



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER- NOVEMBER, 2019

TITLE OF PAPER: MULTICULTURAL ISSUES IN GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING

COURSE CODE: EFM 631

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 and 2 AND ANY OTHER 1 QUESTION OF YOUR CHOICE

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

## QUESTION 1: COMPULSORY

Justify the need for studying multicultural issues in guidance and counselling for teaching and learning in Eswatini (40 Marks)

## QUESTION 2

### The Case of Stan

The psychoanalytic approach focuses on the unconscious psychodynamics of Stan's behaviour. Considerable attention is given to material that he has repressed. At the extreme, Stan demonstrated self-destructive tendency, which is a way of inflicting punishment on himself. Instead of directing his hostility toward his parents and siblings, he turned it inward. Stan's preoccupation with drinking could be hypothesised as evidence of an oral fixation. Because he never received love and acceptance during his early childhood, he is still suffering from this deprivation and continues to desperately search for approval and acceptance from others. Stan's gender-role identification was fraught with difficulties. He learned the basis of female-male relationships through his early experiences with his parents. What he saw was fighting and bickering. His father was the weak one who always lost, and his mother was strong, domineering force who could and did hurt men. Stan generalised his fear of his mother to all women. It could be further hypothesised that the woman he married was similar to his mother, and that both reinforced his feelings of impotence.

The opportunity to develop a transference relationship and work through it is the core of the therapy process. Stan will eventually relate to his therapist, as he did to his father, and this process will be a valuable means of gaining insight into the origin of Stan's difficulties in relating to others. The analytic process stresses an intensive exploration of Stan's past. Stan devotes much therapy time to reliving and exploring his early past. Through continuous talk, he gains an increased understanding of the dynamics of his behaviour. He begins to see connections between his present problems and early experiences in his childhood. Stan explores memories of relationships with his siblings and with his mother and father and he explores how he has generalised his view of women and men from his view of these family members.

It is expected that he will re-experience old feelings and uncover buried feelings related to traumatic events.

- i) How did Stan decide to punish himself? (2 Marks)
- ii) Basing on the form of punishment was this type of punishment justified (3 Marks).
- iii) What past experiences influenced Stan's current behaviour? (5Marks).
- iv) How has Stan's relationship with his parents negatively impacted on Stan's current life? (3 Marks)
- v) In working with Stan, what countertransference issues might arise for you? (2 Marks).
- vi) In light of the above scenario, which counseling theory (s) would you use to enhance/promote a trustworthy and caring relationship between Stan and his parents? (2 Marks)
- vii) What could be the impact of Stan's early childhood experiences in other peers? (4 Marks).
- viii) What resistances and transferences might you predict in your work with Stan? (4 Marks).
- ix) With reference to the knowledge you gained in your course, Stan's reaction is a clear indication that Stan has lost meaning in life. How would you assist Stan to regain his self-identity? (5 Marks)

(Total=30 Marks)

### QUESTION 3

"Multicultural counselling is challenging for both the counsellor and the client". Discuss (30 Marks).

#### QUESTION 4

“The pull and the push factors are motivation for migration” Discuss highlighting the challenging issues encountered by immigrants (20 Marks)

B) What are the implications for counselling multicultural immigrants? (10 Marks)

#### QUESTION 5

Examine the statement that “Becoming a multicultural counsellor does not only mean gaining more knowledge of other cultures but even more it means understanding the complex process through which people become members of communities and societies and construct their world views, basic attitudes, values and norms” (Geertz 1973; Maruyama 1992; Seeley 2000).