互尊敬、拾金不昧等。

（四）罪止其身，不株连家人

《大札撒》中虽然有很多死刑，但都仅限于处罚犯罪者本人，犯人的家人不受牵连，这比起中原王朝的族诛、连坐要轻的多，而且死刑的形式也没有诸如凌迟、车裂这些酷刑。只有两条规定牵涉家人，一个是在草场上挖坑和失火引起草原火灾的，处死全家；另一条是奴隶偷盗他人财物其主人要一起处死。可以看到，即使有牵连，最多到家人，亲戚和族人都不在株连的范围内。

《成吉思汗大札撒》作为蒙古民族第一部成文法，其意义深远。它对治理建构草原帝国各个部门及其正常运行，建立横跨欧亚大陆的世界性帝国，打开中断多年的东西方交流的局面，以及加速蒙古民族文明化的进程，提高蒙古民族的凝聚力，发扬民族精神，作出了重要的贡献。当然，《成吉思汗大札撒》作为一部成文法典---蒙古人真正意义上的国

家草创阶段的法律来说，它还不完善，也并不成熟，还没有系统化和规范化。所以，随着大蒙古国统治范围的不断扩张，新情况不断出现，以草原游牧文化为底蕴的《大札撒》法律，与其他法文化发生冲突后，在中原地区和西域，自然而然地失去了它的绝对的权威和价值。到元朝建立时，《大札撒》除岭北地区完整的实施以外，在其它被统治地区的司法实践中已经名存实亡，更适应本土的新法取代了《大札撒》，但是《大札撒》的精神和其中的一些习惯法部分却保留了下来，时至今日依然是蒙古人心中无可替代的圣典。

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Comparative Analysis of Legal Risks and Prevention in Pre-Sale Transactions for Unfinished Commercial Real Estate Projects

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Abstract: The pre-sale system for commercial properties is a critical component of the real estate industry, enabling developers and investors to secure funding for large-scale projects before they are completed. This system allows developers to sell units in a building or project before construction is finished, providing them with the necessary funds to complete the project. Investors, in turn, have the opportunity to purchase units at a discounted rate and potentially profit from the appreciation of the property value. The problem lies with the pitfalls of commercial pre-sale transactions which can be crucial for investment decisions for investors.

This research provided an overview of the pre-sale system for commercial properties, including its unique characteristics and challenges. The researcher has explored the legal and regulatory framework governing the pre-sale system, as well as challenges and strategies and tactics to secure buyers' benefits. The researcher discussed the potential legal and regulatory risks associated with

pre-sales, such as lack of clarity in the mechanism for the transfer of pre-sold commercial properties, problems faced in the regulation of pre-sale system advertising, and the imperfect supervision system of pre-sale funds.

This research used a legal dogmatic approach, which provided concise and lucid explanations of established legal principles, which are crucial as the legal system serves as the normative framework for examination. This research endeavours to present a structured account of the principles, regulations, and ideas that govern the relevant legal domain and aids in scrutinizing their interrelationships, to resolve any unclear gaps in the current legislation. Comparative law has been implemented to find similarities and differences between civil law countries such as Finland and Mainland China regarding the conditions for pre-sale, management of construction costs and pre-sale funds and mortgage loans.

This research emphasizes the importance of improving the legal environment and regulatory framework for commercial pre-sale transactions. The researcher has identified several methods to improve the current commercial pre-sale transactions: the legal system should recognize the legitimacy of re-transferring pre-sold commercial properties, and establish relevant transfer procedures and conditions; the pre-sale advertisement should be aligned with the contractual framework and advertising practices should be monitored under strict regulation; finally, the suggestion for a two-stage supervision system for the pre-sale funds shall be established to ensure the safety of investors' funds.

From the comparative research, despite both countries being civil law countries, there are significant similarities and differences between the pre-sale systems. The main difference is the regulation for the pre-sale properties from the start to the end, Finland has employed an RS system to rely upon, whereas Mainland China has employed different strategies in each city. Further, since Mainland China lacks a uniform legal framework with the commercial real estate pre-sale system, it is important to employ certain regulatory policies to safeguard investors' investment decisions.

By the end of the research, readers will have a comprehensive understanding of the pre-sale system for commercial properties and its impact on the real estate industry. This knowledge will be helpful for developers, investors, and other industry professionals who want to make informed decisions about pre-sales and their role in the real estate market. Future research on the Western pre-sale systems could provide valuable guidance for the Chinese pre-sale system, and the study of the best practices of the developed systems could identify methods applicable to the Chinese context.

Keywords: Pre-sale real estate housing contract, pre-sale system, comparative law

1. Introduction

1.1 History and Development of Pre-Sale System of Unfinished Buildings

The pre-sale of houses, also known as the pre-sale of commercial properties, is a property transaction in which the real estate development enterprise and the purchase agreement that the purchaser will pay a deposit or advance payment and own the existing house at a certain date in the future.^[1] The pre-sale system has been published by Order No. 40 of the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China dated 15 November 1994, effective as of 1 November 1995.^[2] Property transactions in China utilise similar procedures under Chinese property laws.^[3] In other words, it is the sale of only a futures contract of the house. It has become one of the two main forms of housing sales in China's commercial housing market, together with the sale and purchase of finished homes.

The pre-sale system of commercial properties originated in Hong Kong, and in 1953, Mr Fok Ying Tung founded the Lixin Property Company Limited and built a new building in the public quadrangle in Yau Ma Tei, HongKong (now Chung Fong Street), he changed the traditional mode of selling houses and

proposed the mode of "selling unfinished buildings" for the first time, and pioneered the use of instalment payment to purchase houses, i.e. after the buyer and seller signed the sales contract, the buyer is required to make an initial payment, typically equivalent to 10%-20% of the total price of the house. A novel approach, known as the "sale of uncompleted flats," has been introduced, which promotes the use of an instalment plan.^[4] Under this plan, the buyer makes a down payment of about 10%-20% of the total price of the property after signing a sale and purchase agreement, followed by a second payment of 30%-50% of the total price of the property when it reaches the halfway construction milestone, and the final payment when it is completed and ready for use.^[5] This new approach has gradually spread to Southeast Asia and has subsequently gained popularity in China. The domestic pre-sale of commercial properties is followed by the Mainland which established the pre-sale system in 1986 and 1994 through relevant laws and regulations such as the Land Management Law and the Urban Real Estate Management Law respectively.^[6]

In 1978, as the Chinese economy began shifting from heavy industry towards meeting the basic needs of the population, the severe shortage of housing led to the establishment of a "pre-sale system". In 1982, the State Council approved a trial program to sell subsidized newly-built housing in four cities and semi-commercial housing on a pilot basis, primarily based on pre-ordering according to plans. This marked the early stages of housing marketization. In 1992, the housing system reform was fully launched, and the housing provident fund system was promoted. In 1993, the "housing project" was launched, and the real estate market was regulated. This fully opened the housing market to individuals and marked the end of the housing purchase and price approval system.

In 1994, the Ministry of Construction issued Decree No. 40 "Measures for the Administration of Pre-sale of Urban Commercial Houses," which formally implemented the pre-sale system of commercial houses in China, becoming the main mode of commercial house sales.^[7] The "Urban Real Estate Management Law of the People's Republic of China" was formally introduced in 1995, marking the establishment of the main position of the pre-sale system of commercial houses in the real estate market through legislation.^[8] The Ministry of Construction amended the Measures for the Administration of Pre-

sale of Urban Commercial Houses in 2001, further clarifying the implementation rules for the administration of pre-sale of commercial houses.^[9]

In 1998, the allocation of monetisation of housing reform was adjusted, and the People's Bank of China introduced policy measures to support residents' housing consumption. From then on, the pre-sale of commercial houses became the main way of selling commercial properties. In 2005, the People's Bank of China released the 2004 China Real Estate Finance Report, which pointed out that many risks and problems in the real estate market were rooted in the pre-sale of commercial properties.^[10] The report recommended abolishing the current pre-sale system and replacing it with the sale of commercial properties. However, the Ministry of Construction indicated on August 24 of the same year that the State had no intention to abolish the pre-sale system of commercial properties in the near future.^[11] To promote the market's healthy development, regulatory authorities have consistently worked towards improving and standardising the market and establishing a robust regulatory mechanism.

