



کبیر ستوری
Kabir Stori

د هوشيارتيا کلتوري بي پلوه تله

Da Hukhyartia Kulturi be Palawa Tala

په پښتو، انگریزي او جرمني

Culturefair
Intelligence Test (CIT)

In Pashto, English, and German

Kulturfairen
Intelligenz Test (KIT)

In Paschtu, Englisch und Deutch

خپروونکي: د پښتونخوا د پوهنې دېره، پېښور

Da Pakhtoonkhwa da pohane Dera

Herausgeber: Haus der Wissenschaft von Paschtunhwa

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Book Introduction

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سریزه

هوبنیارتیا په انساني ژوند کې مهم رول لوبوي . د ډیرې مودې راهیسې ساپوهان هڅه کوي چې د هوبنیارتیا د کولتور څخه ناپییلې یا کولتوري بې پلوه تله جوړه کړي . یو شمیر پوهانو د ژبې پورې د هوبنیارتیا ناپییلې تلی د کولتور څخه ازادې تلی و نومولی . خو بیا ثابته شوه چې د ژبې ناپییلې تلی د ژبې پورې د تړلو تلو په پرتله ډېرې د کولتور د اغیزې لاندې دي .

د پلوم ساپوه ډوکتور کبیر ستوری چې د پښتونخوا په ادبي کړیو کې د وطن پرست شاعر په توګه شهرت لري، یوه د هوبنیارتیا کولتوري بې پلوه تله جوړه کړه . پدې تله کې د ټولو خاصو کولتوري لرونو مخه نیول شویده یا بې پلوه شويدي ، لدې کبله کولتوري بې پلوه تله نومیري . داتله د کولتوري اغیزو څخه آزاده نده بلکې د مختلفو کولتورونو د مختلفو غښتلو اغیزو څخه آزاده ده .

د ډاکتر ستوری کولتوري بې پلوه تله د پیدایښتي هوبنیارتیا د اندازه کولو لپاره په تیره بیا د روزنې په برخه کې یوه ارزښت ناکه اله ده چې نړۍ واله استعمال کېدلی شي . مور په دې ډاډه یو چې « د هوبنیارتیا کولتوري بې پلوه تله » د مختلفو کولتورونو تر منځ د څیړنې لپاره مناسبه او د ټولو ولسونو په ګټه ده .

لایق زاده لایق

د پښتونخوا د پوهنې د ډېرې مشر

پېښور — فبروري ۲۰۰۴

د هونښيارتيا کولتوري * بې پلوه تله

(Culturefair Intelligence Test)

پېژند گلوري

د هونښيارتيا کولتوري بې پلوه تله نه يوازې نظرياتې پوهنيز ارزښت لري ، بلکې په عملي ژوند او چارو کې په تيره بيا د ډيرو قامونو په هيواد کې ورته غټه اړتيا ليدل کيږي

د هونښيارتيا د کولتوري ناپېيلې تلې د لفظ منځ ته راتگ :

د هونښيارتيا د کولتوري ناپېيلې تلې ضرورت د لومړۍ نړيوالې جگړې څخه لږ څه د مخه د امريکا د متحده ايالتونو په پوځ کې د نوکري له کبله پيدا شو چې په مختلفو ژبو غږيدل ، مختلفه د روزنو درجه يې لرله او د مختلفو قومونو پورې ئې اړه لرله. د مساوي چانس د نارې د لاندې د پوځ د الفاد هونښيارتيا د تلې (Army-Alpha-Test) چې د ژبې پورې تړلې وه ، يوه د ژبې څخه ناپېيلې بڼه جوړه شوه چې د پوځ د بيتا په تله (Army-Beta-Test) مشهوره شوه چې د لومړي ځل لپاره د نړۍ د لومړۍ جگړې په وخت کې ترې کار واخيستل شو (۱).

ددغه وخت راهيسې زيات شمير د ژبې څخه ناپېيلې د هونښيارتيا تلې منځ ته راغلې او پرله پسې دا نظريه غښتلې کيده چې دا د ژبې څخه ناپېيلې تلې د کولتور څخه هم ناپېيلې دي. کتل (Cattel) خپله د هونښيارتيا تله د ژبې څخه د ناپېيلتوب له کبله د کولتور څخه ازاده (Culture-free) وگڼله (۲). په هر ډول د هونښيارتيا د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو په کولتوري ناپېيلتوب نيوک (اعتراض / تنقيد) هم زيات شو چې په دې منځ کې تر ټولو جگ پړاو ته رسيدلی دی.

* د کولتور (Kultur) يا کلچر (Culture) لپاره په پښتو کې د ثقافت ، تهذيب ، فرهنگ ، هڅوب ، ژوند دود او کرنې لفظونه هم پکارول کيږي. خو موږ د کولتور استلا غوره وگڼله.

د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو په کولتوري ازادۍ نیوکه

مېرځ (Merz) پدې نښتون کې لیکي چې ده د خپلې څیړنې په لړ کې ثابت کړیده چې د هونښیارتیا د ژبې څخه ازادې تلې خاص اړیکې د ژبې سره لري. دی زیاتوي چې سړی د ژبې څخه د هونښیارتیا په ناپییلې تله کې پایلې (نتیجې) زیاتې ښې کولی شي. کله چې د هغه کسانو څخه چې هونښیارتیا ئې تلل کيږي غوښتنه وشي چې هر څه چې وینی یا سوچ ئې کوي په جگ اواز ووايي. پداسې حال کې چې د ژبې پورې د هونښیارتیا په پییلې تله کې په دې توگه پایلې (نتیجې) نه ښې کېږي او یا ډیرې لږې ښې کيږي دا واقعیت میرځ (Merz) بیا داسې روښانوي چې «د ژبې څخه د هونښیارتیا په ناپییلو تلو د ژبې او په دې توگه د کولتوري چاپیریال اغېزه زیاته ده»^(۳).

درنت (Drenth) او فان ډیر فلیر (Von Der Flier) همدا خبره پخوي چې وایي زیات شمیر د ژبې څخه د هونښیارتیا ناپییلې تلې همدو غومره د کولتوري لرونو پورې تړلي دي لکه څومره چې د ژبې پورې پییلې تلې دي^(۴).

پدې نوي وخت کې دا پرله پسې روښانېږي چې د هونښیارتیا د ژبې د پییلو تلو په پرتله د ژبې څخه ناپییلې تلې ډیرې د کولتوري اغیزې د لاندې دي^(۵).

زموږ په څیړنه کې چې مو د پښتونخوا (افغانستان) د کونړ په صوبه او جرمني کې سره ته رسولی ده راپه گوته شویده چې د ژبې سربیره نور لرونه هم د هونښیارتیا په عنعنوی تلو کې رول لوبوي چې د کولتور پورې تړلی خوی لري^(۶). د څیړنې څخه د مخه مونږ د دانیل (Daniel) په شکلونو کې د هونښیارتیا تله (Figure Reasoning – Test) د هندارې د تصویر په شان د کین څخه ښې پلو ته واړوله او د پښتو د لیک دود سره مو سمه کړه او د هونښیارتیا آینه (Spiegel der Intelligenz) مو ونوموله. د څیړنې په پای کې راپه ډاگه شوه چې پښتانه «د هونښیارتیا په آینه» کې چې د دوی د لیک دود او سوچ د عادتونو سره برابره وه ښې نتیجې «په شکلونو کې د هونښیارتیا د تلې» څخه لري او جرمنیان بیا برخلاف په شکلونو کې د هونښیارتیا په تلې کې د هونښیارتیا د آینې څخه ښې نتیجې لري^(۷). دا ددې مانا لري چې سوچ د روزنې او ټولنیز کیدلو د لړۍ پواسطه په خاص پلو وده کوی او پلو (طرف) د هونښیارتیا د پوښتنو په حل کې رول لوبوي چې د کولتور پورې تړلی خوی لري.

لینگمان (Liungman) د هونښیارتیا د ژبې څخه یو شمیر ازادې تلې (Culture-free Test von Cattell and Raven Matrices) راسپړلي (تحلیل کړي) او دې نتیجې ته رسیدلی دی چې د هونښیارتیا د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو د یو شمیر پوښتنو سم اندي یا سم سوچې (منطقي) اصول د مختلفو کولتورونو د کسانو لپاره مختلفې ماناوې لري چې د تلې د جوړونکي د سوچ سره توپیر لري^(۸).

مونږ هم دريون (Raven) د شتاندارد پروگريسو ماتريسو (Standard progressive Matrice) تلي پوښتنې راوسپړلې (تحليل كړې) او راپه گوته شوه چې د ځينو پوښتنو د حل لاره په ښوونځي كې زده كيږي او د ښوونځيو پورې تړلې خوي لري. دا ددې مانا لري چې ددې پوښتنو د حل لپاره د ښوونځي زده كړه شرط ده او نالوستي كسان ددې پوښتنو د حل د لارې سره اشنا ندي او ورته سخته تمامېږي (۹).

د هونښيارتيا د ژبې څخه په زيات شمير ازادو تلو كې هندسوي مواد چې په ښوونځيو كې ورسره سرې اشنا كيږي لگول شوي دي او له دې كبله لوستي كسان ددې سره بلد دي او د نالوستو كسانو په پرتله چې ورسره بلد ندي ښه كار ترې اخستلی شي سربيره پردې د هونښيارتيا د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو په زيات شمير كې د لاتيني تورو يا عربي شمير پواسطه د پوښتنو ځواب په ښه كيږي دا چې په ځينو كولتورونو كې د شمير بل ډول سيستم كارول كيږي نو ددې كولتور د كسانو لپاره د پوښتنو ځواب په لاتيني تورو يا عربي شمير په ښه كول د هغه كولتور د كسانو په پرتله چې ددې شمير يا تورو سره بلدوي سخت تماميږي. څرنگه چې په ټولو كولتورونو، گړندي او د وخت د فشار د لاندې كار رواج ندي نو د پوښتنو د حل لپاره د وخت تنگه پوله هم بې نيوكي (انتقاده) نده.

د هونښيارتيا د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو د اعتبار (Validity) او باور (Reliability) اندازه چې د كلاسيكې نظريې له مخې د تلي د غوره والي نښې دي په مختلفو كولتورونو كې د رضایت وړ نده (۱۰). كه څېر شو نو وبه وينو چې د هونښيارتيا د ژبې څخه د ازادو تلو په كولتوري ازادۍ نيوكي (انتقادونه) نه يوازې مونږ ته دا رانښي چې د ژبې څخه ازادې تلي د كولتور څخه ازادي تلي ندي، بلكې يو شمير غوښتنې هم راپه گوته كوي چې د هونښيارتيا د يوې كولتوري بې پلوه تلي د پيژند (تعريف) او ودې سبب گرزيدلي شي.

