

CHAPTER-4

HYPOTHESES

As Pakistan is a developing country with limited resources, thus the need to utilize these resources in the most efficient way is of utmost importance. Due to these considerations it has become imperative to develop and standardise a test which is valid, reliable, inexpensive and less time consuming. The Draw-A-Person (DAP) Test was chosen for this purpose as it has all the above characteristics.

From a review of the literature it is apparent that the DAP is widely used in the Western countries for various purposes. It is mostly used in the assessment of intelligence in children, for the prediction of school achievement, for the diagnosis of mental retardation and serious psychopathologies.

The DAP was standardised in the Western countries. Since the culture of Pakistan is extremely different from the Western countries it is essential to standardise the test in Pakistan in order to establish its validity in this country

The following hypotheses have been formulated for the present study in the light of the research review which has been conducted in the advanced countries and the evaluation of cultural patterns, various environmental factors and conditions prevalent in Pakistan.

Hypothesis - 1: The Inter rater scoring of the DAP test in Pakistan will be a positive and statistically significant correlation.

Hypothesis - 2: The test retest correlations of the DAP test in Pakistan will be a positive and statistically significant correlation.

Hypothesis - 3: The I.Qs obtained from the DAP test will be positively and significantly correlated to the Scholastic achievement scores of the Pakistani children.

Hypothesis - 4: The mean DAP I.Qs obtained on the normal population will be significantly higher than the mean DAP I.Qs obtained on a known mentally retarded group.

Hypothesis - 5: The Emotional Indicators obtained on the DAP test will be a significantly correlated with the ratings of the class teachers on the Questionnaires formulated to assess emotional problems.