

2017 HANDBOOK
COMMUNITY HEALTH STUDIES



HANDBOOK FOR 2017

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH STUDIES

The above Department offers two programmes: Environmental Health and Child and Youth Care

This handbook offers information on both programmes

What is a University of Technology?

A university of technology is characterized by being research informed rather than research driven where the focus is on strategic and applied research that can be translated into professional practice. Furthermore, research output is commercialized thus providing a source of income for the institution. Learning programmes, in which the emphasis on technological capability is as important as cognitive skills, are developed around graduate profiles as defined by industry and the professions.

NOTE TO ALL REGISTERED STUDENTS

Your registration is in accordance with all current rules of the Institution. If, for whatever reason, you do not register consecutively for every year/semester of your programme, your existing registration contract with the Institution will cease. Your re-registration anytime thereafter will be at the discretion of the institution and, if permitted, will be in accordance with the rules applicable at that time.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

The rules in this departmental handbook must be read in conjunction with the General Rules (G Rules) contained in the DUT General Handbook for Students as well as the relevant subject Study Guides.

Your attention is specifically drawn to Rule G1 (8), and to the process of dealing with students issues.

FACULTY of HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY VISION, MISSION, GOALS & VALUES

(November 2012 for 2013-2017)

Vision

The vision of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the Durban University of Technology is to be a leading Faculty in transformative and innovative education for health professionals, guided by National imperatives and a strong commitment to socially responsive education. We will strive to excellence in professional and teaching scholarship, as well as in the development of National and global linkages in education, and in the research and development of health.

Mission Statement

Within a value-driven centered ethos, the Faculty is committed to develop, quality health professionals that are practice oriented; receptive and responsive to health care needs of the people of South Africa and Africa as a whole. This will be achieved by providing the highest standards of learning, teaching, research, and community engagement, underpinned by a commitment to creating space for students and staff to succeed.

Goals

The Faculty aims to:

- Respond to the National health human resource and industry needs within the health sector.
- 2. Ensure the offering of entrepreneurial and leadership skills as a core component of all programmes within the Faculty of Health Sciences.
- 3. Continue to develop community-based projects to foster social responsibility through collaborative projects between programmes.
- 4. Enhance established quality management frameworks to support teaching and learning.
- 5. Develop applied research responsive to community and industry needs.
- 6. Develop mechanisms for the dissemination and application of research outcomes to inform teaching and learning, assessment, community engagement and further research.
- 7. Improve research participation and output through increased post-graduate student enrolment, publications and establishment of research groups.
- 8. Enable the generation of third-stream income through research and innovation (patents / artifacts) in order to supplement existing sources of income for the next five years.
- 9. Attract and retain diverse quality staff, while promoting advancement of individual potential.
- 10. Position DUT Health Sciences nationally

Values

The Faculty is guided by the following core values:

- o Transparency, openness, honesty and shared governance
- o Professional and personal respect for others
- o Educational relevance, equity and transformation (curriculum, access and success)
- o Loyalty, accountability, dignity and trust

DEPARTMENTAL MISSION & GOALS

Mission Statement

The Department of Community Health studies endeavors to uphold a strong student and staff centered ethos within the DUT strategic plan and the Faculty of Health Sciences vision and mission. The Department is committed to the development of well-grounded professionals in the field of Child and Youth Care and Environmental Health in providing graduates in South Africa and Internationally.

Goals

In addition to embracing the Faculty vision, mission, goals and values, the Department aims to:

- I Develop critical thinking professionals to serve industry, community and the public sector.
- 2 Provide responsive and proactive educational programmes that place emphasis on serving the needs of all sectors of the SA society.
- 3 Contribute to the national agenda towards equity and redress.
- 4 Improve access and promote success in undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.
- 5 Participate in shaping local, national and international linkages in education, research and development
- 6 Maintain the Department's position as a self-sustaining unit.
- 7 Contribute towards the enhancement of the quality of student life.
- 8 Ensuring quality services and infrastructure to support teaching and learning.
- 9 Attract and retain quality staff and promote staff advancement.
- 10 Develop and implement comprehensive quality management systems

CONTENTS

| | | | rage |
|-----|---------|---|----------------|
| ١. | DEPAR | RTMENTAL AND FACULTY CONTACT DETAILS | 1 |
| 2. | STAFF | ING | 2 |
| 3.1 | Program | RTMENTAL INFORMATION AND RULES mes offered by the Department | 3 3 |
| | | ations offered by the Department nental Information | 3 |
| 5.5 | | Academic Integrity | 3 |
| | 3.3.2 | Conduct of Student in Laboratory/Lecture Theatres | 3 |
| | 3.3.3 | Work done during the Year/Semester Health and Safety Special Tests and Condonements | 3 |
| | 3.3.4 | Health and Safety Special Tests and Condonoments | 4 |
| | 3.3.6 | Late submission of assignments | 4 |
| | | Consultation on student matters | 4 |
| | 3.3.8 | | 4 |
| Se | ction A | PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | 5 |
| 4 | NATIC | NAL DIPLOMA: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | |
| | (NDEV | , | 5 |
| | | nme Information | 5 6 |
| | | g Programme Structure nme Rules | 6 |
| 1.5 | | Minimum Admission Requirements | 6 |
| | | Selection Criteria | 7 |
| | 4.3.3 | Prerequisites and pass requirements Re-registration Rules | 7 |
| | 4.3.4 | Re-registration Rules | 7 |
| | | Exclusion Rules | 7 |
| | 4.3.6 | Interruption of Studies Examinations | 7 8 |
| 5 | | ELOR TECHNOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | 0 |
| , | (BTEV | | |
| 5.1 | | nme Information | 8 |
| | | g Programme Structure | 8 |
| 5.3 | | nme Rules | 9 |
| | 5.3.1 | Entrance Requirements Selection Criteria | 9 |
| | 5.3.2 | Duration of Study | 9 10 |
| | 3.3.3 | Duration of Study | 10 |
| 6 | _ | ELOR DEGREE: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | |
| ۷ ۱ | (BHEV | HI) nme Information | 10 |
| | | g Programme Structure | 10 |

| 6.3 | Progran | nme Rules | - 11 |
|------------|--|---|--|
| | | Admission Requirements | - 11 |
| | 6.3.2 | Selection Criteria Duration of Study | 13 |
| | 6.3.3 | Duration of Study | 13 |
| | 6.3.4 | Progression Rule | 13 |
| | 6.3.5 | Exclusion Rule Interruption of Studies | 13 |
| | 6.3.6 | Interruption of Studies | 14 |
| | 6.3.7 | Registration with the Health Professions Council of | |
| | | South Africa (Environmental Health) | 14 |
| 7 | MAST | ERS HEALTH SCIENCES: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | |
| | (MHE) | | 14 |
| 7.1 | • | nme Information | 14 |
| | _ | nme Rules | 14 |
| | | Minimum Admission Requirements | 14 |
| | | Selection Procedures | 14 |
| | 7.2.3 I | nterruption of Studies | 15 |
| R | SUBIF | CT CONTENT AND ASSESSMENT PLANS | 15 |
| | _ | vironmental Health | 15 |
| | | Environmental Health | 18 |
| | | r of Health Sciences: Environmental Health | 19 |
| c E | CTION | B. PROGRAMME: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE | |
| 9.1 9.2 | (NDC) Program Learning Program 9.3.1 9.3.2 9.3.3 19.3.4 19.3.5 19 | ONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (C2/NDCYCI) In me Information Is Programme Structure In me Rules Minimum Admission Requirements Selection Criteria Pass Requirements Re-registration Exclusion Rules Interruption of Studies | 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 |
| 10. | (ECP) I Progra | ONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (NDCYF2) umme Information | 26 |
| | | ng Programme Structure | 27 |
| 10. | | mme Rules | 27 |
| | | Minimum Admission Requirements | 27 |
| | | 2 Selection Criteria | 28 |
| | | B Pass Requirements | 28 |
| | | Re-registration | 28 |
| | | Exclusion Rules | 28 |
| | 10.3. | Interruption of Studies | 28 |

| II BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPM (BTCYC2) | ENT |
|---|-----|
| II.I Programme Information | 29 |
| 11.2 Learning Programme Structure | 29 |
| 11.3 Programme Rules | 29 |
| 11.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements | 29 |
| 11.3.2 Selection Criteria | 30 |
| 11.3.3 Pass Requirements | 31 |
| 11.3.4 Duration of Study | 31 |
| 11.5.4 Duration of Study | 31 |
| 12 BACHELORS DEGREE: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE | |
| (BCCYCI& BCCYC2) | |
| 12.1 Programme Information | 3 I |
| 12.2 Learning Programme Structure | 3 I |
| 12.1.1 BCCYCI | 3 I |
| 12.2.2 BCCYC2 | 33 |
| 12.3 Programme Rule | 33 |
| 12.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements | 33 |
| 12.3.2 Selection Criteria | 34 |
| 12.3.3 Duration of Study | 34 |
| 12.3.4 Progression Rules | 34 |
| 12.3.5 Exclusion Rules | 34 |
| 12.3.6 Interruption of Studies | 34 |
| 12.3.7 Child and Youth Care Practice | 34 |
| 12.3.8 Registration with the Professional Board | 34 |
| 13 SUBJECT CONTENT AND ASSESSMENT PLANS | |
| 13.1 National Diploma: Child and Youth Development (NDCYC2) and | |
| National Diploma: Child and Youth Development (ECP)(NDCYF2) | 39 |
| 13.2 Bachelor of Technology: Child and Youth Development (BTCYC2) | 42 |
| 13.3.1 Bachelor's Degree in Child and Youth Care (BCCYCI) | 43 |
| 13.3.2 Bachelor's Degree in Child and Youth Care (BCCYC2) | 50 |

I. DEPARTMENTAL AND FACULTY CONTACT DETAILS

All Departmental queries to:

Secretary: Mrs Anusha Karamchand

Tel No: (031) 373 2696
Fax No: (031) 373 2038
Email: anushak@dut.ac.za

Biko Rd, Mansfield Site, Ritson Road

Campus, Berea, Durban

All Faculty queries to:

Faculty officer: Mr Vikesh Singh
Tel No: (031) 373 2701
Fax No: (031) 373 2407
Email: vikeshs@dut.ac.za

Location: Health Sciences Faculty Office: Gate 8, Steve

Biko Road, Block Mansfield Site Area,

Ritson Campus

Executive Dean:

Executive Dean's Secretary

Tel No:

Fax No:

Email:

Professor T Puckree

Mrs Bilkish Khan

(031) 373 2704

(031) 373 2620

bilkishk@dut.ac.za

Location: Executive Dean's Office, Gate 8, Steve Biko

Road, Second floor, above Faculty of Health

Sciences offices, Ritson Campus

2. STAFFING Name and Qualification

Head of Department Mrs S Ghuman: Masters in Public Health (UKZN);

Postgraduate Diploma in Tertiary Education (UNISA)

Senior Lecturers Prof R Bhagwan: Doctor of Philosophy: Social Science (UKZN)

Prof P Reddy: Doctor of Philosophy: Occupational and

Environmental Health (UKZN)

Dr I Niranjan: Doctorate in Technology: Quality Management

(DUT)

Lecturers Mrs F Dewan: Master's Degree: Higher Education (UKZN)

Ms El Kistnasamy: Master of Technology: Environmental Health

(DUT)

Ms J Winfield: Bachelor of Arts (Honours): Psychology (UDW)

Ms M Siluma: Master of Technology: Child and Youth Care Work

(UNISA)

Mr D Gabela: Masters in Public Health (UKZN)

Mr T Mdlozini: Masters of Health Sciences:

Environmental Health (DUT)

Junior Lecturer Ms T Hlengwa: Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours): Social

Development (UCT)

Technician Ms M Dalasile: Master of Technology: Environmental Health

(DUT)

Secretary Mrs A Karamchand: Bachelor of Technology: Office Management

& Technology (DUT)

3. DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION AND RULES

3.1 Programmes offered by the Department:

This Department offers two programmes:

- Environmental Health
- Child and Youth Care

3.2 Qualifications offered by the Department

Learning programmes are offered in this Department which will, upon successful completion, lead to the award of the following qualifications

| Qualification | Qualification Code | SAQA NLRD number | Important Dates |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ND: Environmental Health | NDEVHI | 72231 | 2020 (phasing out) |
| BTech: Environmental Health | BTENHI | 72132 | 2019 (phasing out) |
| MHSc: Environmental Health | MHEVHI | 72181 | 2016 (start date) |
| BHSc: of Environmental Health | BHEVHI | 94797 | 2016 (start date) |
| ND: Child and Youth Development | NDCYC2/NDCYCI | 72216 | 2018 (phasing out) |
| BTech: Child and Youth Development | BTCYC2 | 72218 | 2019 (phasing out) |
| Bachelor of Child and Youth Care | BCCYCI/BCCYC2 | 94178 | 2015 /2016 (start date) |

3.3 Departmental Information

3.3.1 Academic Integrity

The General Rules pertaining to academic integrity G13 (1)(o) apply. These will be enforced wherever necessary to safeguard the worthiness of our qualifications, and the integrity of the Faculty of Health Science at the DUT. Plagiarism - the presentation of the work, idea or creation of another person as though it is your own - is a very serious academic offence that may lead to expulsion from the Institution. Plagiarism occurs when the origin of the material used is not appropriately cited. Enabling plagiarism - the act of assisting or allowing another person to plagiarize or to copy your own work - is also an offence.

3.3.2 Conduct of student in laboratory / lecture theatres

Rule of conduct pertaining to a specific laboratory / lecture theatre as instituted by the Head of this department shall apply to all students registered for the particular subject.

3.3.3 Work done during the year/semester

- 1. The calculation of the year/semester mark for each subject is included in the syllabus of each subject (Rule G12/1).
- 2. In addition to the general requirements for a year/semester mark, satisfactory attendance is required.
 - (i) 75% attendance of all lectures, tutorials and/or practical classes in a subject;
 - (ii) The compulsory attendance at all functions, organized outings and educational tours arranged by the department (costs to be borne by the student).

3.3.4 Health and Safety

Students must adhere to all DUT Health and Safety regulations while at both DUT and in WIL placements. Failure to do so will be treated as a breach of discipline.

3.3.5 Special tests and condonement

No missed assessments will be condoned.

If a student misses an assessment for reasons of illness, a special assessment may be granted if the student provides a valid medical certificate specifying the nature and duration of the illness, and a declaration that for health reasons, it was impossible for the student to sit for the assessment. The certificate must be submitted to the subject lecturer no later than five (5) working days after the "fit for duty" date on the medical certificate.

If a student misses an assessment for reasons other than illness, a special assessment may be granted if the student provides a valid declaration that for unavoidable reasons, it was impossible for the student to sit for the assessment. This declaration must be submitted to the subject lecturer no later than two (2) working days after the date of the missed assessment.

Any student who misses an assessment and who does not qualify for a special assessment, and any student who qualifies for a special assessment but fails to write it, shall be given a zero mark for the missed assessment.

3.3.6 Late submission of assignments

Assignments that are not submitted on the due date and time will be penalized. Students are reminded that assignments are given well in advance and that last minute problems can be avoided by completing assignments before the due date.

3.3.7 Consultation on student matters

Students with queries or problems are urged to follow the route of:

Student -> class rep -> lecturer / level coordinators -> HOD -> Deputy Dean -> Executive Dean -> DVC (Academic) -> Vice-Chancellor.

3.3.8 Student Appeals

Rule G1 (8) refers to: Any student wishing to appeal against:

- (a) The implementation of an Institutional Rule must do so in the first instance to the relevant Head of Department;
- (b) The decision of a Head of Department must do so via the relevant Executive Dean to the Faculty Board or a delegated Committee of the Faculty Board. The decision of the Faculty Board or a delegated Committee of the Faculty Board is final and no further appeals will be considered thereafter. (Amended w.e.f. 2009/01)

SECTION A. PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH 4 NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (NDEVHI)

4.1 Programme Information

This programme is a full time annual course comprising a total of fifteen (15) subjects. Subjects are taught on the basis of one subject allocated to a full day. Teaching methods include: lectures, self-study exercises, group work tasks and field trips where applicable. Students are required to comply with all prerequisites as prescribed by the course outline.

Registration with the Professional Board of EHP

Students are required to be registered with the Professional Board for Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP) by March of their first (I) year of studies. Registration fees and submission of registration documents will be the responsibility of the student. The fee is a once-off payment and covers the student during the entire training period.

Community Service

In accordance with the requirements of the National Department of Health, as of January 2004 all newly qualified National Diploma: Environmental Health students are required to undergo a one (I) year period of compulsory Community Service. This is a pre-requisite for registration with the Professional Board in order to practice as an Environmental Health Practitioner.

Work Integrated Learning (WIL)

Work Integrated Learning (WIL), a compulsory component of this programme, comprises hundred (100) days to be spent in industry (e.g.: Local authorities or government departments appropriate to the programme, private companies) of which twenty five (25) days must be completed at a registered abattoir. Proof of completion will be determined following an evaluation of your record book submitted by 30 September, which must indicate sufficient proof that you have completed the work required. Please note: while you will be assisted with placement, the onus is ultimately on the student to ensure that the days are completed as required. You will be fully advised of this by the programme WIL Coordinator. In addition, students are referred to Rule G28.

Assessment and Moderation

The assessment includes both formative and summative assessment. A variety of testing methods are used including, but not limited to, written tests, oral tests, practical examinations, group work and assignments. Assessment details for each course are outlined in the study guides for that particular subject. Moderation follows the DUT policy. Certain subjects are evaluated by a 100% year mark which is determined by a weighted combination of assessments. As such, there are no supplementary examinations for these subjects.