غوښتنې :

(۱) تلي د موادو سره پكار دي چې د مختلفو كولتورونو ډلې او هم د يوه كولتور په دننه كې ډلې لكه لوستي او نالوستي، ښځې او ناران يو شانته بلد وي.

(۲) له پلوه (طرفه) ناپييلتوب :

د پوښتنو حل بايد د يوه نوميرلي (خاص) پلو (طرف) پورې تړلی نه وي (لكه د كين څخه ښي پلو ته او يا برخلاف د ښي څخه كين پلو ته او يا د پاس نه لاندې ته او يا برخلاف له لاندې نه پاس ته).

(۳) د پوښتنو د حل لاره :

د پوښتنو د حل د لارې سره بايد ددې چې د مختلفو كولتورونو ډلې او په يوه كولتور كې ډلې په تيره بيا لوستي او نالوستي كسان يو شانته بلد وي.

٤) د پوښتنو لپاره د وخت تنگوالی :

د پوښتنو د حل لپاره پکار نه ده چې د وخت پوله ډېره تنگه وي.

٥) یو شانته مانا :

د تلې متن یانې د پوښتنو سم اندي یا سم سوچي (منطقی) اصولونه باید په دې چې د مختلفو کولتورونو او د یوه کولتور په دننه کې د مختلفو ډلو لپاره لکه لوستو ، نالوستو کسانو یا بنځو او نرانو لپاره مختلفه مانا ونلري.

٦) د غوره والی نښې :

دا تله باید په دې چې د کلاسیکې نظریې غوښتنې چې اعتبار (Validity) ، عینیت یا د ذهنه ناپیلتوب (Objectivity) او باور (Reliability) دې، پوره کاندې.

عینیت یا له ذهنه د ناپیلتوب (Objectivity): مطلب دا دې چې د تلې نتیجې د خپرونکي یا د تلونکي د اغیزې نه ناپیلي وي. په خاص ډول سره عینیت یا له ذهنه د ناپیلتوب لفظ هم شته دی. په خاص ډول عینیت یا له ذهنه ناپیلي یوه تله هله گڼل کیږي کله چې دا تله درش د مودل (

Rasch –Modell) سره برابره وي .

اعتبار (Validity): دلته دا پوښتنه کېږي ، چې ایا یوه تله هغه څه تلي څه چې باید وتلي .
باور (Reliability): دلته دا پوښتنه کېږي چې یوه تله څومره دقیق تلل کوي. د تلې د غوره والی ددې نښو د مالومولو لپاره ډېرې لارې شته دی ، چې دلته انځور کیدلی نه شي .

د هوښیار تیا د کولتوري بې پلوه تلې پیژند (تعریف)

که چیرته د هوښیار تیا یوه تله پاسنی غوښتنې پوره کړي نو بیا ورته سړی کولتوري بې پلوه تله ویلی شي ، ځکه چې ددې غوښتنو په پوره کولو سره تله د نومیرلو (خاصو) کولتوري او د روزنې د لرونو څخه خالي کیږي او یا بې پلوه کېږي. یوه داسې تله د کولتوري اغیزو څخه خالي نده خو د مختلفو کولتورونو د مختلفو غښتلو اغیزو (تاثیرونو) څخه ازاده ده. په نورو تورو سره د مختلفو کولتورونو د یو هومره اغیزې د لاندې ده ، دا تله د مختلفو کولتورونو په گډه ماده نه بلکې په ورته (مشابه) ماده ولاړه ده او د مختلفو کولتورونو کسانو ته ورته شرطونه ږدي. په دې تله کې د بیلو بیلو کولتورونو کسانو او د یوه کولتور په دننه کې مختلفو ډلو ته د کولتوري لرونو پواسطه نه امتیاز ورکول کېږي او نه شاته غورځول کېږي. سړی دا تله له دې کبله په پراخه مانا سره له کولتوره آزاده گڼلی شي دا خبره د عینیت (Objectivity) په عمومي منل شوي اصول ولاړه ده. د کوم له مخې چې د کتنې نتیجه د کتونکي څخه ناپیلي ده.

عينيت (د ذهن څخه ناپييلتوب) لكه د هونبيارتيا د كولتور څخه د ناپييلي تلي د لفظ يا استلا په شان په تنگه مانا سره امكان نلري خو په دې هكله په دومره اندازه يووالی شته دی چې وايي يوشی هغه وخت عيني دی كله چې ذهني مساوات د دغه شي په هكله موجود وي نو سپری د هونبيارتيا يوه تله د كولتور څخه ناپييلي يا د كولتوره ازاده هغه وخت گڼلی شي چې د مختلفو كولتورونو د يوهومره اغيزو لاندې وي . خو موږ د دقيق والي له كبله د هونبيارتيا د كولتور بې پلوه تلي لفظ ته امتياز وروكو.

د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلي بنسټ :

د هونبيارتيا كولتوري بې پلوه تله د ژبې څخه د هونبيارتيا د ناپييلو تلو په كولتوري ازادۍ نيوكی (انتقاد) ته په پاملرنه سره جوړه شوی ده. د كولتور (Kultur) او پيداينست (Natur) تضاد د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلي د موادو په ټاكلو كې رول لوبوي ټول هغه څه چې انساني پيداوار دي او د پيداينست (طبيعت ، قدرت) هغه برخه چې انسانانو تغير وركړي دی د كولتور پوری اړه لري . څرنگه چې كولتوري شيان د كولتور څخه ناپييلي كېدلی نشي نو د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلي د موادو په ټاكلو كې پيداينستی شيانو ته پاملرنه وشوه . د پيداينستی شيانو څخه هغه وټاكلی شو چې ټينگې او كلکې بڼې لري او هر انسان ته معلومی اوعامې وې لكه مياشت (يا نيمايي سپوږمۍ) ستوري ، همدا شان د وجود برخې لكه لاسونه ، پښې او داسې نور .

د تخنيكي علتونو له كبله د هونبيارتيا په كولتوري بې پلوه تله كې يوازې نيمايي سپوږمۍ (مياشتې) او ستوري كارول شوي دي . په نيمايي سپوږميو او ستورو پوښتنې داسې جوړې شوي دي چې له يوې خوا د پوښتنو د حل لاره د كوم پلو (طرف) پورې تړلې نه ده ، او له بلې خوا د هونبيارتيا د عنعنوي تلو سم اندي يا سم سوچي (منطقي) اصول پكې نغاړل شوي دي . د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلي د پوښتنو د سختوالي اندازه په سم اندي (Logical) توگه د بڼو د شمير او د پوښتنو د سم اندي (منطقي) اصولو د شمير پواسطه ټاكل شوي ده . د هونبيارتيا په كولتوري بې پلوه تله كې ځوابونه د ټكو د شمير ديوه داسې سيستم پواسطه په نښه كېږي چې سپری د مختلفو ژبو او د شمېر د مختلفو سيستمونو څخه ناپييلي گڼلی شي او سپری داسې اټكل كولی شي ، چې د ټولو كولتورونو كسانو ورسره يو شانته بلد دي او يا يو شانته بلد نه دي .

۱۰	۹	۸	۷	۶	۵	۴	۳	۲	۱
—	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

د ټکو د شمېر په پاسني سیستم کې یو ټکی د یو ، دوه ټکی د دوه او نهه ټکی د نهه مانا لري د لسو ټکو لپاره یوه کرښه راځي.

د مانا د یو شاتنه والي غوښتنه او د غوره والي نښې په امپیري (Imperical) توګه ازمايښت شوی دي

لاره (میتود) :

د هونښیارتیا د یو شمېر د ژبې څخه د ازادو عنعنوي تلو (د دانیل په شکلونو کې د هونښیارتیا تله او د ریون د پرمختللو ماترسو تله) سره یو ځای ، د هونښیارتیا په کولتوری بې پلوه تلې په کونړ پښتونخوا کې ۵۲۰ تنه ازمايښت شو او لاس ته راغلی پایلې (نتیجې) د تلو کلاسیکي نظریې او د رش د موډل (Rash-Modell) له مخې راسپړل (تحلیل) شوي دي .

پایلي (نتیجې) :

د هونښیارتیا کولتوری بې پلوه تله هم د کلاسیکي نظریې او هم د رش د موډل (Rash-Modell) له مخې د عنعنوي تلو څخه غوره وه دا تله د حل کړو پوښتنو په بنسټ د جوړو شوو ډلو او د لوستو ، نالوستو ډلو په برخه کې د پورتنی موډل سره برابره وه او په دې توګه خاصه عیني (Specific-objective) وه ، په داسې حال کې چې عنعنوي تلې د رش د موډل (Rash-Modell) سره سمون نه خوري کومې تلې چې ددې موډل سره برابري وی نو هغه د ازمايښت شوو ډلو لپاره یو شان مانا هم لري په دې توګه د یو شاتنه مانا غوښتنه سړی پوره ګڼلی شي . سربیره پر دې د هونښیارتیا د عنعنوي تلو څخه کولتوری بې پلوه تله ډېر دننی ټینګښت (دقیقوالی ، باور) لري .

راسپړنه (تحلیل) :

د هونښیارتیا په کولتوری بې پلوه تله کې د پوښتنو د یوشانته مانا لرلو سربیره د تلې د موادو غوښتنه هم پوره شوې ده ځکه چې هغه مواد چې داتله پرې جوړه شوې ده هر انسان ته مالوم (معلوم) او عام دي . ددې موادو سره د هندسي موادو په برخلاف لوستي او نالوستي کسان یو شاتنه بلد دي .

همدغه شان د پلوه (طرفه) د ناپیيلتوب غوښتنه او د پوښتنو د حل د لارې غوښتنه پوره شوې ده ځکه چې د هونښیارتیا د کولتوری بې پلوه تلې د پوښتنو حل د کوم پلو (طرف) پوری تړلی ندی او هم ټي د پوښتنو د حل لپاره د بنوونځي زده کړه شرط نده . همدغسې د پوښتنو ځوابونه د ټکو د شمېر د یوه سیستم پواسطه په نښه کېږي چې د مختلفو کولتورونو کسان ورسره یو شاتنه اشانا یا نا اشنادي د پوښتنو د حل لپاره د وخت د پولې دنه تنګوالي غوښتنه هم پوره ده ، ځکه چې هر چاته د پوښتنو د حل لپاره پوره وخت ورکول کېږي .

