higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 3

(9010113)

21 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

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TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Discuss the factors that led to the development of Community Oriented Primary Care (COPC):

1.1.1 Globally (4)

1.1.2 In South Africa (3)

1.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

OUTSMARTING CRIMINALS AND SNIFFING OUT CRIME – JMPD K9 EXPLAINS HOW IT IS DONE

According the Johannesburg Metro Police Department, outsmarting criminals is key to catching them because the visibility of officers alone is not enough to stamp out crime. The war against drugs was bolstered with the launch of a revamped K9 Narcotics Unit in Johannesburg in November. Since the revamp, the unit has had several successes. A total of 59 people have been arrested for being in possession of drugs. Other arrests included assault charges, firearm-related matters, robberies, motor vehicle thefts and hijackings.

[Source: *www.news24.com*]

1.2.1 Define *K9 services*. (2)

1.2.2 Name ONE other protection service that the K9 services can partner with to combat crime in the Johannesburg area and state how this service can work together with the K9 service. (1 + 2) (3)

1.2.3 How has the K9 unit improved the health and well-being of the Johannesburg community? (3)

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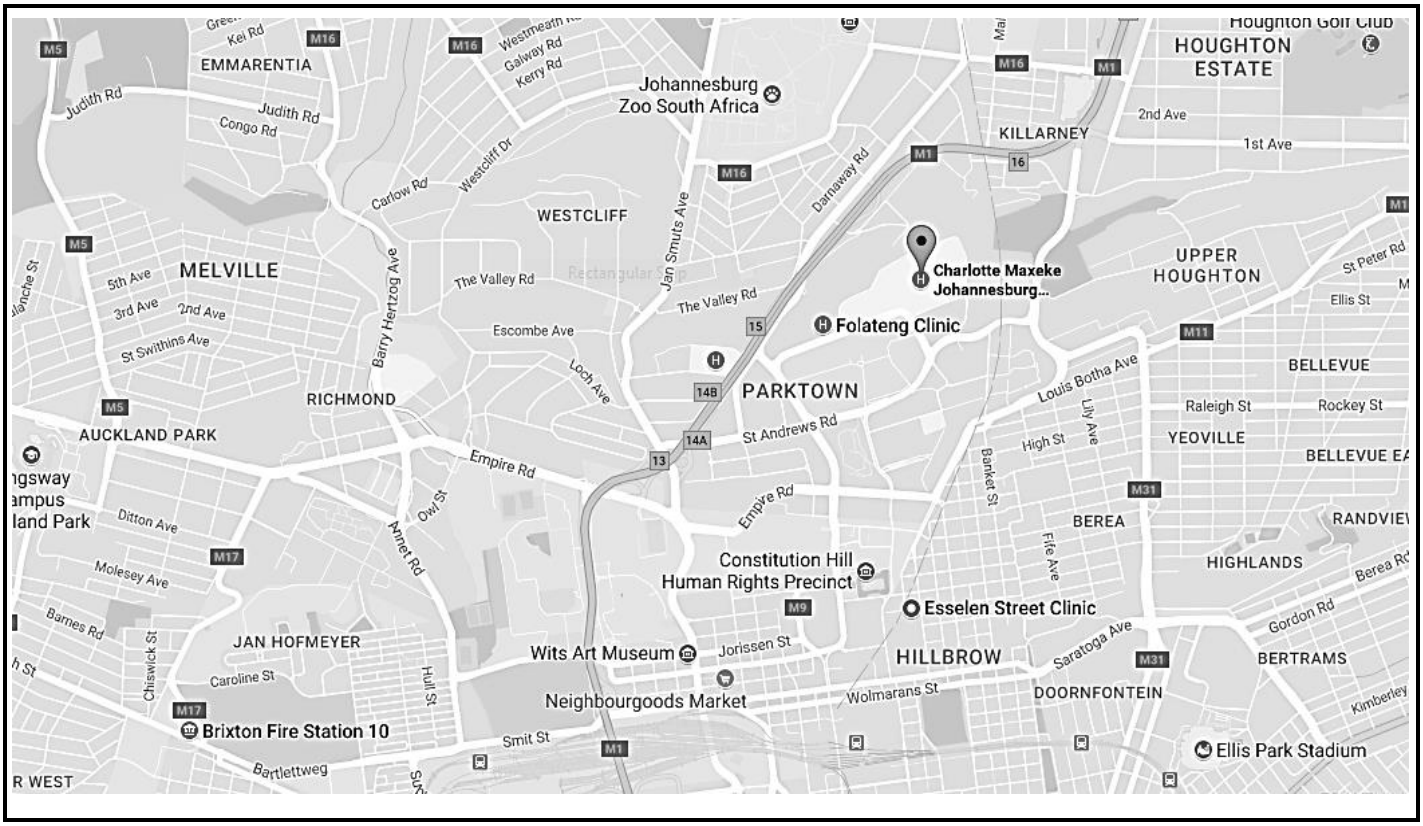
1.3 Study the map and answer the questions.



