

Uganda Martyrs University

School of Arts and Social Sciences

Department of Governance and Peace Studies

The Bachelor of Democracy and Development Studies Programme

Year II, Module Five, 2016/17
Research Methodology II

Venue of Exam : Room 11
Duration: 9:30am to 12:30, 27/06/2017

Instructions

- Answer Question One in Section A and any Two questions in Section B
- Write your answers legibly and in good English.

Section A: Compulsory Question

50 marks

Question One: Read the following Research Summary

An inquiry was conducted to assess the roles of Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) in Eastern Uganda. The researcher decided to make sure that the inquiry was bound by geographic scope (Eastern Uganda). The study looked into one issue, thus, to establish the influence of RDCs on the realisation of NAADS (National Agricultural Advisory Services) objectives in the area between 2010 and 2016. Data were collected in three different Districts. The researcher made a choice of Eastern Uganda for the study site because Eastern Uganda was the only region that recorded a failure in the implementation of NAADS as per an NGO report of 2016. The researcher talked at length to RDCs, and also met with groups of NAADS beneficiaries to establish their perceptions as well as their collective rating of NAADS success. Lastly he witnessed issues related to his inquiry by following up with the beneficiaries to work on some of the projects that were aided by NAADS over a period of 4 months. After reviewing his textual data he came up with themes that explained the failure of the NAADS programme in the region. Among these were; lack of administrative coordination, politicisation of the beneficiary selection criteria, nepotism and favouritism in the oversight of NAADS Resources.

- Justify the research design that was used to carry out the research (6 marks)
- Describe the specific methods and specific tools that were used in this particular research to gather data (6marks).
- Choose any one of the methods identified in subquestion b and elaborate how you would apply it to collect data in the field (6marks).
- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using the specific method of data collection in subquestion 1c above (6 marks).
- Differentiate between the terms validity and reliability (4 marks) and explain how you would guarantee validity and reliability of data in the Research Summary above (6 marks).
- Identify the data analysis technique used in the research summary above and what it entails (5 marks)
- Briefly explain any other method of data analysis that you could use to explain the findings of the research summary (5 marks)
- What research approach was used in the summary? give reasons to support your answer (6 marks).

Section B: Answer any Two Questions

Question Two

a.) Differentiate between the following concepts as applied in research:

- i. Population and Sampling Frame (3 marks)
- ii. Sampling technique and Sample Size (4 marks).

b.) A list of foster parents registered with Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development was used to examine the role of foster parents to the social integration of orphans into society. Every tenth parent on the list was selected and issued with a questionnaire. Furthermore, other parents who live with orphans were randomly selected from eight different villages in Masaka district in order to observe their parenting styles. Since it is sensitive to come out and openly speak about one's status as an orphan, initially, two orphans were identified in the school and they subsequently helped researchers to trace other orphans who were then interviewed at the school. Among the orphans sampled for the case study, were those that were identified as successfully integrated into society.

- i. Explain all the specific types of sampling techniques that were used in the study. (8 marks)
- ii. Using one sampling technique identified from the case, illustrate how it is used in research (4 marks).
- iii. Give the advantages and disadvantages of using the sampling technique you selected in question b ii (7 marks).

Question Three

- a.) Differentiate between a background concept, a systematised concept and an operationalised concept (6 marks)
- b.) Using the independent variable, 'Poverty' and the dependent variable, 'Security' as background concepts, derive:
 - i. one systematised concept for each of the variables (2 marks)
 - ii. three operationalised concepts for each of the variables (6 marks)
- c.) Use the operationalised concepts in ii above to form any three specific objectives for research (6 marks)
- d.) Derive a conceptual framework based on your specific objectives. Justify your answer (5 marks).

Question Four

- a.) Explain any four types of literature review in research (12 Marks).
- b.) Why is it important to review related literature in the research process? (8 marks).
- c.) Explain any three criteria that a good researcher would use to select sources for a literature review (5 marks).

Question Five

Consider Humphrey's 1970 infamous study of homosexual encounters in public toilets.

"Humphrey's research interest was in impersonal sex, and, in order to shed light on this area, he took on the role of a 'watchqueen' – that is, someone who watches out for possible intruders while men who were heterosexually married meet and engage in homosexual sex in public toilets. As a result of his involvement in these social scenes, Humphrey was able to collect details of active participants' car license numbers. He then conducted an interview of a sample of those who had been identified and of a further sample that acted as a point of comparison. The interview schedule was concerned with health issues and included some questions about marital sex. In order to reduce the risk of being remembered, Humphrey waited a year before contacting his respondents and also changed his hairstyle."

- a.) Use the case above to illustrate any four violations of the ethical principles of social research (12 marks).
- b.) What is plagiarism (3 marks), and how does Uganda Martyrs University research policy address the offence of plagiarism? (2 marks).

c.) Identify what particular kind of literature source, each of the following stands for as per the Harvard Referencing format:

- i) Baron, D. P., 2008. *Business and the Organisation*. Chester: Pearson.
- ii) Samson, C., 1970. Problems of Information Studies in History In: S. Stone, ed. 1980. *Humanities Information Research*. Sheffield: CRUS. Pp. 44-68.
- iii) Fishman, R., 2005. *The Rise and Fall of Suburbia*. (e-book) Chester: Castle Press. Available through: Anglia Ruskin University Library Website <http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk> (Accessed, 12 May, 2010).
- iv) Department of Health, 2008. *Health Inequalities: Progress and Next Steps*. (pdf) London: Department of Health.
- v) Boughton, J. M., 2002. The Bretton Woods Proposal: a brief look. *Political Science Quarterly*, 42(6), p. 564.
- vi) Slapper, G., 2005. Corporate manslaughter: new issues for lawyers. *The Times*, 3 September. P. 4.
- vii) Jones v Lipman (1962) 1 WLR 832.
- viii) Marks & Spencer, 2004. *The way forward, Annual Report 2003-2004*. London: Marks and Spencer.

Question Six

Read the following excerpt from Birungi Fiona, 2015. *The Effect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on the Social Development of University Graduates in Kampala: A case study of MTN*, BA Dissertation, Uganda Martyrs University

"Policy makers, especially those in developing countries have long held that FDI inflows will bring much needed capital, new technologies, marketing techniques and management skills. Also, FDI is expected to create jobs and increase the overall competitiveness of the host economy (Torfinn and Javorik, 2007). Thus, developing countries have taken steps to attract FDI in a bid to promote skill and technology transfer, employment and social welfare of citizens in host countries (Ahaibwe and Mbowa, 2014).

However, though FDI has extended in Uganda, there is still a great need for job creation among young university graduates, implying that FDI does not seem to address increasing levels of unemployment among graduates. It is on record that Uganda's unemployment levels among graduates has worsened from 1.9% in 2005/2006 to 67% in 2014 (Ahaibwe and Mbowa, 2014) although FDI in Uganda expanded from 18% in 2006 to 30% in 2011 (Riddervold 2011). With this unemployment scenario among young graduates, researchers are yet to review the limitations or potency for FDI in Uganda to reverse the employment situation among youth in Uganda. This research therefore aims at finding out the effect of MTN on the employment of university graduates in Kampala."

- a.) Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Birungi's statement of her research problem (17 marks)
- b.) Why is research important for governance? (8 marks)?