همدغه شان د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې د غوره والي نښې چې عينيت (Objectivity) اتيار (Validity) دی د رضایت وړ دی . لکه څنگه چې په امپيري (Imperial) توگه ثابت شويده .

د هونبيارتيا كولتوري بې پلوه تله په خاص ډول عيني (Objective) ده او د هونبيارتيا د عنعنوي تلو څخه زيات دنني ټينگښت (Innere Konsistenz) لري يانې د باور (Reliability) وړ ده او سم تلل کوي . د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې اتيار (Validity) په سم اندي (Logical) توگه ددې تلې په پوښتنو کې د هونبيارتيا د عنعنوي تلو د سم اندي (منطقي) اصولو د نغارلو پواسطه مدلل کېږي . په لنډه توگه سره سپری ويلي شي چې د هونبيارتيا كولتوري بې پلوه تله تقريباً ټولې غوښتنې چې بايد يوه كولتوري بې پلوه تله ئې پوره کړي ، پوره کوي او له دې کبله كولتور بې پلوه ده .

د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې د کارونې ډگرونه :

څرنگه چې د هونبيارتيا كولتوري بې پلوه تله د نوميرلې كولتوري لرونو څخه خالي ده او يا بې پلوه شوې ده نو دا تله په ډېره اندازه غونډه (عمومي ميراثي هونبيارتيا اندازه کوي چې په هر چار کې اغېزه لري . دا نه يوازې په مختلفو كولتورونو کې د هونبيارتيا د څېړنې لپاره يوه ضروري مهمه وسيله ده ، بلکې د ژوند په ډېرو برخو کې په تېره بيا د ښوونې په برخه کې د لوړې زده کړې او پوهنتونونو لپاره د زده کوونکو او په موسسو او تنظيمونو کې د ټاکلو دندو لپاره د مناسبو کسانو د نيولو يوه مهمه وسيله ده . د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې نړيوال ارزښت ورځ په ورځ زياتيږي ځکه چې د وگړو ترمنځ تماسونه زيات شوي او نور هم زياتيږي .

د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې د کارونې لارښود

د هونبيارتيا د كولتوري بې پلوه تلې کارونه :

د هونبيارتيا په كولتوري بې پلوه تله په ډله ايزه توگه او يا ځانگړې توگه هونبيارتيا اندازه کيدلی شي . خو مخکې له دې چې په دې تله د نورو هونبيارتيا وتلل شي ، ښه دا ده چې لومړی پرې سپری خپله هونبيارتيا وتلي .

په ډله ايزه توگه د هونبيارتيا د اندازه کولو په وخت کې څېړونکي په لنډو تورو د خپلې څېړنې هدف څرگندوي او په دې لړ کې ددې هڅه کوي چې د ملگرتيا يوه فضا منځ ته راشي . بيا ترې غوښتنه کوي چې خپل نوم او د زيږيدو نېټه او د څېړنې نېټه د ځواب په پاڼه کې وليکي (په گوته او يا په قلم ئې ورته د ځواب په پاڼه کې ځای وربښي) د نالوستو کسانو نومونه د ځواب په پاڼه کې پخپله ليکي او هغوی د نومونو تپوس کوي .

پښوډنه :

خپرونکي د ټکو شمېر د ځواب د پانې او تلې د پوښتنو په مرسته په دې تورو سره څرگندوي چې تاسې دلته ټکي ويني. دا ټکي خاصه مانا لري چې سپری پرې په اسانې پوهېدلای شي. یو ټکی د یو مانا لري، دوه ټکی د دوه او همدغسې نورو نهو ټکو پورې چې د نهو مانا لري. د لسو ټکو لپاره یوه کرښه ده چې د لسو مانا لري. دا سپری د ټکو په پرتله په اسانې سره شمېرلی شي. یوه کرښه د لس مانا لري او دوه کرښی د شل ټکو مانا لري، درې کرښی دیرش او همدغسې پنځه کرښی د پنځوسو مانا لري.

یو ټکی او یوه کرښه د یوولسو مانا لري. دوه ټکی او یوه کرښه د دولسو مانا لري، نهه ټکی او یوه کرښه د نولسو مانا لري. یو ټکی او دوه کرښی د یوویشتو، یو ټکی او درې کرښی د یو دیرشو مانا لري همدغه شان نور.

اوس پام وکړئ. د ځواب د پانې په بڼې او کین اړخ کې غټ ټکي یا شمیر وینی او په منځ کې کوچني ټکي یا شمیر. دا غټ ټکي یا شمیر د تلې د پوښتنو شمیر دي. ورسره پرتله ئې کړئ سمه ده. د هرې پوښتنې لاندې د ځواب پنځه گردی. یا کړی دي، چې پرسر ئې کوچنی ټکی یا شمیر لیکل شوی دی. دا د پوښتنو د ځواب نمره ده، چې ستاسې د ځواب د پانې په منځ کې لیکل شوي ده.

د شمېر ددې سیستم په هکله څوک کومه پوښتنه لري؟ بیا خپرونکی یا تلونکی د بېلگې پوښتنو ته راځي.

لومړی بېلگه :

تاسې ددې گردیو (گړیو) په منځ کې ستوری او نمایي سپوږمۍ (میاشتي) وینی چې په ټاکلې قاعده انځور شوي دي. تاسې باید چې دا قاعده پیدا کړئ. (خپرونکي یا تلونکي وايي) که چیرته تاسې دد گردیو په منځ کې د نمایي سپوږمۍ له پاسه او له لاندې ټول ستوري وشمېرئ، نو شپږ ستوري کیږي، همداسې دا نورې گردی هم دي. کنترول ئې کړئ چې دا سمه ده (خپرونکي یا تلونکي تر هغو انتظار کوي چې ټول ئې وشمیري). ښه نو په هره گردی کې یوه نیمه سپوږمۍ یا میاشته او شپږ ستوري دي په خالي گردی کې هم پکار دي چې شپږ ستوري او یوه نیمه سپوږمۍ وي، اوس نو په لاندې قطار کې د پنځو ځوابونو له گردیو څخه هغه گردی، گورو چې شپږ ستوري او یوه نیمه سپوږمۍ پکې وي، څلورمه گردی سم ځواب دی. موږ لدې کبله د ځواب په پانې کې په لومړۍ بېلگه کې په څلورو کرښه رابنکلي ده. زه غواړم چې یو ځل بیا تاسې ته ووايم چې له پنځو ځوابونو څخه یوازې یو ځواب سم دی.

دويمه بېلگه :

په هره گردۍ کې يو ځانته ستوری وینئ ، چې ځای ئې مهم نه دی ، دلته ټولو گردیو کې یو ستوری گډ دی سم ځواب هغه گردۍ ده چې یو ستوری پکې شته. سم ځواب یو دی د ځواب په پاڼه کې په یو کرښه راکاږی. څوک کومه پوښتنه لري.

دریمه بېلگه :

دلته په ټول انگرې کې د ستورو یو شانته شمیر مهم دی. مونږ گورو په ټول انگرې کې دوه ځلې دوه ستوري ، دو ځلې یو ستوری خو یو ځلې درې ستوري دي. دا پکار دي چې درې ستوري هم دوه ځلې شي، تر څو چې ددې انگرې د ستورو د تنظیم قاعده بشپړه شي. اوس ډیره اسانه ده چې د ځوابونو په قطار کې سم ځواب موندنه شي. سم ځواب دوه دی. په سم ځواب د ځواب په پاڼه کې کرښه رابنکل مه هېروی.

څلورمه بېلگه :

کله چې په هره گردۍ کې د سپوږمۍ له پاسه ستورو څخه د سپوږمۍ له لاندې ستوري وکارې ، نو یو پاتې کیږي. ددی پوښتنې سم ځواب څلور دی.

پنځمه بېلگه :

دلته ټولې سپوږمۍ د ستورو په توگه شمېرل کیږي ، سربیره پر دې په گردیو کې د سپوږميو شمېر ته هم پام کېږي. سم ځواب درې دی. په هره گردۍ کې شپږ انځورونه دي.

شپږمه بېلگه :

په ټولو گردیو کې گډ دوه ستوري دي په گردۍ کې د سپوږميو شپږ ته هم پام کېږي . چا سم ځواب پیدا کړ. (څېړونکي یا تلونکی) تائیدوي ، هو درې سم ځواب دی.

اوومه بېلگه :

دلته په ټول انگرې کې هر څه درې ځلې دی. د سپوږميو حالت ته هم پام کېږي. چا سم ځواب پیدا کړی دی (څېړونکی یا تلونکی) تائیدوي. هو یو سم ځواب دی.

اتمه بېلگه :

کله چې سړی په هره گردۍ کې د سپوږمۍ له پاسه ستورو څخه د سپوږمۍ لاندې ستوري وکارې نو په هره گردۍ کې درې ستوري پاتې کیږي. چا سم ځواب پیدا کړی دی (څېړونکي یا تلونکی) تائیدوي ، هو څلورم ځواب سم دی. څوک کومه پوښتنه لري؟ که نه ئې نو بیا هیله لرم چې پیل وکړی.

که چیرته په یوه پوښتنه کې بند پاتې شی ، نو ډیر وخت پرې مه لگوی ، بله پوښتنه حل کړی او ددې پوښتنې ځای د ځواب په پاڼه کې سپین پرېږدی ، که تیروزی په غلط ځواب دا نښه (X) وکړی او په سم ځواب کرښه راکاږی .

ارزښتنه :

هر سم ځواب ته یوه نمره ورکول کېږي . په غټه څېړنه کې د سمو ځوابونو د شمېرنې لپاره ښه دا ده چې سړی د یوه پیر کاغذ او یا قیا څخه د ځواب ددې کیلي په اندازه کیلي جوړه کړي . په پښتونخوا (افغانستان) کې د ۵۲۰ تنو د لاس ته راغلو نتیجو په بنسټ د لویانو لپاره د نورمونو پاڼه تیاره شوې ده .

ددې پاڼې په واسطه اووم ارزښت چې د سم حل کړو پوښتنو مجموعه ده په بنسټي ارزښت او هونبیا رتیا په تول (کچ) اړول کېدلی شي او د ویکسلر (Wechsler) د لیک له مخې د تېرمان (Terman) د هونبیا رتیا ددې ټولگیو په مرسته روښانېدلی شي (11) .

