



Opposition and Resistance: working with students with multiple challenges

Presented by Catherine Korah – April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022 Centre of Excellence for Behaviour Management





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Counterwill Instincts

To resist and counter

To be **obstinate** and **stubborn** 

To be quarrelsome and argumentative

To be **noncompliant** and **defiant** 

To disobey and defy

To do the  $\mbox{\bf opposite}$  of what is expected

What signs does your student give that show opposition and resistance?

Verbal:

Non-verbal:

Paraverbal:

Physical:

Other:

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# Counterwill Instincts

# Why are children moved by their counterwill instincts?

- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  There is a  $\boldsymbol{natural}$  and  $\boldsymbol{intended}$  purpose to the counterwill instincts. We are all born with this instinct.
- $\bullet$  It is quite healthy for a child to show counterwill
- When children stay <u>stuck</u> in counterwill, they may be **having difficulties with**:

Experiencing vulnerable feelings

Trusting the adult (may not feel cared for or may be feeling exploited)

By 'will' is meant:

Intentions and initiatives

Wants and wishes

Preferences and priorities

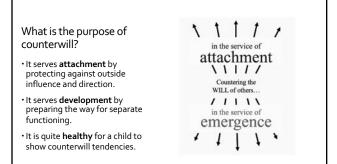
Judgements and opinions

Values and goals

Plans and decisions

Meanings and motives

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# Resisting because of a LACK OF CONNECTION



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COUNTERWILL serves attachment by protecting against outside influence & direction from those NOT within the parent-sanctioned village of Attachment.

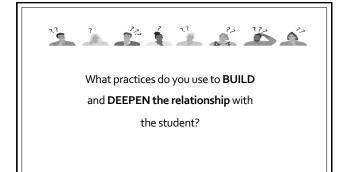
"Children were designed to be impossible to manage unless <u>sufficiently attached</u> to those in charge"

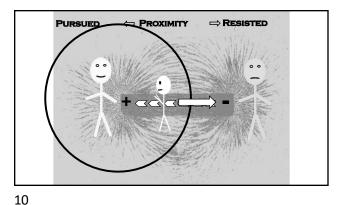
It is the default dynamic in a child that serves to PROTECT them

Hence the importance of good parent-teacher-school relationships.

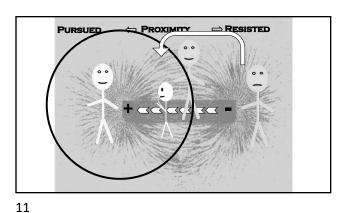
And the problem with Substitute teachers

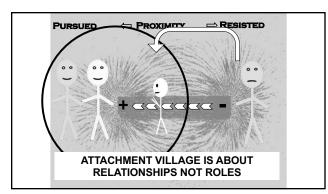
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#### ATTACHMENT & CounterWill

Why does a child oppose an adult to whom he/she is attached?

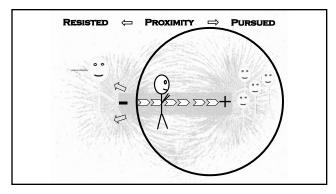
- When the directive is given the child is attached to someone or something else
- Counterwill has been "held at bay" earlier and re-emerges when in a safe place.

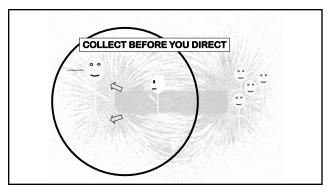


What practices do you use to ENGAGE the student's attachment and RECEPTIVITY?

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COUNTERWIll happens when the pressure or coercion felt is greater than the child's pursuit of attachment.

commands > impulse to comply
obligations > urge to make it work
expectations > desire to please
demands > inclination to defer
pressure > desire to measure up

forcefulness > desire to be good

"HAVE-TO" INVENTORY
List all the frustrations your student could have that morning prior to coming to the classroom. How many "Have-tos" are involved into the classroom/school experience?
What "Have-tos" are added involved a learning situation?
What other "Have-tos" are present, or

have been present, in this student's life?



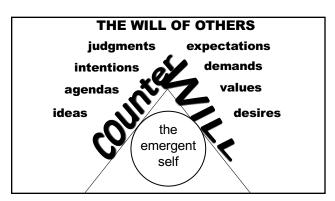
#### CounterWill and DEVELOPMENT



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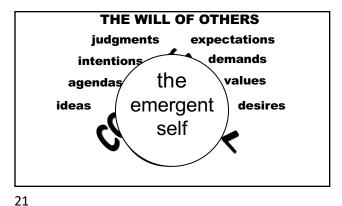
**COUNTERWILL** serves **DEVELOPMENT** by preparing the way for SEPARATE **FUNCTIONING** 

The first step in finding one's own WILL is to resist and counter the WILL of others.



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THE WILL OF OTHERS judgments expectations demands intentions values agendas ideas desires

Counter Will happens when the experience of coercion is greater than the sense of one's own WILL

expectations initiative purpose pressure demands desires have to's want to's directives intentions input curiosity incentives / rewards interest

What practices do you use to MAKE ROOM for the student's own WILL (their initiative and involvement)?

Children stuck in counterwill are challenging

 $\mathsf{much} \ \textbf{less receptive to being lead} \ \mathsf{in} \ \mathsf{general}$ 

highly resistant to direction and guidance

often are less endearing, tending to alienate the adults responsible for them

**appear independent and much less needy** and so not as likely to evoke care-taking responses in the adults responsible for them

very difficult to bring to state of REST and SATIATION

consequences and sanctions are highly PROVOCATIVE

The DRAMA of the STUCK CHILD

a tragedy in three acts

#### **ACTI**

When kids get stuck, adults start pushing.

#### **ACT II**

When kids feel pushed, they put on the brakes.

