

EDU304 Finalterm subjective

2023 by S.Malik

REGARDS: Be Kind To Yourself.

Q.1 Define consultant?

A consultant is usually an expert or professional in a specific field and has knowledge of subject matter.

Q.2 What is ODD?

Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)

This ODD means that students refuse to abide within specific boundaries. These students define in their behaviors. Boys outnumber girls in this disorder by two to one. Means boys face these disorder then girls.

When we talk about ODD there are different kinds of behaviors. It includes the following:

- ☐ Frequent temper tantrums
- ☐ Display of easy annoyance
- ☐ Refusal to obey rules
- ☐ Deliberate attempt to annoy others
- ☐ Low self-esteem
- ☐ Blame transfer on others for misfortune or misdeed

Q.3 What is Follow- up Service?

Follow- up Service

- ☐ It ensures continued services for the students even after they leave school.
- ☐ A continuous monitoring program designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention procedures in relation to student progress and adjustments.
- ☐ This service is undertaken as systematic evaluation of whether the guidance service in particular and the educational program in general have satisfied the needs of students.

Purpose of Follow-up

1. To ascertain the progress and status of students within the various classrooms, courses and curricular areas.
2. To gain data which may identify weakness in the various phases of the school progress?
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of the school's placement activity. 5. To learn why pupils leave before graduation
4. To discover grade levels at which most dropouts occur.

Types of Follow-up service:

a. In school follow up service

- ☐ Reduces the number of drop-outs.
- ☐ Helps in adjustment to student life.

b. Out-school follow-up service

- ☐ Instills a sense of belongingness in alumni.
- ☐ Helps the school analyze its effectiveness.

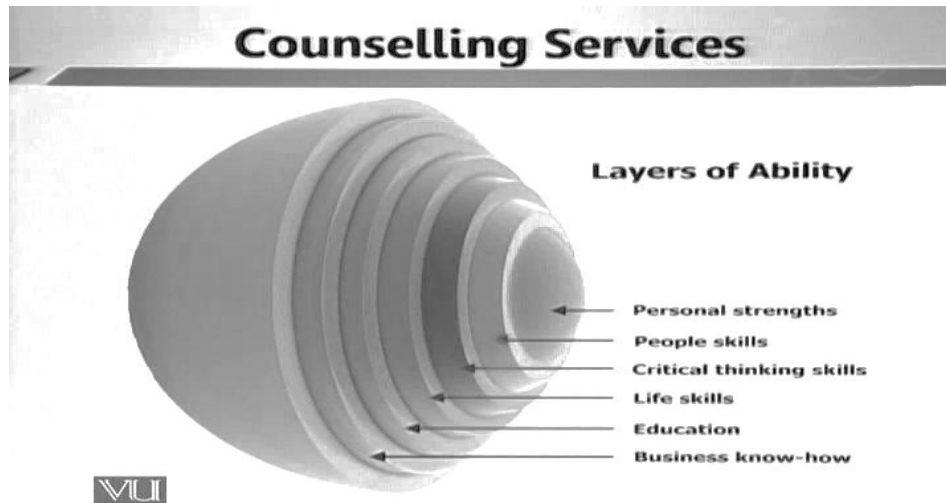
Techniques of follow- up service include:

- ☐ Postcard survey, or questionnaire
- ☐ Each has its own advantages and disadvantages

Tools use in follow- up:

- ☐ Conducting surveys
- ☐ Use of telephone
- ☐ The use of follow up letters.

Q.4 Layers of ability



1. Personal strengths (What are the personal strengths of the students?)

2. People skills (People to people skills means the social interaction skills that the students carry while they are in the schools.)

3. Critical thinking skills (Are students able to think critically?)

4. Life skills (What are the other life skills that the students carry themselves)

5. Education (How much they are interested in their education whether at school or whether it is subject based education or it is otherwise.)

6. Business know-how (In their daily interaction how do they daily interact with other people? What is the ability to understand others?)

Q.5 Write three types of domains and their need assessment?

Needs assessment should cover 3 domains:

a) Educational

b) Vocational

c) Social

a) Educational:

Educational domains give information about strong areas of the students. It also informs in which subjects students are good and in which subjects they need more struggle.

An educational domain determines students':

- ☐ Proficiency in a particular area.
- ☐ Difficulties (strengths and weakness)
- ☐ Exam phobia

b) Vocational endeavors:

- ☐ Suitability of subject combination
- ☐ Awareness & skills
- ☐ Probable occupational demand & supply

c) Social domains:

It informs about the behavioral principal. It helps teachers to improve the behavioral aspects of the students. Social domains look for:

- ☐ Self-concept
- ☐ Interpersonal skills
- ☐ Coping
- ☐ Crisis handling
- ☐ Financial management
- ☐ Prevalence of anti-social activities

Q.6 Write difference b/w Trustworthy and Reliable?