د هونبیا رتیا ټولگی

مانا	د هونبیا رتیا ټوله (IQ)
ډېر کم عقل	له ۷۰ څخه کم
کم عقل	له ۷۰ - ۸۰ پورې
لږ هونبیا ر	له ۸۰ - ۹۰ پورې
عادي یا منځنی هونبیا ر	له ۹۱ - ۱۱۰ پورې
ډېر هونبیا ر	له ۱۱۱ - ۱۲۰ پورې
ډېر زیات هونبیا ر	له ۱۲۱ - ۱۴۰ پورې
قابوژني یا نابغه	له ۱۴۰ څخه زیات

بېلگه : کله چې یو سړی ۳۲ پوښتنې سمې حل کړې وي ، نو اووم ارزښت (RW) ئې ۳۲ دی . د نورمونو په پاڼه کې ۳۲ اووم ارزښت (RW) د ۱۰۵ بنسټي ارزښت (SW) سره برابر دی چې دا بیا د هونبیا رتیا د ۱۰۷ ټولې (IQ) سر سمون خوري .

په لنډه توگه :

اووم ارزښت (RW) = ۳۲

بنسټي ارزښت (SW) = ۱۰۵

د هوښيارتيا توله (IQ) = ۱۰۷

د هوښيارتيا (۱۰۷) توله (کچ) د عادي يا منځي هوښيارتيا په ټولگي کې راځي.

د هوښيارتيا کولتوري پي پلوه تله

د خواب پاڼه

نوم:

د کورنۍ نوم (تخلص)

کسب دنده :

عمر (په کلونو) :

نېټه :

بېلگې

The image shows a grid of 8 rows and 3 columns of Braille characters. Each cell in the grid contains a unique Braille symbol, likely representing a specific character or word in a Braille-based language. The symbols are arranged in a regular pattern across the grid.

⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

د هوښيارتيا کولتوري بې پلوه تله

د خواب پانه

تله

The image shows a large grid of Braille characters, organized into approximately 25 rows and 4 columns. Each cell in the grid contains a unique Braille pattern, which likely represents a letter or a specific symbol in a Braille-based system. The patterns vary in complexity, with some having a single dot and others having multiple dots in various positions. The grid is presented as a visual reference for the Braille characters used in the text above.

د هوښيار تيا کولتوري بې پلوه تله

د سموځوابونو کيلي

سم ځواب	د تلي پوښنتي	سم ځواب	د تلي پوښنتي
۱	۲۶	۴	۱
۴	۲۷	۳	۲
۱	۲۸	۲	۳
۳	۲۹	۴	۴
۳	۳۰	۱	۵
۲	۳۱	۱	۶
۲	۳۲	۵	۷
۵	۳۳	۴	۸
۳	۳۴	۱	۹
۵	۳۵	۴	۱۰
۵	۳۶	۱	۱۱
۳	۳۷	۴	۱۲
۱	۳۸	۲	۱۳
۳	۳۹	۵	۱۴
۴	۴۰	۳	۱۵
۴	۴۱	۵	۱۶
۴	۴۲	۴	۱۷
۱	۴۳	۳	۱۸
۴	۴۴	۴	۱۹
۵	۴۵	۴	۲۰
۳	۴۶	۱	۲۱
۵	۴۷	۴	۲۲
۲	۴۸	۳	۲۳
۵	۴۹	۵	۲۴
۳	۵۰	۵	۲۵

سم ځواب	د بېلگې پوښنتي
۴	۱
۱	۲
۲	۳
۴	۴
۳	۵
۳	۶
۱	۷
۴	۸

د هونبيارتيا کولتوري بي پلوه تله د نور مونو پاڼه

د هونبيارتيا توله يا کچ (IQ)	بنستي ارزښت (SW)	اووم ارزښت (WR)	د هونبيارتيا توله يا کچ (IQ)	بنستي ارزښت (SW)	اووم ارزښت (WR)
۹۶	۹۷	۲۶	۴۹	۴۴	۱
۹۸	۹۸	۲۷	۵۱	۶۷	۲
۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۲۸	۵۳	۶۸	۳
۱۰۱	۱۰۱	۲۹	۵۵	۷۰	۴
۱۰۳	۱۰۲	۳۰	۵۶	۷۱	۵
۱۰۵	۱۰۳	۳۱	۵۸	۷۲	۶
۱۰۷	۱۰۵	۳۲	۶۰	۷۳	۷
۱۰۹	۱۰۶	۳۳	۶۲	۷۵	۸
۱۱۱	۱۰۷	۳۴	۶۴	۷۶	۹
۱۱۳	۱۰۸	۳۵	۶۶	۷۷	۱۰
۱۱۵	۱۱۰	۳۶	۶۸	۷۸	۱۱
۱۱۶	۱۱۱	۳۷	۷۰	۸۰	۱۲
۱۱۸	۱۱۲	۳۸	۷۱	۸۱	۱۳
۱۲۰	۱۱۳	۳۹	۷۳	۸۲	۱۴
۱۲۲	۱۱۵	۴۰	۷۵	۸۳	۱۵
۱۲۴	۱۱۶	۴۱	۷۷	۸۵	۱۶
۱۲۶	۱۱۷	۴۲	۷۹	۸۶	۱۷
۱۳۸	۱۱۸	۴۳	۸۱	۸۷	۱۸
۱۳۰	۱۲۰	۴۴	۸۳	۸۸	۱۹
۱۳۱	۱۲۱	۴۵	۸۵	۹۰	۲۰
۱۳۳	۱۲۲	۴۶	۸۶	۹۱	۲۱
۱۳۵	۱۲۳	۴۷	۸۸	۹۲	۲۲
۱۳۷	۱۲۴	۴۸	۹۰	۹۳	۲۳
۱۳۹	۱۲۶	۴۹	۹۲	۹۵	۲۴
۱۴۱	۱۲۷	۵۰	۹۴	۹۶	۲۵

Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T)

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Preface

Intelligence plays in the human life important role. Since long time try psychologists to develop Culture-free or Culturefair Intelligence Test. Some psychologists called the non-verbal intelligent tests as Culture-free. But later was showed, that non-verbal intelligence tests are more culture dependent than verbal intelligence tests.

Diplom psychologist Dr. Kabir Stori, who is well-known in Pashtoonkhwa (Afghanistan) in literary circles as patriotic poet, developed a Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T). In this test are all culture-specific factors eliminated or neutralized, therefore it is called culturefair. This test is not free from culture influences, but free from different strong influences of the different cultures. Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T) of Dr. Stori is for the measure of innate general intelligence an important instrument, which can be internationally used. We are sure, that this Culturefair Intelligence Test is in many areas of the daily life, particularly in the education and for intercultural research important and for all nations of the world useful.

Layeq Zada Layeq

President of the Home of Science Pashtoonkhwa, Peshawar February
2004

Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T)

Introduction:

Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T) has not only a scientific theoretical meaning, but it earns also a large practical interest particularly at multinational states and multi-cultural societies.

The question of Intelligence Test without cultural bases or Culture-free Intelligence Test concerned man shortly before the First World War in the United States of America at the selection of the draftees because of their heterogeneous features, such as nation, origin, language and school of education. So a non-verbal version of the "Army-Alpha-Test" was developed under the Motto of equal chance for all which named the "Army-Beta-Test"¹⁾. The test was applied for the first time during the First World War. Since then a large number of non-verbal intelligence tests have been developed. With the passage of time the opinion strengthened that these non-verbal intelligence tests are culture independent. As a result of this, e.g. Cattell called his intelligence test to the non-verbal "culture-free intelligence test"²⁾. But criticism increased at the culture independence non-verbal intelligence test which is presented shortly below.

Criticism of the Culture Freedom of the non-verbal Intelligence Test:

Merz ascertained that language plays a role at non-verbal intelligence tests and it has a particular relationship to the language. According to him performance can be increased at a non-verbal intelligence test considerably, if one calls the examinees to express loudly or verbalise everything which they see or think. On the other hand verbalisation has no definite influence at the verbal intelligence test. This fact will be interpreted as "that language and the culture environments have considerable influences at such apparently non-verbal tests. The labelling of such tests as culturefair becomes doubtful with it"³⁾.

Drenth and Van der Flier write: "A great many non-verbal tasks are just as dependent on culture factors as verbal tasks are."⁴⁾ Likewise recently they have more clearly stated that non-verbal tests are even more under cultural influences than verbal tests⁵⁾. In our research which we have accomplished in 1974 in Pashtoonkhwa (Afghanistan) and Germany, it was ascertained that besides languages other elements in the traditional intelligence tests play a role which have culture-dependent character⁶⁾.

Before the research was conducted the Figures Reasoning Test of Daniel was reflexed on a mirror so that the left become the right, which was according to the Pashto (Afghan) writing style.

We called these shifting Figure Reasoning Test “mirrors of the intelligence”. The Pashtoons at the mirrors of the intelligence, which correspond to their writing and thinking style showed at better results than in the Figure Reasoning Test ⁷⁾. On the other hand the Germans showed conversely at the Figures Reasoning Test better results than at the mirror of the intelligence. So it can be concluded that thinking is moulded through education or socialisation in certain directions and that besides language, still further elements at intelligence test play a role which have culture-dependent characters, namely the direction of the task solution.

Liungman analysed some tasks of non-verbal intelligence test (Raven matrices and culture-free tests of Cattell) with regard to culture independence. He comes to the result that the logical principles of some tasks of the tests for members of different cultures have different meanings and in the sense of the constructor will not be understood ⁸⁾. Also we have analysed the standard progressives’ matrices of Raven and ascertained that solution methods of some tasks is learned in school and has a school-dependent character. For the solution of these tasks the basic requirement is school education and the illiterates are not familiar with the solution method of these tasks and so they are disadvantage ⁹⁾. In addition the tasks of most non-verbal intelligence tests have been constructed with geometric materials which are mediated to the large part in schools therefore the examinees with school education understand to evade with the geometric test material better, because they are already familiar with it than the same age illiterates.

Most of the non-verbal intelligence tests will be processed further using Latin alphabets or Arabic numbers from examinees. Since in some cultures of the Arabic number system on other number system is used, it is unsuitable, that the test tasks are produced exclusively with the Arabic number system or Latin alphabets, because the members of different cultures are differently familiar with it. Since it is not usual in all cultures, to work under deadline pressure, but the time limitation for task solution is not free of criticism. Also the goodness criteria of the classic test theory namely the validity the non-verbal tests are not satisfactory at different cultures ¹⁰⁾. The criticism at the culture independence of the non-verbal intelligence test negates not only that the non-verbal intelligence test is culture-free or culturefair but indicates the following demands which can contribute to the definition and development of a Culturefair Intelligence Test.

