



IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR.

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INSTRUCTOR.

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Subject: Advance Research
Method.

Q NO: 1

Ans:- In order to know about admission intake of different universities in Peshawar, I would like to use Sampling Technique to select best five universities in Peshawar area. Because it is very hard job as a researcher to study overall universities of Peshawar for this as a researcher I would select subset of the population data. So, it is the Sampling Technique.

which will make my research easier and most accurate.

There are two different types of Sampling Techniques:

- (1) Probability Sampling
- (2) non-probability Sampling

Sampling Technique is used to overcome biasness or errors not perfectly remove them.

"selecting of top 23 universities in Peshawar"

Suppose there are ten universities in Peshawar, it is very difficult as a researcher to get information regarding all these universities regarding admission intake, for this as a researcher, I would select subset of these universities.

So, for this I would like to use cluster sampling technique, in which all the universities will be divided into groups and then sample will be derived from such group.

example:

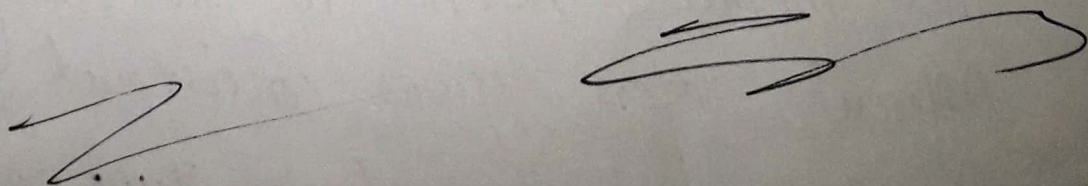
Group - A } Iru - Quataba
 } M. Science

Group - B } B,
 } C,
 } D,

Group - e } E,
 } F,
 } G.

In above I have selected the universities marked with "Tick" on the basis of cluster sampling.

Such technique can be wrong but not completely, but for some reasons because sampling minimizes the biasness and errors not it removes.



Ans: Validity:-

Validity refers to how accurately a method measure what it is intended to measure. If research has high validity that means it produces results that correspond to real properties, characteristics, and variations in the physical or social world. Validity is harder to access than reliability, but it is even more important. To obtain useful results, the methods you use to collect your data must be valid. The research must be measuring what it claims to measure. This ensures that your discussion of the data and the conclusions you draw are also valid.

"The degree to which test of tool or research is measuring what it is supposed to measure". Example: If we want to check blood pressure of anyone. For this we will conduct a test or research and if such test or research is measuring the same thing, "Blood Pressure" then it will be called a valid test or research, otherwise it will not be considered a valid test.

So the word "valid" is derived from the Latin *validus* meaning strong.

There are five Types of validity which are mentioned as below:

- (1) Content validity
- (2) Construct validity
- (3) Concurrent validity
- (4) Predictive validity
- (5) Face validity.

Explanation with details which are following.

(1) Content validity:-

Content validity is that type of validity which refers to the extent to which the items on a test are fairly representative of the entire domain the test scores a measure. eg. if a teacher conducts a test from student according to the subjects actually taught to them rather than asking them on selected questions.

(2) Concurrent validity (b)

Concurrent validity is that type of validity which involves comparison between two types or researchers. In this type of validity a researcher compares a new test with any existing test to see if they produce similar results. If both produce same results then it will be concurrent validity otherwise it will be not concurrent validity.

Consider

Q No 3:-

Ans :- Scale development :-

Scale development is an essential stage in the assessment of constructs and variable in behavior medicine and in any social and biomedical science, scales are used for assessment of self-reported variable including mod, daily disability, various types of symptoms, adherence to recommended diet, etc.

Scale development is a process of developing a reliable and valid measure of a construct in order to assess an attribute of interest.

Steps in Development :-

- (1) Identification of the domain and item generation.
- (2) Consideration of content validity
- (3) Pre Testing Questions.

- (8)
- (4) Sampling and Survey administration
 - (5) Item reduction
 - (6) extraction of latent factor.
 - (7) Tests of Dimensionality
 - (8) Test of reliability
 - (9) Test of validity.

These above steps are involved in developing a scale.

Opinion regarding 'new scale' and established scale.

As per my opinion, I would select established scale rather than new scale.

new scale: When scale is developed for the first time, it is called new scale. In such scale short coming can be remain during its construction, which can't make help in research to a valid and reliable test.

(9)

Established Scale :-

Established scale means analyzing of scale after development and take remedies to remove shortcomings arisen during its development. After developing a scale a researcher can critical review over its development, which can be very helpful in research to generate a valid & reliable test.

Qno: 04

Ans:- Reliability:-

Reliability is consistency across time (Test-Retest reliability) across items (internal consistency) and across researchers (inter-rater reliability).

Reliability is the degree of consistency of a measure. A test will be reliable when it gives the same repeated result under the same condition: example, suppose if a researcher conducts a research for any subject and which generates same result under the same condition repeatedly, then such test will be called reliable test otherwise it will not be considered reliable test.

Types of Reliability:- There are four types.

- (1) Test retest reliability
 - (2) Inter observer reliability
- (A) external Reliability

(3) Split half Reliability "

(4) Parallel Forms reliability

(1) External Reliability :-

External Reliability refers to the extent to which a measure varies from one use to another.

There are two subtypes of external reliability.

(1) Test retest reliability

(2) Inter observer reliability

(1) Test Retest Reliability :-

The Test retest method assesses the external consistency of a test. In such type of Reliability a test is conducted again and again and generates such results, if not so then it will be not Test result,

reliability. Suppose if a researcher conduct a test for any subject again and again with same repeated result, then

(12)

Then it will be Test retest reliable Test.

2: Inter Observer Reliability:-

9m Such Type of Reliability a same research is given to two different researcher for Test, then if the result of both are researcher matches with each other, then it will be called Inter observer reliability Test.

9m Such Types same research project is given to two researcher, if the result of both the researcher produce same result, then it will be called inter rater reliability.