4.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Subjects | Assessment Type (CA/E) | Year of Study | credits | Pre-requisite Subjects | Co-requisite Subjects |
|---------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| ENVP101 | Environmental Planning I | E | I | 0.200 | none | none |
| CDEVI02 | Community Development I | CA | I | 0.200 | none | none |
| ANPY101 | Anatomy & Physiology I | E | I | 0.200 | none | none |
| MENH101 | Microbiology I | E | Ι | 0.200 | none | none |
| PHCMIII | Physics & Chemistry Module I (Chemistry) | E | I | 0.100 | none | none |
| PHCM121 | Physics & Chemistry Module 2 (Physics) | CA | _ | 0.100 | none | none |
| ETEHIOI | Experiential Training I | CA | _ | none | none | none |
| OCHS201 | Occupational Health and Safety II | Е | 2 | 0.200 | PHCMIII PHCMI2I | none |
| CDEV202 | Community Development II | CA | 2 | 0.200 | CDEVI02 | none |
| EPWW201 | Environmental Pollution: Waste and Water II | Е | 2 | 0.200 | ENVP101 | none |
| EPID204 | Epidemiology II | Е | 2 | 0.200 | ANPY102 MENH101 | none |
| FDMH201 | Food and Meat Hygiene II | Е | 2 | 0.200 | ANPY102 MENH101 | none |
| ETEH201 | Experiential Training 2 | CA | 2 | none | none | none |
| OHSF301 | Occupational Health and Safety III | E | 3 | 0.200 | OCHS201 | none |
| MNPR301 | Management Practice III | E | 3 | 0.200 | CDEV202 | none |
| EPAN301 | Environmental Pollution: Air and Noise III | E | 3 | 0.200 | EPWW201 | none |
| EPID302 | Epidemiology III | E | 3 | 0.200 | EPID204 | none |
| FDMH301 | Food and Meat Hygiene III | E | 3 | 0.200 | FDMH201 ETEH201 | Experiential Training 3 |
| ETEH301 | Experiential Training 3 | CA | 3 | none | none | none |

^{*}CA = Continuous Assessment / E= Final Examination/ TBC = To Be Confirmed

4.3 Programme Rules

4.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7, the minimum admission requirement for holders of the National Senior Certificate (NSC) must include the following subjects at the stated ratings.

| Compulsory Subjects | NSC Rating |
|----------------------------|------------|
| English | 4 |
| Maths OR | 3 |
| Maths Literacy | 4 |
| Life Science | 3 |
| Physical Science | 3 |
| And two 20 credit subjects | 4 |

The minimum admission requirement for holders of the Senior Certificate (SC) is matriculation exemption with the following subjects at the stated ratings.

| Compulsory Subjects | HG | SG |
|---------------------|----|----|
| English | D | В |
| Mathematics | E | C |
| Biology | E | C |
| Physical Sciences | E | С |

^{*}Physics & Chemistry Modules I + 2 are combined in equal weighting to form the subject: Physics & Chemistry.

Admission requirements based on work experience, age & maturity; and recognition of prior earning (RPL).

The DUT general rules G7 (3) and G7 (8) respectively, will apply.

Admission of international students

The DUT's Admission's Policy for International Students and general rules G4 and G7 (5), apply.

4.3.2 Selection Criteria

In accordance with Rule G5, acceptance into the programme is limited. As more qualifying applications are received than can be accommodated, the following process will determine selection: All applicants must apply through the Central Applications Office (CAO). Initial shortlisting for selection is based on the applicant's academic performance in Grade 12 (Grade 11, or Grade 12 trial marks, will be used for current matriculants). Shortlisted students will be invited to complete an assignment and participate in an interview. Final acceptance into the programme is based on the NSC/SC results, the assignment and the interview.

| Assessment | Weighting (%) |
|---|---------------|
| Results of the National Senior Certificate/Senior Certificate | 50 |
| Assignment | 30 |
| Interview | 20 |

4.3.3 Prerequisites and pass requirements

Notwithstanding the DUT pass requirements (G14 and G15), and those detailed as follows, students are encouraged to apply themselves to their learning, and strive for the best academic results possible in order to adequately prepare themselves for their future careers, and to maximize possible employment opportunities. In order to register for a second (2) or third (3) level subject, a student must have met the pre-requisites as listed previously in order to be competent and have sufficient knowledge to perform satisfactorily in the subject at the higher level. Any student registered for a second level subject cannot register for Food and Meat Hygiene 3 as the practical meat component requires a student to spend 25 working days off campus. Students will not be permitted to register for more than five (5) subjects per academic year.

4.3.4 Re-registration Rules

Rule G16 of the General Handbook for students applies.

4.3.5 Exclusion Rules

In addition to Rule G17, a first (1) year student who fails three (3) or more subjects with less than 40% is not permitted to reregister for the course. Deregistration from any subject is subject to the provisions of Rule G6 (2).

4.3.6 Interruption of Studies

In accordance with Rule G21A (b), the minimum duration for this programme will be three (3) years of registered study and the maximum duration will be

five (5) years of registered study, including any periods of WIL. Should a student interrupt their studies by more than three (3) years, the student will need to apply to the department for permission to re-register and will need to prove currency of appropriate knowledge prior to being given permission to continue with registration.

4.3.7 Examinations

In order to be eligible to enter for the main examination, students must obtain a minimum of 40% for the year mark in that particular subject. Notwithstanding G12 (10) a year/semester mark obtained for any subject is valid for the main examination only in the year/semester in which a learner is registered plus the supplementary examination in that subject, if granted, to the learner in terms of Rule G13 (3).

5 BACHELOR TECHNOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (BTEVHI)

5.1 Programme Information

The BTech comprises two compulsory subjects: Research Methodology and Management Practice IV, and two elective subjects which may be selected by the student from the list above.

The BTech: Environmental Health subjects do not have final examinations. The results for these subjects are determined through a weighted combination of assessments. As such, there are no supplementary examinations. Students are encouraged to work steadily through the period of registration in order to achieve the highest results possible. Assessment details are listed below. Moderation follows the DUT requirements.

5.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Module | *C or E | Assessment Type (CA/E) | NATED Credits | Pre- requisite Modules | Co- requisite Modules |
|---------|---|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| APOL401 | Air Pollution IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| FHYG402 | Food Hygiene IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| OHSF401 | Occupational Health and Safety IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| WQMT402 | Water Quality Management IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| WMGT401 | Waste Management IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| EEPI402 | Epidemiology IV | Е | CA | 0.300 | none | none |
| RMGY105 | Research Methodology | U | CA | 0.180 | none | none |
| MANP401 | Management Practice IV | С | CA | 0.220 | none | none |

^{*}C = Compulsory, E = Elective

^{*} NB - Not all electives are taught every year. These may alternate and you will be advised accordingly.

5.3 Programme Rules

5.3.1 Entrance Requirements:

ND: Environmental Health or an equivalent qualification.

5.3.2 Selection Criteria

In accordance with Rule G5, acceptance into the programme is limited. As more qualifying applications are received than can be accommodated, the following process will determine selection:

Applicants must have completed the National Diploma: Environmental Health. Applicants are required to formally apply to the Department by the due date, to be considered for the B Tech: Environmental Health. An average percentage of final year subjects of the Diploma will be considered. Years for completion of diploma. Applicants who do not meet the criterion related to academic performance but have relevant work experience will be required to submit a portfolio of evidence, a written assessment. Shortlisted applicants may be required to participate in an interview. Applicants will be ranked (see weighting criteria below) and selected based on ranking.

WEIGHTING CRITERIA

Years to complete the National Diploma qualification

| Minimum duration | Minimum duration | Minimum duration |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| + 2 yrs. | + I yr. | |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |

The duration of completion of the National Diploma will be ranked and considered as indicated above

Workplace experience post National Diploma

| 0-1 yr. | I-3 yrs. | 3-5 yrs. | > 5yrs |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 0 | I | 3 | 5 |

Applicants with work experience will be considered according to the years in the workplace and a portfolio of evidence must be submitted

Written Assessment

| 50-60 % | 61-70 % | 71-80 % | 81-90 % | 91-100 % |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

All applicants must comply with a written assessment that evaluates knowledge in the field of study.

Academic performance

Academic performance will be weighted by the average of the final year subjects for the Diploma for example a student who obtains an average of fifty five (55%) will earn fifty five (550 points)

To gain access into the BTech qualification a student must have a minimum of fifty seven (57) points. (Approved Senate: w.e.f. 20/8/2014).

5.3.3 Duration of Study

Maximum duration

In accordance with Rule G23A (a) (4), the maximum duration for the BTech is two (2) years. It is therefore critically important that you are aware of this before you undertake the BTech: Environmental Health.

Minimum duration

The minimum duration is one year of full time registered study, or two consecutive years of registered part time study, including any periods of work-integrated learning.

6 BACHELORS DEGREE: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (BHEVHI)

6.1 Programme Information

The Programme is over four years with 8 semesters of various modules that are specific with one compulsory GENED module called Cornerstone and electives that can be selected over the successive three years of the Degree. Students are encouraged to work steadily through the period of registration in order to achieve the highest results possible. Assessments include both examinations and continuous assessment for specific modules. Assessment details are listed below. Moderation follows the DUT requirements.

6.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Module | Year of Study | Assessment Type (CA/E) | HEQF credits | Pre-requisite Modules | Co-requisite Modules |
|-----------|---|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| YEAR I | | | | | | |
| CHMTI01 | Chemistry I | I | E | 0.121 | none | none |
| ANPA I 02 | Anatomy & Physiology IA | ı | E | 0.060 | none | none |
| CSTN101 | Cornerstone 101 | I | CA | 0.090 | none | none |
| FNEH101 | Fundamental Environmental Health | I | E | 0.092 | none | none |
| CCLT101 | Communication & Computer Literacy | I | CA | 0.121 | none | none |
| IGSH101 | Issues of Gender and Society in Health Care | I | CA | 0.092 | none | none |
| PPDVI0I | Personal and Professional Development I | I | CA | 0.092 | none | none |
| ANPB102 | Anatomy & Physiology IB | 2 | E | 0.060 | none | none |
| PYSI101 | Physics I | 2 | CA | 0.121 | none | none |
| BCHM101 | Biochemistry I | 2 | E | 0.060 | none | none |
| MENH102 | Microbiology I | 2 | E | 0.121 | none | none |
| MATH103 | Mathematics I | 2 | CA | 0.060 | none | none |
| YEAR 2 | | | | | | |
| CSIC101 | Contemporary Social Issues in SA | 3 | CA | 0.100 | none | none |
| PPDV201 | Professional and Personal Development II | 3 | CA | 0.100 | none | none |
| PLBE101 | Planning For Built Environment | 3 | E | 0.100 | none | none |
| FHYG101 | Food Hygiene I | 3 | E | 0.133 | MENH102 | none |
| ENPL101 | Environmental Pollution I | 3 | E | 0.133 | none | none |
| OHSFI0I | Occupational Health & Safety I | 3 | E | 0.129 | PYSII0I CHMTI0I | none |

| YEAR 3 | | | | | | |
|----------|--|---|----|-------|---------|------|
| CLDVI0I | Cultural Diversity | 4 | CA | 0.068 | none | none |
| EPDM101 | Epidemiology I | 4 | E | 0.133 | none | none |
| ITCH101 | Introduction to Technopreneurship | 4 | CA | 0.068 | none | none |
| MWMU101 | Me, My world, My Universe | 4 | CA | 0.068 | none | none |
| RMEH101 | Research Methodology I | 4 | E | 0.100 | none | none |
| SOAN101 | Sociology and Anthropology I | 4 | E | 0.100 | none | none |
| EHMA101 | Environmental Health Management and Admin I | 5 | E | 0.121 | none | none |
| EDUT101 | Educational Techniques | 5 | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| ELLP101 | Environmental Law and Legal Processes I | 5 | E | 0.060 | none | none |
| ENPL201 | Environmental Pollution 11 | 5 | E | 0.121 | ENPL101 | none |
| EQDVI01 | Equality and Diversity | 5 | CA | 0.060 | none | none |
| PPDV301 | Personal and Professional Development III | 5 | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| OHSF201 | Occupational Health and Safety | 5 | E | 0.121 | OHSF101 | none |
| TENE 101 | The Entrepreneurial Edge | 5 | CA | 0.060 | none | none |
| EPDM201 | Epidemiology I I | 6 | E | 0.121 | EPDM101 | none |
| FHYG201 | Food Hygiene II | 6 | E | 0.121 | FHBG101 | none |
| HINMI01 | Health Information Management | 6 | E | 0.060 | none | none |
| RMEH201 | Research Methodology I I | 6 | E | 0.121 | RMEH101 | none |
| YEAR 4 | | | | | | |
| EHMA201 | Environmental Health Mngt & Admin 11 | 7 | E | 0.118 | EHMA101 | none |
| ELLP201 | Environmental Law and Legal Processes 11 | 7 | E | 0.118 | ELLP101 | none |
| EMDLI01 | Ethics and Medical Law | 7 | CA | 0.088 | none | none |
| OHSF302 | Occupational Health and Safety | 7 | E | 0.118 | OHSF201 | none |
| PPDV401 | Professional and Personal Development IV | 7 | CA | 0.088 | none | none |
| RPEH101 | Research Project | 7 | CA | 0.088 | RMEH201 | none |
| DSMN101 | Disaster Management | 8 | E | 0.058 | none | none |
| ENPL301 | Environmental Pollution 111 | 8 | E | 0.118 | ENPL201 | none |
| ENVM101 | Environmental Managements | 8 | E | 0.118 | none | none |
| FHYG301 | Food Hygiene III | 8 | CA | 0.118 | FHBG201 | none |
| PHHL101 | Philosophies and History of | 8 | CA | 0.058 | none | none |
| ļ | Healing | | | | | |

6.3 Programme Rules

6.3.1 Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7*, the minimum entrance requirement is a National Senior Certificate (NSC), Senior Certificate (SC) or National Certificate Vocational NC(V), valid for entry into a Bachelor's Degree and must include the following subjects at the stated minimum ratings.

Minimum admission requirements

| NSC REQUIREMENTS | | SENIOR CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS | | NC(V) | REQUIREMENTS | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|-----------------|
| Compulsory subjects | NSC Rating | Compulsory subjects | Symbol HG | Symbol SG | Compulsory subjects | NC(V) Rating |
| English | 4 | English | D | В | English | 70% |
| Mathematics | 4 | Mathematics | D | В | Mathematics | 70% |
| Life Sciences | 4 | Biology | D | В | Physical Science | 70% |
| Physical Sciences | 4 | Physical Sciences | D | В | Life Sciences | 70% |
| And two additional subjects from the designated 20-credit NSC list. Only one of the additional subjects can be a language. | 4 | | | | Four other subjects, only one of which may be a language | 70% |

And two additional subjects. Four other subjects, from the designated 20-credit only one of which NSC list. Only one of the may be a language70% additional subjects can be a language.

In addition to Rule G7*, the minimum entrance requirement for a holder of a valid National Certificate (Vocational) for entry into a Bachelor's Degree must include the following subjects at the stated minimum ratings below: The DUT general rules G7 (3)* and G7 (8)* respectively will apply. The DUT's Admissions Policy for International Students and General Rules G4* and G7 (5)* will apply.

6.3.2 Selection Criteria

All applicants must apply through the Central Applications Office (CAO). In accordance with Rule G5, acceptance into the programme is limited. Since more applications are received than can be accommodated, the following selection process will apply: Initial shortlisting for selection is based on the applicant's academic performance in Grade II and or I2. Shortlisted applicants scoring more than twenty four (24) points in their matriculation examination stands a better chance of being selected. The point scores for each NSC, SC or NC (V) results are obtained below:

Point scores

| Results NSC | NSC | Senior C | Senior Certificate | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|--|
| Results NSC | ISC NSC | HG | SG | NC(V) | |
| 90-100% | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| 80-89% | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | |
| 70-79% | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| 60-69% | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | |
| 50-59% | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| 40-49% | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |

- No points are allocated for ten (10) credit subjects.
- Applicants who meet the minimum. Departmental admission requirements will be ranked and may be invited to participate in the selection process.
- Shortlisted students will be invited to complete a written questionnaire and participate in an interview.
- Final acceptance into the programme is based on the NSC/SC/NC
 (V) results, the written questionnaire and interview.
- Selection is based on the criteria and weightings below:

Weighting of assessments

| Assessment | Weighting (%) |
|---|---|
| Results of the National Senior Certificate / | 50 |
| Senior Certificate/ National Certificate (Vocational) | |
| Written questionnaire | 30 |
| Interview | 20 (A sub-minimum must be achieved for the applicant to be considered) for the applicant to be considered |

- Provisional acceptance is given to selected applicants awaiting NSC and NC (V) results. If the final Grade 12 NSC/NC (V) results do not meet the minimum entrance requirements, this provisional acceptance will be automatically withdrawn.
- Applicants whose application has been declined due to poor academic achievement in grade II may reapply to the programme should they be able to show improved academic performance in the final grade I2 examinations. Those applicants who wish to reapply should immediately notify the programme of their intention to reapply. In order for the application to be reconsidered, the applicant must submit the final grade twelve (I2) results to the Department as soon as these results are available.

6.3.3 Duration of Study

In accordance with the DUT Rule G23B (2)* and Rule G23B (3)*, the minimum duration of study is four (4) years and the maximum duration will be six (6) years of registered study.

6.3.4 Progression Rule

In addition to Rules G16* students must pass all pre-requisite modules before registration for higher level modules (as per Table I).

6.3.5 Exclusion Rule

In addition to the DUT General Rules $G16^*$, a first year student who fails three (3) or more modules with less than forty percent (40%) in the failed modules during that year is not permitted to re-register in the Environmental Health programme. De-registration from any module is subject to the provisions of rule G6 (2).

6.3.6 Interruption of Studies

Should a student interrupt their studies for a period of more than three (3) consecutive years, the student will need to apply to the department for permission to re-register and will need to prove currency of appropriate knowledge prior to being given permission to continue with registration.

6.3.7 Registration with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (Environmental Health)

Students are required to be registered with The Health Professions Council South Africa (Environmental Health) by March of their first year of studies. Registration fees and submission of registration documents will be the responsibility of the student.

