

Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1a.	<p>One phase is depression, this is when an individual may be eating too much or too little. They may have an irregular sleeping pattern and not be socialising as they normally would. During this phase some may isolate themselves from society. Another phase is to emotionally recreate. After suffering grief this is when an individual begins to move on, and may get back to their normal routine, work, school etc. This is not to say they have forgotten, but instead moved on from grieving.</p>
	<p>b. Rogers three core conditions are ideal self, self concept and self esteem. One of Rogers core conditions is self concept</p>
b.	<p>Marsala may be stuck at the depression stage, potentially needing more support to get out of it. Marsala is struggling to sleep therefore her general health may be impacted. As her care worker said, it is 'normal' for</p>

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	<p>Marsala to be feeling sad and anxious as this is part of the grieving process. In order to move on she has to experience these feelings although it is important she has a support system in place.</p>	
2.	<p>One of Rogers's core conditions is Self concept. This evaluates our self esteem, self worth and ideal self. Our self concept is developed by our own thoughts and beliefs and others. This could be through roles and labels. If we are labelled as something negative this could affect our self esteem negatively.</p> <p>Another condition is positive self regard. This relates to our conditions of worth. This is how worthy we see ourselves, if we are respected within society.</p> <p>The last core condition is Locus of Evaluation. We do an internal and external locus of evaluation on ourselves. Internal evaluation is on our personality, behaviours and mannerisms. Are we behaving appropriately. External evaluation is on our appearance.</p>	

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	<p>We may evaluate if we physically fit into 'norms' of society and make judgements on ourselves based off of this.</p>	
	3. One key feature of Conflict theory	
	is control, coercion and constraint imposed by	
	dominant groups this feature looks at	
	how dominant groups such as the	
	government and CEO's have control over society.	
	For example the cost of living, fuel prices	
	being raised is something we do not	
	have control of whereas CEO's do.	
	Another feature of conflict theory is power	
	differentials built into social structures.	
	This feature also describes those with	
	power within society, for example	

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	<p>teachers, social workers and the police have the power within society to make important decisions. Individuals have different level of power and authority that often depend on their 'role' in society at the time. This keeps society functional although can sometimes be manipulated or taken advantage of.</p>	
4.	<p>Education is part of secondary socialisation. Primary and secondary education play a large role in people's lives, teachers and classmates may influence career choices and paths. Peers and environment may influence life choices whether this be positive or negative. Standard education may influence an individual's future e.g. if an individual is interested in Art or Biology they may follow on with a degree or job in the sector. There is also the 'hidden curriculum' whilst in education individuals learn manners, norms and social / communication skills.</p>	

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5.	

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	friends as she did and be worried to be seen as 'different'. Jazmin must receive the correct support from family and staff to ensure she still achieves everything she was set out to do and does not let being 'labelled' have a negative influence on her life.
6a.	One stage of the care planning process is to assess. Assessments are usually done using SPECC to see if needs are being met. When assessing professionals must do this holistically and look at the whole person. They may look at what needs were were met well at home, why? and how can this be maintained. They may also look at what needs were not being met at home and how this can be improved / needs can be met within the service. Another stage of the care planning process is to review. It is important that care plans are continuous documents open to flexibility and change depending on the individual. They should be regularly updated suited to the individual's

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	needs and preferences.	
	b. These stages contribute to positive care	
	practice as they ensure a holistic,	
	whole person approach. The service user	
	should be involved in the assessment,	
	planning of their care plan. This	
	follows the health and social care	
	standard 'be included' and is good	
	practice. The review stage is flexible	
	and continuous and depends on the needs	
	of the person meaning person centred	
	care is provided.	
	It also contributes to positive care practice	
	as staff need training in order to	
	create care plans therefore they will	
	be confident and competent creating	
	these accurately	
	Care planning ensures positive care practice as	
	they are shared and communicated amongst	
	staff. Meaning if there are any changes or	
	updates, everybody is aware therefore the	
	highest standard of care is provided.	

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7.	
<p>To create a positive care environment staff should follow health and social care standard 'be included.' Service users should be included in decision making, this could be within regarding personal care, menu planning, activities, what they are wearing that day etc. This will help the service user to feel comfortable, respected and empowered.</p>	
<p>Another organisational feature that could contribute to a positive care environment is personalisation E.g if a service user has just moved into a care home or sheltered housing, help them to decorate, this could include pictures of family or even own duvet sets. This helps to prevent institutionalization and helps the service user to feel more comfortable and at home.</p>	
<p>To create a positive care environment staff should learn names. E.g for an individual in hospital names on whiteboards. Ask the patient 'what do you like to be called'</p>	

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8.	
<p>getting to know me forms are effective.</p> <p>A professional value a care worker should have is compassion. To work in care or with vulnerable people it is important to show empathy, but not sympathy. We want to show that we have an understanding of the pain they are in or how they are feeling, but not sympathetic and making them feel bad about the situation they may be in.</p>	
<p>Another value that is important when working within care is communication. When working within care you will be working with many different needs therefore it is important we understand how to communicate with diverse groups of people, and have patience when doing so. As care workers we must be educated on how to meet the needs. How can we make adaptations for those struggling with communication? picture boards, ipad/electrical devices.</p>	