THE METRIC PROPERTIES AND QUALITIES OF RESPONSIBILITY ATTITUDE SCALE APPLYING THORNDIKE'S METHOD

AN ABSTRACT

BY

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Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the Doctor of Education degree in Testing and Measurement

at Srinakarinwirot University

February 1997

The purpose of this research was to design the testing of the ordinal properties, interval properties and qualities of responsibility attitude scales by applying Thorndike's and Somson's methods. The samples consisted of the M.2 students studying in the secondary schools from ten educational zones under the jurisdiction of the Department of General Education in Ministry of Education. The instruments used for data collecting were those built by the researcher and those for criterion test. The former composed of Guilford's pair comparison responsibility scale, responsibility attitude scale applying Thorndike's method and responsibility attitude scale applying Somson's method. The latter composed of responsibility test and aggressive test. All of the instruments were administered to the students between the second semester of the academic year 1995. The analysis of data was based upon data generated by the use of pair comparisons and adaptation of Mosteller's "test for internal consistency" then find out the qualities of the two scales which was designed. The conclusion of the research are as follows :

1. When the ordinal test of the two scales designed, the rank correlation coefficient between the two scales is no. statistically significant difference at $p < 0.05$

2. When the interval test of the two scales designed, there is no statistically significant difference at $p < 0.01$ which means that the two scales are not in the interval properties.

3. The reliabilities of the two scales from test-retest and alpha coefficient are statistically in significant difference at $p < 0.05$

4. The construct validities of the two scales built by
the result of item - total correlation can measure the
statistically significance of the same trait and for measuring
the correlatiion coefficient of the two scales with the same
trait and the different trait, there are no statistically
significant difference for the two scales and thus no dominant
trait to show the unidismension.

5. The concurrent validity of the two scales is
statistically in significant difference at $p < 0.05$