

Suggested frameworks in conducting several research interments: case study of existing study.

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Abstract:

The choice of a multiple method in the present investigation was made on the grounds that this would allow cross-validation and complementary support of the research techniques employed. The advantage of using different techniques, as Marshall and Rossman (1995:133) argued, is that "limitations in one method can be compensated for by the strengths of a complementary one". Result encourage the researcher to understand the nature of the research and identity of the research sample. It dese recommend for better soloing a research statement an multi tools encourage to be used.

Keywords: Validity, Methodology, Multi tools, Result.

Background:

The meaning of methods have been described by Cohen and Manion (1994:38) who say that by the term, " We mean that range of approaches used in educational research to gather data, which are to be used as a basis for inference and interpretation for explanation and prediction ".

In this research it was thought that the best means of investigating the population for the research will be through the use and combination of three different methods: questionnaire survey, interviews and non-participant observation.

This section provides an overview of the research instruments will be used in this investigation. In social research, investigators employ various techniques in collecting the data for their studies. Techniques will include questionnaires, interviews, playground observation. These are considered in the following:

1- Validity of the Research Instruments:

Messick (1989: 13) defines validity as an "integrated evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of inferences and actions based on test scores or other modes of assessment." Every research should have valid instruments if the results are to be worth the efforts. In this research a consulting a panel of experts from the School of Education at Birmingham University and another from the PE Department at Sultan Qaboos University were used to assess the validity of the instruments.

2- The Interview Technique:

The Second instrument is the interview. In this research a qualitative interviewing that because the ontological position suggests that people's prospective, experiences knowledge, views, believes, the social reality which the research question designed for. Rubin and Rubin (1995:19) define the " qualitative interviewing encompasses a variety of ways of questioning " the most attractive describe to the interview the one Cohen and Manion and Morrison (2002:267) write about interview, and interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest, sees the centrality of human interaction for knowledge production, and emphasizes the social situated ness of research data. In another word they put the meaning of interview is not gathering "data about life: it is part of life itself, its human embeddedness is inescapable"(2002:267).

Also in this study a consideration to "three guiding themes" mention in Rubin and Rubin (1995:19) first "understanding of culture and in a society as the Omani society effected by the culture strongly understand the culture help in understanding what's sad. Second "interviewers are participants in an interviewing relationship ". Where the feeling and interactive effect the interview. Third "hear and understand and give the interviewers public voice".

The seam question will be asked in the interview which been asked to the participant in this research some might say it is repetition or will get some answers but this from my point of view for several reason. First it is for the reason for triangulations. Second some people good at interviewing more than write their answers in questionnaire.

Third each question covers an area from the research area. Fourth the type of research question could easily measure by questionnaire and no need to sprat the research question to have in the questionnaire and have in the interview. The type of interview will be used in this research semi-structured.

Mason (2002) divided the term "qualitative interviewing" is usually to refer to in-depth, semi-structured or loosely structured forms of interviewing : he also thinks that the semi-structured interviewing has its own character, and despite some quite large variations in style and tradition " the flexibility (Oppenheim, 2001) in asking in this kind of interview and; freedom and personality (Morrison, 1993) could consider as advantage of this type of interviews, but managing the time one of the disadvantage. Interviews were used to collect data relating to the evaluation PEITTP from graduated prospective. The interviews questions were designed to collect data relevant to research questions which is the focus of this study.

The interview questions cover the main point that covered by the questionnaire. Arabic languages used in the interviews.

3- Rationale:

There were two principal considerations behind the design of the interview questions. First, the interviews will provide more in-depth information about PEITT program for women. They will also be used in order to focus the discussion around central topics and yet allow for deviation based on the interviews responses. Second, the interviews with the entire PE female participant were conducted in order to collect data regarding their perceptions about the PEITTP. It is important to note that data will collected from those females PE participant not necessarily the seem. In fact the beliefs and perspective of all the four groups (PE lecturer, PE inspector, PE teacher, and final year PE student) are very likely to be different and it is important for a complete understanding of the PEITTP environment.