(Approved Senate: w.e.f. 20/8/2014)

7. MASTERS HEALTH SCIENCES: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (MHEVHI) 7.1 Programme Information

The Masters in Environmental Health is offered as a full research qualification. Students wishing to enroll for the MTECH: Environmental Health must comply with Rule G24. They will be interviewed by the departmental Masters coordinator and given a deadline to formulate a research concept. After acceptance into the MTECH programme, the student will work on a proposal and research project under the guidance of an appointed supervisor and/or co-supervisor.

A research project shall be conducted under the supervision of a supervisor or project panel as approved by the Faculty Research Committee. The presentation of the results in the form of a dissertation must be in accordance with DUT General Rules (G23) and as per guidelines of the Research and Postgraduate Directorate.

7.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Module | | | _ | Prerequisite Modules | Co-requisite Modules |
|------|---|---|---|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Research Project and Dissertation (1st Registration) | I | E | | BTEVHI BHEVHI | none |
| | Research Project and Dissertation (Successive Registration) | 2 | E | NA | none | none |

7.2.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

- I. In addition to the General Handbook for Students Rule G24 (I), candidates must be possession of a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Health (NQF Level 8), Bachelor of Technology in Environmental Health or related disciplines <u>OR</u> must have been granted conferment of status according to Rule G10A.
- 2. Candidates may also apply for admittance via Recognition of Learning (RPL) in accordance with Rule G7 (8) and / or G10B.

7.2.2 Selection Procedures

In accordance with Rule G5, acceptance into the Master of Health Sciences in Environmental Health is limited and admission is therefore not guaranteed. In the event of there being more applicants than the enrolment plan allows, selection will be based on all of the following criteria:

- Ranking of candidates are based on academic performance in the undergraduate programme.
 - An interview.
 - A concept document of the proposed research submitted to the Departmental Research Committee for approval.

7.2.3 Interruption of Studies

Should there be bona fide reasons for the interruption of studies for a period of one (I) year or more once the candidate is formally registered, the student may apply for an interruption of registration. Registration may be interrupted under exceptional circumstances only and is not done retrospectively. Refer to Rule G26(4).

8 SUBJECT CONTENT & ASSESSMENT PLANS: ***

8.1 NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (NDEVHI)

Please note: Course work for all subjects will comprise a minimum of four (4) separate assessments consisting of: theory & practical tests, assignments, presentations, group work projects.

With the exception of Physics I, Community Development I and II, all other subjects will have a final examination which counts 60% of the final mark. The following subjects have two equally weighted final examinations, i.e.: Paper I (Theory) and Paper 2 (Practical). Food & Meat Hygiene III and Occupational Health and Safety III. Specific assessment details are available in the Subject Study Guides and in the tables below.

| SUBJECT NAME AND CODE | LEARNING AREAS/CONTENT | ASSESSMENT PLAN |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| YEAR I | | |
| ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY I (ANPYI0I) | The cell; Fluids and electrolytes; Histology Systems: Skeletal; Heart & circulatory; Respiratory; Urinary; Digestive; Thermoregulatory; Endocrine; Reproductive; Nervous; Lymphatic, Joints; Skin; Immunology; Senses | Coursework-40% |
| MICROBIOLOGY I (MENHI0I) | General microbiology; Chemical and physical control; Environmental microbiology; Food Microbiology; Industrial Microbiology; Microbiological ecology. | Coursework-40% |
| PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY I (PHCMI0I) | Module 1: Physics: (PHCM121) Remedial mathematics, Basic units & conversions, Vectors, Kinetics, Mechanics, Dynamics, Momentum Moment, Work & energy, Applied Mechanics, Density & relative density, Pressure, Thermodynamics, Waves & Sound, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism & electromagnetic induction, Radioactivity, Matter & energy. | |

| | Module 2: Chemistry: (PHCMIII) | Exam -60% |
|--|--|---|
| | Chemical bonds, Solutions, Chemical | Coursework-40% |
| | reactions, Chemical Balance, Acids and | Coursework-40% |
| | bases, Reduction and oxidation, Inorganic | |
| | Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, | |
| | Introduction to biochemistry, Practical | |
| | Chemistry | |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT I | Professionalism and ethics; | 100% coursework |
| (CDEV102) | Communications; Introduction to | |
| | Computer Technology; Principles of | |
| | Administration and Management; Survival | |
| | skills; Introduction to Social Sciences; The | |
| | Ecological approach to understanding | |
| | human behaviour; The individual: Theories | |
| | of personality development and | |
| | motivation; The microsystem: Group | |
| | dynamics and family dynamics; The | |
| | mesosystem: Social interaction and | |
| | communication; The exosystem: | |
| | Secondary socialisation, organisations and | |
| | institutions; The macrosystem: Culture | |
| | and Ethnocentricism; The Chronosystem: | |
| | Social change and social problems. | |
| YEAR 2 | | |
| COMMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT II | Methods; Didactics; Pedagogic; | 1000/ |
| (CDEV202) | Androgogic; Gerontology; Relationships; | 100% coursework |
| (CDE ¥202) | Practical; Other health service providers; | |
| | Community profile studies (analysis and | |
| | programme development); Community | |
| | development and profile development; | |
| | Environmental psychology; Dynamics and | |
| | management practice. | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION II | Water Quality Control; Sources of | |
| (WATER AND WASTE) | pollution; Principles of Water Quality: | Exam -60% |
| (EPWW201) | Sewage purification; Water Purification: | Coursework-40% |
| (LI ** ** 201) | Sanitation; Waste technology - Types / | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and | |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town | |
| EDIDEMIOLOGY II | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. | |
| EPIDEMIOLOGY II | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; | |
| EPIDEMIOLOGY II (EPID204) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector | |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental | Exam -60% |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in | Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY II(OCHS201) | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% |
| (EPID204) FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY II(OCHS201) YEAR 3 | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% |
| FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY I I (OCHS201) YEAR 3 FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE III | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% |
| FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY I I (OCHS201) YEAR 3 FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE III | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses: Biochemistry; Food preservation; Contamination, spoilage and inspection of | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% |
| FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY I I (OCHS201) YEAR 3 FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE III | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Biological environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses: Biochemistry; Food preservation; Contamination, spoilage and inspection of food; Processing of food; Quality control; | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |
| FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE II (FDMH201) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY I I (OCHS201) YEAR 3 FOOD AND MEAT HYGIENE III | Definitions; Sources; Storage and collection; Transport; Disposal; Tidy Town System. Physical and biological agents; Pathogenesis; Immunology; Vector control; Agent, host, Environmental interaction and control; Causation; Types of Epidemiological studies; Biostatistics; Communicable diseases; Port health; The Health Act Introduction to Food Hygiene; Food Premises; Sanitary practice; Changes in foodstuffs; Food poisoning and infestation; Legislation; Meat and anatomy of food Animals; Food Hygiene Primary Inspection Basic principles; Occupational health and safety legislation; Physical environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses; Psychological environmental stresses | Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam -60% Coursework-40% Exam-60% Tests- 10% Assignment -10% Project-20% Exam -60% Coursework-40% |

| | Abattoir practice and legislation; | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Parasitology; Pathology; Diseases; | |
| | Pathology practical: Secondary inspection | |
| | | |
| MANUA GENERALE DE A GELGE III | and laboratory practice | |
| MANAGEMENT PRACTICE III | Public Administration; Office practice; EH | Exam -60% |
| (MNPR301) | Legislation; Governance; Project | Coursework-40% |
| | Management; Financial management; | |
| | Personnel Management; Leadership and | |
| | Management techniques | |
| OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND | Chemical environmental stresses; | Exam -60% |
| SAFETY III (OHSF301) | Ergonomic stresses; Safety systems; | |
| 5A. 211 III (01101301) | Occupational health and safety | Coursework-40% |
| | programme; Occupational health and | |
| | safety statistics | |
| EPIDEMIOLOGY III (EPID302) | Key Epidemiological Concepts; | Exam -60% |
| , | | |
| | Investigating environmental disease | Coursework-40% |
| | outbreaks; Occupational Epidemiology; | |
| | Rapid Health Assessment Protocols for | |
| | Emergencies; Health Service and Public | |
| | Policy | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION III | | |
| | Air pollution; Combustion; Engineering | Exam -60% |
| (AIR AND NOISE) (EPAN301) | control; Climatology; Environmental noise; Sources and Prevalence / Legislation / | Coursework-40% |
| | courses and restatence , legislation , | |
| | Monitoring / Measurement / Evaluation / | |
| | Control | |

SUBJECTS SERVICED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

| CODJECTO SERVICED DI | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| SUBJECT NAME AND CODE | LEARNING AREAS/CONTENT | ASSESSMENT PLAN |
| ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY | The cell, fluids and electrolytes, | Exam -60% |
| I I | histology, systems, skeletal system, heart | Coursework-40 |
| (ANPYIOI) | and circulatory, respiratory, urinary, | |
| | digestive, thermoregulatory, endocrine, | |
| | reproductive, nervous, lymphatic, joints, | |
| | skin, immunology, senses. | |
| MICROBIOLOGY | General microbiology, chemical and | Exam -60% |
| I(MENHI0I) | physical control, environmental | Coursework-40 |
| | microbiology, food microbiology, | |
| | industrial microbiology, microbiological | |
| | ecology. | |
| PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY | Remedial mathematics, basic units and | 100% continuous assessment |
| (PHYSICS) (PHCM121) | conversions, vectors, kinetics, mechanics, | |
| | dynamics, momentum moment, work and | |
| | energy, applied mechanics, density, | |
| | pressure, thermodynamics, waves and | |
| | sound, optics, electricity, magnetism, | |
| | electronic induction, radioactivity, matter | |
| | and energy. | |
| PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY | Chemical bonds, solutions, chemical | Exam -60% |
| (CHEMISTRY) (PHCMIII) | reactions, chemical balances, acids and | Coursework-40 |
| | bases, reduction and oxidation, inorganic | |
| | chemistry, organic chemistry, | |
| | introduction to biochemistry, practical | |
| | chemistry. | |

^{***}applies to all subjects/modules to read as follows:

"Subject and module specific assessment details are available in the Learner Guides."

8.2 BACHELOR TECHNOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (BTENHI)

Please note: Students are required to complete two compulsory subjects being Research Methodology IV and Management Practice IV, and two electives from the subjects listed below.

All B Tech subjects are assessed through a weighted combination of a minimum of five assessments comprising: Theory & practical tests, projects, portfolios, presentations, case studies and assignments. As such there are no supplementary examinations. Please refer to specific Subject Study Guide regarding specifics with respect to assignment structure.

| SUBJECT NAME AND CODE | LEARNING AREAS/CONTENT | ASSESSMENT PLAN | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | Offering is part-time(2 years) or full-time(1 year) | | | | |
| MANAGEMENT | Provision of health services; Advanced financial | 100% coursework | | | |
| PRACTICE IV | management; Advanced personnel management; | | | | |
| (COMPULSORY) | Environmental Management Tools; Projects, | | | | |
| (MANP401) | Implementation and Monitoring; Current environmental health issues | | | | |
| RESEARCH | How to formulate a research question; Literature | 100% coursework | | | |
| METHODOLOGY IV | reviews; Methodology; Ethics; Data analysis; Biostatistics; | | | | |
| (COMPULSORY) | Scientific writing and data presentation; Proposal writing | | | | |
| (RMGY105) | | | | | |
| AIR POLLUTION IV | Sources; Control methods and equipment; Legislation; | 100% coursework | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) | Monitoring of air pollution; Incinerators; Meteorology; | | | | |
| (APOL401) | Odour control; Radiation | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | Introduction to Ecotoxicology; Cancer Epidemiology; | 100% coursework | | | |
| EPIDEMIOLOGY IV | Risk factor analyses; Disaster Management; Health Risk | | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) (EEPI402) | Assessment; Advanced Occupational Epidemiology; Case Studies | | | | |
| | Food poisoning; Biochemistry; Food preservation; | 100% coursework | | | |
| FOOD HYGIENE IV | Processing, contamination, spoilage and inspection; Food | 100% coursework | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) | microbiology; Food engineering (equipment design); | | | | |
| (FHYG402) | Food premises design; Evaluation; HACCP; Food | | | | |
| (| regulations and codes of practice | | | | |
| OCCUPATIONAL | Control of physical environmental stresses; Control of | 100% coursework | | | |
| HEALTH AND SAFETY | biological environmental stresses; Control of | | | | |
| IV | psychological environmental stresses; Control of | | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) | chemical environmental stresses; Control of ergonomic | | | | |
| (OHSF401) | environmental stresses; Occupational health and safety | | | | |
| | audit; Occupational health and safety legislation; | | | | |
| | Occupational health and safety management | | | | |
| WASTE | Sources of waste; Composition and analysis; | 100% coursework | | | |
| MANAGEMENT IV | Quantification of waste nuisances; Storage of waste; | | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) | Waste treatment; Indicators of health risk; Techno- | | | | |
| (WMGT401) | economic studies; Safety; Health risks to man; Legislation | | | | |
| WATER QUALITY | Water quality parameters and standards; Standards of | 100% coursework | | | |
| MANAGEMENT IV | water sources; Water pollution; Endemic health | | | | |
| (ELECTIVE) | problems; Treatment and disposal standards; Water | | | | |
| (WQMT402) | analysis; Legal standards; Disaster Management | | | | |

8.3 BACHELOR OF HEALTH SCIENCES: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (BHEVHI)

Course work for all modules will comprise assessments consisting of: theory and practical tests, presentations, group work projects, portfolio of evidence etc. WHERE APPLICABLE, in modules with a final examination, these examinations will count fifty percent (50%) of the final mark. Specific assessment details are available in the Module Study Guides.

| SUBJECT NAME AND CODE | LEARNING AREAS/CONTENT | ASSESSMENT PLAN |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| YEAR I | | |
| ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY IA (ANPA 102) | The cell, fluids and electrolytes, histology, systems, skeletal | Exam -60% |
| ` | system, heart and circulatory, respiratory, urinary, digestive. | Coursework-40% |
| | Measurements, Mathematical concepts and SI Units; Energy | Exam -60% |
| , , | and Matter; Atoms and Atomic Theory; Periodic Table, | Coursework-40% |
| | Elements and Compounds; Chemical Reactions | |
| FUNDAMENTALS OF ENVIRONMENTAL | Code of ethics and professional conduct of an | Exam -60% |
| HEALTH | Environmental Health Practitioner; The scope of practice of | Coursework-40 |
| (FNEHI0I) | Environmental Health Practitioners; Health Professions | |
| | Council of South Africa (HPCSA) as the regulatory body. | |
| COMMUNICATIONS & COMPUTER | Effective writing, dictionary work and analytical Skills; | Exam -60% |
| LITERACY | Communication process and paragraph writing; Perception | Coursework-40% |
| (CCLTI0I) | and business writing; Non-verbal and verbal | |
| (| communication. | |
| CORNERSTONE 101(CSTN101) | DUT GENED | 100 % CA |
| | FACULTY GENED | 100% CA |
| CARE (IGSH101) OR | | |
| OERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL | | |
| DEVELOPMNET I(PPDVI0I) | | |
| , | Principles of vibration from its various sources; Physics of | Exam -60% |
| , , | sound in relation to environmental health: Thermal heat | Coursework-40% |
| | transfer process; Principles of electromagnetism in the | |
| | context of environmental health; Transmission process of | |
| | light; Various types of radiation and the health effects of | |
| | each. | |
| BIOCHEMISTRY I (BCHMI0I) | Importance of identifying toxic chemicals within different | Exam -60% |
| , | environments; Basic metabolic cycles, including anabolic and | Coursework-40% |
| | catabolic reactions; Lipids, enzymes, protein and amino acid | |
| | structure and function; Structures and chemical | |
| | composition of specified biomolecules and their elements | |
| | are formulated and analysed; Functions of bio-molecules in | |
| | relation to their structures are discussed; Environmental | |
| | and biological samples for the presence and quantities of | |
| | toxic substances; Biochemical pathways and bioenergetics; | |
| | Role of specified enzymes and their interactions are | |
| | discussed; Bio-enzymes are classified and described; | |
| | Specified biochemical pathways are discussed; Relevant | |
| | calculations applicable to bioenergetics are performed; | |
| | Conducting basic biochemical test and interpret the results; | |
| | Specified biochemical tests. | |
| MICROBIOLOGY I (MENH102) | Introduction to Microbiology; Structure of Microorganisms | Exam -60% |
| (| & Staining Techniques; Replication, Metabolism and Control | Coursework-40 |
| | of growth of Microorganisms; Eukaryotic microorganisms; | |
| | Viruses, prions, viroid's; Host-microbe interactions; | |
| | Microbiology of food; Microorganisms in soil, water, air and | |
| , | environment. | |
| · | | 1000/ |
| MATHEMATICS I | Basic mathematical concepts and calculations: Functions and | 1100% course mark |
| | Basic mathematical concepts and calculations; Functions and algebra; Data handling and probability. | 100% course mark |
| MATHEMATICS I (MATH103) ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY IB (ANPB102) | Basic mathematical concepts and calculations; Functions and algebra; Data handling and probability. Thermoregulatory, endocrine, reproductive, nervous, | 100% course mark Exam -60% |