In addition to summarising the experience of real estate development in China for the establishment of the system, the pre-sale conditions and corresponding pre-sale supervision were also seriously stipulated in conjunction with the real estate market demand so that the pre-sale of real estate and the supervision mechanism could form a matching mechanism to protect the economic and property safety of buyers.

However, although a large number of regulatory safeguards have been put in place at the legal level to ensure that the domestic real estate pre-sale mechanism can operate rationally under supervision, most pre-sale issues have not been fundamentally resolved as the legal system is still in the construction stage, for example, there are advertising models that are found in pre-sale real estate advertisements, while actual commercials are more inclined to use tangible elements such as outcomes and renderings as selling points. This can be deemed as false advertising from a practical standpoint. These practices are not explicitly required by the current legal regulation, but they undoubtedly deepen the legal pitfalls and prevent more demand for potential consumers, making them an important issue in the pre-sale system.

1.2 Characteristics of Pre-Sale Commercial Properties in Mainland China

1.2.1 State Intervention in the Pre-sale of Commercial Properties

State intervention, also known as macro-control, is a process where the government uses mechanisms to ensure optimal allocation of resources, maintaining sustainable and stable economic growth, and promoting balanced development of the market economy.^[12] In the commercial housing market, pre-sales involve the sale of housing that is still under construction and has not yet been handed over to the buyers.^[13] The government regulates and controls the pre-sale economy by setting eligibility conditions and related procedures for the pre-sale of commercial properties in China.^[14] The government also requires timely registration of commercial properties after the pre-sale contract is signed.^[15]

1.2.2 “One-City-One-Policy”

In the absence of nationwide uniform regulations on real estate policy, each region implements its policies, resulting in significant differences in the approach to the supervision and management of the pre-sale system. Further, while local regulations adopted at the provincial and municipal levels frequently supply the specific legal standards for local real estate transactions, national statutes frequently spell out the overall legal framework. For instance, Shanghai has numerous regional laws, such as the following: Shanghai Land Administration Implementation Measures (1994)^[16], Shanghai Real Estate Title Registration Regulations (2009)^[17], Shanghai Properties Leasing Regulations (1999)^[18], and Shanghai Residential Properties Leasing Administrative Measures (2011).^[19] Even though China is not a "common law/case law jurisdiction," the PRC Supreme People's Court and the local courts occasionally use earlier court cases as precedents when rendering decisions on real estate transactions.

On August 24, 2022, the executive meeting of the State Council in China, proposed allowing localities to adopt a "one city, one policy" approach, which was reiterated on August 31, 2022, during a subsequent executive meeting.^[20] This proposal focuses on the real estate sector and has been seen as a significant

indication of the importance of real estate in maintaining a stable economy. The introduction of multiple policies offers opportunities for policy optimization worldwide, and with the integration of credit, land, taxation, and other policies, it is expected to gradually alleviate the property market logjam and establish a stable foundation. As a result, the real estate policy will transition from "city-based" to "one-city-one-policy."

1.2.3 Pre-Sale of Commercial Properties has Uncertain Risks

Commodity house pre-sale is a forward transaction where the buyer pays for the property in advance and the developer completes the construction and delivers the property according to the contracted date. However, uncertainties during the one to two-year period between the signing of the contract and the completion of performance create pre-sale risks. These risks not only harm the rights and interests of the parties involved in the pre-sale but also affect real estate market transactions and the development of China's social and economic markets.

1.2.4 Inequality Between the Two Parties in the Pre-Sale of Commercial Properties

The pre-sale of commercial properties is a housing sale and purchase transaction where the two parties should be on an equal footing. However, the status of the pre-sale parties in China is unequal due to market demand and transaction methods. Pre-purchasers are in a weaker position than developers who can quickly recoup their construction funds through pre-sales. Pre-purchasers only have the right to expect commercial property after the contract is signed while bearing risks. Moreover, developers have more comprehensive information about the construction and development of commercial property and may not inform or conceal important information from the pre-purchaser to maximize their benefits.

1.3 Literature Review

Commercial real estate pre-sales transactions have become an essential element in the property market of China. However, with the increasing number of projects in unfinished buildings, legal risks associated with pre-sales

transactions have also risen. This literature review examines the legal risks and prevention measures in commercial real-estate pre-sales transactions, focusing on projects in unfinished buildings in and outside China and comparative research between China and other countries.

Tao Zhang, Yingmei Chen, and Huaicheng Zhang (2006) studied an international comparison of the housing pre-sale systems.^[21] Similarly, Yuan Hu (2007) introduced and compared the pre-sale systems of major developed countries and regions, and discussed effective ways to improve the pre-sale system of commercial properties in China based on the experience of developed countries.^[22] The registration system of real estate between Hong Kong and Mainland China was studied by Wang Hao, Shuyan Wei, Bo-sin Tang et al (2018).^[23] Some mention the differences between Hong Kong and Mainland China in the globalisation of real estate on the politics and practice of foreign real estate investment.^[24] Little research was found and conducted by foreign scholars on Chinese commercial pre-sales systems, let alone comparative ones.

Chinese real estate research has garnered significant interest among Chinese scholars. Previous research by Yimin Shen (2008) studied the legal system of the pre-sale of commodity houses in China, highlighting the need for a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the pre-sale market.^[25] Hualong Tao (2007) investigated the legal supervision system of pre-sale funds of commercial houses, emphasizing the need for a sound legal system to regulate the pre-sale funds.^[26] Wensheng Yan (2015) examined the acquisition and operation of real estate projects with unfinished buildings in Shanghai and proposed measures to prevent legal risks associated with such projects.^[27]

Yingjie Zhang (2008) researched the legal risks in China's home mortgage field, highlighting the need for a sound legal system to prevent legal risks in home mortgage transactions.^[28] Another research by Xin Wang (2011) explored the legal issues of construction-in-progress mortgages, emphasizing the importance of a sound legal system to mitigate legal risks associated with such mortgages.^[29] Shengnan Zhang (2010) investigated legal issues related to the realization of construction-in-progress mortgages, highlighting the importance of a sound legal framework to prevent legal risks associated with

such mortgages.^[30] Ji Chen (2015) studied the legal issues of the exit mechanisms of local government financing platforms, emphasizing the importance of the legal framework to mitigate legal risks associated with exit mechanisms.^[31]

Apart from mortgage aspects risks related to home mortgage transactions, Guojin Sun (2011) studied the legal practices in the handling of unfinished buildings in Chongqing, emphasizing the importance of the legal framework to mitigate legal risks associated with such buildings.^[32] Songbai Liu (2005) examined legal risks in the transfer of real estate development projects and its legislative regulation.^[33] The rethinking of the pre-sale system is not a novel concept. As early as August 2005, the Central Bank proposed in the 2004 China Real Estate Finance Report the possibility of abolishing a portion of the existing pre-sale system and implementing corresponding modifications to the sales system, while upholding the viability of the spot sale system. This recommendation subsequently initiated a chain of discussions produced regarding the feasibility of retaining or eliminating the pre-sale system. However, the Ministry of Housing and Construction's official declaration that it would not abolish the pre-sale system resulted in a gradual decline in these deliberations. In this regard, Zhaogi Xu (2005) discussed the legal regulation of commercial property sales money in China, focusing on the need for a sound legal system to regulate the use of sales money.^[34] Further, Qing Zhang (2010) proposed abolishing the commodity house pre-sale licensing system and the protection of vulnerable homebuyers, highlighting the need for a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the pre-sale market and protect the interests of homebuyers.^[35]

In April 2010, the Ministry of Housing and Construction published a notice addressing the need to strengthen the regulation of the real estate market and enhance the pre-sale system of commodity housing.^[36] The notice introduced a pilot scheme for the ready sale of commodity housing, urging localities to develop corresponding management measures that take into account local realities and to guide real estate enterprises to promptly sell commodity housing.

On 26 May 2017, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government released a notice outlining the key work tasks for implementing the Pearl River Delta Planning Outline 2017.^[37] This notice underscored the importance of preventing financial and real estate risks, prioritizing city-based policies, closely monitoring real estate market dynamics, and strictly prohibiting all forms of leveraged financial products for a down payment on home purchases. Additionally, the notice advocated for the promotion of the existing home sales system.

