

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

PSY 322/E

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2024

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TIME : 3 HOURS

SUBJECT : COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

MARKS : 100

This paper consists of six pages including the cover page.

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your student number, surname and initials on the Examination Booklet.
2. Answer all the questions in the Answer Booklet Provided.
3. This exam paper consists of Section A (Research Methods; 50 marks) and Section B (Community Psychology; 50 marks).
4. Section A (Research Methods) consists of six (6) questions. Question 1 and Question 2 are compulsory. Answer **both** questions.
5. In Questions three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) you have a choice. Answer either Questions three (3) and four (4) **OR** Questions five (5) and six (6).
6. Section B (Community Psychology) consists of seven (7) questions. Questions seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9) are compulsory. Answer **all** of them
7. In Questions ten (10) and eleven (11) you have a choice. Answer either Question ten (10) **OR** Question eleven (11).
8. In Questions twelve (12) and thirteen (13) you have a choice. Answer either Question twelve (12) **OR** Question thirteen (12).
9. Keep Sub questions of a question together.

SECTION A: RESEARCH METHODS

Question 1 (Compulsory)

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“During Covid-19 outbreak, many people died in South Africa. About 250 learners (aged 15-18 years) remained fearful and had their academic performance impaired. Then a group of researchers from Psychology Department, University of Fort Hare embarked on conducting research to determine the extent of the impact of death on the performance of the learners at one school in the Eastern Cape.”

1.1 How would you guide them regarding the informed consent? (3)

1.2 Name, define and discuss the advantages of the research design that you would recommend or suggest for them regarding data collection. (11)

[14]

Question 2 (Compulsory)

2.1 It is important when selecting a sampling procedure, researchers must ensure that the procedure causes a relatively small sampling error and helps to control the systematic bias in a better way. Name and explain the components of a research design? (8)

2.2 The data, after collection, must be processed and analysed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis. Based on this, discuss the major processes of operations in data analysis. (8)

[16]

ANSWER EITHER QUESTIONS 3 AND 4 OR QUESTIONS 5 AND 6

Question 3

Measurement should be precise and unambiguous in an ideal research study. This objective, however, is often not met with in entirety. As such the researcher must be aware about the sources of error in measurement. Point out the possible sources of error in measurement that may contaminate the results? [8]

AND

Question 4

Validity refers to how a test measures what it is purported to measure. How well the results represents true findings among similar individuals outside or in other similar population. How well / accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure. Interpret the meaning of 'test of Validity' in the context of test of sound measurement in research. **[12]**

OR

Question 5

Qualitative research is an umbrella term covering an array of interpretative techniques which seeks to describe, decode, translate, and come up to terms with the meaning. What are the strengths/advantages of employing qualitative research. **[8]**

AND

Question 6

The fact that human beings are used as subjects of study in the social sciences brings with it unique ethical problems. In that regard, researchers thus have two basic categories of ethical responsibilities. Ethics that concerns those who participate, and ethics to the discipline of science to be accurate and honest. Write short notes on the ethical aspects of research in the social sciences. **[12]**

SECTION B: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

Question 7 (Compulsory)

7.1 Community Psychology is an applied branch of Psychology that strives to promote the health and wellbeing of people in various contexts. This discipline is particularly relevant in the quest to eradicate psychosocial problems and to empower people through community development. At first glance the concepts of community and of psychology may seem contradictory as community refers to people coming together, and psychology is traditionally concerned with the health of the individual (Keys & Frank, 1987; Shinn, 1990).

How was Community Psychology developed in South Africa? (8)

7.2 Community Psychology aims to advance certain values in communities. Values involve the underlying philosophy that guides all activities in a field of study, while goals are the more specific aims of interventions.

Mention and explain any **three (3)** of the most important values and goals of Community Psychology. (6)

[14]

Question 8 (Compulsory)

Geluksdal (literally “Valley of Happiness”) is a coloured township in Gauteng. The participants in this study included children with learning difficulties from a primary school in Geluksdal, their teachers and their parents. The intervention was a result of a postgraduate student’s practical work at the school. The problem identified in the school was the disconnection between parents and teachers – the two immediate environments that influence children’s educational progress. The aim of this intervention was to co-create a relationship between parents and teachers in order to help children with learning difficulties.

With reference to the brief synopsis above, give detailed steps of the phases of intervention.

[9]

Question 9 (Compulsory)

Social support is not a simple unitary concept. Rather, it represents a collection of social, emotional, cognitive and behavioural processes that occur within interpersonal relationships that provide aid and promote adaptive coping (Dalton, Elias & Wandersman, 2007).

Mention and discuss the three (3) dimensions of social support.

[9]

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 10 OR QUESTION 11

Question 10

Systems theory holds the assumption that reality is complex and that the characteristics of systems underlie all processes. Systems theory can help one to understand this complexity.

Mention and define the basic concepts of a system.

[10]

OR

Question 11

Africa is the cradle of civilization and it is also a theatre of struggle. The two have imbued the continent with remarkable history, a rich tapestry of social fusion, an entrepreneurial mindset borne of necessity and the drive to challenge enforced status quos. It makes sense then that with the threat to social identity posed by globalization, the continent of Africa is poised to be the defender of true learning and our universities the champions of the cause. Every thinker is a creature of their own societal and cultural values (Makgoba & Seepe, 2004, p. 54).

Define the hierarchical ordering of the world in African Cosmology.

[10]

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 12 OR QUESTION 13

Question 12

Project cycle. Every project has a cycle, and this must be managed in order to achieve the project objectives. This cycle follows the principles of project management, which will be applied to plan and manage community projects.

Provide a detailed discussion of the process of a project cycle.

[8]

OR

Question 13

Managing project closure is the final stage of the project. During this phase of the project, the team evaluates its own performance and accomplishments, and the project manager/director thanks the people who contributed to the development of the project, and who supplied the resources and advice.

Discuss the important project closure activities.

[8]

.....**END**.....