| Waste management and the waste management process; Principles of Waste Management; National Waste Management Strategy; Classification and sources of Waste; Classification of waste and the various classes; Principles of ecology related to inland water pollution; Scarcity of the water resource in South Africa; Nutrient cycling; Energy transfer and the importance of diversity; Limiting factors; Link categories of water pollutants to their sources; Biological factors; Disease transmission with specific reference to water borne diseases; Stationary or standing water systems; Water sources and the standing water sources; Running water systems; Classification of water pollutants; Different characteristics (physical, chemical & biological for the programmer. The hydroglogical Cycle. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
|---|---|
| Introduction to food and meat hygiene; Food premises design and layout; Good Hygiene and Manufacturing Practices; Abattoir design and slughter of animals; Slaughter animal anatomy and physiology; Meat inspection. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| Basic principles of occupational Health and safety; Physical stresses in the workplace; Sound intensity, the hearing comfort zone, and the effects of noise on the hearing mechanism; Hearing protection equipment and hearing loss programmes in context; Methods of assessing and controlling the thermal environment and heat strain in terms of legislative and professional requirements. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| Building Technology; Structural requirements of buildings; Calculate and assess room dimensions and capacity in terms of national Building regulations. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| Introduction to Epidemiology; Disease; Immune mechanisms against infectious agents; Causation and transmission of disease; Vector control and Port Health. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| DUT GENED | 100% CA |
| Review. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| General theory of community development; Human behaviour development & driving forces; Culture, class structures & the influences of culture, race ethnicity as it relates to health intervention; Social issues & deviances. Norms & values; Stratification, Social Class and Social Mobility; Psychological principles relating to public participation. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| FACULTY GENED | 100% CA |
| | Principles of Waste Management; National Waste Management Strategy; Classification and sources of Waste; Classification of waste and the various classes; Principles of ecology related to inland water pollution; Scarcity of the water resource in South Africa; Nutrient cycling; Energy transfer and the importance of diversity; Limiting factors; Link categories of water pollutants to their sources; Biological factors; Disease transmission with specific reference to water borne diseases; Stationary or standing water systems; Water sources and the standing water sources; Running water systems; Classification of water pollutants; Different characteristics (physical, chemical & biological) of water quality; The Hydrological Cycle. Introduction to food and meat hygiene; Food premises design and layout; Good Hygiene and Manufacturing Practices; Abattoir design and slaughter of animals; Slaughter animal anatomy and physiology; Meat inspection. Basic principles of occupational Health and safety; Physical stresses in the workplace; Sound intensity, the hearing comfort zone, and the effects of noise on the hearing mechanism; Hearing protection equipment and hearing loss programmes in context; Methods of assessing and controlling the thermal environment and heat strain in terms of legislative and professional requirements. Building Technology; Structural requirements of buildings; Calculate and assess room dimensions and capacity in terms of national Building regulations. Introduction to Epidemiology; Disease; Immune mechanisms against infectious agents; Causation and transmission of disease; Vector control and Port Health. DUT GENED Introduction to Research; Statistical methods; Literature Review. General theory of community development; Human behaviour development & driving forces; Culture, class structures & the influences of culture, race ethnicity as it relates to health intervention; Social issues & deviances. Norms & values; Stratification, Social Class and Social Mobility; Psychological principles relating to |

| YEAR 3 | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| EH MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN I(EHMA101) | Policy making in the Environmental Health field; Organizational Hierarchies; Financial Procedures; Human Resource Management; Work Procedures; Work procedures are described; Environmental Health | Coursework-40 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & LEGAL PROCESSES | Governance; Management Techniques; Project Management Introduction to Environmental Legislation; Environmental Health Legislation is identified and explained; Introduction | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| (ELLPIOI) | to the National Environmental Management Act; Various components of the National Environmental Management Act; Environmental Management | Coursework-40 |
| OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY II (OHSF201) | Hygiene reports on occupational chemical stresses; Material Safety Data Sheets; Precautions relating to the storage and handling of hazardous substances in the workplace; Rules on compatibility, segregation, separation, storage, stacking height, handling, protecting staff and public from possible harm; Protection against exposure, spill response, emergency response plans, disposal; Haz/Chem Regulations; OHS Act, COIDA and MHS Act in relation to work related injuries and illnesses. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION II (ENPL201) | Composition and analysis of waste; Quantification of waste nuisances; Storage of waste; Waste treatment; Legislation (The National Environmental Management: Waste act); Indicators of health risk; Health risks to man; Institutional solid waste; Classification of water pollutants; Types of pollution and their effects on aquatic organisms; Water Pollution; Monitoring & Monitoring Methods. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY (EQDVI01) OR THE ENTREPRENEURIAL EDGE (TENE101) | DUT GENED | 100% CA |
| EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES OR PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL DEVLOPMENT III | FACULTY GENED | 100% CA |
| EPIDEMIOLOGY II (EPDM201) | Study Designs; Health Measurement (Rates, Ratios, OR and RR); Health Measurement, surveillance and epidemiological data. Outbreaks and purpose of outbreak investigations; Terminology and concepts associated with outbreaks; Detail steps involved in an outbreak investigation; Stakeholders and multidisciplinary team involved in outbreaks; Environmental and Occupational epidemiology; Mortuary and Burial Practice. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| FOOD & MEAT HYGIENE II (FHYG201) | Food security and Nutrition; Quality factors of food and Changes in food; Food-borne illnesses and outbreak investigation; Preparation / processing and preservation of food; Assessment of food for suitability for human consumption. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (HINM101) | Development & application of Dept. Health information Systems. Role of health information in Government structures; Use of information/ data to promote health & hygiene and the prevention of diseases & related health issues as it applies to environmental health, particularly Epidemiology; Data needed to run an environmental health unit. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II (RMEH201) | Statistics; Research methods; Research Design and Ethics. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |

| YEAR 4 | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & LEGAL PROCESSES (ELLP101) | Introduction to Environmental Legislation; Environmental Health Legislation is identified and explained; Introduction to the National Environmental Management Act; Various components of the National Environmental Management Act; Environmental Management Enforcement; Roles, functions and responsibilities of the Environmental Management Inspector. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & LEGAL PROCESSES II (ELLP201) | The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) within the Environmental Health legal framework; Law Enforcement & Compliance Measures; The Criminal Procedure Act and Environmental Health; Environmental Justice. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY III (OHSF302) | Safety Management Systems OHSAS 1800:2007 Conducting Health Ergonomic Risk Assessments Carrying out of Physical and Chemical Monitoring and compilation of reports Application of legislation Occupational Health and Safety Act, and Mine Health and Safety Act | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II (RPEH101) | Statistics; Research methods; Research Design and Ethics. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DSMN101) | Methods and technologies are explained; Municipal, Industrial and Community Disaster Management Plans are compared, contrasted and evaluated. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION III (ENPL301) | Atmospheric emission sources; Regional and global air pollution challenges | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (ENVM101) | Structure and function of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems as they relate to ElA's; Risk assessment processes Environmental impact assessment processes; Environmental control as it relates to ElA's Environmental Impact Assessment legislation. | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| FOOD HYGIENE III (FHYG301) | FSMS; Identification of food safety hazards and hazard analysis; Monitoring and auditing techniques of FSMS; Reporting of outcomes | Exam -60% Coursework-40 |
| PHILOSOPHIES AND HISTORY OF HEALING (PHHL101) OR RESORATIVE JUSTICE (RSJS101) | DUT GENED | 100% CA |
| ETHICS & MEDICAL LAW OR PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IV | FACULTY GENED | 100% CA |

SECTION B. PROGRAMME: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE

NATIONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (NDCYC2/NDCYCI)

9.1 Programme Information

This programme is a full time annual course comprising a total of sixteen (16) subjects. Teaching methods include lectures, self-study, presentations, group work tasks, skills training, positive peer support groups and work integrated learning. Assessment includes both formative and summative assessment. A variety of testing methods including, but not limited to, written tests, oral tests, group work and assignments. Assessment details for each course are outlined in the study guides for that particular subject. Moderation follows the DUT policy. Certain subjects in this programme do not have a final examination. The results for these subjects are determined by a weighted combination of assessments. As such, there are no supplementary examinations for these subjects.

Work Integrated Learning (WIL)

The compulsory WIL component of this programme comprises the subjects Child and Youth Care Practice 1, 2 and 3 and is strongly supported by the subjects Child & Youth Care and Applied Development at the appropriate levels. WIL is undertaken as follows: Child and Youth Care Practice 1:

- Approximately seventy five (75) hours of practical work in a child and youth care setting.
- Child and Youth Care Practice 2: Approximately 100 (100) hours of practical work in residential child and youth care centres.
- Child and Youth Care Practice 3: Approximately hundred and fifty (150) hours of practical work in choice of child-related setting.
- It is conducted in the following ways:
- Compulsory practical work in child and youth care settings and other developmental contexts
- Skills training. The aim is to equip students with knowledge, skills and aspects of self-development necessary for effective work in the field.
- Peer supervision/mentoring

Students are required to comply with the Child and Youth Care code of ethics and the rules and regulations of the organization in which they are placed. Any disciplinary action taken by the work-based WIL supervisor will become part of the student's academic record. Work-based WIL supervisors are requested to complete a confidential report on the student's performance. The DUT disciplinary procedures will be followed in implementing disciplinary action. In addition students are referred to Rule G28.

9.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Subjects | Year of Study | Assessment Type (CA/E) | SAQA credits | Pre-requisite Subjects | Co-requisite Subjects |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| APDVI0I | Applied Development I | | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYTC101 | Child and Youth Care I | 1 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| PSYC101 | Psychology | 1 | E | 0.100 | none | none |
| SCLY101 | Sociology | | E | 0.100 | none | none |
| CMCS101 | Communication Skills | I | CA | 0.100 | none | none |
| CYCP101 | Child and Youth Care Practice I | I | CA | 0.400 | none | CYTCI0I APDVI0I |
| APDV201 | Applied Development 2 | 2 | E | 0.150 | APDVI0I | none |
| CYTC201 | Child and Youth Care 2 | 2 | E | 0.150 | CYTC101 | none |
| CDVF101 | Community Development Facilitation | 2 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| SPYL201 | Social Psychology | 2 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYCP201 | Child and Youth Care Practice 2 | 2 | CA | 0.400 | CYCPI0I | CYTCI0I APDVI0I |
| APDV301 | Applied Development 3 | 3 | E | 0.150 | APDV201 | none |
| CYTC301 | Child and Youth Care 3 | 3 | E | 0.150 | CYTC201 | none |
| YJSPIOI | Youth Justice and Probation I | 3 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYADI0I | Administration and Management I | 3 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYCP301 | Child and Youth Care Practice 3 | 3 | CA | 0.400 | CYCP201 | APDV301 CYTC301 |

9.3 Programme Rules

9.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7, persons applying for this qualification must be in possession of either a

National Senior Certificate (NSC) or Senior Certificate (SC)

For NSC the following requirements must be met:

| Compulsory Subjects | NSC Rating |
|--|------------|
| English | 4 |
| Life Orientation | 4 |
| 3 other 20 credit subjects; not more than I language | 4 |
| TOTAL POINTS REQUIRED | |

For SC the minimum admission requirements is matriculation exemption with the following subjects at the stated rating

| Compulsory Subjects | HG | SG |
|---------------------|----|----|
| English | D | В |

Admission requirements based on Work Experience, Age & Maturity and RPL The DUT General Rule G7 (3) and G7 (8) respectively, will apply.

Admission of International students

The DUT's Admission's Policy for International Students and General Rules G4 and G7 (5) will apply.

9.3.2 Selection Criteria

The National Diploma Programme is discontinued.

9.3.3 Pass requirements

Notwithstanding the DUT pass requirements (G14 and G15), and those detailed as follows, students are encouraged to apply themselves to their learning, and strive for the best academic results possible in order to adequately prepare themselves for their future careers, and to

Maximize possible employment opportunities.

9.3.4 Re-registration

Rule G16 of the General Handbook applies.

9.3.5 Exclusion Rules

In addition to Rule G17, the following programme rule applies:

A first year student who fails three (3) or more subjects with less than 40% is not permitted to reregister for the course. Deregistration from any subject is subject to the provisions of Rule G6(2).

9.3.6 Interruption of Studies

In accordance with Rule G21 (b), the minimum duration for this programme will be three (3) years of registered study and the maximum duration shall be five (5) years of registered study. Should a student interrupt their studies by more than three (3) years, the student will need to apply to the department for permission to re-register and will need to prove currency of appropriate knowledge prior to being granted permission to continue with registration.

10. NATIONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (ECP) (NDCYF2)

10.1 Programme Information

This programme is a full time annual course comprising a total of twenty one (21) subjects. Teaching methods include lectures, self-study, presentations, group work tasks, skills training, positive peer support groups and work integrated learning. Assessment includes both formative and summative assessment. A variety of testing methods including, but not limited to, written tests, oral tests, group work and assignments. Assessment details for each course are outlined in the study guides for that particular subject. Moderation follows the DUT policy. Certain subjects in this programme do not have a final examination. The results for these subjects are determined by a weighted combination of assessments. As such, there are no supplementary examinations for these subjects.

Work Integrated Learning (WIL)

- The compulsory WIL component of this programme comprises the subjects Child and Youth Care Practice I, 2 and 3 and is strongly supported by the subjects Child & Youth Care and Applied Development at the appropriate levels. WIL is undertaken as follows:
- Child and Youth Care Practice I: Approximately seventy five (75) hours of practical work in a child and youth care setting.
- Child and Youth Care Practice 2: Approximately 100 (100) hours of practical
 work in residential child and youth care centres. Child and Youth Care
 Practice 3: Approximately hundred and fifty (150) hours of practical work I
 in choice of child-related setting.
- It is conducted in the following ways:
- Compulsory practical work in child and youth care settings and other developmental contexts
- Skills training. The aim is to equip students with knowledge, skills and aspects of self-development necessary for effective work in the field.
- Peer supervision/mentoring

Students are required to comply with the Child and Youth Care code of ethics and the rules and regulations of the organization in which they are placed. Any disciplinary action taken by the work-based WIL supervisor will become part of the student's academic record. Work-based WIL supervisors are requested to complete a confidential report on the student's performance. The DUT disciplinary procedures will be followed in implementing disciplinary action. In addition students are referred to Rule G28.

10.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Subject | Year of Study | Assessment Type (CA/E) | SAQA credits | Pre- requisite Subjects | Co- requisite Subjects |
|---------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PSYC101 | Psychology | ı | E | 0.100 | none | FCPY101 |
| SCLY101 | Sociology | I | E | 0.100 | none | ISCC101 |
| CMCS101 | Communication Skills | I | CA | 0.100 | none | CCSK101 |
| ISCC101 | Introduction to Sociological Concepts | I | CA | 0.060 | none | SCLY101 |
| FCPY101 | Foundational Concepts in Psychology | I | CA | 0.060 | none | PSYC101 |
| CCSK101 | Computer and Communication Skills | I | CA | 0.050 | none | CMCS101 |
| APDVI0I | Applied Development | 2 | E | 0.150 | none | DVFN101 |
| CYTC101 | Child and Youth Care | 2 | E | 0.150 | none | FCCY101 |
| CYCP101 | Child and Youth Care Practice I | 2 | CA | 0.400 | none | APDVI0I CYTCI0I |
| DVFN101 | Developmental Foundations | 2 | CA | 0.050 | none | APDVI0I |
| FCCY101 | Foundational Concepts in Child and Youth Care | 2 | CA | 0.050 | none | CYTC101 |
| APDV201 | Applied Development 2 | 3 | Е | 0.150 | APDVI0I | none |
| CYTC201 | Child and Youth Care 2 | 3 | E | 0.150 | CYTCI0I | none |
| CDVFI0I | Community Development Facilitation | 3 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| SPYL201 | Social Psychology | 3 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYCP201 | Child and Youth Care Practice 2 | 3 | CA | 0.400 | CYCP101 | APDV201 CYTC201 |
| APDV301 | Applied Development 3 | 4 | E | 0.150 | APDV201 | none |
| CYTC301 | Child and Youth Care 3 | 4 | E | 0.150 | CYTC201 | none |
| YJSPIOI | Youth Justice and Probation I | 4 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYADI0I | Administration and Management I | 4 | E | 0.150 | none | none |
| CYCP301 | Child and Youth Care Practice 3 | 4 | CA | 0.400 | CYCP201 | APDV301 CYTC301 |

10.3 Programme Rules

10.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7, persons applying for this qualification must be in possession of either a National Senior Certificate (NSC) or Senior Certificate (SC)

For NSC the following requirements must be met:

| Compulsory Subjects | NSC Rating |
|--|------------|
| English | 4 |
| Life Orientation | 4 |
| 3 other 20 credit subjects; not more than I language | 4 |

For SC the minimum admission requirements is matriculation exemption with the following subjects at the stated rating

| Compulsory Subjects | HG | SG |
|---------------------|----|----|
| English | D | В |

Admission requirements based on Work Experience, Age and Maturity and RPL

The DUT General Rule G7 (3) and G7 (8) respectively, will apply.

Admission of International students

The DUT's Admission's Policy for International Students and General Rules G4 and G7 (5) will apply.

10.3.2 Selection Criteria

The ECP Programme is discontinued.

10.3.3 Pass requirements

Notwithstanding the DUT pass requirements (G14 and G15), and those detailed as follows, students are encouraged to apply themselves to their learning, and strive for the best academic results possible in order to adequately prepare themselves for their future careers, and to maximize possible employment opportunities.

10.3.4 Re-registration

Rule G16 of the General Handbook applies.

10.3.5 Exclusion Rules

In addition to Rule G17, the following programme rule applies:

Students registered in the Extended first year programme will only be eligible for subsequent registration if they pass all Foundation subjects plus at least one mainstream subject.

10.3.6 Interruption of Studies

In accordance with Rule G21 (b), the minimum duration for this programme will be three (3) years of registered study and the maximum duration shall be five (5) years of registered study. Should a student interrupt their studies by more than three (3) years, the student will need to apply to the department for permission to re-register and will need to prove currency of appropriate knowledge prior to being granted permission to continue with registration.

11. BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (BTCYC2)

11.1 Programme Information

The instructional programme for the BTech: Child & Youth Development extends over one (I) year full-time or two (2) years part-time. In addition, you are expected to spend a fair amount of your time in self-study, group work tasks, positive peer support groups, and work integrated learning. Teaching methods include lectures, self-study, presentations and group work tasks. Currently, the BTech is offered in a blended learning format where you will be expected to access content online and attend specific contact sessions. Moderation is as per the DUT requirements.

11.2 Learning Programme Structure

| Code | Subjects | Year of Study | Assessment Type | SAQA credits | Pre- requisite subjects | Co- requisite Subjects |
|---------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| APDV401 | Applied Development 4 | 4 | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| CYTC401 | Child and Youth Care 4 | 4 | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| YJSP201 | Youth Justice and Probation | 4 | E | 0.080 | none | none |
| CYAD201 | Administration and Management 2 | 4 | E | 0.080 | none | none |
| CYCR401 | Child and Youth Care Research and Practice | 4 | CA | 0.590 | none | none |

11.3 Programme Rules

11.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7, the minimum requirement for entry into the programme is a National Diploma: Child and Youth Development or equivalent.