Trustworthy and Reliable: Reliable means that you will consistently behave in a certain way; trustworthy means that you can be given responsibility for doing or looking after something valuable with high confidence that you will do it.

Being a reliable and trust worthy teacher. Students must feel comfortable that their confidentiality will be maintained.

Q.7 Relevant Policies steps

When we talk about the implementation of guidance and counselling program and when we see it in the perspective of a larger community and in the perceptive of larger program development then we have to focused a lot on policy development.

Steps:

- ☐ Description of current practice drawn up by relevant practitioner.
- ☐ Discussion and amendment of initial drafts.
- ☐ Consultation process
- ☐ Preparation and submission of final draft
- ☐ Adoption as policy

Q.8 How can Countertransference can be beneficial?

- ☐ Countertransference can be beneficial if it is confined only on to empathetic feelings. It is right if you feel about your students, you care about your students, you put yourself in their shoes for a moment and think their problems or you begin to realize them well.
- ☐ But when you think according your own mind set or perception then you cannot solve the problem. To solve the problems, you need to analyze the problems and think critically the right and wrong factors so that you can reach the positive consequences.

Q.9 Interplay approaches that you can implement in classroom?

- Stories
- Role play
- Structural activities
- Role play in active medium

Q.10 How can teacher build positive relationship with students?

The students need to feel very comfortable in your presence. A teacher needs to provide a stress free environment where students feel very convenient to discuss their problems and issues. Students need to engage in exploring the issue.

a) Avoid advice, lecture and unnecessary questions

b) Problem assessment: The duty of the teachers is to provide guidance to the students. Teachers should tell the students about the solution of the problems through discussion. Teachers need to give open choice to the students and assess the problems or issues of the students.

c) **Goal setting:** Goal setting will be easy after assessing the problems. Teachers should set goals so that students can understand the problems.

Q.11 What is Organizational Theory?

This theory may help us in understanding challenges for guidance and counselling in school.

Organizational theory effectively analyze and institution in the three categories.

- ☐ **Planning**
- ☐ **Accountability**
- ☐ **Evaluation**

It looks at the planning part and it sees how well a program is planned and then how will it implemented, what are accountability features and lastly it see how well a program is evaluated in the school.

Organizational challenges can be addressed in 2 ways

I. Program evaluation

II. Program improvement

Q.12 Vocational services?

With the large number of career choices available, it can be difficult for people to pick the one that's right for them. Vocational counselling helps people narrow down the options and makes an informed career decision.

☐ Vocational counselling can take place as early as junior high school, with help from school guidance counsellors. It also occurs via academic advisement in college and through job placement agencies. Adults considering a career change also may seek the assistance of an employment counsellor.

- It is very necessary to inform the students about the different vocations in a broad manner.

So that students can develop their interests. Teachers should not work in limited areas. They should also guide parents about professions.

☐ Teachers are in best position to provide guidance for vocational choice BECAUSE...

☐ Teachers are fully aware of their students':

☐ Strengths

☐ Weaknesses

☐ Aptitudes

Q.13 Define Bullying?

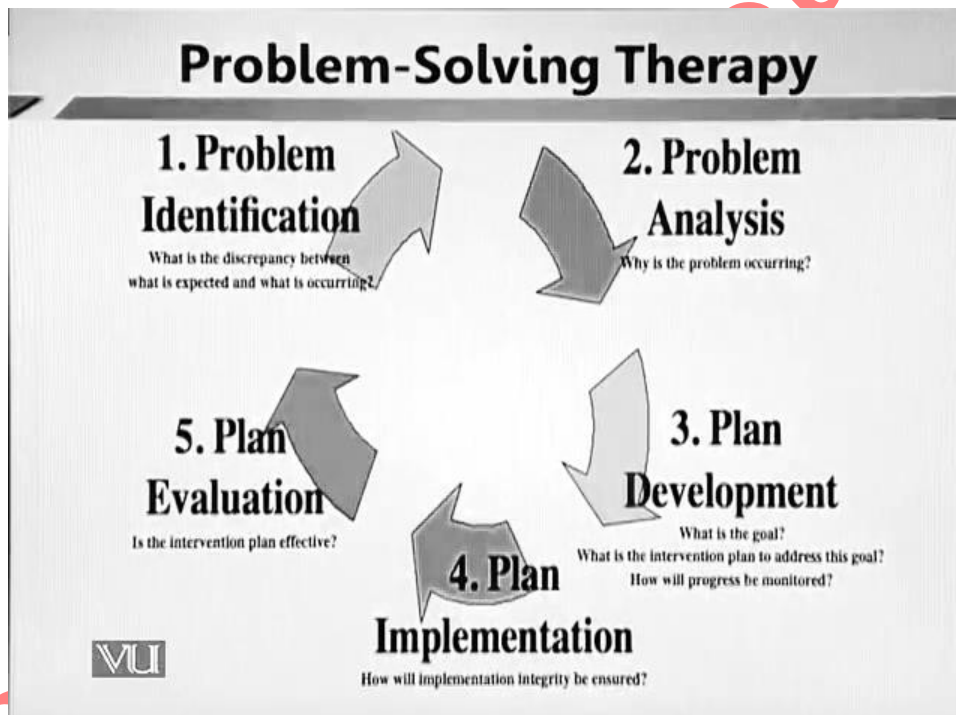
Bullying is the use of force, threat, or coercion to abuse, intimidates, or aggressively dominates others. The behavior is often repeated and habitual. One essential prerequisite is the perception, by the bully or by others, of an imbalance of social or physical power, which distinguishes bullying from conflict.