4- The Student's Interview Schedule and the Teachers Interview Schedule:

4.1 PE Lecturer Interview Schedule Lecturer:

The interview schedule for the PE contains seven questions. 1 to 6 similar to question 1 to 6 in the student, and teacher interview. Question 7 asks the PE lecturer about the PE department's achievement of the five quails of the departments.

What is your view of the following goals?

Prepare students academically and professionally in order to teach Physical Studies for Elementary & Secondary Schools
Practically and scientifically prepare students for carrying out sports training and supervision in the Educational and Youth Institutions within the Sultanate
Arrange Studies and courses for Physical Studies teachers, coaches and supervisors in order to polish them in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Sport
Make efforts to spread Sports awareness and culture by arranging scientific conferences, seminars and scientific research.
Participate in Oman's sport development

4.2 PE Inspector Interview Schedule:

The interview schedule for the PE inspector contains seven questions. 1 to 6 similar to 1 to 5 in the students and teachers' interview. Question 7 asks the PE inspector about they would evaluate the PE teacher performance according several points which are (professional activity).

Seeking active involvement with student outside the classroom setting.

Receptive to promising new ideas or approaches to teaching.

Assuming a leadership role within the informal social structure of the school.

Completing professional assignments and responsibilities in a competent and dependable manner.

Maintaining appropriate professional.

5 Interview reliability

To enhance the reliability of interviews, where the question written should be take care of the respondent not face difficulty in answering. Also try to avoid ambiguity vagueness and technical terminology. Cohen and Manion (1984:302). A pilot study established for the reliability of this research. Will be asked in the pilot study to be sure of clear of the question.

6 Interview Validity for This Research:

Statements of all interview questions will be submitted to specialists for feedback. Pilot study: in this research eight female will involve in the interview pilot study. This because make sure of clarity of the interview question.

The semi – structured interview is one which is almost the exact parallel of the observation procedure. The structured interview is one where the precise questions, are shown from of the wording which as to be and opted (Burrough 1975-104).

Final year student, teacher, lecturer and inspector).

.7 Population sample for interview:-

The researcher asked for statistics for the number of PE female participant in the Oman. The sample for interview where chosen from all PE female participants in Oman according to Gay (2000) a sample of ten percent of the whole population is the minimum required for an interview.

8 Recording interviews:

The entire PE female participant in Oman who will do the interview where voluntary to doing the interview to be recorded because most of them refuse to be tape recorded.

9 The Observation Schedule:

Observation is an important tool for you to see in practice what you have learned in theory " (Sharman and Cross and Vennis 2000:2). Observation is an important type of research instrument used in social research to gather data. The target for using this research technique is to follow and observe people naturally. Observation schedules are designed to help the researcher to collect data naturally on specific behaviours and know the number of their frequency. If the standard on which a judgment can be based the researcher (observer) than the observers will agree on common agreement of the items to be observed, and, and the reliability of the observations will in that mean be inexplicable. (Anderson and Burn, 1989). A further advantage of observation is that it can be used with people who might find difficulty in communicate. One problem with the technique of observation. As Cohen et al (2001:314) wondering of when we do that " observers do not lose their perspective and become blind to the peculiarities and become blind to the peculiarities that they are supposed to be investigation " in this situation Simpson and Tuson (1995:64) that " is recommended as first stapes is " to go into the observation situation with as open a mind as possible to avoid snap judgments and too early closure on what the key issued are, and not to rule out consideration of alternative view points and data which do not fit with the argument you are developing". Observation can be also expensive in terms of both money and time " That is may require a number of observers to be used in several classrooms over an extended period of time. (Anderson and Burn 1989:143). There are tow types of observation participant observation and non-participant (Cohen et al 2001) participant observation when they observer become one of member of the group will be observe and not none as a researcher. Non-participant observation when the observer do not involve in any activity in the group and this type of observation will be the one use in this study. The advantages of the participant observation technique. That it is easy to prepare and researcher discover what the exact description from the group themselves while the analyses for this type needed long time and the researcher should be himself as disadvantage of this type of observation. In the other hand, the non-participant advantage the analyses will be quick and the observer knows what she/he observes it also select the situation which maintains the focus of the study. The disadvantage is needed long time to prepare and the ground may react differently with the observer.