In addition, students must have access to a computer and Internet as well as be computer literate.

Students also require a letter of permission from employer to attend two (2) week block sessions (three (3) times a year).

Students also need to be available for a one-week block contact session per subject three (3) times a year. Students who are employed must obtain a letter of permission from their employer before registration will be finalized. Students will be responsible for all of their own costs and arrangements related to block training periods.

Admission requirements based on Work Experience, Age & Maturity and RPL

The DUT General Rule G7 (3) and G7 (8) respectively, will apply.

Admission of International students

The DUT's Admission's Policy for International Students and General Rules G4 and G7 (5) will apply.

11.3.2 Selection Criteria

In accordance with Rule G5, acceptance into the programme is limited. As more qualifying applications are received than can be accommodated, the following process will determine selection:

- Applicants must have completed the National Diploma: Child & Youth Development.
- Applicants are required to formally apply to the Department by the due date, to be considered for the B Tech: Child & Youth Development.
- An average percentage of final year subjects of the Diploma will be considered.
- Years taken to complete the diploma.
- Applicants who do not meet the criterion related to academic performance but have relevant work experience, will be required to submit a portfolio of evidence.
- A written assessment.
- Shortlisted applicants may be required to participate in an interview.
- Applicants will be ranked (see weighting criteria below) and selected based on rank.

WEIGHTING CRITERIA

Years to complete the National Diploma qualification

| Minimum duration +2 years | Minimum duration + I year | Minimum duration |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 |

 The duration of completion of the National Diploma will be considered and ranked as indicated above.

Workplace experience post National Diploma

| 0-1 yr. | I-3 yrs. | 3-5 yrs. | > 5yrs. |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 0 | | 3 | 5 |

Applicants with work experience will be considered according to the years in the workplace and a portfolio of evidence must be submitted.

Written Assessment

| 50-60% | 61-70% | 71-80% | 81-90% | 91-100% |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

 All applicants must comply with a written assessment that evaluates knowledge in the field of study.

Academic performance

Academic performance will be weighted by the average of the final year subjects for the Diploma for example a student who obtains an average of 60% will earn 60 points

To gain access into the BTech qualification a student must have a minimum of sixty two (62) points.

11.3.3 Pass Requirements

Notwithstanding the DUT pass requirements (G14 and G15), students are encouraged to apply themselves to their learning, and strive for the best academic results possible in order to adequately prepare themselves for their future careers, and to maximize possible employment opportunities.

11.3.4 Duration of Study

Minimum Duration

The minimum duration is one year of full time registered study, or two consecutive years of registered part time study, including any periods of work-integrated learning.

Maximum Duration

In accordance with Rule G23A 9a) (4), the maximum duration of study is two (2) years of registered study. (Approved Senate: w.e.f. 27/08/2014)

12. BACHELORS DEGREE: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE (BCCYC1/BCCYC2)

12.1 Programme Information

This programme is a full time course comprising thirty (30) modules. Teaching methods include lectures, self-study, presentations, group work tasks, skills training, positive peer support groups and work integrated learning.

12.2.1 Learning Programme Structure (BCCYCI) (amendments to table)

| Code | Module | Year of Study | Assessment Type (CA/E) | HEQF credits | Pre-requisite Modules | Co-requisite Modules |
|---------|--|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| YEAR I | | | | | | |
| CCWA101 | Child & Youth Care Work IA | I | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| CCWB101 | Child & Youth Care Work IB | I | Е | 0.125 | none | none |
| HDVA101 | Human Development IA | 1 | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| HDVB101 | Human Development IB | I | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| BHVM101 | Behaviour Management I | I | Е | 0.094 | none | Child & Youth Care Work IB |
| PPRD101 | Personal & Professional Development I | I | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| CCYC101 | Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers | I | Е | 0.125 | none | Child & Youth Care Work IA |
| CYCP102 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice I | I | CA | 0.094 | Personal & Professional Development I | Child & Youth Care Work 1B |
| CSTN101 | Cornerstone | I | CA | 0.093 | none | none |
| YEAR 2 | | | | | | |
| CCWA201 | Child & Youth Care Work | 2 | E | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IA & IB | none |
| CCWB201 | Child & Youth Care Work IIB | 2 | Е | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IA & IB | none |
| HDVA201 | Human Development IIA | 2 | E | 0.125 | Human Development IA & IB | none |
| HDVB201 | Human Development IIB | 2 | E | 0.125 | Human Development IA & IB | none |

| BHVM201 | Behaviour Management II | 2 | E | 0.125 | Behaviour Management I Personal & Professional Development I | Child & Youth Care Work IIB |
|---|---|---|----|-------|--|---|
| CSIC101 | Contemporary Social Issues in SA CYC Work | 2 | Е | 0.125 | none | none |
| PPRD201 | Personal & Professional Development II | 2 | CA | 0.063 | Personal & Professional Development I | none |
| CYCP202 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice II | 2 | CA | 0.063 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice I | Child & Youth Care Work IIB Human Development IIB |
| SERSIOI BGEPIOI ITCHIOI YEAR 3 | Sustainable Earth Studies OR Basics of Geopolitics OR Introduction to Technopreneurship | 2 | CA | 0.062 | none | none |
| | T | | | | Child & Youth Care | I |
| CCWA301 | Child & Youth Care Work IIIA | 3 | E | 0.125 | Work IIA Child & Youth Care Work IIB | none |
| CCWB301 | Child & Youth Care Work | 3 | Е | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IIA Child & Youth Care Work IIB | none |
| HDVA301 | Human Development IIIA | 3 | Е | 0.125 | Human Development IIA & Human Development IIB | none |
| HDVB301 | Human Development IIIB | 3 | Е | 0.125 | Human Development IIA & Human Development IIB | none |
| BHVM301 | Behaviour Management III | 3 | E | 0.063 | Behaviour Management II | none |
| CNSLI0I | Counseling | 3 | E | 0.063 | Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Personal and Professional Development II Child and Youth Care Work Practice II | |
| CCWFI0I | Child & Youth Care Work with Families and Communities | | E | 0.062 | Child & Youth Care Work IIA & IIB Human Development IIA & IIB Contemporary Social Issues in SA Child & Youth Care Work | |
| RSMY101 | Research Methodology | 3 | CA | 0.125 | none | none |
| CYCP302 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice III | 3 | CA | 0.125 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice II Personal & Professional Development II | Child & Youth Care Work IIIB Human Development IIIB |
| GENVIOI TENEIOI | The Global Environment or The Entrepreneurial Edge | 3 | CA | 0.062 | none | none |
| YEAR 4 | The Life epicheuriai cuge | | | l | | |
| CCWA401 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA | 4 | Е | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA & IVB | none |

| CCWB401 | Child & Youth Care Work | 4 | E | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA & IVB | none |
|--------------------|--|---|----|-------|---|---|
| HDVA401 | Human Development IVA | 4 | E | 0.094 | Human Development IVA & IVB | none |
| HDVB401 | Human Development IVB | 4 | E | 0.094 | Human Development IVA & IVB | none |
| BHVM401 | Behaviour Management IV | 4 | E | 0.063 | Behaviour Management III | none |
| LSCI101 | Life-Space Crisis Intervention | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Counseling | none |
| LPCW101 | Legislation & Policy for Child & Youth Care Workers | 4 | Е | 0.063 | none | none |
| RPDVI0I | Research Proposal Development | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Research Methodology | none |
| RPCY101 | Research Project | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Research Proposal | none |
| CYCP401 | Child & Youth Care work Practice IV | 4 | CA | 0.185 | Child & Youth Care Work Practice III | Child & Youth Care Work 4 B Human Development 4B |
| HCDKI0I PHHLI0I | HIV & Communicable Diseases in KZN OR Philosophies & History of Healing | 4 | CA | 0.062 | none | none |

12.2.2 Learning Programme Structure (BCCYC2) (new table)

| | Module | | Assessment | ~ | Pre-requisite | Co-requisite |
|--------------------|--|-------|----------------|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| Code | | Study | Type (CA/E) | credits | Modules | Modules |
| YEAR I | | | , | | 1 | |
| CCWA101 | Child & Youth Care Work | I | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| CCWB101 | Child & Youth Care Work IB | I | Е | 0.125 | none | none |
| HDVA101 | Human Development IA | I | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| HDVB101 | Human Development IB | I | E | 0.125 | none | none |
| BHVM101 | Behaviour Management I | I | E | 0.063 | none | Child & Youth Care Work IB |
| PPRD101 | Personal & Professional Development I | I | CA | 0.063 | none | none |
| CCYC101 | Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers | I | Е | 0.094 | none | Child & Youth Care Work IA |
| CYCP102 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice I | I | CA | 0.094 | Personal & Professional Development I | Child & Youth Care Work 1B |
| CSTN101 | Cornerstone | I | CA | 0.092 | none | none |
| CHCR102 IGSH101 | Community Health Care and Research OR Issues of Gender and Society in Health Care | I | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| YEAR 2 | | | | | | |
| CCWA201 | Child & Youth Care Work | 2 | E | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IA & IB | none |
| CCWB201 | Child & Youth Care Work | 2 | E | 0.125 | Child & Youth Care Work IA & IB | none |
| HDVA201 | Human Development IIA | 2 | E | 0.125 | Human Development IA & IB | none |
| HDVB201 | Human Development IIB | 2 | E | 0.125 | Human Development IA & IB | none |
| BHVM201 | Behaviour Management II | 2 | E | 0.063 | Behaviour Management I | Child & Youth Care Work IIB |

| | | | | | Personal & Professional Development I | |
|--------------------|--|---|----|-------|--|---|
| CSIC101 | Contemporary Social Issues in SA CYC Work | 2 | E | 0.094 | none | none |
| PPRD201 | Personal & Professional Development II | 2 | CA | 0.063 | Personal & Professional Development I | none |
| CYCP202 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice II | 2 | CA | 0.063 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice I | Child & Youth Care Work IIB Human Development IIB |
| SERS101 BGEP101 | Sustainable Earth Studies OR Basics of Geopolitics | 2 | CA | 0.062 | none | none |
| ITCH101 | Introduction to Technopreneurship OR Hands filled with Meaning | 2 | CA | 0.061 | none | none |
| CHCR201 EVAH101 | Community Health Care and Research II OR Environmental Awareness for Health Care Practitioners | 2 | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| YEAR 3 | | | | | | |
| CCWA30I | Child & Youth Care Work | 3 | E | 0.094 | Child & Youth Care Work IIA Child & Youth Care Work IIB | none |
| CCWB301 | Child & Youth Care Work | 3 | E | 0.094 | Child & Youth Care Work IIA Child & Youth Care Work IIB | none |
| HDVA301 | Human Development IIIA | 3 | Е | 0.094 | Human Development IIA & Human Development IIB | none |
| HDVB301 | Human Development IIIB | 3 | Е | 0.094 | Human Development IIA & Human Development IIB | none |
| BHVM301 | Behaviour Management III | 3 | E | 0.094 | Behaviour Management II | none |
| CNSLI01 | Counseling | 3 | E | 0.063 | Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Personal and Professional Development II Child and Youth Care Work Practice II | |
| CCWFI0I | Child & Youth Care Work with Families and Communities | | E | 0.063 | Child & Youth Care Work IIA & IIB Human Development IIA & IIB Contemporary Social Issues in SA Child & Youth Care Work | |
| RSMY101 | Research Methodology | 3 | CA | 0.094 | none | none |
| CYCP302 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice III | 3 | CA | 0.094 | Child and Youth Care Work Practice II Personal & Professional Development II | Child & Youth Care Work IIIB Human Development IIIB |
| | | | | | | |

| GENVIOI TENEIOI | The Global Environment or The Entrepreneurial Edge | 3 | CA | 0.062 | none | none |
|--------------------|--|---|----|-------|---|---|
| CHCR301 PPRM101 | Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I | 2 | CA | 0.092 | none | none |
| YEAR 4 | | | | | | |
| CCWA401 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA | 4 | Е | 0.094 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA & IVB | none |
| CCWB401 | Child & Youth Care Work IVB | 4 | E | 0.094 | Child & Youth Care Work IVA & IVB | none |
| HDVA401 | Human Development IVA | 4 | Е | 0.094 | Human Development IVA & IVB | none |
| HDVB401 | Human Development IVB | 4 | E | 0.094 | Human Development IVA & IVB | none |
| BHVM401 | Behaviour Management IV | 4 | Е | 0.063 | Behaviour Management III | none |
| LSCI101 | Life-Space Crisis Intervention | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Counseling | none |
| LPCW101 | Legislation & Policy for Child & Youth Care Workers | 4 | Е | 0.063 | none | none |
| RPDVI0I | Research Proposal Development | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Research Methodology | none |
| RPCY101 | Research Project | 4 | CA | 0.063 | Research Proposal | none |
| CYCP401 | Child & Youth Care work Practice IV | 4 | CA | 0.159 | Child & Youth Care Work Practice III | Child & Youth Care Work 4 B Human Development 4B |
| HCDK101 PHHL101 | HIV & Communicable Diseases in KZN OR Philosophies & History of Healing | 4 | CA | 0.060 | none | none |
| EDUTI01 EMDLI01 | Educational Techniques OR Ethics and Medical Law | 4 | CA | 0.090 | none | none |

12.3 Programme Rules

12.3.1 Minimum Admission Requirements

In addition to Rule G7*, the minimum entrance requirement is a National Senior Certificate (NSC) a Senior Certificate (SC) or a National Certificate Vocation NC (V) valid for entry into a Bachelor's Degree and must include the following subjects at the stated minimum ratings below:

| NSC REQUIREMENTS | SENIOR REQUIREMENT | | NC (V) REQUIREMENTS | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|---|------------------|
| Compulsory subjects | NSC Rating | Compulsory subjects | Symbol HG | | Compulsory subjects | NC (V) Rating |
| English | 4 | English | D (first language) B (second language) | language) | English | 70% |
| Three(3) additional subjects from the designated 20-credit NSC subjects (not more than one additional language) | | | | | Any two (2) fundamental subjects Any four (4) vocational subjects | 70% 70% |

12.3.2 Selection Criteria

All applicants must apply through the Central Applications Office (CAO). In accordance with Rule G5*, acceptance into the programme is limited. Since more applications are received than can be accommodated, the following selection process will apply:

- Initial shortlisting for selection is based on the applicant's academic performance in Grade II and or I2.
- Applicants scoring more than twenty four (24) points in their matriculation examination stand a better chance of being selected.
- The point scores for each NSC, SC or NC (V) results are obtained below:

Point Scores

| RESULTS | NCC | NSC Senior Certificate | | NC(V) | |
|---------|-----|------------------------|----|-------|--|
| RESULTS | NSC | HG | SG | NC(V) | |
| 90-100% | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| 80-89% | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | |
| 70-79% | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| 60-69% | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | |
| 50-59% | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| 40-49% | 3 | 3 | I | I | |

- Applicants who meet the minimum departmental admission requirements will be ranked and may be invited to participate in the selection process.
- Shortlisted applicants will be invited to undertake a written questionnaire and participate in an interview.
- Final acceptance into the programme is based on the NSC/SC/NC (V) results, the written questionnaire and the interview.
- Selection is based on the criteria and weightings in table below:
 Weighting of assessments

| Assessment | Weighting (%) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Results of the National Senior Certificate/Senior Certificate/National | 50 |
| Certificate (Vocational) | |
| Written questionnaire | 30 |
| Interview | 20 (A sub-minimum must be |
| | achieved for the applicant to be |
| | considered) |

- Provisional acceptance is given to selected applicants awaiting NSC and NC (V)
 results. If the final Grade 12 NSC/NC (V) results do not meet the minimum
 entrance requirements, this provisional acceptance will be automatically
 withdrawn.
- Applicants whose application has been declined due to poor academic
 achievement in Grade II may reapply to the programme should they be able
 to show improved academic performance in the final Grade I2 examinations.
 Those applicants who wish to reapply should immediately notify the programme
 of their intention to reapply. In order for the application to be reconsidered,
 the applicant must submit the final grade I2 results to the Department as soon
 as these results are available.

12.3.3 Duration of Study

In accordance with the DUT Rule G23B (2)*and Rule G23B (3)*, the minimum duration of study is four (4) years and the maximum duration will be six (6) years of registered study.

12.3.4 Progression Rules

In addition to DUT Rule G16*, students must pass all prerequisite modules before registration for higher level modules (as per table 1).

12.3.5 Exclusion Rules

In addition to the DUT General Rule G17*, a first year student who fails three (3) or more modules with less than 40% in the failed modules during that year, will not be permitted to re-register in the Child and Youth Care programme. De-registration from any module is subject to the provisions of rule G6 (2)*.

12.3.6 Interruption of Studies

Should a student interrupt their studies for a period of more than three (3) consecutive years, the student will need to apply to the department for permission to re-register and will need to prove currency of appropriate knowledge prior to being given permission to continue with registration.

12.3.7 Child and Youth Care Practice

In addition to Rule G28* the following should be noted:

- Child and Youth Care Practice is a compulsory component of this
 programme and the student is required to spend time in designated
 child and youth care organisations as well as meeting particular
 outcomes as specified in the study guide for the module.
- A completed logbook must be submitted by the end of the third term each year and must provide detailed proof of all completed Child and Youth Care Practice learning activities.
- Students are required to comply with the rules and regulations of the child and youth care organization in which they are placed.
- Disciplinary matters occurring at the organization will in the first instance be subject to the organization's disciplinary code of conduct and then referred to DUT for student disciplinary action.