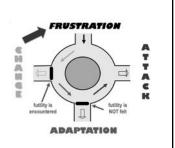
### **ACT III**

When kids get stuck in their **resistance**, adults tend to get stuck in their **persistence**.

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Counterwill leads to FRUSTRATION problems

- More frustration when faced with the adult's pressure.
- Frustration problems, and aggression if defended against feelings of futility.



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Counterwill

Cycle

ADULT ALPHA

RESPONSE AND
DISCIPLINE

Cycle

OPPOSITION
RESISTANCE

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Handling CounterWill

**CounterWill** is NOT a learned response, but an **EMOTIONAL REACTION** that plays a critical role in **PRESERVING** the self and becoming a separate person.

The belief that resistance and opposition must be unlearned (a) doesn't recognize or value the developmental benefits of having one's own mind and (b) fails to appreciate that we need to GROW a child out of resistance, not punish or teach a child to behave otherwise.

from Rest Play Grow by Deborah MacNamara

# Handling CounterWill

# Understand what makes a student feel VULNERABLE, evoking counterwill

- New learning
- · Not knowing what is expected
- Looking inadequate, especially in front of peers
- Confirming inadequacy
- Facing loss of attachment



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# Don't let counterwill Break the CONNECTION

- · don't take counterwill personally
- · anticipate and expect counterwill
- · reflect the resistance as natural & normal
- repair damage done by counterwill fallout
- · don't use separation as a consequence
- don't make behaviour the bottom line
- · repair damage done by counterwill fallout

# When faced with a challenge of the 'wills'

- Be careful about finding yourself into a **power struggle**.
- Don't let yourself be alienated by their behaviour and don't take the behavior personally. Detach your anger from your discipline.
- Separate the response from the incident and **choose** a **more suitable time** (\*except in case of emergency or security)
- Change the circumstances affecting the child rather than trying to control their behavior.

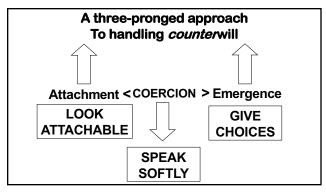


Guidelines to consider	1	Give the impression that you can and will take care of the child by projecting calmness and confidence (If necessary, fake it until you can make it!)
	2	Rely on structures, routines and rituals to help (*this limits reliance on child direction/control)
	3	Be careful about revealing your own sense of helplessness "I don't know what to do with you anymore!"
	4	Be careful about revealing your own needs, felt inadequacies or fears

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### Guidelines to consider

- Provide for some sense of choice to reduce the impression of coercion (without giving them too many options)
- Normalize that there are times when we all get pushed around by our emotions and that we do or say things we don't mean.
- Focus on the child's **intentions** and **efforts** Try to solicit the child's good intentions where possible
- Make room for the child's initiative and involvement (for example, in a reparative action)
- **Bridge** the behaviour by saying something like "I still love you" or "Tomorrow is another day"



### REDUCE COERCION

- back off until you get a better attachment hold
- LEAD the child out of the impasse (power struggle)
- draw attention AWAY from the coercive elements of the situation



**REDUCE COERCION** 



- refrain from using a commanding or prescriptive manner
- · make agendas less explicit
- refrain from focusing on the SHOULDs, the MUSTs & the HAVE TOs
- use as <u>little</u> force and leverage as possible

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# REDUCE COERCION

- use structures and routines to orchestrate behavior
- · the routine guides the behavior
- teach routines in a fun way

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• make routines engaging: "hop like a bunny", "quiet as a mouse", "big steps like a giant" "super-hero job"



A three-pronged approach To handling *counter*will

Attachment < COERCION > Emergence

LOOK ATTACHABLE



GIVE CHOICES

SPEAK SOFTLY

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#### **ENGAGE THE ATTACHMENT INSTINCTS**

- Get in the child's face (or space) in a friendly way, collecting the eyes, a smile and a nod
- 2. Provide a 'touch of proximity' for the child to hold on to
- 3. Invite the child to **depend** upon you
- 4. Act as the child's compass point

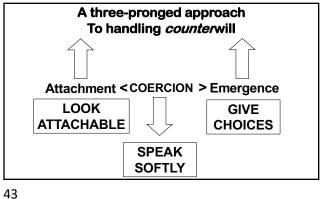


#### **ENGAGE THE ATTACHMENT INSTINCTS**

- Talk about how hard it is to always "have to do" things
- Normalize that there are times when we all want to refuse to do what we "must"
- Allow the child time and space to handle their Counterwill instinct



**COME ALONGSIDE** 



# **ENHANCE EMERGENCE**

- provide for some sense of choice
- put the focus on the child's will
- make room for the child's initiative and involvement
- solicit good intentions where possible
- place in charge where appropriate and possible

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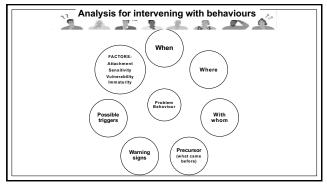
# Use Play and Playfulness Being playful helps to diffuse tense situations. Being playful helps to get our directives across without pressure and coercion. Through fantasy, stories and make-believe, play can provide cues and guidance towards expected behaviours.

**USE PLAY AND PLAYFULNESS** 



- Singing and actions to take the mind off of the "have
- **Playing** usually evokes smiles increasing attachment
- Play with "no" a "no" dance saying "no" or "I don't want to" as loud as you can as silly as you can

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Adjusting our VIEW Taking things LESS PERSONALLY Recognizing that instinct is involved Our ROLE as the adult Aiming to "do no harm" Adjusting our STANCE **Normalizing** by conveying that some pushback is part of the process teacher Parent Placing child in charge when possible Technician Being patient Principal Making ROOM for For child to display own "will" counsellor To be indulged in the play mode

