



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

Supplementary Exam January 2021

COURSE: SOCIOLOGY 2B

TIME: 54 HOURS

**PAPER: Clinical Sociology and Population, Health
and the Environment**

MARKS: 100

SUBJECT CODE: SOS2B21/SOC2BB2

EXAMINERS:

SECTION A:

- 1. Dr Muhammed Suleman/Mr Paddington Mutekwe**
- 2. Prof Malehoko Tshoaedi**

SECTION B:

- 1. Dr Luke Sinwell/Mr Paddington Mutekwe**
- 2. Prof Malehoko Tshoaedi**

(THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES)

**PLEASE TAKE CARE TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE
ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE EXAM QUESTIONS:**

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS.

**ANSWER ONE ESSAY FROM SECTION A AND ONE ESSAY FROM SECTION B.
EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 50 MARKS.**

**THIS IS A TAKE HOME EXAM AND YOU WILL HAVE 54 HOURS TO
COMPLETE IT.**

EACH SECTION MUST BE SUBMITTED SEPARATELY ON BLACKBOARD.

**THE WORD LIMIT PER ESSAY IS BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500 WORDS
(EXCLUDING THE REFERENCE LIST)**

**REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED. REMEMBER TO CITE, IN-TEXT AND IN THE
REFERENCING SECTION, ANY IDEAS WHICH ARE NOT YOUR OWN.**

DO NOT PLAGIARISE.

**PLAGIARISM IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE AND THE UNIVERSITY VIEWS IT IN A
SERIOUS LIGHT. ALL TAKE HOME EXAMS SHALL BE SCREENED THROUGH
SAFEASSIGN AND IF BLATANT PLAGIARISM IS FOUND YOUR ESSAY WILL**

ATTRACT A MARK OF 0. THERE IS NO PRESCRIBED MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SOURCES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE ESSAYS.

SECTION A
CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY

ANSWER ONE QUESTION. CHOOSE BETWEEN QUESTIONS 1 AND 2

Question 1

In Zimbabwe, conflict has ensued between the Ruling Zanu PF and the opposition MDC. South Africa has been called in to mediate, and you are the chief mediator.

Write an essay in your own words whereby you discuss the mediation process as a form of intervention.

1.1 Write an introduction. (5)

Student needs to provide a rationale and overview

1.2 Discuss the mediation process by explaining to the parties why mediation is the best solution to their problem, describing the five contributions clinical sociology made to the field of mediation and discussing the approaches to mediation. Provide examples in each of the cases to illustrate your understanding. Indicate which approach to mediation you will use and why you will use it **(16 marks for theory and 14 marks for application)** (30)

Definition of mediation

Creative, Humanistic, Non-adversarial process. It is flexibly-structured. Mediation used to solve a range of disputes-fast and cheap. Environment is trusting and friendly. Help disputants identify individual & mutual interests & perhaps reduce/resolve their differences. Referred as facilitated negotiation.

Clinical Sociology Contribution to mediation

Multilevel system intervention

- Knowledgeable about social systems
- Relationship issues
- Organisational structures & styles

- Work at two or more levels (individual & organisational or local community & national)
- Help participants make sense of the complex social contexts that shape conflicts

Cultural competency

- Definition: a set of attitudes, behaviours, policies, & procedures that enable a system, agency, and/or individual to function effectively with culturally diverse individuals & communities
- Components
 - o Cultural assessment
 - o Cultural sensitivity
 - o Cultural knowledge
 - o Cultural skills
 - o Cultural encounters
 - o Cultural initiative

Empowerment

- Definition – condition in which all groups develop latent power
 - o Can advocate own needs & rights
 - o Capable of protecting boundaries from wanton violation by others
 - o Capable of negotiating with other empowered groups on basis of respect rather than charity
- Assess relative level of information, negotiating skills & analytical ability of parties
- Mediator plays active role
- Level playing fields through training/other forms of advocacy