12.3.8 Registration with the Professional Board

Students are required to be registered with the Professional Board for Child and Youth Care from their first year of study. Registration fees and submission of registration documents will be the responsibility of the student. (Approved Senex: 11/08/2014)

13. SUBJECT CONTENT & ASSESSMENT PLANS

13.1 NATIONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (NDCYC2) and NATIONAL DIPLOMA: CHILD & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (ECP) (NDCYF2)

NB: Students are read this in conjunction with the relevant study guides

| Subject name and code | Lear | ning areas/content | Assessment Plan |
|--------------------------------|------|---|-----------------|
| YEAR I | | | |
| APPLIED DEVELOPMENT I | | The developmental approach | E 400/ |
| (APDVI0I) | | Play and leisure | Exam -60% |
| | | Developmental care | Coursework-40% |
| | • | Components of care | |
| | • | Caring environments | |
| | • | Types of care | |
| | • | The circle of courage model. | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE I | • | The nature of child and youth care work | Exam -60% |
| (CYTCI0I) | • | Roles and tasks of the child and youth care | |
| ` , | | worker in historical, contemporary, international | Coursework-40% |
| | | and national contexts | |
| | • | African approaches to child-rearing | |
| | • | Pioneers in child and youth care work | |
| | • | Functions of the child and youth care worker in | |
| | | various settings | |
| | • | Self-awareness and personal development | |
| | • | Professionalism | |
| | • | Core principles and ethics of child and youth | |
| | | care work | |
| | • | Child and youth care methodology | |
| | • | Relationships | |
| COMMUNICATION SKILLS | • | Children's rights | |
| COMMUNICATION SKILLS (CMCS101) | • | Listening skills | 100% coursework |
| (CMCS101) | • | Communication skills: process, types of communication | |
| | _ | Demographics and barriers to communication | |
| | | Non-verbal communication | |
| | | Intercultural communication | |
| | | Stereotyping | |
| | • | Acculturation | |
| | • | Reading skills: scanning, skimming, comprehensive | |
| | | reading, speed reading | |
| | • | Writing skills: paragraph writing, letters and | |
| | | email. | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE | • | Self-awareness | 100% coursework |
| PRACTICE I (CYCPI0I) | • | Personal and professional development | |
| | • | Ethical and professional behavior | |
| | • | Teamwork | |
| | • | Relationship-building | |
| | • | Developmental care | |
| | • | Individual and group programming | |
| | • | HIV/AIDS awareness | |
| | • | First aid | |
| | • | Stress management | |
| | • | Time management | |
| | • | Nutrition | |
| | • | Observation | |
| | _ | Academic literacy Reflective writing | |
| | | S . | |
| | | Problem-solving. | |
| | | | L |

| BEACHOLOCA (BEACIVI) | 1_ | Desire assessment in a such all and | T |
|------------------------|----|---|-------------------|
| PSYCHOLOGY (PSYC101) | • | Basic concepts in psychology | Exam -60% |
| | • | Introduction to various areas of psychology | Coursework-40% |
| | • | Perception, language, motivation | |
| | • | Holistic development | |
| | • | Lifespan development | |
| | • | Theories in development, behavioral, social | |
| | | learning, cognitive, contextual, moral, humanistic. | |
| SOCIOLOGY (SCLY101) | • | Basic concepts in sociology | F |
| (00=1101) | | Social networks | Exam -60% |
| | | Socialisation, social control and culture; | Coursework-40% |
| | | Social institutions, education, government, | |
| | • | religion | |
| | | Ecosystemic perspective | |
| | | Social stratification | |
| | | Gender and racial inequality | |
| | | . , | |
| | • | Social Issues | |
| | • | Social environments and social change | |
| | • | Deviance | |
| | • | Prejudice and discrimination. | |
| YEAR 2 | | | |
| APPLIED DEVELOPMENT II | • | Courage and discouragement | Exam-60% |
| (APDV201) | • | Resiliency | Tests- 20% |
| | • | Competency | Tests- 20% |
| | | Effects of trauma and separation | Assignment - 10% |
| | | Behaviour management | Presentation- 10% |
| | | - | |
| | • | The reclaiming approach | |
| | • | Reclaiming relationships | |
| | • | Observation and recording | |
| | • | Feedback | |
| | • | Relationship-reluctance | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE II | • | Life-space work | Exam-60% |
| (CYTC201) | • | Phenomenological approach | |
| | • | "Educateur" approach | Tests- 20% |
| | | Restorative processes | Assignment -20% |
| | | Peer approaches | |
| | | Contemporary issues youth violence and gangs | |
| | | | |
| | • | HIV/AIDS | |
| | • | Group management and | |
| | | leadership | |
| | • | Group dynamics | |
| | • | Systems theory | |
| | • | Group meetings. | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE | • | Life-space work | 100% course mark |
| PRACTICE II (CYCP201) | • | Communication | 100% codi se mark |
| ` ' | • | Reflective writing and practice | |
| | • | Observation and recording | |
| | • | Behaviour management | |
| | • | Activity programming | |
| | • | Verbal feedback | |
| | • | Professional relationships | |
| | • | Teamwork | |
| | • | Creative methods | |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | • | | Exam-60% |
| FACILITATION (CDVF101) | | development | |
| ` ′ | • | Social structure and social process | Tests- 10% |
| | | Environments | Assignment - I 0% |
| | Ĺ | Housing | Project-20% |
| | _ | o contract of the contract of | |
| | | National and international policy | |
| | • | Communication in community development | |
| | • | Stages , planning, implementation, evaluation | |
| | • | Report-writing | |
| <u></u> | _ | | |

| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY | • | Social perception | Exam-60% |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| (SPYL201) | • | Non- verbal communication | |
| | • | Attribution | Tests-20% |
| | • | Impression management and impression | Assignments-20% |
| | | formation | |
| | • | Social cognition | |
| | • | Attitudes | |
| | • | Persuasion | |
| | • | Social identity and gender | |
| | • | Pro social behavior | |
| | • | Aggression | |
| | • | Social influence. | |
| YEAR 3 | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION AND | • | Principles and functions of management | Exam-60% |
| MANAGEMENT I (CYADI0I) | • | Roles of managers | Tests-20% |
| | • | Management skills | Assignments-20% |
| | • | Problem-solving | o a |
| | • | Self-management Report-writing | |
| | | Creation of dynamic learning organisations | |
| | | Organisational development and leadership | |
| | • | Self-awareness | |
| | • | Supervision | |
| | • | Teamwork | |
| | • | Power | |
| | • | Conflict management | |
| | • | Diversity management | |
| | • | Strategic planning | |
| | • | Financial management and planning | |
| | • | Quality assurance | |
| APPLIED DEVELOPMENT III | • | Therapeutic application of indigenous and | Exam-60% |
| (APDV301) | | contemporary developmental theories and | Tests-20% |
| | | models (e.g. asset building model) | Assignments-20% |
| | • | Ecological and developmental Assessment | 7-331g1111E11C3-2076 |
| | | Developmental and therapeutic | |
| | | Programming | |
| | • | Young people with special needs. | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE III | • | Diversity as strategy | Exam -60% |
| (CYTC301) | • | Leadership | Test-16% |
| | • | Transformation | 1 est-16/6 |
| | | | 4 . 140/ |
| | • | Transition and change | Assignment-16% |
| | • | Transition and change Working with groups | Assignment-16% Other Tasks-8% |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families | ŭ |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture | ŭ |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model | ŭ |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle | ŭ |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention | ŭ |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model | ŭ |
| CHIID & VOITH CAPE | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. | Other Tasks-8% |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE PRACTICE III (CYCP301) | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills | ŭ |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE PRACTICE III (CYCP301) | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management | Other Tasks-8% |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation | Other Tasks-8% |
| | | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation Administrative skills | Other Tasks-8% |
| | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation | Other Tasks-8% |
| PRACTICE III (CYCP301) | • | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation Administrative skills Reflective writing and practice Behaviour management Assessment and programming | Other Tasks-8% |
| PRACTICE III (CYCP301) YOUTH JUSTICE AND | | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation Administrative skills Reflective writing and practice Behaviour management Assessment and programming Historical approaches to youth misbehavior | Other Tasks-8% |
| PRACTICE III (CYCP301) | | Working with groups Working with families Positive peer culture The stress model The conflict cycle Life-space crisis intervention The Re-ED model Learning environments. Leadership skills Team-building Diversity management Group facilitation Administrative skills Reflective writing and practice Behaviour management Assessment and programming | Other Tasks-8% 100 course mark |

| • | The SA criminal justice system | Assignment-16% |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| • | Age of legal responsibility | Other Tasks-8% |
| • | Sentencing | O G 1 C 1 4 3 K 3 - 0 / 0 |
| • | Introduction to policy | |
| • | Assessment centres | |
| • | Risk factors | |
| • | Status offences | |
| • | Sexual offences | |
| • | Family violence | |
| • | School violence and bullying | |
| • | Transformation of the Child and Youth Care | |
| | System | |
| • | Child Justice Bill | |
| • | Awaiting trial | |
| • | Residential care and treatment for young people | |
| | in conflict with the law | |
| • | International legislation and approaches | |
| • | Restorative justice and conferencing | |
| • | Victimology. | |

13.2 BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: CHILD & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (BTCYC2)

| Subject name and code | Learning areas/content | Assessment Plan |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION & | Functions of management | Exam-60% |
| MANAGEMENT II (CYAD201) | Contemporary challenges Systems perspective | Tests-20% |
| | Organizational structure | Assignments-10% |
| | Application of CYC principles in administration | Presentation-10% |
| | and management | |
| | Leadership and teambuilding | |
| | Volunteers | |
| | Supervision | |
| | Human resource management | |
| | Conflict management | |
| | Diversity management Strategic planning | |
| | Financial management | |
| | Quality assurance. | |
| APPLIED DEVELOPMENT IV | Utilizing the holistic model and strengths | Exam-60% |
| (APDV401) | perspectives in assessment | Tests-20% |
| (, | The Social Services Framework | Assignments-10% |
| | The social context of children's lives | Presentation-10% |
| | Strengths based approach ecosystems model | Tresentation 1070 |
| | Working with Multidisciplinary assessment | |
| | team | |
| | Child centred and family therapeutic work Select play therapy techniques | |
| | School based interventions | |
| | Children and youth in divorcing and | |
| | reconstituted families | |
| | Children affected by illness and death | |
| | Children as victims of family and community | |
| | violence | |
| | Children in substance abusing families | |
| | Developmental and therapeutic programming | |
| | and programmes | |
| | Implementation & management of developmental & therapeutic life space | |
| | programs for child & youth care / | |
| | Children and youth dealing with loss | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE 4 | National and international child and youth care | Exam -60% |
| (CYTC401) | (and related) policy and legislation | Test-16% |
| ` ´ | Social policy | Assignment-16% |
| | Legislative and statutory processes | Other Tasks-8% |
| | International and national instruments for | |
| | advocacy and children's rights | |
| | Planning and managing therapeutic groups | |
| | Family preservation | |
| | Group care models | |

| YOUTH JUSTICE & | Theoretical approaches to understanding | Exam-60% |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| PROBATION 2 (YJSP201) | young people in conflict with the law | Tests-20% |
| | Introduction to probation | Assignments-20% |
| | The Probation Services Act | |
| | Home-based supervision | |
| | Teamwork | |
| | Developmental assessment | |
| | Early intervention services | |
| | Restorative justice | |
| | Diversion | |
| | The Child Justice Bill | |
| | Crime prevention. | |
| CHILD & YOUTH CARE | Research Methodology | Tests-20% |
| RESEARCH & PRACTICE | Quantitative & qualitative research | Assignment-20% |
| (CYCR401) | Definitions | Presentation-20% |
| | Methodology | Presentation-20% |
| | Perspectives, traditions and methods in | Research proposal-20% |
| | qualitative research | |
| | Ethical issues | |
| | Role and status of research | |
| | Data analysis | |
| | Standards and verification | |
| | Research proposals. | |
| | Mini Research Project | |
| | Planning & implementation of research | |
| | project - written up according to | |
| | prescribed guidelines | |
| | Practice | |
| | Leadership | |
| | Reflective writing | |
| | Community service learning project | |
| | Facilitating therapeutic groups | |
| | Conscious application of policy and | |
| | legislation | |

13.3.1 BACHELORS DEGREE CHILD AND YOUTH CARE (BCCYCI)

| Module name and code | Learning areas/content | Assessment Plan |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| YEAR I | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work I A& IB | Historical western approaches to child-rearing Traditional approaches to child-rearing Development of CYC work Purpose of child and youth care work —scope, role, functions Transformation of SA CYC system Current influences shaping CYC practice in SA Contexts of care —settings Community-based care The legal and ethical framework —child rights Professionalism, ethics Methodologies of child and youth care work-care, relationship, life-space work, milieu therapy, group approaches, creativity, and activity-based approaches Teamwork Consultative and life-space supervision. | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% |
| Human Development IA & IB | The developmental perspective and the medical model Domains of development (physical, social, emotional, cognitive, spiritual) Developmental needs Stages, characteristics, challenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% |

| | 1 1/5 1 1/1 1/1 5/1/1 | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, | |
| | Bandura, Vygotsky, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, | |
| | Piaget, Jung, Skinner, | |
| | Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of | |
| | | |
| | Courage, etc.) The strengths weaknesses and cultural | |
| | The strengths, weatherses and cultural | |
| | appropriateness of the theories and how they | |
| | relate to behaviour in the South African context | |
| | will be evaluated | |
| | Theories and approaches of developmental care (above and approaches of developmental care) | |
| | (physical care, social care, emotional care), | |
| D-1 | theories of caring (e.g. Watson). | Exam-50% |
| Behaviour Management I | Introduction to behavioral theories and | Test-20% |
| | theoretical approaches to understanding | Assignment-20% |
| | Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological | Presentation-10% |
| | Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of | 1 Tesentation-10% |
| | behaviour and behaviour management | |
| | Proactive and reactive | |
| | Types of challenging behavior | |
| | Principles of behaviour management | |
| | Introduction to behaviour management | |
| | techniques, e.g. containment, routine | |
| | Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights | |
| | Observation and recording | |
| | Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. | - |
| Personal and Professional | The KSS model and conscious use of self | Portfolio of evidence- 70% |
| Development I | Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth | Reflections- 30% |
| | The importance of self-reflection | |
| | Personal observations using different theoretical | |
| | frameworks and within the team context | |
| | Resources identified and accessed for self- | |
| | development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer | |
| | supervision sessions | |
| | Self-development, self-care and development | |
| | plans | |
| | Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing | |
| | Self as resource | |
| | Goal setting, planning and review | |
| | Consultative supervision | |
| | Positive peer support. | F 600/ |
| Communication for Child | Verbal and non-verbal | Exam-50% |
| and Youth Care Workers | communication | Tests-25% |
| | Communication and relationships | Assignment-25% |
| | Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and | |
| | developmental | |
| | appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion | |
| | Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch | |
| | Use of touch Barriers to communication | |
| | | |
| | Active listening Reflective listening — appropriate identification | |
| | Reflective listening —appropriate identification of feelings; Empathy; Attending behavior; | |
| | Paraphrasing; Clarifying; Encouraging; | |
| | Questioning; | |
| | Self-disclosure | |
| | Descriptive feedback and reframing (vs labeling) | |
| | Summarizing | |
| | Assertiveness | |
| | Problem-solving; Self-control and modeling | |
| | 9 | |
| | Reporting (incl. confidentiality) | |

| | • | Engagement and disengagement | |
|---------------------------|----|--|----------------------|
| | • | Report-writing | |
| | • | Letter-writing | |
| | • | Logging. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Self-awareness and use of self | 50%- practicum |
| Practice I | • | Developmental care | 20%- reflection |
| | • | Developmental theories | 20%-assignment |
| | • | CYC practice principles | 10%- reports |
| | • | Ethical practice | |
| | • | Professionalism | |
| | • | Team work | |
| | • | Life-space work | |
| | • | Observing and reporting | |
| | • | Relationship-building | |
| | • | Supervision. | |
| Cornerstone | DI | JT GENED | CA |
| YEAR 2 | | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Caring theories (e.g. Jean Watson) | Exam-50% |
| II A &II B | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) | Test-20% |
| | • | Phenomenological approach | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) | |
| | • | Milieu approach Therapeutic community | |
| | • | Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and | |
| | | Van Bockern) | |
| | • | Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) | |
| | • | Child and youth care approach (Garfat and | |
| | | McElwee) Systems thinking | |
| | • | Group care approaches (group dynamics, group | |
| | | management and leadership, group meetings, | |
| | | PPC, EQUIP) | |
| | • | Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann- Feder) —include secure care | |
| | | Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) | |
| | • | Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the | |
| | | streets | |
| | • | Theories of change —transition. | 500/ |
| Human Development II A & | • | Developmental approach | Exam-50% |
| IIB | • | Developmental contexts —caring environments, | Test-20% |
| | | reclaiming environments, socialization | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Life-span development | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Assessment —approaches, purpose, role of the | |
| | | Child and Youth Care worker, strengths and | |
| | | needs, multi-disciplinary teams, genograms, | |
| | | ecomaps | |
| | • | Activity programming —purpose, goal, | |
| | | objectives, programmes linked to assessment, participation and motivation of young people, | |
| | | creativity, use of self and resources, evaluation | |
| | _ | Life skills and social skills | |
| | | Competency-building | |
| | • | Separation, loss and trauma | |
| | • | Positive psychology and resilience theories | |
| | • | Mindfulness and wellness | |
| Pohavious Maragament !! | • | I heories of play | Evan E0% |
| Behaviour Management II | • | Varied types of behavior | Exam-50% Test-20% |
| | • | Aggression and counter aggression | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Contagious behavior's | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Conflict cycle | i i esertation-10/0 |
| | • | Behaviour management skills and intervention | |
| | | techniques e.g. reinforcement (praise and | |
| | | encouragement), routines, setting positive | |
| | | expectations, effective verbal feedback | |

