

1.5 THEORETICAL POINTS OF DEPARTURE

For the purpose of this study, the bBiopsychosocial perspective will be used as the main point of departure. Adler (2009) elucidates the background of the bBiopsychosocial (BPS) perspective. This perspective was first used in 1977 and focuses on three components of an individual, namely the biological, the psychological and the social. These three components areThe biological component includesing physical factors and biochemical factors, whereas.The second component is the psychological component focusesing on development, and lastlyLastly, the social complement component focuses on the different systems playing a role in the individual's life, for example family, culture and community. All these components are closely interlinked. Other interlinking theoretical frameworks integrate both biological and social sciences as supporting theories for the bBiopsychosocial perspective. With a notable increase in older adults, more focus is given to promoting health and wellbeing being-assince this is now a priority (Halaweh, Ivanoff, Svantesson & Willen, 2018:1).



Janie Slabbert

Maybe introduce the acronym the first time you mention the biopsychosocial perspective?



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This part isn't very clear. Maybe elaborate a bit on how the components are interlinked. Also, what are you trying to say about other frameworks that draw from biological and social sciences? Similar to BPS, or slightly different? How?

Lastly, not a clear transition from explaining the BPS to explaining how it applies to older adults. Is the BPS more holistic? How? Clarify.

1.1 RATIONALE

Older people are sometimes referred to as the “forgotten generation”. However, recent statistics (Chonody & Wang: 2014) indicate that the Western population, Africa included, is ~~currently~~ rapidly ageing, and ~~that~~ the age group over 60 needs more support and attention. ~~It is predicted that b~~By 2030, over a billion people worldwide ~~(one in every eight of the earth’s inhabitants and almost double the current number); are forecast to will~~ be over sixty-five (Chonody & Wang: 2014). Accordingly, ~~to~~ the World Health Organization (2011) ~~observes that~~, between 2015 and 2050, the proportion of the world’s population over 60 years will ~~nearly double~~increase from 12% to 22%. Currently, the number of people aged 60 years and older ~~will~~ outnumber children younger than 5 years. In 2050, 80% of older people will be living in low- and middle-income countries. The pace of population ageing is much faster than in the past. Worldwide there has also been an increase in the study of ~~the~~ biological, psychological and social aspects of aging, known as gerontology (Phoenix, 2018).

Most countries face major challenges to ensure that their health and social systems are sufficient to cater ~~for to~~ the needs of a growing older population. A biopsychosocial perspective (Adler, 2009) on older persons (age group 60 years and above) reveals that this high-risk group is one of the most vulnerable groups in society in terms of their biological, psychological and social wellbeing (Dhuria, Kumar, Routray & Bhagat: 2014). This vulnerable group of people in society, specifically those in residential facilities, are prone to ~~emotional~~ poverty, which is an increasing phenomenon that is not receiving the attention and focus it deserves.



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Direct quote? If so, add in-text reference at the end of the sentence. If not a direct quote, single quotation marks.

With specific focus on older persons, the White Paper for Social Welfare (Republic of South Africa, 1997) mentions that there needs to be a shift away from the notion of caring for older persons to accommodate the concept of ageing, which Ageing can be described as a holistic and positive approach that recognizes ageing-growing older as a natural phase of life without denying the special needs of older persons. The basic principle underlying ageing is to enable older persons to live active, healthy and independent lives for as long as possible. This principle does not always manifest amongst a significant number apply to older persons living in residential facilities, as some-many of them are isolated and do not live an-independent active lives-and-are-often-isolated. For the purposes of this study, a residential facility means a building, or a structure used primarily for the purpose of providing accommodation and care for older persons according to the Older Persons Act 13 (Republic of South Africa, 2006).

Older persons in residential facilities were especially affected by loneliness and isolation during the CovidCOVID-19 lockdown periods very lonely and isolated. Because of their vulnerability to infection, outside contact is limited or prohibited at these facilities. These For this reason, residents older persons were (and, in some facilities, still are) cut off from contact with the outside world for months, most devastatingly from friends and family (Simard & Volicer: 2020). As a resultA, a significant number of older persons in residential facilities experience emotional poverty and-are-severely-affected-during-the Covid-19 pandemic, as they have no or limited contact with friends and family for months as outside contact is limited or prohibited (Simard & Volicer, 2020). These extended periods of confinement can be associated with psychological symptoms such as depression onve, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorders, all related to emotional poverty (Jurblum & Na, 2020).



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Not sure if this is the best formulation, but the original wording was a bit unclear.



Janie Slabbert

As opposed to older persons? The shift you mention that is recommended by the White Paper is unclear: does it suggest to rather work with the concept of ageing and everything it entails, rather than old persons?



Janie Slabbert

Just be consistent: in some cases you write Covid-19 and in others COVID-19. Either is correct, but use the same format throughout.