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***Assignment: Research method of Psychology***

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***BSCS 8th Evening B***

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**QUESTION NO1-** As you have already lectured on case study method, now what you have to do is to take case history of one person around you and fill the case history form further write the questions that you have asked to explore their information accurately step by step.

Psychological Assessment Report (Form)

**Name**: ABC **Age:** 55 Y

**Father’s Name:** Muhammad **Gender:** Female

**Date of birth**: Dec 1965 **Consultant:** Dr. Asif Iqbal Rana

**Date:** 18.April.2020 **Phone No#**

**Patient’s Presenting Complain:** Severe pain on left side of head, vomiting, neck stiffness, insomnia

**Medical history:** Hypertension from 10 years

**Family history:**  Hypertension, Diabetes, Hemorrhage(Father)

**Social history:** No smoking and drinking habit

**Occupational history:** Housewife

**TAKEN TESTS:** CBC, Liver function test and Blood pressure evaluation (180/110)

**Current Medication**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **NAME** | **STRENGTH** | | NORVASC(Amlodipine) | 5mg | | ALP (Alprazolam) | 2.5mg | | MYCOT( Piroxicam) | 20mg | | Motilium(Domperidne) | 10mg | | Tramal (Tramadol) Inj | 50mg | |  |  | |  |  | |

**Questionnaire**

Question 1: what symptoms was she suffering from?

Ans: she said that she was feeling severe pain on left side of head and it was the worst headache of her life. Along with that she was suffering from vomiting, neck stiffness and insomnia.

Question 2: How long had she been suffering from these symptoms?

Ans: she had been suffering from these symptoms since the day she suffered hypertension emergency. On that day her BP was 200/120. And it was 2 days before that medical examination.

Question 3: Had she taken any medication?

Ans: Yes, she visited her nearby medical specialist and he prescribed her some medications that are mentioned on above chart.

Question 4: Did her symptoms relieved from those medicines?

Ans: No her symptoms didn’t relieve.

Question 5: Does she have any illness? Like Blood pressure, diabetes or renal impairment.

Ans : Yes, she has been suffering from **Hypertension** from 10 years.

Question 6: Does she take any medication to control blood pressure?

Ans: Yees, she takes NORVASC 5mg ( Amlodipine)

Question 7: Did she miss her pill before this issue?

Ans: Yes, she missed her medicine for consecutive two days before this issue.

Question 8: Did she have any stress?

Ans: NO

Question 9: Does she have smoking habit?

Ans: NO

Question 10: Does she have family history of Hypertension?

Ans: Yes, her father was patient of chronic hypertension that led to hemorrhage and caused her father’s death.

**Recommended Tests**: CT Brain

**Findings: Mild Sub Arachnoids’ Hemorrhage**

**Question No 2: Explain observational methods along with types, each type should be explained with their strengths and limitations and authentic examples.**

**Observation**

According to the dictionary of Psychology, Observation in general is any form of examination of events, behaviors, phenomena etc. Observation maybe used in Field Study in contrast with experimentation.

**Field Study:**

Field Study is a casual or informal commentary upon or interpretation of that which has been observed.

It is also called natural study method. It is the oldest method of observation in the natural field. It is the oldest method of observation in the natural field. It is often applied where experimentation in the laboratory under controlled conditions is not possible. For example, if a psychologist wants to see the effect of malnutrition on the development of a child, it is not possible to have a child to test on in the library.

In this case, the psychologists have to live in the field to do his research. He stays with the people or areas effected from malnutrition. He hides his identity as well as his tools and records. The task of field is very difficult such as cross-culturalobservers, detectives in police and the commandoes in army where the presence is prohibited and if the suspected are liable to be punished to imprisonment or sentenced to death by the law of that society or country.

In field study, the observer applies the method of participant observation. He keeps his instruments of study hidden from the eyes of people. He cannot control the conditions as an experimenter does in the laboratory. It is the most difficult type of study as the observer has to risk his life, he himself is the member of that group and sometimes have to marry and start a family. He shares his feelings and experiences. Moreover, the person doesn’t know the limit of time this study will take. However, if the researcher is honest and dedicated, he can get desired results.

This method not only works on the behavior of human but on animals as well.

In short, the field study method gives the natural and realistic findings when the subjects are not aware of themselves being observed. The Social Psychologists, Criminal Psychologists, Educational Psychologists, Child and Development Psychologists use field study observation to observe the mental conditions of their patients.

**Question No 3: Describe interview method along with types, each type should be explained with their strengths and limitations and authentic examples. Further you have to explain its relationship with psychology.**

**Interview Method**

Interview is a face to face verbal and visual or written intercommunication between two types of persons in which one is the interviewer, a human resource manager who asks questions and the other is interviewee, a candidate who answers. The interviewer collects informatory data from the interviewee according to the situation and purpose of the job.

