

## Candidate 3 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	Section 1 - HD&B
1a)	<p>The <del>first</del> second phase of grief in Colin Murray Parkes theory is Pining. This is when an individual longs for the deceased and feels pangs of grief. Someone can be in multiple <sup>phases</sup> <del>stages</del> at once, and often when they are in the recovery phase, they can reminance and think about / long for the deceased. Such as an individual who has lost their spouse and thinks about them on their anniversary or when they smell their <del>perf</del> perfume.</p> <p>The fourth phase is recovery. This refers to when someone feels ready to and starts getting on with their life. The memories are still there, but they're ready to start moving on. <del>forwards</del> ??</p> <p>The third stage is depression. This is when someone realises <del>that</del> the deceased is not coming back and life as they know it has changed. <del>Depress</del> Depression hits and</p>

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they're not sure how they'll get over it. They may feel waves of anger and confusion, lost, etc.

16) Determinants of Marsala's grief could be her personality as she has a mental health care worker, so assuming she has a potential history of anxiety / depression. Another determinant was the relationship - grief may be harder as it was her parents, and as it was during the pandemic she maybe was unable to see them so had gone a long time without seeing them?

2) Empathy refers to putting yourself in the individuals shoes to understand how they think, feel and behave. Empathy creates a more healing environment as it builds connection and increases chance of opening up.

Congruence refers to being real and genuine. By being genuine in care this means not telling the service user something because

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	<p>it's what they want to hear. Genuineness creates a better therapeutic relationship as it builds trust and will create openness and vulnerability.</p>	
	<p>Non-judgement refers to not reacting or judging a service user to what they disclose. You must always treat the individual as a good person and this will create openness and more willingness to be vulnerable. If someone feels judged they're less likely to share thoughts and feelings and this impacts the care journey.</p>	

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Section 2 — S1	
3)	<p>A key feature of conflict theory is 'control, consensus, and constraint'. This refers to people with power trying to enforce change.</p> <p>people with power are those deemed as people with control, wealth, or limited resources — gas, housing, money, etc. conflict theorists believe that if someone has one or more of these they can manipulate others into the change by threatening to <del>the</del> restrict the resources.</p>
	<p>Another key feature is 'competition for limited resources'. As resources are limited they can be used to force control and change. and therefore people want to battle the likes of the government or land owners for the resources so that they can obtain the power and create change.</p>

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4)	<p>Education is a secondary agent of socialisation. Education cement norms, values and roles learnt at home with family (primary). Education can alter them slightly for example, raising your hand to speak, lining up before entering a room. Education impacts society due to the post code lottery, schools/teachers/resources alter depending on where someone lives, and this can impact someone's development and qualifications which will affect their employment and self worth later in life. Education can introduce a sense of routine and be the only main meal some children eat in a day, and so it can have very positive impacts outwith learning. Relationships between students and teachers can be therapeutic and can help in highlighting harm and neglect - once reported this can transform someone's life and life chances - education, employment, health and access to services.</p>

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5)	<p>A feature of symbolic interactionist is the concept of labelling. As Jazmin has now adopted this new label, this may help her to feel relieved as she has answers on why she thinks, feels and behaves certain ways. But also, as she has this mental disability(??) negative labels may come from ill-informed individuals. Her identity may be stripped as people struggle to see her as a whole, and instead focus on this diagnosis.</p>
	<p>Another feature is the acceptance of the role. This theory believes people are actors and so if people say / act as if Jazmin is incapable of doing certain things, she'll begin to believe this herself and her independence will decrease, and her self-concept will alter. Jazmin's self-concept will change as she may not know who she is or what her worth is following her new adopted label.</p>

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6b)	<p>These stages contribute to positive care practice as they allow the individual to be involved and make choices about their care journey. By being included, this empowers individuals, allows them to feel heard, valued and boosts self-esteem. As the care plan highlights strengths, this promotes independence and confidence in individuals. As local services and resources are utilised this promotes responsive care to meet the care needs.</p>
7)	<p>A feature of organisational <del>positive care environment</del> is training. This contributes to positive care environment as it promotes ongoing learning, and keeping up to date with policies and procedures. This means that staff are knowledgeable about how to approach situations and people, whilst providing high quality care. Training allows for safer care to be provided, as new equipment such as lifting improves. Training on infection control allows for cleaner environments, impacting patient care and avoidable risk.</p> <p>(other page)</p>

7)	Another feature of organisational is supervision This promotes ongoing training, but also creates accountability, personal review, support and communication - meaning that a better (non-toxic) working environment and team runs smoothly. Supervision allows for grievances to occur and create a safe space to voice concerns and report constructive feedback to improve services. Allows for complaints to be taken seriously.	



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8)	<p>One professional value base in a care worker is empathy. Empathy - allows for the care worker to put themselves in the care workers shoes, and understand how they must be feeling. Different from sympathy - as it's not feeling sorry for them. Empathy helps in building a stronger and more therapeutic relationship between the care service and service user. It allows them to feel heard and understood.</p>	
	<p>Another <del>feature</del> value base is confidentiality. Service users are vulnerable and they put their trust in the service to not share their information. Services are also bound by law - GDPR - so only relevant people can access service users information, and it cannot be shared unless service users are at risk to themselves or others. Confidentiality helps in building trust, and if this is broken then the care journey will be affected as they likely won't want to share information, partake in care, and will be reluctant to be vulnerable again.</p>	