[Source: *www.googlemaps.com*]

1.3.1 Name FOUR *services* with the *appropriate facility* from the map above. (4 × 2) (8)

1.3.2 Name ONE tertiary and ONE primary health care service from the map above. (1 + 1) (2)

1.3.3 Would you say that the community in the map above has a fair distribution of services available to them? State FOUR points to substantiate your answer. (1 + 4) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WOMEN

With the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act led by the Department of Justice the following demands were made on the Department of Social Development (DSD):

- To facilitate and fast-track the provision of shelters for abused women
- To ensure the availability and accessibility of counselling services to women
- Intervention strategies should be based on a partnership approach between service providers and all departments that form part of the justice system
- Focus must fall on poverty alleviation, HIV/AIDS, crime prevention and substance abuse

A shelter must be linked to an accredited organisation (in their community) and registered with the DSD. All persons involved in providing shelter must attend training which meets the minimum standards. The DSD will implement a developmental quality assurance (for monitoring and evaluation purposes) in an effort to ensure effective service delivery which is in line with the transformation vision and goals of social welfare services.

[Source: *www.gov.za*]

2.1.1 Which type of service is provided by the government through the Department of Social Development? (1)

2.1.2 Name TWO other services involved in providing shelter for abused women, other than the service mentioned in QUESTION 2.1.1. (2)

2.1.3 Why is it important for shelters to be linked to an accredited organisation and registered at the DSD? (3)

2.1.4 Discuss the importance of providing shelter for abused women with regard to their health and well-being. (4)

2.1.5 Apply COPC Principle 5 along with the appropriate component of Principle 5 to the above extract and give THREE examples from the extract that support this principle. (5)

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2.2 The following list indicates the role players responsible for spreading COPC in different countries. Match each role player with the country mentioned below by writing only the role player next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Dr Sidney and Emily Kark; Dr Geiger; Dr Cassel; Dr Carl E. Taylor; Dr Jaime Goffin

2.2.1 … helped establish COPC in Catalonia (Spain).

2.2.2 … joined an expedition to Nepal as a doctor where he undertook the first public health survey of that country.

2.2.3 … established the Department of Social Medicine of the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Organisation, where they developed a Master in Public Health Course.

2.2.4 … left Pholela and started COPC in North Carolina (USA).

2.2.5 … visited Pholela and took what he learned back to Mississippi (USA).

(5 × 1) (5)

2.3 Explain FIVE advantages of having energy services and give examples to substantiate your answer. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Discuss the significance of the Declaration of Alma Alta in COPC. (5)

3.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 Youth camps are an example of a Community Mass Participation Program.

3.2.2 In order to run a legal taxi business the taxi driver must ensure that the taxi is registered with the Department of Labour.

3.2.3 Arrive Alive is the official road safety programme of the Department of Transport.

3.2.4 John (43 years old) cannot read and has entered for an Adult Literacy Programme. At the end of the programme, John will have the equivalent of a Grade 12/NCV Level 4 certificate.

3.2.5 Hydro is an example of a non-renewable energy source.

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3.2.6 Craft hubs that are opening all over the country are an initiative of the Department of Arts and Culture, to offer crafters and artists an opportunity to promote their work.

3.2.7 One of the functions of a school governing body is to oversee school performance.

3.2.8 Metro rail is privately owned.

3.2.9 Further Education and Training (FET) colleges are administered by the Department of Basic Education.

3.2.10 Certifying valuable documents is one of the services that the SAPS offer.

(10 × 1) (10)

3.3 Read the following statement and answer the questions.

BANC is an approach that is used within the public health institutions of South Africa to provide antenatal health care to pregnant women.

3.3.1 Define *antenatal care*. (3)

3.3.2 What does the abbreviation BANC stand for? (1)

3.3.3 What are the minimum requirements for pregnant women to attend antenatal care according to BANC? (1)

3.3.4 Apply COPC Principle 2 and the appropriate components of Principle 2 to the BANC approach and substantiate your answer.

(5 × 2) (10)

[30]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

THE GLUCKMAN REPORT

The Gluckman Report directed special attention toward preventative medicine, noting descriptions of programs such as the Peckham Health Centre in England led by (a) ...

Dr Henry Gluckman led the (b) ... and made various recommendations. The heart of these recommendations was the establishment of health centres in local communities where doctors and their auxiliaries work together through groups to meet the needs of the people.

