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 ID CODE 16953
 MS - HRM (1st Term)
 SESSION - 2020
 Date: 19-06-2020
 Advance Research Method
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Assignment No: 1

RELIABILITY & VALIDITY:-

Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. They indicate how well a method, technique or test measures something. Reliability is about the consistency of a measure, and validity is about the accuracy of a measure.

Reliability:- Reliability is consistency across time (Test-Retest reliability), across times (internal consistency) and across researchers (Interrater reliability). Reliability is the degree of consistency of a measure. A test will be reliable

When it gives the same result repeated result under the same condition. Example if a lecturer conducts a test from students which generates same result under the same circumstances again and again as the result test repeated, then such test will be considered reliable otherwise it will not be called a reliable test.

Reliability Types:- four types.

(1) Test Retest Reliability:- The test retest method assesses the external consistency of a test. It measures the stability of a test over time. Example, if a researcher conducts a test for his research and gains a result then a researcher repeats his test again and finds the same result as earlier, then such test will be called a reliable test, otherwise it will not be a reliable test.

(2) Inter Observer Reliability.
This method refers to the degree to which different raters give consistent estimates of the same behavior. Such type of reliability test is commonly used in interviews. Example if same research project is given to two

Two different researchers then if the result of both researcher are same then it will be called Inter observer reliability test, otherwise it will not be consider inter observer reliability test.

(3) Split Half reliability:- In this type of reliability a test for signal knowledge area is divided in to two parts, and both parts are given to one group of student at the same time. The score from both parts of the test are correlated. Example of a test is split in to two equal parts and given to student for measurement, and if the result of both parts are correlated then it will be called split half reliability otherwise not.

(4) Parallel forms Reliability:- In such type of reliability test result of two test, are compared for its consistency in Equality. Example: Two teachers are teaching same test subject in university, then if two test are conducted from the same subject by the two teachers. So if the results of the students are found equal to the both the tests, then it will be called parallel form reliability test.

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 or 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 consider a valid test.

so The word “valid” is derived from the latin validus
meaning strong.

Types of validity:-

The validity of a measure can be estimated based on three main types of evidence.

(i) Content validity:-

The cont extent to which the measurement covers all aspects of the concept being measured.

Content validity is referred to the extent to which the items on a test are fairly representative of the entire domain, the test seeks to measure. Example: In exam/test with a strong content validity will represent the subject actually taught to student, rather than un related questions, it is usually statistically measured.

(ii) Construct validity:-

It is used for determining how well a test is measuring what it is supposed to measure. It is also concerned with the same thing it can be explained as how well the hypothesis is research relating to a supposed theory. It is usually used in research.

Example: A math test used for measuring depression would be lower in construct validity than a questionnaire in feeling of the person.

(3) concurrent validity: It involves comparing a new test with an existing test to see if they produce similar results. Example. comparing a new mid-term test with final-term results.

(4) predictive validity: It is predicting the behavior of the individuals on the basis of his/her cognitive skills. Example. pre-employment tests or ETEA tests.

(5) face validity: face validity consider how suitable the content of a test seems to be on the surface. It is similar to content validity, but face validity is a more informal and subjective assessment. As face validity is a subjective measure its often considered the weakest form of validity. However, it can be useful in the initial stages of developing a method. It is defined as the degree to which a test seems to measure what it is supposed to measure. Example. when a teacher would not accept your topic or when a tutor catches your lie but a friend might believe it. In simple words it is expert oriented validity.