

Subject Name:-
"Advance Research Methods"

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Answer to Question no. 02:

Validity:- Validity means the degree to which a test/tool or research is measuring what it is supposed to measure. Validity is mostly related with the subject of research or test.

e.g. Suppose if a researcher want to know about failure level of educational institutions, for this a researcher will conduct a test or research related to the subject "Failure". So if its result shows or measures the subject matter, then such research will be called valid research, otherwise it will not be considered valid.

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

(1) Content validity.

(2)

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

Explanation:-

① Concurrent validity:-

Concurrent validity is that type of validity which involves comparison b/w two tests or researches. In this type of validity a researcher compares a new test with any existing test to see if they producing similar results. If both produces same results then it will be concurrent validity otherwise it will not be considered concurrent validity.

e.g., Comparing of mid term exam results with final term results.

(3)

2) 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 seeks to measure.

e.g. if a teacher conducts a test from student according to the subjects actually taught to them rather than asking them unrelated questions. It is subject oriented validity.

Answer to Question No. 04:-

Reliability:-

It refers to the degree of consistency of a test. A test will be considered a reliable test, if it generates the same repeated result under the same condition.

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e.g,

Suppose if a researcher conducts a research for any subject and which generates some results under the same condition repeatedly, then such test will be called reliable test otherwise it will not be considered reliable test.

Reliability Types:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Test retest reliability. | } External
(A) Reliability |
| (2) Inter observer reliability. | |
| (3) Split half reliability. | } internal
(B) Reliability |
| (4) Parallel Forms reliability. | |

(A) External Reliability:-

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

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There are two subtypes of External reliability:

- (1) Test retest reliability.
- (2) Inter observer reliability.

(1) Test retest reliability:-

In such type of reliability a test is conducted again and again and generates same results, if not so then it will not be Test retest reliability.

e.g., Suppose if a researcher conducts a test for any subject again and again with same repeated result, then it will be Test retest reliable test.

(2) Inter observer reliability:-

In such type of reliability a same research is given to two different researcher for test, then if

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The result of both the researcher matches with each other, then it will be called inter observer reliable test.
e.g., In such type some 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.

Answer to Question No. 03:

Scale development:- 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 of scales:-

- (1) identification of the domain and item generation.
- (2) Consideration of content validity

- 3) Pre Testing Questions.
- 4) Sampling and Survey administration.
- 5) item reduction.
- 6) extraction of latent factors.
- 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" vs
"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

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called new scale. In such scale shortcomings can be remain during its construction, which can't well help in research to a valid and reliable test.

Established Scale:-

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

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Answer to Question No. 01:

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. ⁽¹⁰⁾

(2) Non-Probability Sampling.

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

u "Selecting 7 Top 03 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.

e.g, Group - A ⁽¹¹⁾ [\checkmark INU, \checkmark Quataba, M. sciences]

Group - B [B, C, D]

Group - C [E, F, \checkmark G]

On 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 several seasons
because sampling minimizes the biasness
and errors not it removes.