Previous attempts to adjust the pre-sale policy have been primarily at the local level. Meanwhile, the policy on existing home sales has concentrated on decreasing the fervour in the land auction market, rather than making changes to the pre-sale system's framework. However, the possibility or the basis for abolishing the pre-sale system will not be abolished in a short time as the GDP of China is roughly 30% including real estate services and infrastructure accounted for by the real estate industry.^[38]

The pre-sale system for commercial properties in China was born at a particular point in time and was one of the key designs of China's commercial housing market reform. It has indelibly played an important role in solving the supply and demand structure of China's real estate market in the past, but as the supply of commercial properties in China gradually catches up, it is understandable that such a leveraging policy changed in the future.

The literature review reveals that current legal risks associated with commercial real estate pre-sale contracts, especially in projects in unfinished buildings, are still a concern in China. The studies reviewed to emphasise the need for a comprehensive framework to regulate the pre-sale market, including pre-sale funds supervision, mortgages, transfer and the acquisition of real estate projects with unfinished buildings. The review also highlights the need to protect vulnerable homebuyers in the pre-sale market. Overall, based on the literature review, suggests that a sound legal system is critical to mitigating legal risks with commercial real estate pre-sales transactions in China.

1.4 Objective & Research Question

The commercial real estate market is one of the most complex and dynamic sectors of the global economy. It is characterized by a wide range of investment opportunities, ranging from small commercial properties to large-scale development projects. Commercial real estate transactions are typically complex, involving multiple parties, intricate financial arrangements, and a variety of legal issues. One of the most significant challenges associated with commercial real estate transactions is the pre-sale of unfinished buildings, which can pose significant risks for both buyers and developers.

The main objective of this study is to examine the current major risks associated with the pre-sale of commercial real estate transactions and to explore strategies for mitigating these risks. This chapter provides an overview of the research questions and outlines the key themes and issues addressed in the study.

The main research question of this study is what are the major risks associated with the pre-sale of commercial real estate and how to prevent these pitfalls. To address this overarching question, a series of secondary research questions are posed:

- How to define pre-sale commercial contracts and how valid are they?
- What are the common legal issues that arise in commercial real estate transactions involving unfinished buildings?
- What are the best practices for avoiding legal pitfalls in pre-sales commercial real estate transactions involving unfinished buildings?
- How do China and Finland differ in their pre-sale commercial real estate systems?

1.5 Method & Material

To answer the above questions, the most prominent method, to begin with, is the legal dogmatic method. The approach will use Chinese legislation, guiding cases by the Supreme People's Court, and articles by academics to show the interaction of current legal principles with commercial transactions on unfinished buildings to emphasise the commercial transaction issue and the inadequacy of the current system to deal with these issues to improve the commercial transaction of unfinished buildings. This approach is best suited to explaining clearly and briefly the existing legal principles, which are important as the legal system provides the normative framework for analysis.^[39] This research aims to give a systematic exposition of the principles, rules, and concepts governing the legal field in question and helps to analyse the relationship between them, to solve unclarified gaps in the existing laws.^[40] A conceptual analysis will be employed because it helps clarify a concept's meaning and outlines the circumstances under which a phenomenon will occur.^[41] It is possible to draw conclusions or make assumptions about the relationships between different pieces of information from diverse sources, i.e., defining a particular target proposition or conclusion as true, by taking into account how positively they perceive the premises and supporting evidence.^[42]

The combination of a constructive analysis and detection analysis can illustrate the conceptual framework of the current issue, and its shortcomings, and illustrate possible solutions to address these issues.^[43] To comprehend the impact of the legal system's principles on the parties to which they are applicable, this will be combined with an economic perspective. It is a method which will illustrate the features of commercial transaction contracts that will be of relevance to the buyers, which are the main party of the research focus, and that the changes in the law will directly affect. It is an approach that provides a more well-rounded perspective, which analysing the legal system and the rule of law alone cannot provide. These two methods will show that there are inadequacies when it comes to enforcing repayment and repayment from the two parties in question.

Finally, this research compares Finnish and Chinese commercial real estate pre-sale legal systems and aims to dive into the knowledge of the civil legal

systems in effect to perfect the existing legal system in question. ^[44] This method will possibly contribute to the unification or perfection of the legal systems, on a smaller or larger scale. This suggests that there should be more of a focus on shaping the current pre-sale system, where gaps between investors and developers should be minimized. To achieve these results, this research will outline several pitfalls to investigate and suggests mitigation methods at a regulatory level.

1.6 Limitations

Due to time constraints and inadequate preparation, this study was limited by its scope and content. The focus is on the consumer's point of view to detect and mitigate the legal pitfalls of commercial real estate transactions. This research only compares specific aspects of the pre-sale system in Mainland China and Finland, which are both civil law countries. Furthermore, since Finnish is the researcher's native language, a significant amount of sources and literature available in Finnish was used. However, between the study on Chinese and Finnish commercial pre-sale systems, only similarities and differences are studied. Future research is suggested to take advantage of the Finnish system and/or any other successful commercial real estate pre-sale system, if any.

1.7 Terminology

The Pre-sale System

The pre-sale system for housing, also known as the pre-sale of commercial properties, involves a property transaction in which a real estate development enterprise and a purchase agreement that the purchaser will pay a deposit or advance payment. ^[45] Pre-sale of commercial properties in China is named as selling “louhua”, namely, it means the practice of selling houses by paying a deposit and paying in instalments before the construction started, as if flowers were blooming (paid for) and fruits were being produced (completed) which was called “selling flowers”. ^[46] Essentially, it is a futures sale of a house, where the sale is a futures contract of the house. This has become one of the two main forms of housing sales in China’s commercial housing market, along with the sale and purchase of finished homes.

In China, purchasers of homes sign a pre-sale contract with a real estate developer and make a deposit or apply for a bank mortgage to deliver the full amount of the house, which is typically several years away from the official delivery date of the house. Moreover, the funds for the pre-sale of a house are provided directly to the real estate developer in a lump sum, with no third party to supervise the pre-sale funds and ensure that they are earmarked for the construction of the house.

At the time of purchase, homes were not yet ready for occupancy. This differs significantly from other commodity transactions, which typically involve payment and delivery at the same time. In China's commercial housing market, the purchase of homes usually involves payment and a loan contract. The projects that were subject to the "housing trouble" were primarily unfinished housing projects. It is difficult to accept the "contractual provisions" of purchasing a home several months in advance and losing hundreds of thousands of dollars. If the project were sold as a finished home, would there still be such large-scale "housing trouble" in an already occupied project? As long as the current system of pre-sale of real estate remains intact, the "housing fiasco" is likely to recur.

Commercial Real Estates

Commercial real estate (CRE) refers to properties that are exclusively utilized for commercial purposes such as generating income, providing a workspace, or conducting business activities. Unlike residential real estate, which is used for living spaces, commercial real estate is typically rented out to tenants for commercial gain. Commercial real estate in China refers to properties that are used for business purposes, such as office buildings, retail space, hotels, and industrial properties. These properties are designed to generate income through the lease or sale of space to businesses, organizations, or individuals. In China, commercial real estate can include a wide range of properties, from high-rise office buildings in major cities to shopping centres in suburban areas. Some common types of commercial real estate in China include office buildings, retail spaces, hotels, and industrial properties.^[47]

Commercial real estate in China is often developed and managed by private companies, but the government also plays a significant role in the market.^[48] The government sets regulations and policies that can impact the development, ownership, and use of commercial real estate, and it also provides funding and support for major real estate projects.^[49] Covid-19 significantly impacted China's commercial real estate market. High level of vacancy rates in offices and shopping malls in major cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.^[50] On the other hand, in those cities, there is a high demand for modern office spaces, retail centres and luxury hotels. China's office property market has experienced significant growth since the early 2000s, and investment from real estate developers increased around six times within the last 10 years.^[51]

Pre-contract Agreement

A typical transaction begins with the execution of a three-party deposit agreement in which the realtor, buyer, and seller agree on certain terms of the transaction. Under this three-party agreement, the buyer frequently pays a specified amount of money as a deposit to bind the seller to the arrangement. This agreement must include an indispensable clause requiring both the seller and the buyer to execute the formal property sale and purchase contract within a set number of days.^[52] On the other hand, the formal property sale and purchase contract refers to the contract formed by the seller and buyer on the online platform built by the local real estate authority and will be used in transferring the property's title.