The second is that the primary aim of medical practice should be the promotion and preservation of health. Thirdly, patient participation into their own care became a focus area. The South African model for this approach to health had been initiated in 1940 in Pholela, a rural area in Natal, under the direction of (c) ...

In 1946 the (d) ... was established in Durban to train professionals and other personnel in health centre work and to conduct relevant research. By 1948 the (e) ... came into power and the political situation in South Africa changed.

4.1.1 Complete the passage above by writing only the missing words next to the letter (a)–(e) in the ANSWER BOOK. (5)

4.1.2 Write down the FIVE COPC principles from the extract above and substantiate your answer. (5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Explain how the South African government is bringing social change through the following services:

4.2.1 Adult literacy programme

4.2.2 Funding early childhood development centres

4.2.3 Library and archive services

4.2.4 Social grants

4.2.5 Scholar transport system

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 Name each type of service rendered in QUESTION 4.2. Write the answer and the name of the corresponding department responsible for these services next to the question number (4.3.1–4.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

LEARNING ON AN EMPTY STOMACH:
FOOD INSECURITY HITS STUDENTS HARD

For 21-year-old Tebogo Mabye, finding inexpensive, healthy food has always been a problem. Raised in Hillbrow by a single mother as one of four siblings, food was a point of worry for their family. The family received food from Mould, Empower, Serve (MES), who provides services for community members, ranging from Thursday night soup outreaches to prayer and counselling. MES is a beneficiary of Add Hope, an NGO that supports feeding programmes at 137 different organisations in South Africa and feeds around 120 000 children each day.

One-fifth of South Africa's population are food insecure and rely on social grants, with rural provinces such as the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal among the most affected. The Wits Food Bank, established in 2013, provides 2 500 students with one food pack per month. The food pack, valued at R430, includes nonperishable items such as corned beef, rice, lentils, beans and peanut butter. To supplement the program, the Wits Citizen and Community Outreach Team provides a hot meal Mondays to Fridays between 13:00 and 14:00 to an average of 900 students per day.

Religious organisations have also played an important role in providing food to students. Holy Trinity Catholic Church, situated on the edge of the Wits main campus, runs a feeding scheme Mondays to Fridays at 13:00, serving lunch to students through the SVP Soup Kitchen. FoodForward is an NPO that receives nonperishable foods from large retailers like Checkers and Pick 'n Pay and redistributes the food to organisations such as orphanages, old-age homes and soup kitchens.

[Source: *www.mg.co.za*]

5.1.1 Write out the following abbreviations in full and give an example of each organisation from the extract.

(a) NGO
(b) NPO
(c) CBO
(d) FBO

(4 × 2) (8)

5.1.2 Discuss how NPOs are formed, owned and organised. (3)

5.1.3 Explain the functions of NPOs in general and give ONE example from the extract above. (2 + 1) (3)

5.2 Discuss the purpose of the following government-led programmes aimed at reducing hunger among citizens.

5.2.1 National School Nutritional Programme

5.2.2 National Food Relief Programme

(2 × 3) (6)

5.3 5.3.1 Discuss the importance and purpose of exercise for school children. (5)

5.3.2 Name THREE school sports. (3)

5.3.3 Define *lead schools.* (2)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Choose a type of social grant from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
6.1.1	Paid for a child who has severe disabilities	A	older person's grant
6.1.2	Paid to an adult between 18–59 years old who cannot work due to a physical or mental disability	B	child support grant
		C	foster care grant
6.1.3	Paid for a person who has been legally appointed as a foster parent	D	care dependency grant
6.1.4	Paid for people who are 60 years or older to help them look after themselves	E	war veterans grant
		F	disability grant
6.1.5	Paid to assist primary caregivers to care for their children who are under 18		

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 Discuss SIX responsibilities of ICASA. (6)

6.3 Describe how Pholela led to the development of the COPC principles. (5 × 2) (10)

6.4 State FIVE ways of receiving water services in a community. (5)

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6.5 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

DATA PRICES 'PUNISH THE POOR FOR BEING POOR'

South African consumers are still paying overinflated prices for data! Civil society organisations behind the #DataMustFall campaign, say service providers were punishing the poor for not being able to afford larger data bundles and current government intervention was simply not helping. In South Africa, the cost of data is high, primarily because of the few players in the telecommunications industry who have become greedy. Last month ICASA told Parliament the high price of data would be addressed, and recently the body passed regulations to prevent operators from expiring certain data bundles.

[Source: *www.citizen.co.za*]

6.5.1 What does ICASA stand for? (1)

6.5.2 In your opinion, would the 'fall of data' improve the health and well-being of South Africans? Substantiate your answer. (3)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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