This type of students faces difficulties from bullies. The effects are also signs that kids may exhibit when being abused by bullies. Kids who are bullied can lose interest in school. They may suffer physical injuries and mental health issues. They may suffer depression and anxiety.

Q.14 Steps in Problem Solving Therapy?

PST assists the students in:

- I. Identifying problems
- II. Coming up with all possible solutions
- III. Selecting the best one
- IV. Developing and implementing an action plan
- V. Assessing the efficacy of the process



Q.15 Define Conduct disorder?

Conduct disorder is comprised of repetitive and persistent patterns of:

- ☐ Anti-social behavior

☐ Aggression

☐ Defiance

Conduct disorder (CD)

"Conduct disorder" refers to a group of behavioral and emotional problems in youngsters.

Many factors may contribute to a child developing conduct disorder, including brain damage, child abuse or neglect, genetic vulnerability, school failure, and traumatic life experiences.

This includes:

☐ Refusal to obey

☐ Repeated truancy

☐ Lack of empathy

☐ Tendency of drug usage at very young age

☐ Sadistic behavior

☐ Keenness for physical fights

☐ Frequently lying

☐ Criminal behavior like stealing, deliberately lighting fire etc.

☐ Tendency to run away from home

☐ Suicidal tendencies.

Q.16 Define Indiscipline Students?

These students not only create problems in the classroom but they actually effect the smooth functioning of classroom teaching and learning.

Those students who lack sense of:

☐ Direction. They lack direction. This type of students do not know where and how to focus.

☐ Purpose. They do not have any purpose in their life. They work in a purposeless fashion and that is why they make problems in the classroom.

☐ Fulfillment. They do not have sense of fulfillment. Which basically means that they are always angry about something? They always want more things but still they are not satisfied.

Q.17 What are the needs and requirements for counselling?

1. Students with low motivation and unclear goals.
2. Students who need assistance in making proper choice of courses and career.
3. Students who require guidance in dealing with adolescent issues and in facing life situations boldly.
4. Gifted students:
Gifted students are those students whose learning abilities are better than average students.
5. Shy or withdrawn Students
6. Students having school phobias or separation anxiety
7. Students with family problems
8. Bereavement and loss situations
9. Indiscipline Students
10. Students facing bully-ism and harassment
11. Students who require special educational needs
12. Students who need guidance about spending their leisure time.

Q.18 ADHA includes?

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common childhood disorders and can continue through adolescence and adulthood.

ADHA includes

- ☐ Inattention
- ☐ Impulsivity
- ☐ Hyperactivity

Q.19 Institutional theory challenges? Institutional theory addresses these challenges by:

- ☐ Reporting program result
- ☐ Maintaining balance between student needs and social & cultural pressures
- ☐ Educating standards and model programs
- ☐ System change
- ☐ Getting involved in decision making
- ☐ Student advocacy

Q.20 Counsellor as a Teacher:

- ☐ Implements effective lessons
- ☐ Focus on understanding self and others
- ☐ Inculcates coping strategies
- ☐ Fosters peer relationship

Q.21 Effective ways of communication?

Communication is yet an important tool that establishes a kind of relationship between the family and the school and between the school and the other stakeholders.

Ways:

I. newsletters

II. personal phone calls

III. home visits

Q.22 SMART targets/objectives:

☐ **Specific**

You need to make specific targets so that problems can be resolved.

☐ **Measurable**

Your target should be measurable.

☐ **Achievable**

Make those targets which you can achieve in a SMART manner and easily.

☐ **Relevant**

The action plan should be relevant to the particular needs and interests of the students any target.

☐ **Timed**

Your target should be time bound.

**Remember me in your
Prayers.**

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Yourself.**