1.8 Structure

The structure of this paper can be broken up into four main topics of discussion:

The first part: This part consists of Chapter 1 and Chapter 2. Chapter 1 outlines the historical development of the pre-sale of commercial properties in China and reviews the existing literature on the risks associated with the pre-sale of commercial real estate, focusing on legal, financial, and market-related issues. It also reviews significant comparative law research regarding the pre-sale of commercial real estate comparing China and other countries. This chapter also sets limitations and explains potential terminologies involved

throughout the research. It outlines the methodology used in the study, including the sources of data, the research design, and the analysis methods. It also discusses the limitations of the study and the strategies employed to address these limitations. Chapter 2, introduces the history and background of the pre-sale system in China and outlines the Chinese characteristics of the pre-sale of commercial properties.

The second part: Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, studies the factors that involve identifying and mitigating the risks associated with pre-sale commercial real estate transactions.

The third part: In Chapter 5, comparatively studies the pre-sale of commercial property laws and practices between Finland and Mainland China. This chapter compares the two pre-sale systems and finds similarities and differences in three aspects: the conditions for pre-sale, management of construction costs and pre-sale funds and mortgage loans.

The fourth part: Consists of the final chapter 6 Conclusions and discussions. The final chapter summarizes the key findings of the study and draws conclusions based on the research questions. It also discusses the implications of the study for commercial real estate practitioners, policymakers, and scholars. Finally, it outlines the limitations of the study and provides recommendations for future research.

2. Pre-Sale Contracts for Commercial Real Estate in Mainland China: Legal Framework and Transaction Guidelines

2.1 Contract for Pre-Sale of Commercial Real Estates

The pre-sale contract of commercial properties is a contractual agreement between the real estate development enterprise and the purchaser for the transfer of ownership of completed commercial properties within an agreed period of time.^[53] It is also commonly referred to as the contract for the sale and purchase of commercial properties. This written document specifies the terms and conditions under which the purchaser will pay the price of the property to the real estate development enterprise and receive the commercial properties as agreed.

The contract for the pre-sale and purchase of commercial properties is regulated by Article 16 of the Measures for the Administration of Sale of Commodity Houses.^[54] This article specifies the main contents that must be included in the contract, such as the name and residence of the parties, the basic condition of the commodity house, the manner of sale, the price and payment terms, delivery and use conditions, decoration and equipment standards, supporting infrastructure and public facilities, ownership of public supporting buildings, handling of discrepancies in area, registration of property rights, methods of dispute resolution, liability for breach of contract, and other matters agreed upon by the parties. However, it is to be noted that the main contract involved in a commercial real estate transaction is the sales contract, according to Article 12 of the Contract Law of the PRC, which sets out the terms and conditions of the transaction, including the purchase price, designation of the parties, the quality and quantity of the goods, time, place, and manner of performance, financing arrangements, liability for breach of contract and means of dispute resolution and other key terms. The sales contract is legally binding and enforceable under Chinese contract law.^[55]

Given the special nature of commercial properties, the pre-sale contract typically uses the standardised contract text provided by the competent department of housing and urban-rural planning and construction, which is relatively equitable. However, real estate development enterprises may add supplementary agreements or contractual annexes that restrict some of the buyer's rights and increase contractual risks. In addition, pre-sales contract for commercial real estate is also regulated by relevant laws, regulations and rules in China (such as the Urban Real Estate Management Law, the Measures for the Administration of the Sale of Commercial Properties, the Measures for the Administration of the Pre-sale of Urban Commercial Properties and other special laws, regulations and rules).^[56]

A contract for the pre-sale of commercial property must be distinguished from the ordinary sale and purchase agreement. The contract for the sale of commercial property typically involves a real estate developer selling a completed house to a buyer, who in turn pays the price and receives ownership of the property.^[57] This agreement serves as the foundation for the transaction and determines the respective rights and obligations of the developer and the consumer.

However, under certain circumstances, a pre-sale contract for a commercial property may be considered a contract of sale. According to the Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Disputes on Contracts for the Sale and Purchase of Commodities, a pre-sale contract can be considered a contract of sale if it includes the main elements of a sale and purchase contract as stipulated in the Measures for the Administration of the Sale of Commodities, and the seller has received the purchase price as agreed.^[58] This requires the pre-sale contract to include specific details such as the location and name of the commercial property, the basic conditions for the purchase of the property, the mode of sale, the price, the mode of payment, the time and date of delivery, and the liability for breach of contract.^[59]

2.2 Validity of a Pre-Sale Commercial Real Estate contract

The legal implications of entering into a pre-sale contract for commercial properties is subject to regulatory stipulations. In accordance with Article 6 of the Measures for the Administration of the Pre-sale of Commercial Premises in Cities, a pre-sale contract for commercial properties signed with a pre-sale permit is considered legally valid.^[60] Conversely, a pre-sale contract for commercial properties is signed without a pre-sale permit and is deemed invalid, except where a legally valid, except where a legally valid pre-sale permit is obtained before prosecution.^[61]

The pre-sale of commercial properties is governed by a licensing system, whereby a development enterprise must apply for a pre-sale permit from the real estate administration department. Without obtaining a Commodity House Pre-sale Permit, individuals are prohibited from engaging in the pre-sale of commodity houses, as outlined in Article 7 of the Measures for the Administration of the Sale of Commodity Houses.^[62]

To qualify for the present sale of commercial properties, several conditions must be met, as per Article 7.^[63] These conditions include possessing a business licence of an enterprise legal person and a qualification certificate of a real estate development enterprise, holding a land use right certificate or approval documents for the use of land, and possessing a construction project planning permit and a construction permit.^[64] The sales office should provide the two key documents which are: the residential quality guarantee, and residential use instructions.^[65] Additionally, the completion inspection and acceptance must be passed, and demolition and relocation must have been implemented. The supporting infrastructure for water supply, power supply, heating, gas, communications, and other related facilities must be in a condition for delivery, and the construction progress and delivery date must be determined. Finally, the property management plan must have been implemented.

2.2.1 Case Study 1: Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China Civil Judgement (2019) Supreme Court Civil Re No. 245.

The Supreme Court announced that the developer failed to deliver the house on time, resulting in the dissolution of the Contract for the Pre-sale of

Commercial Premises, the mortgage was borne by the seller and the purchase did not need to repay the loan.^[66]

In light of the developer's failure to deliver the commercial property within the stipulated time frame, the pre-sale contract for the commercial properties was terminated, leading to the subsequent termination of the loan and mortgage contracts, as the intended purpose of the agreements could not be achieved. As a result, the developer was obliged to return the principal and interest that had been received on the purchase loan to both the guarantor, i.e., the lending bank, and the purchaser, who was not obligated to fulfil any financial obligations.

Moreover, the relevant clause within the Loan Contract obligated the purchaser to return the loan amount, despite not having received possession of the purchased commercial property, leading to an unreasonable increase in the purchaser's liability. Consequently, this form clause was deemed invalid and unenforceable against the purchaser.

Furthermore, the case involved a dual legal relationship between the contract of sale and purchase of commercial properties and the contract of guarantee loan for commercial properties. While the contract between the parties was terminated due to the developer's breach of contract, the lending bank obtained possession of the down payment made by the purchaser and the mortgage loan. As per the agreement, the bank held both the mortgage right and the claim against both the developer and the purchaser. Although the purchaser did not acquire the commercial property, they were obligated to repay the remaining loan amount, thereby increasing their burden unfairly, resulting in an imbalance of rights and obligations among all parties. Such an arrangement goes against the principle of fairness.

2.2.2 Case study 2: Case No.: (2020) Min 01 Min Final 4257

Case No 4257 Min 91 Min Final (2020) concerns a contractual dispute arising from the sale and purchase of commercial properties, coupled with a guarantee loan agreement, in which the seller (i.e., the developer) failed to deliver the property within the agreed timeframe, leading to the termination of the relevant contracts, including the loan and mortgage agreements.^[67] As per the contractual provisions, the seller is required to return the principal and interest

received on the purchase loan to the purchaser and the lending bank (i.e., the guarantor), who is not obligated to return any amount.

The Loan Contract contained a clause that compelled the purchaser to repay the loan, notwithstanding the non-fulfilment of the underlying purpose of the contract, which is to acquire the purchased house or take possession of the purchase loan. This clause, in effect, imposed an undue liability on the purchaser and is deemed invalid and unenforceable.