Demands which a culturefair intelligence test should fulfil:

1) Test material:

The test material between cross-cultural and intercultural groups (Such as illiterate and educated male and female, etc) should have relatively equal mass familiarity.

2) Directional independence:

The answer of the task should not dependent on a certain direction (e.g. on the right after on the left or on the left after on the right or above after below or conversely).

3) Solution Method:

The method of task solution should be the cross-cultural or intercultural groups relatively equally familiar between the masses, particularly the illiterates and educated, so that it should not have school-dependent character.

4) Time limit:

The test should not be strictly conducted under time limit.

5) Meaning invariance:

The test contents or the logical principals have no different meanings for cross-cultural and intercultural groups (e.g., Illiterates and educated: male and female, etc.)

6) Goodness Criteria:

The test should suffice the test theoretical demands, i.e., objectivity, validity and reliability.

Objectivity:

The test result should be independent of the influence of the test administration. There is also called specific objectivity. This exists, if a test is in conformity with the Rash-model.

Validity:

A test is valid if it measures which it should measures.

Reliability:

A reliability of the test is, how exactly a test measures. For the determination of the goodness criteria there are different methods, which can not be presented here.

Definition of C I T:

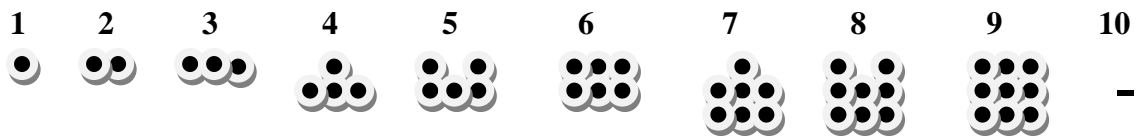
If the above mentioned demands are fulfilled by an intelligence test, it can be called a culturefair intelligence test. Then after fulfilment of these demands by a test, all of the known training and culture specific elements are eliminated or neutralised. Such a test is not free from culture influence, but free differently from strong influence of different cultures. In other words it stands under equal strong influence of different cultures. It is not constructed on common elements, but on the identical good elements of different cultures and stands relatively similar under requirements or conditions for the members of different cultures. At this test the cross-cultural and the intercultural groups (illiterates and educated) are neither preferred nor disadvantaged. One can mark it therefore in the further sense as culture-free.

The generally acknowledgement principle of the objectivity bases on the construction after which the observation results must be independent of the observer. Also the objectivity the idea which the “culture-free” intelligence test has given before in the strict sense is impossible to reach. In this agreement what we have achieved so far is that objectivity exists, if inter-subjective equality is reached with regard to similar facts. So an intelligence test is also to be marked then as “culture-independent” or “culture-free” if this stands strong under equal influences of the different cultures. But because of the precision we prefer the idea of Culturefair Intelligence Test.

Bases of the (C I T):

The C I T has been developed under consideration of the criticism of the culture independence of the non-verbal intelligence test. The standard of material selection for the C I T was contrasting culture and natural objects. We do understand the objects, which man has changed and those objects of nature which man has changed, as culture objects. That the cultural objects can not be independent from culture therefore came the idea of natural objects in consideration. From nature objects the ones which were selected have firm forms, known by a common man and are universal e.g. crescents, stars, parts of the human body, hands, feet, etc.

Crescents and stars were used in the culturefair intelligence test only for technical reasons. The tasks were constructed with the crescents and stars so that, on the one hand, the answer of the tasks is not direction dependent and on the other hand some of the logical principles of traditional intelligence test (like FRT, PMT, and Lps) are transferred to them. The degree of difficulty of tasks of culturefair intelligence test is logically determined through the numbers of the forms, degree of comparison and number of the logical principles. The tasks are processed in the culturefair intelligence test with the following score system. Each series go to three and after that points are inserted above the series so that symmetry survives. Ten is marked by a stroke.



The demands, the meaning invariant and the goodness criteria were examined empirically.

Methods:

The C I T was accomplished along with the traditional non-verbal intelligence test (Figure Reasoning Test of Daniel and progressive matrices of Raven) in Kunar-Pashtoonkhwa (Afghanistan) on 520 persons and analysed subsequently by the Rash-model and classic test theory.

Results:

It showed that the C I T after the classical test theory and also with regards to conformity by the Rash model is considered superior than the traditional tests. It is covering raw score groups and education groups that the Rash-model conforms and thus is specifically objective while the traditional tests are not conformed by the Rash-model. The demand of the meaning invariant is herewith also fulfilled. In addition, the culturefair intelligence test set larger internal consistency reliability than the traditional intelligence tests.

Analyses:

Beside the demands of the meaning invariant the demands of the material are already fulfilled because the material or the figure with which the test is constructed, are known to everybody and are universal. With these figures in contrast to the geometric figures, both illiterates as well as educated persons in different cultures are relatively equally familiar. Also the demands of “direction independence” and “solution method” are already fulfilled by the C I T. The task of the C I T is not direction dependent and method of the task solution does not require school education.

Therewith are treated the task by no one of different languages or numerals independent “Score system” from which one can assume that the members of different cultures trust equally in it or they are not familiar with it. The demand of “time limitation” is fulfilled in the C I T. Enough time is made available for the answer of the task. Also the goodness criteria namely objectivity, validity and reliability, of the C I T are satisfactory.

How empirical C I T is become ascertain from its specific objectivity and internal consistency (Reliability) than the traditional intelligence tests. The validity of the C I T is found logically through the transfer of the logical principles of the traditional intelligence tests on the task of the C I T.

Summing up one can say, it fulfils almost all demands which are required by a culturefair intelligence test and is thus a culturefair instrument.

Areas of application of the C I T:

In the C I T are all culture specific elements eliminated or neutralised. Therefore it measures predominantly innate general intelligence, which is involved in each performance. This is an important instrument, not in a cross-cultural intelligence research, but in many areas of the daily life, particularly in education and training for the selection of the students for colleges and universities. It is important for selection and judgement of ability of the service personnel different organisations.

The international practical meaning of the intelligence test is widening from day to day since the population contacts have increased and will increase furthermore.

Guidelines for the culture-fair intelligence test

Implementations:

The C I T is suitable for singles and groups investigation. Before one utilises this test at other, it is meaningful, to employ an experiment on own body. For it the answer sheet should be copied first, whose pattern is to be seen at the end of the instructions.

In the case of group research the test administrator explains in the beginning with few words the purpose of the research. He attempts to create an atmosphere of easy receptiveness. After that the test administrator calls the examinees to note their personal data and date on the answer sheet (the administrator shows thereby with a finger or a pencil on corresponding places). For the illiterates the test administrator enters the personal data themselves in the corresponding categories, after he/she has asked the examinees about it. After that the test administrator gives the following instruction.

Instructions:

The test administrator explains at hand of the answer sheet and the test tasks and the score system with words. You see here deep points. These have a certain meaning which is to be understood easily. A point counts one, two points two and so forth up to nine points which mean of course nine. For ten points we have made a stroke. That is more clearly visible and easy to count than the points. A stroke counts as ten and two strokes are twenty points, three strokes are thirty and so forth, five strokes are fifty. A point and a stroke mean therefore 11, two points and a stroke are 12, nine points and a stroke are 19, a point and two stroke means 21, a point and three strokes mean are 31, etc.

Now pay attention please. At both pages on the right and on the left of those sheets which we call answer sheet, you see large points or numbers and in the middle small points or numbers, the large points or numbers are the number of the tasks of the C I T. Please compare, whether they are correct! Under each tasks are five answer rings, above it are small points or numbers, this is answer number of the task which is copied in the middle of the answer sheet. Do you still have any questions to this score system? The test administrator then goes to the example tasks.

1st example:

You see within these rings, stars and crescents which are ordered after certain rules. The test administrator says:” if you add up within this ring the stars below the crescent and above the crescent that comes to six stars. The same also counts for other rings. Is it correct?” (The test administrator waits so long until the examinees have checked). So there are six stars and a crescent in each ring. That equal counts also for the empty ring. Now we look at the ring in the lower series from the five possibilities in which six stars and a crescent are found. Therefore the answer no. 4 is right. So we have marked 4 in the answer sheet. I would like to point it to you that there is always only one right answer.

2nd Example:

In each ring you see a single star whose position plays no role in it .The common of all rings is important and this is a star. The right answer is the no. 1. Therefore, the ring in which one star is found is the right one. Please, mark 1 in your answer sheet. Does somebody still have a question?

3rd Example:

Herewith it comes to total number of stars in the total field. In the total field are twice two stars, twice one star but once three stars. These three stars should occur also twice so that the pattern is completed. Now it is easy to find the right answer. It is the no. 2. Please do not forget to mark the right answer in your answer sheet.

4th Example:

If you remove in each ring the stars which are located under the crescent from the stars over the crescent, remains always one. At this task the right answer is the no. 4. Does somebody still have questions?

5th Example:

Herewith all crescents are counted like stars. Besides the number of the crescents is in the rings considered. The right answer is then three. In each ring are six figures.

6th Example:

The common in all rings are two stars. Beside the number of the crescent in the rings should be considered too. Has somebody found the right answer? The test administrator confirms: Yes, three is the right answer.

7th Example:

The position of the crescent should be herewith considered too. Everything should occur three times. Has somebody found the right answer? The test administrator confirms: yes one is the right answer.

8th Example:

If you remove in each ring the stars which are located below the crescent from the stars above the crescent, remain in each ring three. Has somebody found the right answer? The test administrator confirms: Yes, four is the right answer. Do you still have questions? If this is not the case then start it please. If you should mark erroneously something wrong so cross it. If you stuck at a task, do not use too much time on it please, leave the corresponding answer empty and pass over to the next task.

Evaluation:

Each right answer task is rated with a point. The right answers are determined with the help of the key for the right answers. For the counting of the right answer tasks of big researches it is better to use a stencil. At hand is the data collected in Pashtoonkhwa (Afghanistan) which is converted to Raw Score (RS), Standard Score (SS) and Intelligence Quotient (IQ) in a Norm-table. The number of the right solved tasks is called raw score.

The raw score (RS) should be transferred with the help of a Norm-table into standard score (SS) and intelligence quotient (IQ) by using the following classification of intelligence of Terman after Wechsler ¹¹⁾.

