

A study examining pre-service teachers' reactions to kids who display potential mental health issues is called "Thinking It Through."

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Abstract

Teachers are essential specialists in helping children and adolescents who display social, emotional, or behavioural difficulties in the classroom and may have mental health issues. Teachers are increasingly being viewed as crucial connectors of young people in need of mental health assistance in health and education policy. However, a rising body of research raises concerns about practitioners' ability to fulfil this crucial role, especially in light of the scant attention paid to mental health-related material in pre-service teacher preparation. The results of a qualitative case study that was conducted in an Australian setting and looked at pre-service teachers' reactions to five vignettes of young people exhibiting behaviours suggestive of potential mental health issues are presented in this work. This study demonstrates the necessity for training in order for educators to recognise and effectively address mental health challenges.

Keywords: COVID-19, Suicide, Mental health, Pandemic, Economic, Depression, Anxiety, Coronavirus.

Introduction

Families with children subject to immigration control may be detained for an indeterminate amount of time under current British law. If the family's request for asylum or any type of legal right to remain in the UK is denied, detention may continue until their departure from the country. Government policy prior to October 2001 stated that minors under the age of 18 who were present in the UK with their families should only be held as near to deportation as is practicable to ensure that families are not ordinarily kept for more than a few days. The British government declared in October 2001 that it was modifying its policy for immigrant families to [1].

The practise and techniques utilised in the abrupt removal of children and parents from their homes without prior notice in order to take them to detention centres are one facet of the detention experience that is particularly painful for families. Children have apparently been taken from homes while on route to school on occasion, but dawn raids when uniformed law enforcement officers unexpectedly wake up families in the early hours of the morning seem to be more regular [2].

Since studies have shown that refugee, asylum-seeking, and immigrant children (although a heterogeneous group) are generally at higher risk of mental health and physical health problems than indigenous children living in the UK community, it is important to acknowledge that the group of children subject to detention are already a particularly vulnerable group [3].

The British government has used immigration detention facilities for families and children more frequently since

2001 in spite of the aforementioned statements of widespread concern. Four British detention facilities have now been constructed or modified specifically to house families for an extended period of time. Following the establishment of 260 family beds in 2005, Wood is currently the primary facility utilised for family detention. With more growth anticipated, it can currently accommodate 405 people, including both families and female singles. 320 of the 1860 minors detained in UK immigration detention facilities in 2005, according to official government statistics, spent more than 14 days in detention. More latest statistics on the amount of kids detained annually [4].

If children kept in British immigration detention facilities for shorter periods of time experienced comparable levels of illness, it remained unknown. Studies examining the wellbeing of children housed in UK immigration detention facilities have not yet been conducted using clinical assessments. In order to evaluate the physical and mental health of a small sample of youngsters detained in a British detention facility, a team of doctors and a clinical psychologist set out. Clinical evaluations were conducted using semi-structured interviews, physical exams, behavioural observations, and the completion of standardised self-report questionnaires to determine whether the detained children had issues resembling those previously identified in children held in Australian immigration detention facilities [5].

Conclusion

The children's mental and physical health suffers when they are detained, even for a very little amount of time. This sample

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of kids appeared to be going through a lot of despair, anxiety, sleep issues, somatic complaints, emotional symptoms, and behavioural issues after being held, according to the mental health assessments that were done.

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