In the context of the case, a dual legal relationship emerged between the sale and purchase agreement and the guarantee loan contract, where the seller's breach of the contract led to the termination of both contracts, and the lending bank obtained possession of the down payment and mortgage loan from the purchaser. Under the terms of the agreement, the bank enjoys the mortgage right and a claim against both the developer and the purchaser. The purchaser, who did not acquire the property, made a down payment and is required to repay the mortgage loan. If the contractual rights and obligations are strictly enforced, the purchaser must bear the responsibility of repaying the remaining loan, even though the breach of contract is not attributable to them. This arrangement, which unfairly burdens the purchaser, creates an imbalanced distribution of rights and obligations, contravening the principle of fairness.

These are some of the key legal frameworks that apply to commercial real estate transactions in China. The laws governing the transfer of real estate do not differentiate between different types of real estate. It is crucial for all parties involved in a commercial real estate transaction to be aware of these legal frameworks and to comply with them, to avoid legal pitfalls and ensure a successful transaction.

2.3 Conclusions

The pre-sale contract for commercial real estate is a written document that specifies the terms and conditions under which a purchaser will pay the price of the property to the real estate development enterprise and receive the commercial properties as agreed. The contract is regulated by Article 16 of the Measures for the Administration of Sale of Commodity Houses and the sales contract is legally binding and enforceable under Chinese contract law. The

validity of a pre-sale contract for commercial properties is subject to regulatory stipulations, and a pre-sale contract without a pre-sale permit is deemed invalid. To qualify for the present sale of commercial properties, several conditions must be met, including obtaining a Commodity House Pre-sale Permit, holding relevant certificates and permits, and meeting certain infrastructure and management requirements.

3. Risks Associated with Pre-sale Commercial Real Estate Contracts

3.1 Lack of clarity in the mechanism for the transfer of pre-sold commercial properties

To mitigate the potential risks associated with purchasing a property, it is imperative to consider certain factors when signing a pre-sale contract. First off, it's unclear from the law whether a commercial property pre-sale can be transferred. According to economic principles, the market typically distributes commercial real estate freely as a resource capital. Still, the absence of legal regulation has created a gap in the real estate market, resulting in issues like idle purchases or increased leverage and unfair competition in the market. Second, there is some debate regarding the legality of the transfer, including some legal inconsistency regarding the pre-sale transfer of commercial properties between the Urban Real Estate Management Law and the Civil Code.^[68] Third, there is a conflict between contract registration and the advance registration system. While pre-sale contracts for commercial properties are more frequently registered in the registration of the previous time and, as a result, belong to different institutions, the latter of which has a governmental real estate development subjective unit responsible for registration and filing, the registration of real estate is generally carried out in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Property Rights Part of the Civil Code.^[69] Due to this circumstance, there may be some contradicting problems with the registration process.

3.2 Problems faced in the regulation of pre-sale system advertising

Pre-sale advertisements provide marketing models for advertising, and actual commercials are more likely to incorporate renderings, outcomes, and other tangibles as selling elements. From a practical standpoint, this type of advertising is false, and because of the characteristics of pre-sale commercial property, this false advertisement as a selling point has gradually developed

into a common advertising practice. However, the legal management has issues with the way pre-sale house advertisements are recognised, which creates opportunities for false advertising.^[70] Since there is no legal regulation of the civil features of commercial property advertising that needs penalties, the domestic business administration mostly imposes administrative penalties for deceptive advertising.

3.3 Incomplete Pre-Sale Funds Supervision System in the Chinese Real Estate Market

In the context of the Chinese real estate market, commercial housing developers primarily rely on bank loans, which constitute over 80% of their development capital. In light of this, effective market regulation is essential to prevent the transference of risks from developers to consumers or financial institutions. However, the current capital regulation system exhibits deficiencies and establishing regulatory control and risk mitigation in areas such as financial reporting, social reputation, and post-event recourse of real estate developers remains a challenge. Consequently, certain risk factors may go undetected, ultimately culminating in the abandonment of commercial housing projects by developers grappling with broken capital chains. This, in turn, exposes banks to non-performing debts while leaving consumers without recourse for their initial property investments.

Furthermore, the "Measures for the Administration of Pre-sale of Urban Commodity Houses" had previously established basic regulations for the supervision of pre-sale funds, whereby each region independently issued corresponding "Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Pre-sale Funds" and "Implementation Rules for the Supervision and Administration of Pre-sale Funds".^[71] Consequently, there exists considerable variation in the methods employed to supervise pre-sale funds across different regions. The existing regulatory framework, therefore, necessitates improvements to address these systemic deficiencies and promote a more sustainable and stable real estate market in China.

3.4 Conclusions

In conclusion, the pre-sale commercial property market in Mainland China is associated with several risks that could impact consumers and the financial system. The lack of clarity regarding the transfer of pre-sold commercial properties, issues with regulating pre-sale advertising, incomplete pre-sale funds supervision systems, and problems with the pre-sale licensing system are some of the key challenges that exist in this market. These risks are significant, and if not addressed appropriately, they can result in financial losses for investors and negative consequences for the Chinese real estate market as a whole. Therefore, it is crucial to develop and implement effective regulatory mechanisms to mitigate these risks and ensure a sustainable and stable real estate market in Mainland China.

4. Enhancing Legal Regulation for Pre-sale Commercial Real Estate Contracts: Key Considerations

1.1. 4.1 Further Improvement of the Pre-Sale Transfer System of Pre-Sold Commercial Properties

Real estate pre-sale has become a popular practice in the real estate industry, particularly in developing countries. The pre-sale mechanism enables developers to acquire funds for construction before completing the project and provides buyers with the opportunity to purchase properties at lower prices than those available upon completion. However, despite its advantages, the pre-sale mechanism also presents several challenges that could expose buyers to risks. In this context, this chapter will examine the legal environment of the pre-sale mechanism in commercial real estate transactions and highlight some of the problems that exist within it. Specifically, it will focus on the issues related to protecting the interests of homebuyers and the regulatory framework for pre-sale supervision. In doing so, it will provide insights into the challenges and limitations of the existing legal environment in regulating the pre-sale mechanism and suggest potential areas for improvement.

The present research emphasizes the need for legal system recognition of the legitimacy of re-transferring pre-sold commercial properties, identification of future pre-sale behaviour of commercial properties, clarification of the transfer scenario within a strict market mechanism, protection of the fundamental interests of home buyers, and achievement of a multi-party balance through market allocation and relevant supporting systems. It is suggested that legal recognition of the pre-sale transfer of commercial properties should be included in the contract and property rights editions of the Civil Code to ensure healthy development.

Moreover, establishing corresponding transfer procedures and conditions is crucial. On the one hand, pre-purchase contracts must be legally binding to safeguard the purchaser's legal status when purchasing, using and transferring

the property. On the other hand, pre-sale transfer of commercial properties should be limited to commercial housing and observe the principle of autonomy and voluntariness.

Lastly, monitoring of pre-sale transfers should be implemented through the use of gridded commercial housing management, electronic registration and supervision systems, simplified procedures, and communication mechanisms. Such measures ensure effective and efficient supervision of the pre-sale transfer process.

4.2 Detailed Regulation of Pre-Sale Advertisements

In the context of the pre-sale of commercial properties, it is imperative to incorporate pre-sale advertisements into the contract, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Advertising Law. In doing so, key elements of the advertisement must be accurately reflected within the contractual framework. As a guiding principle, truthfulness should be observed in the content of advertisements. Furthermore, the advertisement serves as a promise made by the enterprise to the prospective home buyer, and should therefore be included in the contract as a clause. Such a measure would effectively minimise the risk of commercial housing advertisement information being misrepresented to home buyers.

In addition to incorporating pre-sale advertisements into contractual agreements, it is necessary to ensure that advertising practices are subject to strict regulation. The Interim Provisions on the Issuance of Real Estate Advertisements presently outline the responsibilities and liabilities of various advertising situations, including those related to the development of state-owned land, judicial decisions on the deduction of rights, the existence of ownership disputes, and other relevant real estate development subjects. The prohibition of advertising these circumstances aims to prevent misleading information from being disseminated to the public.

In terms of legal regulation, it is essential to adopt the principle of a judicial determination of liability, particularly with respect to the presumption of fault. It is imperative to clarify that real estate developers who publish false advertisements regarding pre-sale advertising are engaging in fraudulent acts

that are of a hidden nature. The presumption of fault serves to reduce the burden of proof on home buyers, who are often considered vulnerable in such transactions, thereby protecting their rights and interests.

