

Discussion questions

[Sociology](#)



Discussion Questions Discussion Questions 6. The steps I might take to repair and maintain the trust after the family is advised of your report

As a professional, my role is to protect the rights of the child to the latter. I will, therefore, try to convince the family and make them understand that I am just doing my stipulated obligations. I will convince them to realise how their cooperation is essential for seeking justice for the child.

7. The seven principles of intervention that form the foundation of structural family therapy.

The principles include:

1. Therapeutic contacts insist in the positive and also use strengths that are systematic as change levers.
2. The main reason for assessment is to understand the fit between problems that have been identified and the broad system context of the problems.
3. Interventions have been designed in such a manner that they promote responsible behaviour and on the other hand decreasing behaviours that are irresponsible among family members.
4. Interventions are action oriented and present focussed targeting well-defined and specific problems.
5. The targets of the intervention are sequences of behaviour between and within multiple systems maintaining the problems that have been identified.
6. The design of interventions requires weekly or daily efforts by members of a family.
7. Interventions are appropriately developmentally and fit the youth's developmental needs.

8. The importance of client/clinician relationship skills to an occupation that

is predominantly technique and intervention-oriented

The client/clinician relationship is essential either as secondary (supportive) therapy element or as primary therapy element. Secondary therapy here involves the feeling of the client about their decision of terminating the therapy. The primary element of therapy contributes unique variance to the therapy effectiveness.

9. Some key indicators that would cue that the family may be nearing a point of relative success, such that termination of therapy may be considered
When the family starts to feel normal- they stop imagining that they are crazy.

When the family feels restructured

If the family feels affirmed

If bridging the family was successful (Wheeler, 2007).

10. One possible intervention strategy and my rationale for using it, if the child is in joint custody but is disengaged from one parent.

The best strategy is that the parent should go with the child to the school that the child attends and let the school know about the divorce status (Cottongim, 2002). Schools are so important today in helping divorced children. They have divorce councillors who talk to the children effectively. This may not be done by the parent staying with the child because of emotional instability.

11. Roles of letters, celebrations and reflecting teams play in narrative therapy. What I think is the best feature of reflecting teams and why
Letters are used by the therapists as conversation extensions with clients, and the content of the letter may be contents of next sessions (Bell, Moules & Wright 2009).

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Discussing celebration is fundamental because when performing a group therapy, people share their cultural celebration and customs with the rest of the group.

Reflecting teams help the victims learn some things by sharing past experiences. The best feature of a reflective team is therefore sharing past experiences.

12. The similarities and differences among introjection, projective identification, and collusion.

Similarities

All the processes involve identification with external object attributes and how the attributes influence the personality of an individual.

Differences

Projection assumes the aspects of the internal world of a person and then makes a projection of them onto external subjects.

In introjections, a subject takes the attributes, external objects and behaviours and personalises them.

Collusion refers to the interaction between a therapists and groups of victims or clients with different life experiences.

13. Why I think it is sometimes difficult for family practitioners to intervene/advocate in the community on behalf of their clients

It could be difficult for the practitioner because the practitioner may not be a native resident of the community and hence may not know the cultural beliefs of the community. Some cultural beliefs directly affect family structures.

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