For interpretation classification:

IQ area	Classification
Under 70	expressed feeble-mindedness
70 – 80	borderline cases of the feeble-mindedness
81 – 90	low intelligence
91 – 110	normal or average intelligence
111 – 120	high intelligence
121 – 140	very high intelligence
Over 140	almost genius, genius

Example:

If somebody has solved 32 right tasks so results a raw score (RS) of 32. A raw score of 32 corresponds in the Norm-table to a standard score (SS) of 105 and intelligence quotient (IQ) of 107.

Let us sum up shortly:

RS= 32

SS = 105

IQ = 107 = which after classification corresponds to normal or average intelligence.

Culturefair Intelligence Test (CIT)

Answer Sheet

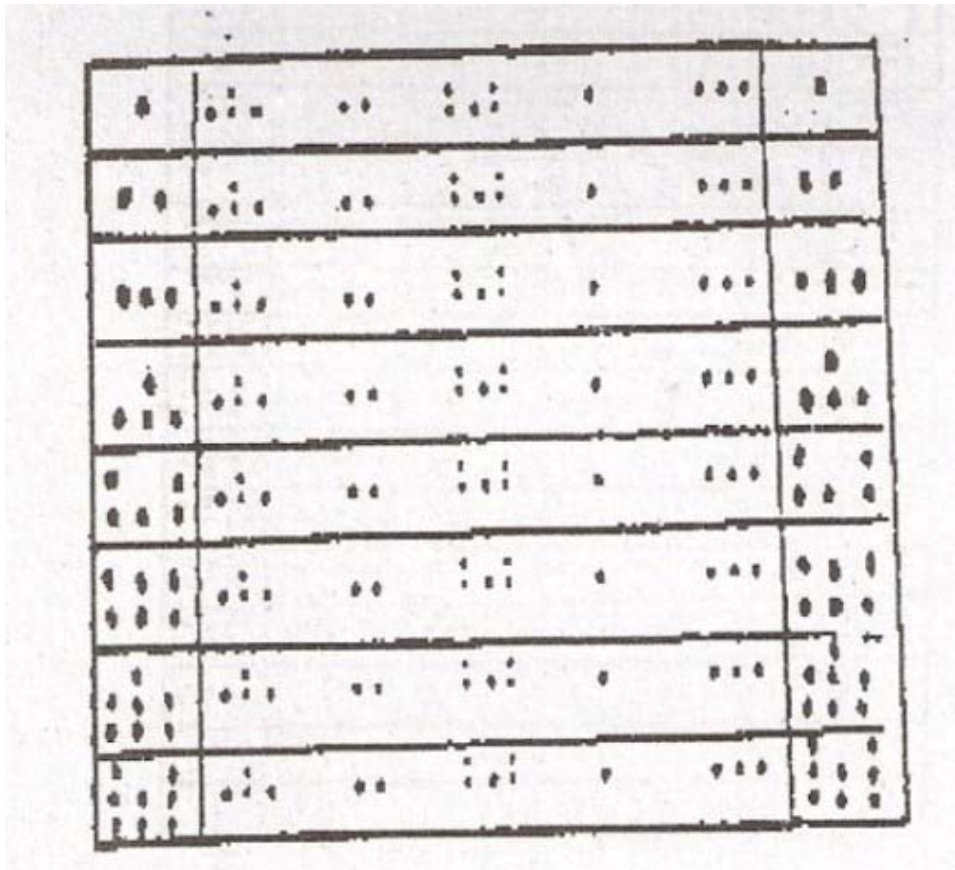
Name:

Surname:

Profession:

Age:

Date:



Culturefair Intelligence Test (CIT)

Answer Sheet



























































































































































































Test

The image shows a grid of 20 rows and 7 columns. Each cell in the grid contains a unique pattern of black dots. The patterns are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence or a set of options for a test. The patterns vary in complexity, from simple single dots to more intricate arrangements of multiple dots. The grid is used for recording answers to the test questions.

Culturefair Intelligence Test (CIT)

Answer Sheet

Test

Key for the correct answer

Examples	Correct answer
1	4
2	1
3	2
4	4
5	3
6	3
7	1
8	4

Key for the correct answer

Test Tasks	Correct Answer	Test Tasks	Correct Answer
1	4	26	1
2	3	27	4
3	2	28	1
4	4	29	3
5	1	30	3
6	1	31	2
7	5	32	2
8	4	33	5
9	1	34	3
10	4	35	5
11	1	36	5
12	4	37	3
13	2	38	1
14	5	39	3
15	3	40	4
16	5	41	4
17	4	42	4
18	3	43	1
19	4	44	4
20	4	45	5
21	1	46	3
22	4	47	5
23	3	48	2
24	5	49	5
25	5	50	3

Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T)

Norm-table

RS	SS	IQ
1	66	49
2	67	51
3	68	53
4	70	55
5	71	56
6	72	58
7	73	60
8	75	62
9	76	64
10	77	66
11	78	68
12	80	70
13	81	71
14	82	73
15	83	75
16	85	77
17	86	79
18	87	81
19	88	83
20	90	85
21	91	86
22	92	88
23	93	90
24	95	92
25	96	94

RS	SS	IQ
26	97	96
27	98	98
28	100	100
29	101	101
30	102	103
31	103	105
32	105	107
33	106	109
34	107	111
35	108	113
36	110	115
37	111	116
38	112	118
39	113	120
40	115	122
41	116	124
42	117	126
43	118	128
44	120	130
45	121	131
46	122	133
47	123	135
48	125	137
49	126	139
50	127	141

RS = Raw Score or the number of the correct answer of the task.

SS= Standard Score.

IQ = Intelligence Quotient.

Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)

Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)

Vorwort

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Vorwort

Intelligenz spielt im menschlichen Leben eine wichtige Rolle. Seit langem versuchen Psychologen einen kulturfreien oder kulturfairen Intelligenz-Test zu entwickeln. Einige Psychologen nannten den sprachfreien Intelligenz-Test kulturfrei. Jedoch ergab sich, dass dieser sprachfreie Intelligenz-Test noch kulturabhängiger ist als ein verbaler Intelligenz-Test.

Der Diplom-Psychologe Dr. Kabir Stori, der in Paschtunkhwa (Afghanistan) in literarischen Kreisen auch als patriotischer Dichter bekannt ist, entwickelte einen kulturfairen Intelligenz-Test. Bei diesem Test sind alle kulturspezifischen Faktoren eliminiert oder neutralisiert, deshalb ist er als kulturfair bezeichnet worden. Dieser Test ist nicht frei von kulturellen Einflüssen, aber frei von unterschiedlichen Einflüssen der verschiedenen Kulturen.

Der kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test (K I T) von Dr. Stori ist zur Erfassung der angeborenen Intelligenz ein wertvolles Instrument, das international angewandt werden kann. Wir sind sicher, dass dieser kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test ein wichtiges Instrument für viele Bereiche des alltäglichen Lebens, vor allem im Bereich der Erziehung, und für interkulturelle Forschungen ist und für alle Völker der Welt nützlich ist.

Layeq Zada Layeq

Vorsitzender von Haus der Wissenschaft von Paschtunchwa

Peshawar

Februar 2004

Einleitung:

Der Kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test hat nicht nur wissenschaftlich-theoretische Bedeutung, sondern verdient auch ein großes praktisches Interesse, insbesondere bei Vielvölkerstaaten.

Entstehung des Begriffs Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test:

Mit der Frage nach einem Kulturfairen bzw. Kulturfreien Intelligenz-Test befasste man sich schon kurz vor dem ersten Weltkrieg in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika bei der Auslese der Wehrpflichtigen wegen ihrer heterogenen Merkmale, wie z. B. nationaler Herkunft, Sprache und Schulbildung. So wurde eine sprachfreie Version des "Army-Alpha-Test" unter dem Motto 'Chancengleichheit für alle' entwickelt, der unter dem Namen "Army-Beta-Test" bekannt wurde¹⁾: Er fand erstmals während des 1. Weltkrieges Verwendung. Seitdem wurden eine große Anzahl sprachfreier Intelligenz-Tests entwickelt. Mit der Zeit verstärkte sich die Meinung, dass diese sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests kulturunabhängig seien. So nannte z.B. Cattell seinen Intelligenz-Test infolge der Sprachfreiheit "Culture-free Intelligence Test"²⁾. Allerdings nahm auch die Kritik an der Kulturunabhängigkeit der sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests zu, die im Folgenden kurz dargestellt wird.

Kritik an der Kulturfreiheit des sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests:

Merz stellte fest, dass bei den sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests die Sprache eine Rolle spielt und die sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests eine besondere Beziehung zur Sprache haben. Er schreibt, dass die Leistung bei einem nicht-verbalen Intelligenz-Test erheblich gesteigert werden kann, wenn man die Probanden auffordert, alles, was sie sehen und denken, laut auszusprechen bzw. zu verbalisieren. Dagegen hat die Verbalisierung bei verbalen Intelligenz-Tests gar keinen Einfluß. Diese Tatsache wird dahingehend interpretiert, "dass gerade bei solchen anscheinend sprachfreien Tests die Sprache und damit die kulturelle Umwelt doch einen erheblichen Einfluss hat.

Die Kennzeichnung solcher Tests als 'kulturfair' wird damit zweifelhaft"³⁾.

Drenth und Van der Flier schreiben: "A great many non-verbal tasks are just as dependent on cultural factors as verbal tasks are"⁴⁾. Ebenso stellt sich in neuerer Zeit heraus- und das immer deutlicher-, dass sprachfreie Tests sogar eher kulturellen Einflüssen unterliegen als sprachliche Tests⁵⁾.

In unserer Untersuchung, die wir in Paschtunhwa (Afghanistan) und Deutschland durchgeführt haben, wurde festgestellt, dass außer der Sprache andere Faktoren in den traditionellen Intelligenz-Tests eine Rolle spielen, die kulturgebundenen Charakter haben⁶⁾.