| | Observation and recording i.e. structured and | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | unstructured observation, observing recording of | |
| | frequency, extent, intensity and duration of | |
| | behaviours | |
| | Implementing behaviour | |
| | Management intervention techniques e.g. enforcing of | |
| | rules, setting expectations and limits, discipline | |
| | and punishment | |
| | Use of environment/space (Maier) | |
| | Reflection and evaluation of the intervention | |
| | | |
| | strategy. | F 500/ |
| Contemporary Social Issues | | Exam-50% |
| in SA Child and Youth Care | to CYC work. A selection of the following | Test-20% |
| Work | should be used as per currency: | Assignment-20% |
| | HIV/AIDS; Diversity and racism; | Presentation-10% |
| | Xenophobia; Urbanization; | |
| | Poverty; Education; Unemployment; Health issues; | |
| | Substance abuse; Crime and specifically youth | |
| | crime; Gangsterism; Sex work; | |
| | Children on the streets; | |
| | Inadequate housing; Bullying; | |
| | Child-headed Households; Child | |
| | abuse; Family violence; Social | |
| | transition; Violence; Human | |
| | trafficking; Teen pregnancy; | |
| | Child labour; Teen suicide and self-harm; | |
| | Consumerism and materialism. | |
| Daniera Daniera I | | Df-1: f:- 70% |
| | Models, theories and exemplars of reflection and | |
| Development II | reflective practice | Reflections- 30% |
| | Models of reflective practice and personal | |
| | observations of self within specific theoretical | |
| | frameworks | |
| | Kolb's learning cycle; Gibbs' model of reflection van | |
| | Aswegen's model of reflection | |
| | Donald Schon's reflective practice Mattingly | |
| | (competences) | |
| | Phelan Garfat & Anglin's reflection on professional | |
| | development | |
| | Gerry Fewster | |
| | Aspects of self as important subjects of reflection | |
| | Personal development strategies and skills | |
| | Personal and professional development specifically | |
| | with regards to diversity, behaviour management | |
| | issues, own childhood, own history, cultural and | |
| | religious beliefs. | |
| | Reflection on different perspectives encountered | |
| | during professional practice. | |
| | Personal issues that impact on self-awareness. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | 50%- practicum |
| Practice II | F | 20%- reflection |
| i actice ii | Relationship-building and communication | 20%-assignment |
| | Observation and recording Life areas world. | o o |
| 1 | Life-space work | 10%- reports |
| | Human development Transport | |
| Sustainable Fauth Studie OD | Teamwork. DUT CENED. | CA |
| Sustainable Earth Studies OR | DOT GENED | CA |
| Basics of Geopolitics OR | | |
| Introduction to Techno- | | |
| preneurship | | |
| YEAR 3 | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | 2 chinesons of reader ship and management | Exam-50% |
| III A & IIIB | Roles and functions of management | Test-20% |
| | Theories of management; Approaches to leadership and types of | Assignment-20% |
| | leadership | Presentation-10% |
| · | | |

| Г | 1 - | Barrer and influence | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| | • | Power and influence | |
| | | Decision-making Personal and professional development as | |
| | 1 | connected to leadership. | |
| Human Development IIIA & | • | Approaches and frameworks for assessment | Exam-50% |
| | | and programming —deficit approaches, | |
| IIIB | | and programming —deficit approaches, diagnostic (e.g. DSM), asset-building model (SEARCH Institute), Brown's ecological | Test-20% |
| | | (SEARCH Institute), Brown's ecological | Assignment-20% |
| | | tramework | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Developmental assessment framework (Circle | |
| | _ | of Courage) - technique and processes | |
| | • | Programming - Care plans and Individual | |
| | _ | Development Plans (IDPs) | |
| D 1 1 14 14 | • | Creativity and resourcefulness. | E 500/ |
| Behaviour Management III | • | Contagious behavior Out-of-control behavior | Exam-50% |
| | | The role of trauma in troubled behavior | Test-20% |
| | • | Theories and perspectives on rule-breaking | Assignment-20% |
| | | behaviour (behaviour that is in conflict with the | Presentation-10% |
| | | law) | 1 Teseritation-1076 |
| | • | The restorative approach, social control | |
| | | window and restorative practices. | |
| Counseling | • | Conceptual issues related to counseling, | Exam-50% |
| 3 | | counseling skills, and personal values and | Test-20% |
| | 1 | | |
| | 1 | principles including: ethics, cultural status, | Assignment-20% |
| | | issues of power, protocols, and characteristics | Presentation-10% |
| | 1 | of the individual. | |
| | • | Interpersonal skills which include: use of voice | |
| | 1 | tone, pitch, volume, and speed; use of silence; | |
| | | | |
| | | active listening; clarifying, describing, | |
| | | encouraging, following, listening, paraphrasing, | |
| | | and summarizing; reflection of feelings and | |
| | | content; respect, acceptance, and tolerance; | |
| | | body language, empathy, empowerment, use of | |
| | | | |
| | | touch | |
| | • | Practical skills in the various stages of the | |
| | | counseling process. | |
| | • | Referrals to multi-disciplinary team members | |
| | | e.g. psychologists, social workers, SAPS. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Historical and contemporary definitions of the | Exam-50% |
| with Families and | • | | Test-20% |
| | | family | |
| Communities | • | Functions and forms of families | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Diverse and alternative families | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Family dynamics and family systems | |
| | • | Legal and ethical frameworks | |
| | | Family preservation | |
| | | | |
| | • | Family-focused programmes | |
| | • | Approaches to working with families - family | |
| | | therapy, family preservation, family | |
| | 1 | conferencing, child and youth care approach to | |
| | 1 | family work | |
| | • | Protective factors and resiliency | |
| | • | Poverty, ill-being and wellbeing | |
| | • | Approaches to community development | |
| | • | Process and skills for community development | |
| | • | The community project | |
| Research Methodology | • | Nature, characteristics and value of research | Test-20% |
| | 1 | including the quantitative and qualitative | Assignment-30% |
| | | | |
| | 1 | research designs- features and comparisons | Literature review-30% |
| | • | The blended paradigm | Poster and oral presentation- |
| | • | The five traditions of research | 20% |
| | • | Foci, origin, approach and procedures in 5 | |
| | 1 | qualitative traditions | |
| | L | · | |
| | • | Conducting research i.e.: choosing sample, data | |
| | 1 | collection tools, data analysis procedures/ | |
| | 1 | strategies | |
| | • | Standards and verification process / reliability | |
| | 1 | and validity of research | |
| | | , | |
| | • | Ethics in research | |
| | • | Writing the proposal | |
| | | | F00/ |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Use of self | 50%- practicum |

| Practice III | • | Life-space work | 20%- reflection |
|--------------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------------|
| i ractice iii | | Life-space work Teamwork | 20%- reflection 20%-assignment |
| | | Management and leadership | 10%- reports |
| | | Assessment and programming | 1070 Tepot G |
| | | Ethical and professional practice | |
| | | Utilization of supervision. | |
| The Global Environment OR | DLIT | GENED | CA |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge | DOI | GENED | CA |
| Year 4 | | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Legislative requirements in child and youth | Exam-50% |
| IV A & IVB | • | care management and leadership | Test-20% |
| 17 A W 17 B | | The South African Constitution | Assignment-20% |
| | | BBBEE and PPPFA | Presentation-10% |
| | | Basic Conditions of Employment Act | r esertation-10/6 |
| | | Financial Management and budgeting | |
| | | HR management (job description, leave | |
| | • | rosters, performance appraisals; Working | |
| | | with unions | |
| | | Programme evaluation and quality assurance | |
| | | (DQA) | |
| | • | Strategic thinking/planning | |
| | • | Project management | |
| | • | Community networking and liaison | |
| | • | Record-keeping (statutory requirements) | |
| | • | The legal and regulatory framework | |
| | | underpinning management and leadership in | |
| | | CYC work including roles and functions in | |
| | | multidisciplinary teams | |
| | • | Lobbying and advocacy | |
| Human Development IV A & | • | Specialized therapeutic interventions —dance, | Exam-50% |
| IVB | | play, art, drama, movement, music, family, grief | Test-20% |
| | | therapy, wilderness therapies, a range of | Assignment-20% |
| | | diverse and alternative therapies | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Young people who are suicidal, self-mutilate, | |
| | | abuse substances, damage property, set fires | |
| | • | Mental health, DSM, medical therapies | |
| | • | Culture-bound syndromes and culture-based | |
| | | interventions | |
| | • | Trauma and shock | |
| | • | Children with disabilities | |
| Behaviour Management IV | • | Responding to assault and violence in | Exam-50% |
| | | accordance with CYC philosophy (e.g. PART —Professional Assault Response Training) | Test-20% |
| | • | Violence of various descriptions e.g. fire- | Assignment-20% |
| | | setting, gang-related behaviour, animal cruelty | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Suicide and self-harm | |
| | • | Cult behavior | |
| | • | Substance abuse Reportable incidents and legal requirements | |
| | • | Procedures and protocols for referrals | |
| | • | Identifying resources | |
| Life-Space Crisis Intervention | • | Elements necessary for behaviour change History, background and definitions of LSCI | Test-20% |
| - | • | Developmental and therapeutic goals and | Reflection-20% |
| | | purposes of LSCI | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Review of the conflict cycle and escalation models | Practical test- 40% |
| | • | Theme of self-awareness and self-control | |
| | • | The stages of LSCI including clarification of | |
| | | distortions Adaptations for children with developmental | |
| | _ | delays | |
| | • | Skill'training. | |
| Legislation and Policy for | | The differences between policy and legislation | Exam-50% |
| Child and Youth Care | • | Human rights history and UDHR Relevant human/child rights legislation, e.g. | Test-20% |
| Workers | | UNCRC, African Charter, SA Constitution | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Relevant children's legislation, e.g. Children's | Presentation-10% |
| | | Act and its amendments, Child Justice Act and | |
| | | its amendments, Beijing Kules, Riyadh | |

| | | Guidelines, the Tokyo Rules, Sexual Offences | |
|---|-----|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Act, Domestic Violence Act | |
| | • | The legislative process | |
| | • | The statutory process | |
| | • | Child participation and stakeholder involvement | |
| | | in child and youth care policy formulation | |
| | • | Advocacy and lobbying for the rights of children | |
| | | and youth at risk | |
| | • | Group and global programmes supporting policy and child rights | |
| Research Proposal | • | Steps in the social research process. | Lit Review-40% |
| Develoment | • | Writing the research proposal including | Research Proposal-50% |
| | | developing critical aims and objectives of the | Oral and poster presentation- |
| | | study, utilising the appropriate research | 10% |
| | | paradigm, selecting appropriate population a, | 10/8 |
| | | sample group and sample size, delineating time | |
| | | frames. | |
| | • | Writing a literature review which includes: | |
| | | literature searches through various sources: | |
| | | academic repositories, journals, books. | |
| | • | Completing the ethics checklist. | |
| | • | Developing a proposed research budget. | |
| | • | Accurate referencing during research using | |
| | | appropriate format. | |
| | • | | 6 1 1 1 1000/ |
| Research Project | • | Steps in the social research process | Completed project-100% |
| | • | Writing the research proposal | |
| | | including developing critical aims and objectives | |
| | | of the study, utilizing the appropriate research | |
| | | paradigm, selecting appropriate population a, | |
| | | sample group and sample size, delineating time | |
| | | frames | |
| | | | |
| | • | Writing a literature review which includes: | |
| | | literature searches through various sources: | |
| | | academic repositories, journals, books; | |
| | | Completing the ethics checklist; Developing | |
| | | a proposed research budget; Accurate | |
| | | referencing during research using the Harvard | |
| | | Referencing Guide. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Leadership and management | Reports and reflection-20% |
| Practice IV | • | Legislation and policy | Observation-40% |
| 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | • | Assessment and programming | Portfolio of evidence-40% |
| | • | Supervision | 1 of close of evidence-40% |
| | • | Reflections | |
| HIV and Communicable | DUT | GENED | CA |
| Diseases in KZN OR | | | |
| Philosophies and History of | | | |
| . , | | | |
| Healing | | | |

13.3.2 BACHELORS DEGREE CHILD AND YOUTH CARE (BCCYC2)

| 13.3.2 BACHLEONS DEGREE CHIED AND TOOTH CARE (BCCTC2) | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Module name and code | Learning areas/content | Assessment Plan | | |
| YEAR I | | | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work I A& IB | Traditional approaches to child-rearing Development of CYC work Purpose of child and youth care work Scope | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% | | |

| medical model Domains of development (physical, social, emotional, cognitive, spiritual) Developmental needs Stages, characteristics, challenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygotsky, Almsyorth, Bloom, Maslow, Paget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, contoinal care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behaviour theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Consultative, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Influence techniques, e.g. denainment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. denainment, routine Prosholibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. denainment, routine Prosnation of the routine development Self-aresource identified and accessed for self- ended the record | Human Davidanmant IA 9 | _ | The development of the second sheet | Tags 20% |
|--|------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Domains of development (physical, social, emotional, cognitive, spiritual) Developmental needs Stages, characteristics, chilenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Eriscino, Kohlier, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygotsky, Alinsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Paget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfeinbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Gircle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Waston). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour and behaviour management Procative and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Proficial strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. containment; routine Personal and Professional Development I Personal and Professional The KSS model and conscious use of self-letentions of the properties of the self-development and identified developmental needs Propositive techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self-development and identified development and identified development and idevelopment and provided and accessed for self-development and provided | Human Development IA & | • | The developmental perspective and the | Test-20% |
| emotional, cognitive, spiritual) Developmental needs Stages, characteristics, challenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vigotsky, Almsvorth, Bloom, Maslow, Paget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, coolida care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g., Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behaviour theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour manag | IB . | | | |
| Developmental needs Stages, characteristics, challenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Eriston, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygotsky, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfeibrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches to developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theories and theoretical approaches to understanding behavior; e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of Challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording influence techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of grown The Sts model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of grown The Sts model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of grown strengths and limitations of grown strengths and limitations of grown strengths and limitations/areas of grown strengths and limitations/areas of grown strengths and limitations of grown strengths and gevelopmental eneeds Preparation for self-area and developmenta | | • | | |
| Stages, characteristics, challenges and tasks of theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygotsky, Anisworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkhelin, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g., Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g., Maier. Personal and Professional The importance of self-reflection Prosonal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified development and self-awareness and self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision sessions Communication for Child and Accessed of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and diritation and development appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active Users its mining and review Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and first gers Use of | | | , | Exam-30% |
| theories related to social, cognitive, emotional, moral and contextual development will be explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygostey, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfienbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowiby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g., Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Proficibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Profibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-evelopmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development in self-care communication Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Verbal and non-verbal communication Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | • | |
| moral and contextual development will be explored (Eriscon, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygotsky, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc. The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Profities strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g., Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified development and self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Postitive of wirestity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| explored (Erikson, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Rogers, Bandura, Vygostyk, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. containment, routine Principles of behavior management Personal and Professional The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self- development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planing and review Consultative supervision Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active Useron on strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active Useron on strengths and triggers Use of touch Active Useron on strengths and triggers | | | | |
| Bandura, Vygotsky, Ainsworth, Bloom, Maslow, Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Profibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development broads and self-development and identified development and communication of the communication and relationships Self-are source Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active Issening | | | | |
| Piaget, Jung, Skinner, Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and renording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Personal bearvations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self- development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervison sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting planning and review Consultative supervision Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening Verbal and non-verbal appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| Winnicot, Adler, Bruner, Bronfenbernener, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Introduction to behavioural theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Conscious segment Influence techniques, e.g. Adviser. Personal Personal Perofessional Development I Professional The KS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self- development and identified developmental news Perparation for supervisory, group and peer superdistor and identified development Constitutive supervisors Self-average support. Communication Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-avareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Rational and triggers Use of touch Rational Advisors Resources dendition Rational Advisors Resources denditions Reflections-30% Tests-25% Assignment-25% Exam-50% Tests-25% Assignment-25% | | | | |
| Bronfenbrenner, Marx, Durkheim, Bowlby, Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Profibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| Circle of Courage, etc.) The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Influence techniques, e.g. Containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal Development I Professional Development of the first part of the properties of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental developmental appropriateness of self-development, self-care and development plans Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Ratio Self-awareness own strengths and triggers Use of touch Ratio Self-awareness own strengths and triggers Use of touch Ratio Self-awareness own strengths and triggers Use of touch Ratio Self-awareness own strengths and triggers Use of touch Ratio Self-awareness own strengths and triggers | | | | |
| The strengths, weaknesses and cultural appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour amale behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Valier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Serial resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| appropriateness of the theories and how they relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Prostive and reactive Frohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I Personal and Professional Development of the importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Sans management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self-as resource Goal setting planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | <u> </u> | |
| relate to behaviour in the South African context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | - | | |
| Context will be evaluated Theories and approaches of developmental care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). Behaviour Management I Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I Personal and Professional Professional Personal security of the security of | | | | |
| Care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). | | | | |
| Care (physical care, social care, emotional care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). | | • | | |
| Care), theories of caring (e.g. Watson). | | | | |
| Introduction to behavioral theories and theoretical approaches to understanding Behavior, e.g. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Self-are support. | | | | |
| theoretical approaches to understanding Behaviour, eg. sociological, psychological Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, eg. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, eg. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self- development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Communication Positive peer support. Communication Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | Behaviour Management I | • | | Exam-50% |
| Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Development I Professional Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Verbal and non-verbal communication Positive peer support. Verbal and non-verbal communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | theoretical approaches to understanding | Test-20% |
| Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of behaviour and behaviour management Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| Proactive and reactive Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Conceptual issues: definitions and purposes of | Presentation-10% |
| Types of challenging behavior Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | behaviour and behaviour management | |
| Principles of behaviour management Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Verbal and non-verbal communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Proactive and reactive | |
| Introduction to behaviour management techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I Professional The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Types of challenging behavior | |
| techniques, e.g. containment, routine Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Professional Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child of Communication Positive peer support. Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Principles of behaviour management | |
| Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Introduction to behaviour management | |
| Observation and recording Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. Personal and Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | techniques, e.g. containment, routine | |
| Influence techniques, e.g. Maier. The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Prohibited strategies in relation to child rights | |
| Personal and Development I The KSS model and conscious use of self Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Verbal and non-verbal communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | · · | |
| Development I Identifying own strengths and limitations/areas of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| of growth The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child occurrent and on-verbal communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| The importance of self-reflection Personal observations using different theoretical frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | Development I | - | | Kellections- 30% |
| frameworks and within the team context Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child communication Positive peer support. Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | The importance of self-reflection | |
| Resources identified and accessed for self-development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Communication Positive peer support. Communication for Child Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Personal observations using different theoretical | |
| development and identified developmental needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| needs Preparation for supervisory, group and peer supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child communication Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| supervision sessions Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child or Verbal and non-verbal communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | needs | |
| Self-development, self-care and development plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Communication Communication for Child Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| plans Stress management and preventing burnout Critical reflective writing Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Verbal and non-verbal communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| • Stress management and preventing burnout • Critical reflective writing • Self as resource • Goal setting, planning and review • Consultative supervision • Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers • Verbal and non-verbal communication • Communication and relationships • Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers • Use of touch • Barriers to communication • Active listening | | | | |
| Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Communication For Child Communication Active listening Self as resource Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Exam-50% Tests-25% Assignment-25% Assignment-25% Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Stress management and preventing burnout | |
| Goal setting, planning and review Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child Verbal and non-verbal communication Communication or Communication Communication or Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness—own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| Consultative supervision Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Communication Communication Communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| Positive peer support. Communication for Child and Youth Care Workers Verbal and non-verbal communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| and Youth Care Workers communication Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | Positive peer support. | |
| Communication and relationships Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| Sensitivity to diversity including cultural and developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | and Youth Care Workers | | | |
| developmental appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | Assigninent-23/0 |
| appropriateness, and issues of equality and inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | , , | |
| inclusion Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| Self-awareness —own strengths and triggers Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| Use of touch Barriers to communication Active listening | | | | |
| Barriers to communication Active listening | | • | | |
| Active listening | | • | | |
| ů – i – i – i – i – i – i – i – i – i – | | • | | |
| | | • | Reflective listening —appropriate identification | |