4.3 Establishing a Two-Stage System for the Supervision of Funds in Advance

The effective supervision of real estate pre-sale funds is a critical issue in ensuring the safety of home buyers' funds. To this end, it is necessary to establish a two-stage supervision system for funds before and during the event. In the ex-ante stage, the current information disclosure mechanism of real estate enterprises needs to be improved to avoid financial risks caused by information asymmetry. Governments at all levels should establish market information systems based on the situation of the real estate industry and make regular public announcements to the public. Additionally, a commissioning mechanism should be adopted, with banks acting as commissioners and participating in the supervision of pre-sale funds to ensure the safety of the funds.

In the stage of supervision during the event, the application for pre-sale funds should be strictly examined. The real estate supervision department should conduct a unified review of the existence of funds in different directions after seeking the opinions of relevant units. To strengthen the level of supervision, mechanisms such as document review and on-site review should be adopted to approve or reject the application for the use of funds in a timely and efficient manner. Such measures will ensure dynamic and time-sensitive supervision, contributing to the safety of pre-sale funds and protecting the interests of home buyers.

4.4 Conclusions

In conclusion, this chapter emphasizes the importance of improving the legal environment and regulatory framework for pre-sale commercial real estate transactions. Despite its benefits, the pre-sale mechanism presents various risks that could potentially harm the interests of homebuyers. To address this, the chapter proposes several measures for improvement.

Firstly, the legal system should recognize the legitimacy of re-transferring pre-sold commercial properties, establish corresponding transfer procedures and conditions, and ensure effective monitoring of pre-sale transfers. This will help to safeguard the interests of homebuyers and promote a multi-party balance through market allocation.

Secondly, pre-sale advertisements must be accurately reflected within the contractual framework, and advertising practices should be subject to strict regulation. This includes adopting the principle of a judicial determination of liability and ensuring that real estate developers who publish false advertisements regarding pre-sale advertising are held accountable.

Finally, the effective supervision of pre-sale funds is critical to ensure the safety of homebuyers' funds. This requires the establishment of a two-stage supervision system for funds before and during the event, including improving the information disclosure mechanism of real estate enterprises and adopting a commissioning mechanism with banks acting as commissioners. Additionally, mechanisms such as document review and on-site review should be adopted to approve or reject the application for the use of funds in a timely and efficient manner.

Overall, the proposed measures for improvement will help to address the challenges and limitations of the existing legal environment in regulating the pre-sale mechanism, and promote a more secure and equitable commercial real estate market.

5. A Comparative Analysis of Pre-Sale Commercial Systems in Mainland China and Finland

5.1 The Conditions for Pre-Sale

The majority of newly constructed commercial properties are typically sold during the construction phase, allowing buyers to participate in the interior design process prior to move-in. Buyers can also commission additional works and alterations to be carried out on the apartment, subject to building schedules and constraints. Such customization options can assist buyers in achieving their desired aesthetic outcomes, in terms of colours and finishes. This chapter aims to provide a comparative analysis of pre-sale commercial transactions in Mainland China and Finland, with a specific focus on three key subchapters: conditions for pre-sale, management of construction costs, presale funds and mortgage loans. By exploring the similarities and differences in pre-sale commercial transactions between these two regions, this chapter seeks to shed light on the legal frameworks governing pre-sale transactions and highlight potential areas for improvement.

With regard to new property transactions, buyers can differentiate between two types in Finland: RS properties and non-RS properties.^[72] RS properties are those that are sold during the construction phase and are subject to the safeguards outlined in the Residential Property Transaction Act.^[73] Conversely, non-RS properties are sold and reserved only after building control has approved the use of all buildings to be constructed by the company.^[74] Such properties do not adhere to the mandatory security systems established for RS properties. As a result, sellers must obtain a performance guarantee for these properties as well. In this chapter, the research is focused on RS properties.

In Finland, to provide protection and reassurance to prospective buyers during the construction stage, the Housing Act (“Asuntokauppalaki”) has introduced the RS-scheme (“RS järjestelmä”, shortened from “Rahastolaitosten Neuvottelukunnan Suosittelema”).^[75] This scheme is widely

recognized as a mechanism developed by banks to support housing construction. Chapter two of the Housing Act outlines the RS regulations, which impose a mandatory requirement on developers to comply with the scheme when offering residential properties for sale during the construction stage.^[76] The construction stage refers to the period preceding the approval of all buildings by the relevant control authority for occupation. The RS property is a housing company connected to the firm that is associated with the construction phase protection scheme under the Housing Act.^[77] This protection ensures that the buyers are safeguarded against the insolvency of the founding stakeholder and any non-contractual increases in the liabilities of the housing company that may be taken over by the buyers during the construction phase. The construction phase sale must be in writing. To this end, the founding shareholder is obliged to provide security documents (“turvaasiakirjat”) pertaining to the limited liability company and the construction project, including security certificates (“vakuustodistukset”), building plans (“taloussuunnitelma”), property details (“kiinteistön tiedot”), building permits (“rakennuslupa”), and works documents (“urakkato-asiakirjat”), to the security bank (“vakuuspankki”) or the Regional Administrative Authority (“aluehallintovirasto”) for safekeeping.^{[78] [79] [80] [81] [82]} The depository of the security documents is then responsible for printing the share certificates of the housing company at a printing works that has been approved for this purpose, and for ensuring their safekeeping.

Additionally, both the founding shareholder (“perustajaosakas”) and the purchase of shares must inform the depository of any transfer or pledges of the residential housing company shares that they have made. The lien on the share or the rights conferred by the contract of transfer will only be enforced once the lien has been notified to the depository of the security documents. The custodian of the security documents is then required to register all transfers and pledges of shares that have been reported to it.

In RS projects, purchasers have the right to appoint a construction supervisor as their representative and an auditor during the construction period. It is important to note that if dwellings do not have RS protection, they must be approved by the relevant building control authorities prior to marketing and

sale. In addition, in the housing advertisement, the housing company covered by the protection scheme is referred to as an RS property.

Three conditions must be met for the approval of a Pre-sale Permit in Mainland China: the full land use right premium has been paid and the land use right certificate has been obtained; the construction work planning permit and construction permit are held; and the capital invested in development and construction has reached at least 25% of the total investment in construction based on the commercial properties offered for pre-sale, and the construction progress and completion delivery date has been determined.^[83]

In Finland, RS properties, are subject to mandatory safeguards under the Residential Property Transaction Act and are sold during the construction phase. The RS scheme is a mechanism developed by banks to support housing construction and imposes a mandatory requirement on developers to comply with its regulations. RS properties are protected against the insolvency of the founding stakeholder and any non-contractual increases in the liabilities of the housing company during the construction phase. The depositary of the security documents is responsible for printing and safekeeping the share certificates of the housing company, as well as registering transfers and pledges of shares. Purchasers of RS properties have the right to appoint a construction supervisor and an auditor during the construction period. In China, a Pre-sale Permit for commercial properties is only granted if certain conditions are met, such as the payment of the land use right premium and obtaining the necessary permits and capital investment.

5.2 Management of Construction Costs

In Finland, to ensure the contractual financial stability of a housing company, it is incumbent upon the founding members to prepare a comprehensive financial plan (“yhtiön taloussuunnitelma”) for the company.^[84] This plan should include a maximum limit for the number of mortgages that may be taken out against the company’s property. It is important to note that any deviation from this financial plan may only occur in the event of an unforeseen increase in construction costs due to force majeure.^[85]

In Mainland China developers are not required to deposit the construction costs required for the project in a designated trust account. Construction fees are mainly for real estate development loans and the bank issuing the loan will require a dedicated account for the project and be monitored on an individual basis. A portion of the construction fee is pre-sale proceeds (approximately 30%), which are managed in a pre-sale funds supervision account.^[86]

In conclusion, the financial stability of housing companies is approached differently in Finland and Mainland China. In Finland, the founding members must prepare a detailed financial plan that includes a maximum limit for mortgages and deviations from the plan are only allowed in the case of force majeure. On the other hand, in Mainland China, developers are not required to deposit construction costs in a designated trust account, instead, construction fees are mainly for real estate development loans and managed in a pre-sale funds supervision account. These differing approaches reflect the unique regulatory frameworks and business practices in each country.