Vor der Untersuchung wurde der Figure-Reasoning-Test von Daniel spiegelbildlich von links nach rechts entsprechend der Paschtu (afghanischen) Schreibweise umgestellt. Diesen umgestellten Figure-Reasoning-Test nannten wir "Spiegel der Intelligenz". Die Paschtunen zeigten bei der Untersuchung im "Spiegel der Intelligenz", der ihren Schreib- und Denkgewohnheiten entsprach, bessere Ergebnisse als im Figure-Reasoning-Test ⁷⁾. Die Deutschen zeigten umgekehrt beim Figure-Reasoning-Test bessere Ergebnisse als beim Spiegel der Intelligenz. Daraus kann gefolgert werden, dass das Denken durch Erziehung bzw. Sozialisation in bestimmte Richtungen geprägt wird, und dass außer der Sprache noch weitere Faktoren bei Intelligenz-Tests eine Rolle spielen, die kulturgebundenen Charakter haben, nämlich die Richtung der Aufgabenlösung. Liungman analysierte einige Aufgaben von sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests (Raven Matrices und Culturefree Test von Cattell) hinsichtlich der Kulturunabhängigkeit. Er kommt zu dem Ergebnis, dass die logischen Prinzipien einiger Aufgaben der Tests für Angehörige verschiedener Kulturen unterschiedliche Bedeutung haben und im Sinne des Konstrukteurs nicht verstanden werden ⁸⁾. Auch wir haben die Aufgaben der Standard Progressive Matrices von Raven analysiert und stellten fest, dass die Lösungsmethode einiger Aufgaben in der Schule gelernt wird und schulgebundenen Charakter hat. D.h. für die Lösung dieser Aufgaben ist die Schulausbildung Voraussetzung. Analphabeten sind mit der Lösungsmethode der Aufgaben nicht vertraut und benachteiligt ⁹⁾. Darüber hinaus sind die Aufgaben der meisten sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests mit geometrischem Material konstruiert worden, das zum großen Teil in den Schulen vermittelt wird und somit die Probanden mit Schulausbildung mit dem geometrischen Testmaterial besser umzugehen verstehen, weil sie bereits damit vertraut sind, nicht aber die gleichaltrigen Analphabeten.

Des Weiteren werden bei den meisten sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests die Aufgaben anhand von Buchstaben oder arabischen Zahlen von den Probanden bearbeitet. Da in einigen Kulturen statt des arabischen Zahlensystems ein anderes Zahlensystem benutzt wird, ist es unangemessen, dass die Testaufgaben ausschließlich mit dem arabischen Zahlensystem bzw. dem lateinischen Alphabet bearbeitet werden, weil die Angehörigen verschiedener Kulturen damit unterschiedlich vertraut sind. Da es nicht in allen Kulturen üblich ist, (schnell) unter Zeitdruck zu arbeiten, ist die Zeiteinschränkung für die Aufgabenlösung nicht ohne Kritik. Auch die Gütekriterien der klassischen Testtheorie, nämlich die Gültigkeit der sprachfreien Tests, sind bei verschiedenen Kulturen nicht zufriedenstellend ¹⁰⁾.

Die Kritik an der Kulturunabhängigkeit der sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests negiert nicht nur, dass der sprachfreie Intelligenz-Test "kulturfrei" oder "kulturfair" sei, sondern zeigt folgende Forderungen auf, die zur Definition und Entwicklung eines kulturfairen Intelligenz-Tests beitragen können.

Forderungen, die ein Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test erfüllen soll

1) Testmaterial:

Mit dem Testmaterial sollen die inter- und intrakulturellen Gruppen (wie z. B. Analphabeten und Ausgebildete, männlich und weiblich usw.) in relativ gleichem Maße vertraut sein.

2) Richtungsunabhängigkeit:

Die Beantwortung der Aufgaben soll nicht von einer bestimmten Richtung abhängig sein (z. B. von rechts nach links oder von links nach rechts, von oben nach unten oder umgekehrt).

3) Lösungsmethode:

Mit der Methode der Aufgabenlösung sollen die inter- und intrakulturellen Gruppen in relativ gleichem Maße vertraut sein, insbesondere die Analphabeten. D.h. Sie sollen nicht schulgebundenen Charakter haben.

4) Zeiteinschränkung:

Der Test soll nicht unter strenger Zeiteinschränkung durchgeführt werden.

5) Bedeutungsinvarianz:

Der Testinhalt bzw. die logischen Prinzipien der Aufgaben sollen für inter- und intrakulturelle Gruppen (wie z.B. Analphabeten und Ausgebildete, männlich und weiblich usw.) keine unterschiedliche Bedeutung haben.

6) Gütekriterien:

Der Test soll den testtheoretischen Anforderungen, d.h. Objektivität, Gültigkeit und Zuverlässigkeit genügen.

Objektivität: Bedeutet Unabhängigkeit der Testsergebnisse von dem Einfluß durch den Versuchsleiter. Es gibt auch spezifische Objektivität. Dies liegt dann vor, wenn ein Test dem Rasch-Modell konform ist.

Gültigkeit: bei Gültigkeit geht es um die Frage, ob der Test das misst, was er messen soll.

Zuverlässigkeit: Bei Zuverlässigkeit geht es um die Frage, wie genau ein Test misst.

Zur Bestimmung der Gütekriterien gibt es verschiedene Methoden, die hier nicht dargestellt werden können.

Definition des Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Tests:

Sind die oben genannten Forderungen bei einem Intelligenz-Test erfüllt, so läßt sich dieser als kulturfair bezeichnen, denn durch Erfüllung dieser Forderungen werden bei dem Test alle bisher bekannten ausbildungs- und kulturspezifischen Faktoren eliminiert oder neutralisiert. Ein solcher Test ist zwar nicht frei von kulturellen Einflüssen, aber frei von unterschiedlich starken Einflüssen verschiedener Kulturen. Mit anderen Worten steht er unter gleich starken Einflüssen der verschiedenen Kulturen. Er ist nicht auf gemeinsamen, aber auf dem identischen Gut der einzelnen Kulturen aufgebaut und stellt relativ ähnliche Voraussetzungen bzw. Bedingungen für die Angehörigen der einzelnen Kulturen her.

Bei diesem Test werden die interkulturellen und intrakulturellen Gruppen (Analphabeten und Ausgebildete) weder bevorzugt noch benachteiligt. Man kann ihn deshalb im weiteren Sinne als "kulturfrei" bezeichnen. Dieser Konstruktion liegt das allgemein anerkannte Prinzip der Objektivität zugrunde, nach dem der Beobachtungsbefund unabhängig vom Beobachter sein muß. Auch Objektivität ist, wie der Begriff "Kulturfreier" Intelligenz-Test vorgibt, im strengen Sinne unmöglich zu erreichen. Hierüber wurde insoweit Einigung erzielt, dass Objektivität vorliegt, wenn intersubjektive Gleichheit hinsichtlich desselben Sachverhalts erreicht ist. So ist ein Intelligenz-Test auch dann als "kulturunabhängig" oder "kulturfrei" zu bezeichnen, wenn dieser unter gleich starken Einflüssen der verschiedenen Kulturen steht. Aber wir bevorzugen wegen der Genauigkeit den Begriff Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test.

Grundlagen des Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T):

Der Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test ist unter Berücksichtigung der Kritik der Kulturabhängigkeit der Sprachfreien Intelligenz-Tests entwickelt worden. Bei der Materialauswahl des Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Tests (K I T) war der Gegensatz von Kultur und Natur maßgebend.

Dabei soll alles das, was durch Menschen geschaffen worden ist, und derjenige Teil der Natur, der durch Menschen verändert worden ist, unter Kultur verstanden werden. Da die Kulturgegenstände nicht unabhängig von der Kultur sein konnten, kamen die Naturgegenstände in Betracht.

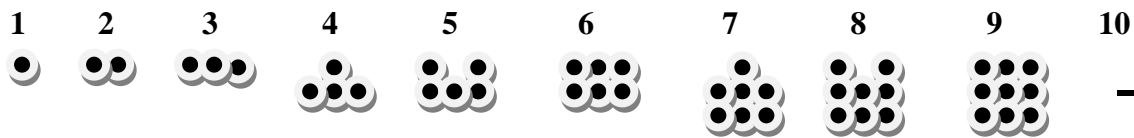
Aus Naturgegenständen wurden diejenigen ausgewählt, die feste Formen haben, jedem Menschen bekannt und universal sind, wie zum Beispiel Halbmonde, Sterne, Teile des Menschlichen Körpers, Hände, Füße usw.

Aus technischen Gründen wurden bei dem Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test nur Halbmonde und Sterne verwendet.

Mit den Halbmonden und Sternen wurden die Aufgaben so konstruiert, dass einerseits die Beantwortung der Aufgaben nicht richtungsabhängig und andererseits einige der logischen Prinzipien von traditionellen Intelligenz-Tests (wie FRT, PMT und Lps) auf sie zu übertragen sind.

Der Schwierigkeitsgrad der Aufgaben des K I T ist logisch durch die Anzahl der Formen, Anzahl der Vergleiche und Anzahl der logischen Prinzipien bestimmt.

Bei dem Kulturfairen Intelligenz-Test werden die Aufgaben mit folgendem Punktzahlensystem bearbeitet: Jede Reihe geht bis drei und die Punkte der unvollständigen Reihe werden so eingesetzt, dass die Symmetrie erhalten bleibt. Bei zehn wird ein Strich gesetzt.



Die Forderungen der Bedeutungsinvarianz und der Gütekriterien wurden empirisch überprüft.

Methode: Der Kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test (K I T) wurde zusammen mit traditionellen Intelligenz-Tests (Figure-Reasoning-Test von Daniels und Progressive Matrices von Raven) in Kunar / Paschtunchwa (Afghanistan) an 520 Personen durchgeführt und anschließend nach dem Rasch-Modell und klassischer Testtheorie analysiert.

Ergebnisse:

Es zeigte sich, dass der kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test (K I T) sowohl nach der klassischen Testtheorie als auch nach der Analyse hinsichtlich der Konformität mit dem Rasch-Modell den traditionellen Tests überlegen ist. Er ist in bezug auf Rohwertgruppen und Ausbildungsgruppen dem Rasch-Modell konform und somit spezifisch objektiv, während die traditionellen Tests nicht dem Rasch-Modell konform waren. Damit ist die Forderung "Bedeutungsinvarianz" auch als erfüllt anzusehen. Darüber hinaus besitzt der "Kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test" (K I T) größere innere Konsistenz (Reliabilität) als die traditionellen Intelligenz-Tests.

Analyse:

Bei dem K I T ist außer der Forderung der Bedeutungsinvarianz die Forderung des Materials bereits erfüllt, weil das Material bzw. die Figuren, mit denen der Test konstruiert ist, jedem Menschen bekannt und universal sind.

Mit diesen Figuren sind im Gegensatz zu geometrischen Figuren sowohl Analphabeten als auch ausgebildete Menschen in unterschiedlichen Kulturen relativ gleich gut vertraut.

Auch die Forderungen "Richtungsunabhängigkeit" und "Lösungsmethode" sind beim K I T bereits erfüllt, da die Aufgaben des K I T nicht richtungsgebunden sind und die Methode der Aufgabenlösung keine Schulausbildung voraussetzt.