| | | of feelings; Empathy; Attending behavior; | |
|--|-----|--|--|
| | | Paraphrasing; Clarifying; Encouraging; | |
| | | Questioning; | |
| | • | Self-disclosure | |
| | • | Descriptive feedback and reframing (vs | |
| | | labeling) | |
| | • | Summarizing | |
| | • | Assertiveness | |
| | • | Problem-solving; Self-control and modeling | |
| | • | Reporting (incl. confidentiality) | |
| | • | Engagement and disengagement | |
| | • | Report-writing | |
| | | Letter-writing | |
| | | Logging. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Self-awareness and use of self | 50%- practicum |
| Practice I | | Developmental care | 20%- reflection |
| 1 ractice i | | • | 20%-assignment |
| | • | Developmental theories | 10%- reports |
| | • | CYC practice principles | 10/0 Терогы |
| | • | Ethical practice | |
| | • | Professionalism | |
| | • | Team work | |
| | • | Life-space work | |
| | • | Observing and reporting | |
| | • | Relationship-building | |
| | • | Supervision. | |
| Cornerstone | DUT | GENED | CA |
| Community Health Care and | FAC | ULTY GENED | CA |
| Research OR Issues of | | | |
| Gender and Society in Health | | | |
| Care | | | |
| | | | |
| YEAR 2 | | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Caring theories (e.g. Jean Watson) | Exam-50% |
| | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, | Test-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach | Test-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets | Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization | Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization Life-span development | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization Life-span development Assessment —approaches, purpose, role of the | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization Life-span development Assessment —approaches, purpose, role of the Child and Youth Care worker, strengths and | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization Life-span development Assessment —approaches, purpose, role of the Child and Youth Care worker, strengths and needs, multi-disciplinary teams, genograms, | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| Child and Youth Care Work II A &II B Human Development II A & | | Life-space theory (e.g. Lewin, Redl, Garfat, Fox) Phenomenological approach Educateur approach (e.g. Barnes; Linton) Ecological model (e.g. Bronfenbrenner, Maier) Milieu approach Therapeutic community Reclaiming approach (Brendtro, Brokenleg and Van Bockern) Restorative approach (e.g. Consedine, Wachtel) Child and youth care approach (Garfat and McElwee) Systems thinking Group care approaches (group dynamics, group management and leadership, group meetings, PPC, EQUIP) Residential treatment (e.g. Durrant, Varda Mann-Feder) —include secure care Family approaches (e.g. family preservation) Shelters and drop-in centres for children on the streets Theories of change —transition. Developmental approach Developmental contexts —caring environments, reclaiming environments, socialization Life-span development Assessment —approaches, purpose, role of the Child and Youth Care worker, strengths and | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |

| | | objectives, programmes linked to assessment, | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| | | participation and motivation of young people, | |
| | | creativity, use of self and resources, evaluation | |
| | • | Life skills and social skills | |
| | • | Competency-building | |
| | • | Separation, loss and trauma | |
| | • | Positive psychology and resilience theories | |
| | • | Mindfulness and wellness | |
| | • | Theories of play | |
| Behaviour Management II | • | Varied types of behavior | Exam-50% |
| | | Aggression and counter aggression | Test-20% |
| | _ | | Assignment-20% |
| | • | Contagious behavior's | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Conflict cycle | 1 Tesentation-10% |
| | • | Behaviour management skills and intervention | |
| | | techniques e.g. reinforcement (praise and | |
| | | encouragement), routines, setting positive | |
| | | expectations, effective verbal feedback | |
| | • | Observation and recording i.e. structured and | |
| | | | |
| | | unstructured observation, observing recording | |
| | | of frequency, extent, intensity and duration of | |
| | | behaviours | |
| | • | Implementing behaviour | |
| | | Management intervention techniques e.g. | |
| | | enforcing of rules, setting expectations and | |
| | | limits, discipline and | |
| | | punishment | |
| | • | • | |
| | • | Use of environment/space (Maier) | |
| | • | Reflection and evaluation of the intervention | |
| | | strategy. | |
| Contemporary Social Issues | | Social issues and their manifestation in relation | Exam-50% |
| in SA Child and Youth Care | | to CYC work. A selection of the following | Test-20% |
| Work | | should be used as per currency: | Assignment-20% |
| | | HIV/AIDS; Diversity and racism; | Presentation-10% |
| | | Xenophobia; Urbanization; | |
| | | Poverty; Education; Unemployment; Health | |
| | | issues; Substance | |
| | | | |
| | | abuse; Crime and specifically youth | |
| | | crime; Gangsterism; Sex work; | |
| | | Children on the streets; | |
| | | Inadequate housing; Bullying; | |
| | | Child-headed Households; Child | |
| | | abuse; Family violence; Social | |
| | | transition; Violence; Human | |
| | | trafficking; Teen pregnancy; | |
| | | Child labour; Teen suicide and self-harm; | |
| | | Consumerism and materialism. | |
| Personal and Professional | Model | s, theories and exemplars of reflection and | Partfalia of avidance 70% |
| Development II | | ive practice | Reflections- 30% |
| Development II | | • | Nenecuons- 30/6 |
| | | ls of reflective practice and personal | |
| | | vations of self within specific theoretical | |
| | | works | |
| | Kolb's | s learning cycle; Gibbs' model of reflection van | |
| | Aswe | gen's model of reflection | |
| | Dona | ld Schon's reflective practice Mattingly | |
| | (com | petences) | |
| | | n Garfat & Anglin's reflection on professional | |
| | | ppment | |
| | | Fewster | |
| | | | |
| | | ets of self as important subjects of reflection | |
| | | nal development strategies and skills | |
| | | nal and professional development specifically | |
| | | regards to diversity, behaviour management | |
| | issues | , own childhood, own history, cultural and | |
| | religio | ous beliefs. | |
| | | | |

| | Reflection on different perspectives encountered | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | during professional practice. | |
| | Personal issues that impact on self-awareness. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | Professional and ethical practice | 50%- practicum |
| Practice II | Relationship-building and communication | 20%- reflection |
| | Observation and recording | 20%-assignment |
| | Life-space work | 10%- reports |
| | Human development | |
| | Teamwork. | |
| Sustainable Earth Studies OR | DUT GENED | CA |
| Basics of Geopolitics | | |
| Introduction to | | |
| Technopreneurship | | |
| Introduction to | DUT GENED | CA |
| Technopreneurship OR | DOT GENED | CA |
| Hands filled with Meaning | | |
| Ü | FACULTY CENTED | CA. |
| Community Health Care and | FACULTY GENED | CA |
| Research II OR | | |
| Environmental Health | | |
| Awareness for Health Care | | |
| Practitioners | | |
| YEAR 3 | | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | Definitions of leadership and management | Exam-50% |
| III A & IIIB | Roles and functions of management | Test-20% |
| | Theories of management; Approaches to leadership and types of | Assignment-20% |
| | Approaches to leadership and types of leadership | Presentation-10% |
| | Power and influence | |
| | Decision-making | |
| | Personal and professional development as connected to leadership. | |
| Human Development IIIA & | Approaches and frameworks for assessment | Exam-50% |
| IIIB | and programming —deficit approaches, diagnostic (e.g. DSM), asset-building model (SEARCH Institute), Brown's ecological | Test-20% |
| liib | diagnostic (e.g. DSM), asset-building model | Assignment-20% |
| | framework | Presentation-10% |
| | Developmental assessment framework (Circle | rresentation-10% |
| | of Courage) - technique and processes | |
| | Programming - Care plans and Individual Development Plans (IDPs) | |
| | Creativity and resourcefulness. | |
| Behaviour Management III | Contagious behavior | Exam-50% |
| | Out-of-control behavior The role of trauma in troubled behavior | Test-20% |
| | The role of trauma in troubled behavior Theories and perspectives on rule-breaking | Assignment-20% |
| | | Presentation-10% |
| | law) | |
| 1 | Thé restorative approach, social control window and restorative practices. | |
| Counseling | Conceptual issues related to counseling, | Exam-50% |
| | counseling skills, and personal values and | Test-20% |
| | principles including: ethics, cultural status, | Assignment-20% |
| 1 | issues of power, protocols, and characteristics | Presentation-10% |
| | of the individual. | |
| | Interpersonal skills which include: use of voice | |
| 1 | tone, pitch, volume, and speed; use of silence; | |
| | | |
| | active listening; clarifying, describing, | |
| 1 | encouraging, following, listening, paraphrasing, | |
| | and summarizing; reflection of feelings and | |
| | content; respect, acceptance, and tolerance; | |
| | body language, empathy, empowerment, use of | |
| | touch | |
| | Practical skills in the various stages of the | |
| | counseling process. | |
| | Referrals to multi-disciplinary team members | |
| | e.g. psychologists, social workers, SAPS. | |
| Child and Youth Care Work | - Installed and contemporary definitions of the | Exam-50% |
| with Families and | family | Test-20% |
| Communities | Functions and forms of families | Assignment-20% |
| | Diverse and alternative families | Presentation-10% |
| | | |

| | | | , |
|---|------|---|---|
| | • | Family dynamics and family systems | |
| | • | Legal and ethical frameworks | |
| | • | Family preservation | |
| | • | Family-focused programmes | |
| | | Approaches to working with families - family | |
| | - | therapy, family preservation, family | |
| | | conferencing, child and youth care approach to | |
| | | family work | |
| | | Protective factors and resiliency | |
| | • | Poverty, ill-being and wellbeing | |
| | - | Approaches to community development | |
| | - | Process and skills for community development | |
| | - | The community project | |
| Research Methodology | • | | Test-20% |
| Research Methodology | • | Nature, characteristics and value of research | |
| | | including the quantitative and qualitative | Assignment-30% |
| | | research designs- features and comparisons | Literature review-30% |
| | • | The blended paradigm | Poster and oral presentation- |
| | • | The five traditions of research | 20% |
| | | Foci, origin, approach and procedures in 5 | |
| | • | | |
| | | qualitative traditions | |
| | • | Conducting research i.e.: choosing sample, data | |
| | | collection tools, data analysis procedures/ | |
| | | strategies | |
| | • | Standards and verification process / reliability | |
| | | and validity of research | |
| | | Ethics in research | |
| | - | | |
| 61.11 1.14 1.16 1.14 | • | Writing the proposal | 500/ |
| Child and Youth Care Work | • | Use of self | 50%- practicum |
| Practice III | • | Life-space work | 20%- reflection |
| | • | Teamwork | 20%-assignment |
| | • | Management and leadership | 10%- reports |
| | • | Assessment and programming | · |
| | | Ethical and professional practice | |
| | _ | Utilization of supervision. | |
| | | Oulization of supervision. | |
| The Clabel Envisorment OR | DUT | CENED | CA |
| The Global Environment OR | DUT | GENED | CA |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge | | | |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and | | | CA CA |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge | | | |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and | | | |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional | | | |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 | FACL | JLTY GENED | CA |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | JLTY GENED Legislative requirements in child and youth | CA Exam-50% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 | FACL | JLTY GENED Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership | CA Exam-50% Test-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | JLTY GENED Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA | CA Exam-50% Test-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams | CA Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams Lobbying and advocacy | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams Lobbying and advocacy | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams Lobbying and advocacy Specialized therapeutic interventions —dance, play, art, drama, movement, music, family, grief | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams Lobbying and advocacy Specialized therapeutic interventions —dance, play, art, drama, movement, music, family, grief therapy, wilderness therapies, a range of | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% |
| The Entrepreneurial Edge Community Health Care and Research III OR Professional Practice and Management I Year 4 Child and Youth Care Work IV A & IVB | FACL | Legislative requirements in child and youth care management and leadership The South African Constitution BBBEE and PPPFA Basic Conditions of Employment Act Financial Management and budgeting HR management (job description, leave rosters, performance appraisals; Working with unions Programme evaluation and quality assurance (DQA) Strategic thinking/planning Project management Community networking and liaison Record-keeping (statutory requirements) The legal and regulatory framework underpinning management and leadership in CYC work including roles and functions in multidisciplinary teams Lobbying and advocacy Specialized therapeutic interventions —dance, play, art, drama, movement, music, family, grief | Exam-50% Test-20% Assignment-20% Presentation-10% |

| | | abuse substances, damage property, set fires | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | • | Mental health, DSM, medical therapies | |
| | • | Culture-bound syndromes and culture-based | |
| | | interventions | |
| | • | Trauma and shock | |
| | | Children with disabilities | |
| Behaviour Management IV | • | Responding to assault and violence in | Exam-50% |
| Bellaviour Flanagement IV | • | accordance with CYC philosophy (e.g. PART | Test-20% |
| | | —Professional Assault Response Training) | |
| | • | Violence of various descriptions e.g. fire- | Assignment-20% |
| | _ | setting, gang-related behaviour, animal cruelty | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Suicide and self-harm | |
| | • | Cult behavior | |
| | • | Substance abuse | |
| | • | Reportable incidents and legal requirements | |
| | • | Procedures and protocols for referrals | |
| | • | Identifying resources | |
| Life-Space Crisis Intervention | • | Elements necessary for behaviour change History, background and definitions of LSCI | Test-20% |
| Zife Space Grisis intervention | • | History, background and definitions of LSCI | Reflection-20% |
| | • | Developmental and therapeutic goals and | |
| | _ | purposes of LSCI | Assignment-20% |
| 1 | • | Review of the conflict cycle and escalation models | Practical test- 40% |
| 1 | • | Theme of self-awareness and self-control | |
| | • | The stages of LSCI including clarification of | |
| | | distortions | |
| | • | Adaptations for children with developmental | |
| | _ | delays | |
| Locialation and Baliay for | • | Skill'training. | Exam-50% |
| Legislation and Policy for | • | The differences between policy and legislation | |
| Child and Youth Care | • | Human rights history and UDHR Relevant human/child rights legislation, e.g. | Test-20% |
| Workers | • | UNCRC, African Charter, SA Constitution | Assignment-20% |
| | | Relevant children's legislation, e.g. Children's | Presentation-10% |
| | • | Act and its amendments, Child Justice Act and | |
| | | its amendments, Beijing Rules, Riyadh | |
| | | Guidelines, the Tokyo Rules, Sexual Offences | |
| | | Act, Domestic Violence Act | |
| | | The legislative process | |
| | | The statutory process | |
| | | Child participation and stakeholder involvement | |
| | • | in child and youth care policy formulation | |
| | | Advocacy and lobbying for the rights of children | |
| | _ | and youth at risk | |
| | • | Group and global programmes supporting policy | |
| | • | and child rights | |
| Research Project | • | Steps in the social research process | Completed project-100% |
| | | · | Completed project 10070 |
| | • | Writing the research proposal | |
| | | including developing critical aims and objectives | |
| | | of the study, utilizing the appropriate research | |
| | | paradigm, selecting appropriate population a, | |
| | | sample group and sample size, delineating time | |
| | | frames | |
| | | Writing a literature review which includes: | |
| | • | | |
| | | literature searches through various sources: | |
| | | academic repositories, journals, books; | |
| | | Completing the ethics checklist; Developing | |
| | | a proposed research budget; Accurate | |
| | | referencing during research using the Harvard | |
| | | Referencing Guide. | |
| Research Proposal | • | Steps in the social research process. | Lit Review-40% |
| | • | Writing the research proposal including | Rosparch Proposal 50% |
| Development | | developing critical aims and objectives of the | Oral and nastar process: |
| | | study utilizing the appropriate research | Oral and poster presentation- |
| | | study, utilizing the appropriate research paradigm , selecting appropriate population a, | 10% |
| | | sample group and sample size, delineating time | |
| | | frames. | |
| | • | Writing a literature review which includes: | |
| | | literature searches through various sources: | |
| | | academic repositories, journals, books. | |
| 1 | • | Completing the ethics checklist. | |
| | • | Developing a proposed research budget. | |
| | | | |

| Child and Youth Care Work Practice IV | Legislation and policy | Reports and reflection-20% Observation-40% Portfolio of evidence-40% |
|--|------------------------|--|
| HIV and Communicable Diseases in KZN OR Philosophies and History of Healing | DUT GENED | CA |
| Educational Techniques OR Ethics and Medical Law | FACULTY GENED | CA |