**Types of Interview**

**Structured Interview:**

Structured interview is a formal interview which is planned according to the nature of job. The questions are prepared along with the scoring key to maintain objectivity, validity and reliability. All of the candidates are given the same questions to respond verbally or in writing. The questions may be true / false of two choices i.e., yes/no or multiple- choice questions with four options. The candidate has to tick the opted choice whichever is correct in his view.

**Unstructured Interview:**

Unstructured interview is a n informal and flexible interview in which the interviewer does not have any present of questions in his mind. He just starts with the open wandering questions to probe and explore the candidate’s qualification in a “play-by-ear fashion” or a simple conversational method of common discussion in a friendly environment to restore the interviewee’s confidence. He often repeats his questions in different styles to find out constancy and consistency of the responses given by the interviewee.

The interviewer must have the following qualities in order to make the interview successful.

* Unbiased judgment.
* Skillful in understanding to the job-requirement and human nature.
* Skillful in language and conversation to get the most relevant information in maximum from the candidate.
* Standardized in keeping his expressions uninformed, giving no hint of his personal opinion of agreement or disagreement with the candidate to keep secrecy
* Able to provide a standard environment of uniformity in asking questions to distinguish the special personality traits of interviews.

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**Uses of Interview:**

* Interview provides an occasion to gain individualistic information’s about the interviewee.
* The interviewer may use catch questions to find out the truth in doubtful answers
* The interviewer may infer correct information through analysis of interviewee’s facial expression, tone and muscular movements.
* The candidates in less number may be judged better through a detailed interview.

**Abuses of Interview:**

* A verbally and individualistic interview of candidates in greater number requires a long time.
* The record of the verbal interview is not kept.
* Validity and reliability of the interview-results cannot be checked and rechecked.
* Personal interest and bias of the interviewer may affect the accuracy of the interview- result.
* Whole personal traits of the interviewee cannot be judged in detail within a five minutes interview.

**Question No 4: How can you conduct research by using survey method in research briefly explain it. And elaborate biasness in research (experimenter's biasness and subject's biasness).**

**Survey Method**

When the experimenter has a little time and a little space and is unable to conduct experiment on many people in the lab, he uses the survey method.

This method is often used to find out the interests and attitudes of the people.

**Procedure of the Survey Method:**

1. **Selection of the problem and formation of Hypothesis:**

First of all, surveyor has to select the problem, what does he want to know about. He has to explicit his purpose and scope of his study, so that the people may know the importance of his survey and may cooperate with him. Every survey or research is based on the past theory or a hypothesis i-e: a question of the current problem or a statement which can be supported or refuted.

1. **Preparation of the questionnaire**

The second step for the surveyor is to formulate the questionnaire according to the topic of his study. He must form the questions in a short, simple and easy language, so the statement may see understood by the people answering it. They must be asked to give short answers in the form of “yes” or “No”; tick for correct and “no or X” for wrong. Such type of answers will be more feasible in preparing the statistical analysis than the essay type answers.

1. **Sampling**

The third step is to select the representative sample of the universe. The sample is a sub-group of the group or universe formed in a way that it has the equal chance of representing the whole universe just like a rice of the whole field. The surveyor has to select any sampling technique from the following on the basis of randomization:

* **File Sampling:** If the answers are to be collected from the big class of many institutes of university, the names written in the alphabetical order or roll numbers wise, may be randomly chosen as 1st, 10th, 20th number etc.
* **Quota Sampling:** First the data about the total number of people in different occupations must be collected, then equal no. of every occupation may be randomly selected.
* **Area Sampling:** If the surveyor has to collect from the whole country, he will have to find out the number of villages, cities districts and provinces. Then he will select from every province equal no. of houses according to their size and strength.
* **Stratified Sampling:**  Stratified Sampling is the sample in which sample frame is divided into one or more strata based on sex, region, grade etc.

1. **Interview**

The fourth step in conducting a survey is to interview every individual verbally or obtain answers in writing form of people according to the interview schedule i.e. the prepared questionnaire is handed over to the subjects to tick on the appropriate answer out of the Yes – No option or multiple choice items. Such type of interview is time saving as a surveyor can get answers from the hundreds of people in half an hour or so when he can get answers from only one person verbally in a formal interview.

1. **Tabulation and analysis of the data**

When the primary data is collected, the responses of the subjects are statistically arranged and calculated in percentages of “Yes” and “No” answers question wise then it is classified in the form of tabulation. Afterwards, item analysis is made to high light aspects of the problem.

1. **Conclusion**

In the end, conclusion is drawn and significance of the validity is checked.

**Question No 5: Explain the experimental method in detail and discuss its merits and demerits in psychology.**

**Experimental Method**

Experimental method is the fundamental method in the study of every science like Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Psychology was able to achieve the status of science only when it separated itself from Philosophy and started objective observation and experimentation. The method of study of Psychology became experimental method, first of all the physicists and psychologists used the experimental method in studying the psychological problems of mankind. They experimented on color vision, hearing and brain function. The start of experimentation has been traced in the history of psychology since 1860 when “Elements of Psychology” by Gastav Fechner was published. William James founded a laboratory in 1875 but it could get renowned only after a decade. Wundt’s laboratory in Leipzig University. Germany was founded in 1879 and is known as the first psychological laboratory in the world. However, after a short period, Psychology as a science progressed speedily and the Psychological laboratories were founded not only in Germany and America but in all over the world.