Integrated theoretical analysis

- Theory affects how mediators, their employers & agencies view disputes & the kind of mediation process they put in place

- Different approaches ties to one/more theories
- Clinical sociologists knowledgeable about range of theories, approaches & models

Redefinition of the situation

- Whatever a person/group believes to be true becomes real in its consequences
- Understand how people define the situation
- Restate what participants have said/ask parties to restate what other party has said
- Reframing/redefining the situation
 - o Improve communication
 - o Identify variety of ways to define/redefine situation
 - o Assess options

Approaches

Participant-centred: stage model that focuses on what the parties would like to achieve. Mediator general acts as a facilitator.

Group/Tradition-centred: Focuses on what the group has traditionally expected and/or want now. Group's traditions/concerns seen as more important than individual desires. Public setting. Mediator likely to be prominent or leading figure in the group.

Solution-oriented: Stage model – mediator basically or solely facilitative or directive. May take part in the problem solving – if directive my push toward a solution.

Change-oriented: focuses on change – incorporate number of initiatives. Emphasizes prevention – how to avoid problematic situation in the future. Emphasizes therapy/transformation – focus on changing participants by encouraging empowerment and recognition. Parties have responsibility for outcomes & mediator is a facilitator with faith in the parties to develop their mediation process. Humanistic – focused on improving communication & change-oriented.

Narrative: Mediator works with parties to develop a story about their conflict.

Stories are then taken apart and replaced with a new constructed story

- 1) Listening to stories
- 2) Deconstructive enquiry
- 3) Searching for unique outcomes
- 4) Building a counterplot
- 5) Generating options
- 6) Documenting change (The new story is documented in an agreement or in letters to participants)
- 7) Reviewing a new history

Stories that result from using this approach should be based on understanding, respect and collaboration more important than individual interest.

Humanist Integrated Process (HIP): participant-centred but flexible about the approach used in mediation. Mediator is reflective & is expected to continually assess the interaction between/among the parties & the mediator. Attention to context or structure in which the parties' actions have been taken. **(30)**

1.3 Conclude the essay by summing up the important points of the essay. **(5)**

Student needs to sum up the important points and not merely list the points

1.4 Quality of writing and editing. **(5)**

1.5 Reference list and in-text referencing. **(2 for reference list and 3 for in text reference list (5))**

Subtotal = 50

OR

Question 2

A series of xenophobic attacks have taken place in South Africa. You have decided to take on the role of an advocate who stands up for the victims of xenophobic attacks.

Write an essay in your words where you discuss the process of advocacy as a form of intervention by

2.1 Writing an introduction. **(5)**

Student needs to provide a rationale and overview

2.2 Discuss the process of advocacy by explaining to them the definition, key elements and the different types of advocacy. Provide examples in each of the cases to illustrate your understanding. (16 marks for theory and 14 marks for application) **(30)**

Definition

Speaking, acting or writing in the interests of disadvantaged person to promote protect & defend their welfare & justice through being on their side by taking their fundamental needs into account, remaining loyal & accountable and Empathic & vigorous. It is Likely to be costly and should involve a minimal conflict of interest

Key Elements

Functioning by speaking out, acting or writing
Minimal conflict of interest
Sincerely perceived interests
Promotion of person's welfare, wellbeing and justice
Emphasis on major needs
Mindful of other needy parties
Vigour of action & commitment
Costs
To advocate
To person needing advocacy

Different types of Advocacy

Individual advocacy
Informal advocacy
Voluntary community based organisations
Citizen advocacy
Systems advocacy
Parent advocacy
Self-advocacy

2.3 Conclude the essay by summing up the important points of the essay. (5)

Student needs to sum up the important points and not merely list the points

2.4 Quality of writing and editing. (5)

2.5 Reference list and in-text referencing(2 for reference list and 3 for in text reference list) (5)

Subtotal = 50

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SECTION A: TOTAL = 50 MARKS

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