5.3 Pre-Sale Funds and Mortgage Loans

The Finnish property market is known for its transparency and functionality, attracting institutional investors such as pension funds. The Housing Act in Finland allows for different payment options in housing transactions, including reservation fees, deposits, and standard deposits. Funding for purchasing new apartments is easily accessible, with affordable mortgage loans available. Founding shareholders of a housing company in Finland must provide security to ensure the performance of construction contracts and sales of residential shares.

In Mainland China, pre-sale funds for commercial properties include deposits, down payments, and mortgage loans. These funds are deposited into a supervisory account and supervised through agreements involving the developer, supervising bank, and supervising unit. The implementation of regulations for pre-sale funds varies across different regions in China, resulting in significant variations in supervision and management approaches. The real estate administration departments, provincial housing and construction departments, the People's Bank of China, and banking and

insurance regulators play roles in overseeing pre-sale fund supervision practices.

The Finnish property market offers stability and reliability, while the Chinese property market exhibits regional variations in pre-sale fund supervision. Both regions have their respective legal requirements and mechanisms in place to ensure compliance and protect the interests of buyers and investors in the real estate market.

The Finnish property market is regarded as one of the most transparent and well-functioning markets globally, providing an optimal balance between profitability and reliability that guarantees stable income and real estate appreciation.^[87] The low-risk factors evident in the market are exemplified by the dominance of institutional investors, including significant Finnish and Scandinavian pension funds.^[88] ^[89] According to the Housing Act (“Asuntokauppalaki”), the advance payment in a housing transaction can be a reservation fee, a down payment or a deposit.^[90] ^[91] The reservation fee is paid as security for the reservation when the dwelling is preserved while it is being pre-marketed. A deposit is an agreed amount of money paid as security for a purchase offer, while a standard deposit is a pre-determined amount of money paid as security for a purchase offer in the event of withdrawal from the transaction. Furthermore, funding for the purchase of new apartments is affordable and easily accessible, with a mortgage known as the 12-month Euribor for around 3.70% in February-March 2023. ^[92]

In accordance with the legal requirements in Finland, the founding shareholder of a housing company is obliged to provide security to ensure the performance of the construction contracts, as well as contracts for the sale of the residential shares, and to guarantee their performance in the event of the default. This security must be provided for the benefit of the limited liability company and its shareholders. ^[93] Furthermore, it is prohibited for the founding shareholder to sell any pledged shares or to pledge any sold shares.^[94] Legal acts that contravene the business plan or are prohibited by regulations are also deemed ineffective against third parties who have not acted in good faith.^[95]

It is important to note that a residential property sold by a founding partner cannot be seized to cover the debt of the founding partner, even if a condition of reservation of title is in place. Moreover, any claims arising from the sale of shares cannot be enforced against the founder's debt to the extent that the limited liability company has a claim against the founder under the Limited Liability Companies Act ("Osakeyhtiölaki").^[96]

If the assets of the founding shareholder are transferred in bankruptcy, the bankruptcy estate must inform the shareholders as to whether it wished to honour any outstanding share sale agreements made by the founding shareholder.^[97] If the estate does not enter into these agreements, each shareholder has the right to terminate the transaction. Shareholders who choose not to terminate the transaction will immediately acquire the right to exercise control over the limited liability company through the shares they have purchased.

In Mainland China, pre-sale funds include a deposit, down payment and mortgage loan, covering the entire purchase price. Homebuyers apply for mortgage loans after the purchase contract is signed online and the mortgage loans are deposited as pre-sale funds into a supervisory account. The pre-sale funds are supervised by means of a supervision agreement signed by the developer, the supervising bank and the supervising unit, and can be accessed by the developer during the construction of the project.

The Measures for the Administration of the Pre-sale of Urban Commercial Premises, promulgated in 1994, establish guidelines for the formulation of "specific measures for the supervision of pre-sale funds of commercial properties" by the real estate administration department.^[98]

Furthermore, the implementation of said measures is to be carried out by the administrative departments of construction at the provincial or autonomous region level, the administrative department of construction of municipalities directly under the Central Government, or the real estate administration department, in accordance with the prescribed rules of implementation. In addition, provincial housing and construction departments, the People's Bank of China, and banking and insurance regulators at the provincial level generally

issue specific measures for the collection and use of pre-sale funds for commercial properties. The provincial housing and urban-rural construction administrative departments are responsible for supervision and guidance, while the People's Bank and banking supervision departments oversee the supervising banks' pre-sale fund supervision practices.^[99]

Due to the absence of a national uniform regulation in China, each region implements its policies, resulting in significant variations in pre-sale fund supervision and management approaches.^[100] To ensure compliance, the development enterprise, supervising bank, and supervising unit sign a supervision agreement and file it with the competent real estate administrative department and the People's Bank. Most areas employ key fund supervision, while a few others enforce full fund supervision. The two modes of application and approval are direct release and supervisory bank disbursement following verification and approval by the commodity house pre-sale funds supervision department.

The Finnish property market is highly transparent and reliable, with low-risk factors and accessible funding for purchasing new apartments. The Housing Act outlines various payment options, including reservation fees, deposits, and standard deposits. Founding shareholders of a housing company are required to provide security to guarantee performance and cannot sell or pledge their shares. In China, pre-sale funds for commercial properties are regulated by various guidelines and specific measures established by different administrative departments. Supervision agreements are signed by developers, supervising banks, and supervising units to ensure compliance. Unlike in Finland, there are significant variations in pre-sale fund supervision and management approaches across different regions in China.

5.4 Conclusions

This chapter uses a comparative approach to analyse the similarities and differences between Finland and mainland China in terms of real estate pre-sale conditions, construction cost management and pre-sale funding and mortgages. Although both countries belong to the civil law system, there are

clear similarities and differences between the two countries in terms of their pre-sale systems.

Firstly, both the Finnish and Chinese real estate pre-sale systems require property developers to provide buyers with detailed pre-sale conditions and contract terms before sales can commence. In Finland, property developers are required by the RS system to provide buyers with detailed information including basic information about the building, construction costs, the proposed sale price and payment methods. In mainland China, the rules vary from city to city, but most cities require developers to provide buyers with similar details as in Finland prior to the sale.

Secondly, there are some differences between Finland and Mainland China in terms of construction cost management. In Finland, construction costs have to be approved in the RS system and property developers have to comply with the RS system's regulation of construction costs. In mainland China, however, developers are required to submit construction costs and have them audited before construction can begin, but there may be some loopholes in the auditing mechanism.

Finally, there are also significant differences between Finland and Mainland China in terms of pre-sale funding and mortgages. In Finland, buyers are required to pay a certain percentage of the price of the house in advance as an advance payment, and property developers are required to deposit this advance payment into a separate account and must comply with the RS system for managing these advance payments. In mainland China, developers need to raise funds by applying for loans from banks, etc., and there are certain risks and regulatory loopholes.

In summary, although Finland and mainland China are both civil law countries, there are significant differences in the real estate pre-sale system, the management of construction costs and pre-sale funding and mortgages. These differences not only reflect the differences in the regulation of the real estate market between the two countries, but also provide certain lessons for cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the real estate sector.

6. Discussions and Conclusions

6.1 Findings

The present study offers a comprehensive overview of the pre-sale system for commercial properties, elucidating its advantages and disadvantages. In this context, the legal and regulatory framework surrounding pre-sale is analysed, including the strategies and tactics deployed to ensure buyer's benefits. Additionally, the study examines the potential legal and regulatory risks linked to pre-sale, such as the lack of clarity in the transfer mechanism for pre-sold commercial properties, challenges in regulating pre-sale advertising, and the absence of a perfect pre-sale fund supervision system.

It is imperative to note that pre-sale transactions necessitate a meticulous analysis of the legal and regulatory landscape. The absence of a well-defined transfer mechanism could result in ownership disputes, leading to legal complexities and financial losses. Furthermore, the regulation of pre-sale advertising is crucial to safeguard consumers from deceptive advertising practices. Inadequate supervision of pre-sale funds may also pose financial risks, compelling investors to be vigilant about the fund's usage.

In conclusion, a thorough understanding of the pre-sale system for commercial properties, including its legal and regulatory aspects, is critical for developers and investors alike.

Finally, the study on the comparative pre-sale systems of real estate in Finland and mainland China exhibit noteworthy disparities and resemblances, which not only reflect differences in the regulation of the real estate market in the two countries but also provide valuable lessons for cooperation and exchange between them in the real estate sector. This could be further studied in the future research.