**Requirement of Psychological Experiment**

* Laboratory
* Experimenter
* Subject
* Hypothesis
* Variables
* Control Group and Experimental group of subjects

**Laboratory**

Laboratory is a place where the experiments are conducted under standard conditions. Every good laboratory is fully equipped with necessary apparatus. It is properly managed with the normal temperature, light and air. It is a calm and quiet place for the experimenter to conduct his experiment attentively, here, the human behavior, for example learning, intelligence, sensation, perception, retention, motives and emotions are studied by the experimental method.

**Experimenter**

Experimenter is one who defines and analyzes the problem to ensure the greatest possibility to achieve accurate results. His function is to formulate an experimental design for any research, in which he

* Defines the problems
* States the conditions under which the experiment is being conducted
* Formulates the hypothesis
* Selects the apparatus and describes the instrument in detail to the subject.
* Gives instructions to the subject and clarifies how the subject is to act in the experiment on a certain instrument.
* Makes the procedure clear
* He presents the independent variable
* Observes the dependent variable or the effect on the subject’s performance
* He tabulates the data to compute the results.
* Takes the introspective report of the subject to supplement his retrospective report.
* He finds out whether the results of the experiment are supporting or refuting the hypothesis.
* In the end, he gives the conclusions and suggestions in the light of his computed results in the form of tables and graphic representation.

**Subject**

Subject is that person on whom the experiment is conducted. The subjects function is to abide by the experimenter’s instructions honestly and consistently. His trivial negligence with his experimenter. He should give his introspective report honestly in detail and during experiment, he has to perform beyond his personal interests and biases.

**Hypothesis**

Hypothesis is a question which can be answered. The question “What would happen? Is a less sophisticated hypothesis giving rise to experimentation? The question with an anticipatory testing of a specific hypothesis- “It would happen under such conditions” is a more sophisticated hypothesis. Such hypothesis based on previous experimentation, are formulated in the form of ‘statements’ which in the next experiments under same condition are going to be supported or not supports, e-g: If a person for the first time wants to see the effect of vitamin A on eye sight with a less sophisticated hypothesis- “Will the vitamin A improve the eye sight?”. He examines the subject’s eyesight, records his power of lens. If the power of lens is decreased, he becomes sure of the characteristic of vitamin A’s capacity of improving eyesight. So he formulates a more sophisticated hypothesis in a strong statement- “Vitamin A’s improves the eyesight” and opens the door for further experiments.

**Experimental Design**

Experimental design is a fore planning of the experimenter regarding the problem, hypothesis, selection of subject or subject’s procedure and results as described in the functions of experimenter.

**Variables**

Variables are changeable conditions which affect an individual’s behavior.

1. **Independent variable:**

Independent variable is that factor whose effects are studied on the subject’s behavior.

The quantitative change in independent variable is brought about or controlled by the experimenterto see its effect on the dependent variable.

1. **Dependent variable:**

Dependent variable is that quantitative change in the subject’s reaction or behavior affected by the independent variable.

1. **Relevant variable:**

Relevant variables are all those factors which affect the subject behavior. When the experimenter wants to see the effort if specific factor on subject’s behavior, he makes all the o0ther relevant variables static to avoid their influence.

**Groups of Subject**

The psychological experiments are conducted not only on one individual but also on the group. When the psychologists wants to compare the results of psychological experiment with the normal functioning under natural conditions, he divides the groups of subjects in two forms.

1. **Control Group**

It is that group which is taken as a norm and works under normal conditions as before the experiment.

1. **Experimental group**

It is that group on whom the experimenter applies independent variable and records the change in behavior to compute his results. Then the results of the experimental group are compared with the results of control group.

**Merits of Experimental Method**

* Experimental method gives quantitative results.
* Based on scientific methodology.
* Personal likes and dislikes do not affect the results.
* It is used on all types of subjects
* It in modern age, makes use of both extrospection and introspection.
* Its results are valid and reliability can be checked anytime.

**Demerits of the Experimental Method**

* It is an expensive method.
* Behavior is studied in an unnatural environment of laboratory.
* Often the subject is disturbed and his performance is affected in the laboratory.
* It is difficult to control the subject’s internal states.
* Only the trained experimenter can design and conduct the experiment under controlled conditions.

**Solutions for the Limitations**

The center of experimenter’s observation in the psychological experiment is the living organism/ human being. It is difficult job to control his attitude during the experiment. The subject’s attitude itself is an important variable. The subject’s makes him anxious. So the experimenter’s main function is to control the subject’s attitudes by the method of “Single blind Technique”. The experimenter often uses the “Single Blind technique” to make the subjects unaware of what group, control or experimental they belong to. Thus the subject’s attitudes are controlled.