There are tow type of non-participant observation: structured observation semi-structured observation. In structured observation the researcher knows what he will look at and it needed time to prepare. Morrison (1993) the semi-structured observation it is very quick to construct but easy to analysis.

The semi-structured playing and observation schedule was designed with two purposes in mind: to observe the reality of the PE lesson in Omani schools and to collect date regarding the

effectiveness of the PEITTP. It also serves the purpose of backing up the validity of the other methods of data collection through triangulation.

10. Rationale:-

Playground observation was used in this study in order to see the reality of the PE in schools also as mention above. We could measure how effective the PEITT. As they to reach a successful evaluation to the PEITTP. The play ground observation schedule was designed to proved answers to the following questions.

What is the reality of the PE teaching and learning in Omani schools? To answer these questions they through the observation will try to answer the following questions;

How effectively do the PE female teachers use the PE teaching methods they do learned?

What is the teacher's role in the playground?

What is the student's role in the playground?

This study is thus intended to shed light on the problem of the mismatch between theory and practice in the PEITTP in Oman. The observation schedule was also in tended to provide the opportunity for triangulation.

It was specifically intended that the data from the observation schedule should be compared with the data relating to the prospective of the entire PE participant in this study collected from the questionnaires and the interviews.

10. Content:

The observation schedule takes the form of a note it is divided to three part first one information about the school the place which stage the time and near of the lesson. The second pare with half page obtain to observe the teacher and the learner relating to the PE lessen and the reality of PE lessons. The third part in the observation notes a section where comments could be written by the observer. After the end of each visit a summary will be written to describe in general terms what happened in the play ground? This type of observation for this research by using this note sheet in my opinion the batter one to use rather than miss any action might be good to observe and try to observe what is reality happing in the PE lesson in Omani school who it look like? And record not. Also use note rather than check list, I think weight note more. A record type will be used in the observation in quest of interesting action and not to miss any thing. The reason why not uses the record type from the begging to them not to attract the student with the record type or any movement.

11. Reliability of observation:

"With respect to the kind of data generated by observation. It is helpful to think of this term as referring to objectivity and dependability: that is to say. The extent to which any event would

always be classified or described in the same way but some person or by different observes "(Simpson and Tuson 1995:63).

Reliability in qualitative study is showing a match between what is recording and what is observed, in the reality. In another word the "same classroom (Simpson and Tuson 1995:65). In this study it is not allow to video type the girls in the playground in Omani schools. This revered to the ministry rules so it is impossible to measure the reliability of the observation by getting different observation views by video the events for that the researcher will ask for help from another researcher (Female PE lecturer) observer in the same time as the researcher. A suitable location will be close to set and observe conforming that both of use have ...view of the class and hear cleaver voice.

12. Observation Validity:

Simpson and Tuson (1995:65) believes that " observing children in the gum is unlikely to give you sound data about their emotional relationships and social values; observations conducted during Religious Education, Personal and social Development, or Modern Studies, where caring for people is being discussed, is a more credible source". Beside this they do suggest that that observer could claims on what they do have for instants questionnaire data interviews. First the agreement between the two observers in this research second, according to what we have from questionnaire and interviews.

According to what mention before in feasibility and flexibility in financial constraints in this chapter that funding is not sufficient to cover the vast travelling that this researcher will have to undertake in the process of doing the observation in four different regions in Oman out of seven. In researcher would have to make up the additional cost relating to spend nights or days in particular place.

13. Sample for Playground Observation:-

Four regions in Oman were selected for the observation according to the geographical location of this four area. This region four out of seven in Oman. As mention before for each area, two primary schools and two secondary making in each area:

The focus of this study is evaluating the PEITTP for women in SQU in Oman. Bearing this in mind, the research questions (see section) required the adoption of an eclectic methodology. Three methods of data collection were used: questionnaires, interviews and a playground observation schedule. The purpose of the questionnaires was to collect biographical and attitudinal data towards the PE ITTP from the PE female participant in Oman (PE final year student, PE teacher, PE lecturer and PE inspector). Two subordinate were used to validate the data from the different instruments was whether was a mismatch between theory and practice.

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