6.2 Future Research

The study of Western pre-sale systems serves as a valuable reference for the Chinese pre-sale system due to their longstanding success in regulating real estate markets. Further research could be conducted to identify the best practices of the Finnish pre-sale system and to analyze their applicability to the Chinese context.

One avenue of research could be a comparative study between the two systems. This could explore the similarities and differences in terms of legal frameworks, regulatory mechanisms, and practical implementation. By comparing the two systems, researchers could identify the strengths and weaknesses of each and identify areas where the Chinese system could benefit from adopting Finnish practices.

Another area of research could focus on the challenges that the Finnish pre-sale system has faced over the years and how they were addressed. By analyzing the experiences of the Finnish system, Chinese policymakers and regulators could gain valuable insights into how to mitigate potential issues in their own system.

Finally, it would be beneficial to investigate the attitudes of key stakeholders, including developers, buyers, and regulatory bodies, towards the Finnish pre-sale system. Such research could provide an understanding of how the Finnish pre-sale system has been received and how it has affected the Finnish real estate market. This information could be used to inform future policymaking in China and to address any potential barriers to the adoption of Finnish practices.

Overall, research on the Finnish pre-sale system could provide valuable guidance for the Chinese pre-sale system, and help ensure that it is effective in regulating the Chinese real estate market.

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《最高人民法院关于审理买卖合同纠纷案件适用法律问题的解释》

《商品房销售管理办法》

五证:《建设用地规划许可证》、《建设工程规划许可证》、《建筑工程施工许可证》、《国有土地使用证》和《商品房预售许可证》。一般来说,开发商都会把自己的五证展示在自己的售楼处,这样方便购房者自己去查阅,而二书具体指《的就是住宅质量保证书》、《住宅使用说明书》,二书一般也会在售楼处进行公示。

(2003 年 3 月 24 日由最高人民法院审判委员会第 1267 次会议通过,根据 2020 年 12 月 23 日最高人民法院审判委员会第 1823 次会议通过的《最高人民法院关于修改〈最高人民法院关于在民事审判工作中适用《中华

《中华人民共和国工会法》若干问题的解释》等二十七件民事类司法解释的决定》修正) 关于审理商品房买卖合同纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释 2020 [17 号]

房地产政策将从“因城施策”调整为“一城一策”， 2022 年 8 月 24 日，国务院常务会议首次提出允许地方“一城一策”。2022 年 8 月 31 日，国务院常务会议再次对房地产行业“一城一策”作出部署。

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[52] 《商品房销售管理办法》

[53] 《城市商品房预售管理办法》

[54] 《商品房销售管理办法》第十六条。

[55] 《合同法》第十二条

[56] 《城市房地产管理法》，《商品房销售管理办法》，《城市商品房预售管理办法》。

[57] 《商品房买卖合同》

[58] 《最高人民法院关于审理买卖合同纠纷案件适用法律问题的解释》第二条；《商品房销售管理办法》第十六条

[59] 《最高人民法院关于审理买卖合同纠纷案件适用法律问题的解释》第二条；《商品房销售管理办法》第十六条

[60] 《城市商品房预售管理办法》第六条、商品房预售实行许可制度

[61] 《商品房预售许可证》

[62] 《商品房销售管理办法》第七条、商品房现售

[63] 《商品房销售管理办法》第七条、商品房现售

[64] 五证:《建设用地规划许可证》、《建设工程规划许可证》、《建筑工程施工许可证》、《国有土地使用证》和《商品房预售许可证》

[65] 二书:《的就是住宅质量保证书》、《住宅使用说明书》,二书一般也会在售楼处进行公示。

[66] 中华人民共和国最高人民法院,民 事 判 决 书 (2019) 最高法民再 245 号

[67]福建省高级人民法院 (2020) 闽 01 民终 4257 号

[68] 《城市房地产管理法》,《民法典》

[69] 《民法典》中的财产权部分

[70] 最高人民法院《关于审理商品房买卖合同纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释》第 3 条专门对商品房销售广告的合同效力做了规定:“商品房的销售广告和宣传资料为要约邀请,但是出卖人就商品房开发规划范围内的房屋及相关设施所作的说明和允诺具体确定,并对商品房买卖合同的订立以及房屋价格的确定有重大影响的,应当视为要约。

[71] 《城市商品房预售管理办法》即各地区自主出台相应的“预售资金监督管理办法”和“预售资金监督管理实施细则”

[72] Tieteen Termipankki, RS
järjestelmä.<<https://tieteentermipankki.fi/wiki/Oikeustiede:RS-j%C3%A4rjestelm%C3%A4>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[73] Asuntokauppalaki 23.9.1994/843

[74] Asuntokauppalaki 23.9.1994/843

[75] Tieteen Termipankki, RS

järjestelmä.<<https://tieteentermipankki.fi/wiki/Oikeustiede:RS-j%C3%A4rjestelm%C3%A4>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[76] Asuntokauppalaki 23.9.1994/843, 2 Luku - Ostajan suojaaminen rakentamisvaiheessa (7.10.2005/795). URL:

<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/a19940843> Accessed: 12/03/2023.

[77] Asuntokauppalaki 23.9.1994/843 (In Finnish)

<<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843#L1>>Accessed 17/03/2023.

[78] Regional State Administrative Agency (“Aluehallintovirasto”, Safekeeping documents (“Turva-asiakirjojen säilyttäminen”), (In Finnish) <<https://avi.fi/asioi/yritys-tai-yhteiso/luvat-ilmoitukset-ja-hakemukset/rakentaminen-asuminen-ja-osakaskunnat/turva-asiakirjojen-sailyttaminen>> Accessed: 17/03/2023

[79] Ministry of Justice Decree on joint building documents (450/2015) (In Finnish) (“Oikeusministeriön asetus ryhmärakennuttamisasiakirjoista”), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2015/20150450>>

[80] Act on joint building (190/2015) (In Finnish) (“Ryhmärakennuttamislaki”),

<<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2015/20150190>>Accessed : 17/03/2023.

[81] Government Decree on documents in housing transactions (835/2005) (In Finnish) (“Valtioneuvoston asetus turva-asiakirjoista asuntokaupoissa”), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2005/20050835>>, Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[82] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish)), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[83] 《商品房预售许可证》，《城市商品房预售管理办法》

[84] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[85] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[86] 《商品房买卖合同解释》

[87] FIN-ESA Finanssivalvonta, Kestävyyriskit finanssisektroilla: uusi sääntely ja Finanssivalvonnan rooli (5/2020), <<https://www.finanssivalvonta.fi/tiedotteet-ja-julkaisut/blogit/2020/kestavyysriskit-finanssisektorilla-uusi-saantely-ja-finanssivalvonnan-rooli/>> Accessed: 18/03/2023.

[88] FIN-ESA Finanssivalvonta, Kestävyyriskit finanssisektroilla: uusi sääntely ja Finanssivalvonnan rooli (5/2020), <<https://www.finanssivalvonta.fi/tiedotteet-ja-julkaisut/blogit/2020/kestavyysriskit-finanssisektorilla-uusi-saantely-ja-finanssivalvonnan-rooli/>> Accessed: 18/03/2023.

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[90] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[91] Minilex, Ennakkomaksu asuntokaupassa, <<https://www.minilex.fi/a/ennakkomaksu-asuntokaupassa>> Accessed: 18/03/2023.

[92] Korkotutka, Asuntolainan korko nyt - katso tilanne ja vertaile myös marginaaleja, <<https://korkotutka.fi/asuntolainan-korko/>> Accessed: 18/03/2023.

[93] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[94] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[95] Housing Transaction Act (834/1994) (“Asuntokauppalaki (843/1994)”) (In Finnish), <<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1994/19940843>> Accessed: 17/03/2023.

[96] Limited Liability Companies Act, (“Osakeyhtiölaki”) (In Finnish)

[97] Limited Liability Companies Act, (“Osakeyhtiölaki”) (In Finnish)

[98] 《城市商品房预售管理办法》

[99] 《预售资金监督管理办法》，《预售资金监督管理实施细则》

[100] 房地产政策将从“因城施策”调整为“一城一策”，2022年8月24日，国务院常务会议首次提出允许地方“一城一策”。2022年8月31日，国务院常务会议再次对房地产行业“一城一策”作出部署。