

GRAV

- 4 Evaluate Rosenhan (1973) and Sherif et al. (1954/1961) in terms of their practical issues in design and implementation.

(16)

The aims of Rosenhan (1973) were to test if diagnosis was reliable, to see if professionals were able to notice fake symptoms in schizophrenia, and to see the effects of being labelled as abnormal.

Rosenhan's study has high generalisability as the 8 pseudo patients were sent to 12 different hospitals across 5 states of America. This is a practical advantage as the variety of hospitals means that results about diagnosis in institutions were the same throughout many different institutions in America. Also, the hospitals varied in amount of staff, and whether they were public or private, this adds further practical advantages to the generalisability about the reliability of diagnosis.

However, the hospitals in the study were only in America, so this limits the generalisability of the results about diagnosis because America uses the DSM to diagnose schizophrenia, however parts of Europe use the ICD to diagnose. Therefore results about diagnosis in this study are limited only to patients in the USA with schizophrenia. This



is a practical disadvantage because generalizability is limited for this study, reducing the overall validity of the results.

Rosenhan has high reliability, due to using a standardized procedure. All pseudo patients phoned the institutions saying they heard voices saying "empty" "hollow" and "thud." Once they were admitted they stopped showing these symptoms. Each <sup>patient</sup> ~~participant~~ followed the same procedure, making the study easily replicable, increasing the test-retest reliability. Other researchers in psychology can replicate the study to find similar results about diagnosis in schizophrenia. This is a practical advantage for psychology as results can be credited to them by following the same procedure as ~~on~~ Rosenhan with different participants.

Sherif et al aimed to see how conflict could arise when hostility was introduced and whether superordinate goals could reduce competition.

Sherif's sample consisted of 22, 11 year old

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Boys from middle class protestant families in Oklahoma. The generalisability of the study is very limited as the sample is both adrocentric and androcentric. The results about competition being caused by hostility and the desirability of Realistic Conflict theory cannot be generalised to the wider population which consists of females and people from other cultures. This is a practical disadvantage as results are limited about competition to a small ammount of the wider population.

The <sup>conclusions</sup> ~~results~~ of Sherif's study were that superordinate ~~of~~ goals such as freeing a truck stuck in the mud, reduced a conflict between 2 groups. This was shown when ~~both~~ both teams opted to share a bus back home. This is a practical advantage as we can apply this knowledge of superordinate goals but by using them in football to reduce hostility between fans by conducting charity matches. Both teams will compete for the same goal (to raise money for charity) in order to reduce hostility in crowds as they are working together for the same goal.



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Overall, Sherif et al (1954) and Rosenhan (1973) have many practical advantages and disadvantages which may affect psychology as a whole when coming to conclusions about diagnosis of schizophrenia and theories such as realistic conflict theory.

(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS

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