CHAPTER X

SUGGESTED RESEARCHES
AND EVALUATION

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Suggested Researches and Evaluation

This last chapter deals with the evaluation of work as well as what could further be done with the tests, for no sensible research worker claims one's work to be perfect or so complete that nothing further needs to be done. The horizons of knowledge are infinite and the honest explorer never reaches the brink. In fact there is no place for self-complacency in research.

Suggested Researches

It is often said that a research worth the name does not contribute only to the advancement of knowledge but points out directions in which the seeker of knowledge can advance. Among several such further researches and some researches arise from the limitations of the present work are as follow:

1. The size of the sample selected for the present study though thought adequate in view of the limitations in which the work was carried out, it is desirable that a bigger sample be used in the adaptation in future. The norms could be refined by administering the tests to at least 200 testees per age-group.
2. No attempt was made in the present study to see sex differences, if any, in intelligence or to establish sex norms. By selecting adequate number of testees from both the sexes, the fact could be checked.

3. In view of the length of the tests, time and facilities required during their administration, norms were established in the present work on school going population of Ahmedabad city. It is desirable that the sample be selected from all the district of Gujarat state in future and norms be given separately for the urban and rural population.

4. No school of the municipal corporation of Ahmedabad city was selected for the present study. Studies can be carried out to see the intellectual differences, if any among the children attending the private schools and those, attending the schools of municipal corporation.

5. Scatter analysis of the sub-tests for clinical purposes can be undertaken.

6. It would be particularly useful to study the responses of the mentally retarded to various items of the tests.
7. Factorial analysis can be carried out on various homogeneous groups and possibility of more than one specific factor can be checked. Furthermore, the factorial composition of the present scale can be seen and interpreted in the light of SI model.

Uses of the Scale

No attempt is made here to list all the uses of psychological tests. An attempt is made to mention some of them applicable to the present work.

Just like other tests of intelligence, the scale can be used for the purpose of surveying the intellectual level of the pupils of a given school or a given area. The survey and knowledge can be used in moulding classroom teaching and in experimenting new teaching techniques. It can be useful in helping the students who suffer from chronic ill health or lack of interest or emotional disturbances. Special help, treatment and guidance can be given to the sub-normal and gifted children too. The achievement level of a school can be accelerated by knowing the intellectual level of the students and by adopting new methods of teaching.

The worth of the present scale lies in its nature of being an individual test of intelligence. Psychologist
and workers working in the clinical branch of psychology always need such an instrument. It is hoped that the scale will be of special help to those who try to identify mental defectives, and help them in diagnosing the disabilities.

Moreover very young children cannot be tested on a group test of intelligence. No standardized intelligence test for the younger children is available in Gujarati at present except the Gujarati adaptation of stanford-Binet scale by J. H. Shah. The present scale provides verbal as well as non-verbal material giving more chance to children for exhibiting their abilities. It is expected that the present work will contribute its mite to the advancement of education and research work.