

THIS THESIS, SUBMITTED BY
EVA HASAN
IS ACCEPTED BY THE
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN PSYCHOLOGY

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Dated:

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Examiner 1

Examiner 2

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to standardize the Draw-A-Person (DAP) Test in Pakistan, for which its reliability, validity and norms were established.

The DAP Test was administered in groups to 1616 students of both sexes between the ages of 5 years and 12 years 11 months, in three types of schools belonging to socio-economic status (SES) I, SES II and SES III in the city of Karachi, Pakistan.

The Koppitz method was used for administration and scoring of I.Q. and E.I. The author herself administered and scored the test.

The DAP test was found highly reliable according to Inter Scorer and Test Retest reliability measures.

The DAP test was found highly valid as an I.Q. test, when the results of it were correlated with scholastic examination as an external criterion.

It was found that the DAP test is useful in identifying the mentally retarded in Pakistan.

The DAP was also found highly valid as a measure of emotional indicators (E.I.) when correlated with the ratings of the teachers on the Koppitz questionnaire for the measurement of emotional problems.

According to this study it was found that the norms for I.Q. was 4 in Pakistan. It may be noted that the norm for the advanced countries is 4.5 for I.Q. This shows that the Pakistani norm is .5 less than the norm of the advanced countries.

The study also indicated that the cut off point is 3 for E.Is. in Pakistan instead of a cut off point of 2 E.Is. in the advanced countries. In the end the results also showed a cluster of frequent and rare E.Is. for the Pakistani culture.

The statistics used for the analysis of the data were difference of means, t test, Product Moment Correlation, chi square.