Dabei werden die Aufgaben mit einem von verschiedenen Sprachen oder Ziffern unabhängigen "Punktzahlensystem" bearbeitet, von dem man annehmen kann,

dass die Angehörigen verschiedener Kulturen in gleichem Maße damit vertraut bzw. nicht vertraut sind.

Die Forderung "Zeiteinschränkung" ist beim K I T ebenfalls als erfüllt anzusehen, da ausreichend Zeit zur Beantwortung der Aufgaben zur Verfügung gestellt wird, so dass die meisten Probanden genügend Aufgaben beantworten. Auch die Gütekriterien, nämlich Objektivität, Gültigkeit und Zuverlässigkeit des K I T sind zufriedenstellend.

Der K I T ist, wie empirisch festgestellt wurde, spezifisch objektiv und zeigt höhere innere Konsistenz (Reliabilität) als traditionelle Intelligenz-Tests. Die Gültigkeit des K I T ist logisch durch die Übertragungen der logischen Prinzipien der traditionellen Intelligenz-Tests auf die Aufgaben des K I T begründet. Zusammenfassend kann man sagen, daß er fast alle Forderungen, die an einen Kulturfairen Intelligenz-Test gestellt sind, erfüllt und somit ein kulturfaires Instrument ist.

Anwendungsgebiete der K I T:

Da bei der K I T alle kulturspezifischen Faktoren eliminiert bzw. neutralisiert sind, misst er überwiegend angeborene allgemeine Intelligenz, die bei jeder Leistung beteiligt ist. Dies ist ein wichtiges Instrument, nicht nur bei interkultureller Intelligenzforschung, sondern in vielen Gebieten des Lebens. Er ist vor allem in dem Bereich der Ausbildung und Erziehung für die Auswahl der Schüler für weiterführende Schulen und Universitäten geeignet. Ebenso ist er bei der Auslese und Eignung des Personals für bestimmte Aufgaben in Betrieben und Organisationen anwendbar.

Die internationale praktische Bedeutung des kulturfairen Intelligenz-Tests wird von Tag zu Tag größer, da die Bevölkerungskontakte zugenommen haben und weiterhin zunehmen werden.

Handanweisung für die Anwendung des Kulturfairen Intelligenz-Tests

Durchführung :

Der Kulturfaire Intelligenz-Test (K I T) ist für Einzel- und Gruppen-Untersuchungen geeignet. Bevor man diesen Test bei anderen anwendet, ist es sinnvoll, einen Selbstversuch anzustellen. Dafür soll zuerst der Antwortbogen kopiert werden, dessen Muster am Ende der Handanweisung zu sehen ist. Im Falle einer Gruppenuntersuchung erklärt der Versuchsleiter am Anfang mit wenigen Worten den Zweck der Untersuchung. Dabei bemüht er sich, eine Atmosphäre lockerer Aufnahmebereitschaft zu schaffen. Dann fordert der Versuchsleiter die Probanden auf, ihre Personalien und das Datum auf dem Antwortbogen zu notieren (er zeigt dabei mit dem Finger oder Bleistift auf die entsprechenden Stellen). Für die Analphabeten trägt der Versuchsleiter die Personalien selbst in den entsprechenden Rubriken ein, nachdem er die Versuchspersonen danach gefragt hat. Danach gibt der Versuchsleiter folgende Instruktion.

Instruktion:

Der Versuchsleiter erklärt an Hand des Antwortbogens und der Testaufgaben das Punktzahlensystem mit den Worten:

“Sie sehen hier lauter Punkte. Diese haben eine bestimmte Bedeutung, die leicht zu verstehen ist. Ein Punkt zählt eins, zwei Punkte zwei und so weiter bis zu neun Punkten, die selbstverständlich neun bedeuten. Für zehn Punkte haben wir einen Strich gemacht. Das ist übersichtlicher und leichter zu zählen als Punkte. Ein Strich gilt als zehn und zwei Striche sind zwanzig Punkte, drei Striche sind dreißig und so weiter, fünf Striche sind fünfzig. Ein Punkt und ein Strich bedeuten also 11, zwei Punkte und ein Strich sind 12, neun Punkte und ein Strich sind 19, ein Punkt und zwei Striche bedeuten 21, ein Punkt und drei Striche sind 31 usw. Nun passen Sie bitte gut auf. An beiden Seiten rechts und links dieses Blattes, das wir Antwortbogen nennen, sehen Sie große Punkte bzw. Zahlen und in der Mitte kleine Punkte bzw. Zahlen. Die großen Punkte bzw. Zahlen sind die Nr. der Aufgaben des K I T. Bitte vergleichen Sie, ob es stimmt! Unter jeder Aufgabe sind fünf Antwortringe, darüber sind die kleinen Punkte bzw. Zahlen. Dies ist die Antwortnummer der Aufgabe, die in der Mitte Ihres Antwortblattes abgebildet ist. Haben Sie noch irgendwelche Fragen zu diesem Punktzahlen-System?“

Dann geht der Versuchsleiter zu dem Beispiel über.

1. Beispiel:

Sie sehen innerhalb dieser Ringe Sterne und Halbmonde, die nach bestimmten Regeln angeordnet sind. Sie sollen diese Regel herausfinden. Der Versuchsleiter sagt: "Wenn Sie innerhalb dieses Ringes die Sterne unter den Halbmonden und die darüber stehenden Sterne zusammenzählen, ergeben sich sechs Sterne. Dasselbe gilt auch für andere Ringe. Stimmt?" (Der Versuchsleiter wartet so lange, bis die Probanden nachgezählt haben). In jedem Ring sind also sechs Sterne und ein Halbmond. Das gleiche gilt auch für den leeren Ring. Nun suchen wir in der unteren Reihe aus den fünf Möglichkeiten den Ring, in dem sich sechs Sterne und ein Halbmond befinden. Die Antwort Nr. 4 ist also richtig. Wir haben deshalb im Antwortblatt die "vier" angestrichen. Ich möchte Sie noch darauf hinweisen, dass es immer nur eine richtige Antwort gibt.

2. Beispiel:

In jedem Ring sehen Sie einen alleinstehenden Stern, dessen Stellung dabei keine Rolle spielt. Es geht um das Gemeinsame aller Ringe und dies ist ein Stern. Die richtige Antwort ist die Nummer 1, also der Ring, in dem sich ein Stern befindet. Bitte, streichen Sie die "eins" in Ihrem Antwortblatt an. Hat jemand noch eine Frage?

3. Beispiel:

Hierbei kommt es auf die gleiche Anzahl von Sternen im Gesamtfeld an. Gehen wir das doch einmal im Einzelnen durch. Im Gesamtfeld sind zweimal zwei Sterne, zweimal ein Stern, aber einmal drei Sterne. Diese drei Sterne sollen jedoch auch zweimal vorkommen, damit das Muster ergänzt wird. Nun ist es leicht, die richtige Antwort zu finden. Es ist die Nummer 2. Bitte, vergessen Sie nicht, die richtige Antwort in Ihrem Antwortblatt anzustreichen.

4. Beispiel:

Wenn Sie in jedem Ring von den Sternen, die über den Halbmonden stehen, die darunter befindlichen Sterne abziehen, bleibt immer eins übrig. Bei dieser Aufgabe ist die richtige Antwort die Nummer 4. Hat jemand noch Fragen?

5. Beispiel:

Hierbei werden alle Halbmonde wie Sterne gezählt, die Anzahl der Halbmonde in den Ringen soll außerdem berücksichtigt werden. Die richtige Antwort ist die "drei". In jedem Ring sind sechs Figuren.

6. Beispiel:

Das Gemeinsame in allen Ringen sind zwei Sterne. Mitberücksichtigt wird die Anzahl der Halbmonde in den Ringen. Hat jemand die richtige Antwort gefunden? Der Versuchsleiter bestätigt: Ja, die "drei" ist richtig.

7. Beispiel:

Hierbei wird die Lage der Halbmonde mitberücksichtigt. Alles soll dreimal vorkommen. Hat jemand die richtige Antwort gefunden? Der Versuchsleiter bestätigt: Ja, die eins ist richtig.

8. Beispiel:

Wenn Sie in jedem Ring von den Sternen, die über den Halbmonden stehen, die darunter befindlichen Sterne abziehen, bleiben in jedem Ring drei übrig. Hat jemand die richtige Antwort gefunden? Der Versuchsleiter bestätigt: Ja, die "vier" ist richtig. Haben sie noch Fragen? Wenn dies nicht der Fall ist, fangen Sie bitte an. Sollten Sie irrtümlich etwas falsch anstreichen, so kreuzen Sie es aus. Wenn Sie bei einer Aufgabe stecken bleiben, verwenden Sie bitte nicht zu viel Zeit darauf. Lassen Sie die entsprechende Antwort leer und gehen Sie zur nächsten Aufgabe über.

Auswertung

Jede richtig beantwortete Aufgabe wird mit einem Punkt bewertet. Die richtigen Antworten werden mit Hilfe der Schlüssel für die richtigen Antworten ermittelt. Zur Aufzählung der richtig beantworteten Aufgaben wird am besten eine Schablone benutzt. An Hand der erhobenen Daten in Paschtunchwa (Afghanistan) wurden die Standardwerte (SW) und IQ Werte für Erwachsene berechnet und in einer Norm-Tabelle zusammengestellt.

Die Anzahl der richtig gelösten Aufgaben, d.h. der Rohwert (RW) wird mit Hilfe der Norm-Tabelle in Standardwert (SW) und Intelligenzquotient (IQ) übertragen und anhand von folgender Klassifikation der Intelligenz von Terman nach Wechsler ¹⁰⁾ interpretiert.

Klassifikation

IQ-Bereich	Klassifikation
unter 70	ausgesprochener Schwachsinn
70 - 80	Grenzfälle des Schwachsinn
81 - 90	schwache Intelligenz
91 - 110	normale oder durchschnittliche Intelligenz
111 - 120	hohe Intelligenz
121 - 140	sehr hohe Intelligenz
über 140	genial oder fast genial

Beispiel: Wenn jemand 32 Aufgaben richtig gelöst hat, so ergibt sich ein Rohwert (RW) von 32.

Ein Rohwert von 32 entspricht in der Norm-Tabelle einem Standardwert (SW) von 105 und Intelligenzquotienten (IQ) von 107.

Fassen wir kurz zusammen:

R W = 32

S W = 105

IQ = 107 = **Entspricht nach der Klassifikation normaler oder durchschnittliche Intelligenz.**

Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)

Antwortbogen

Name:

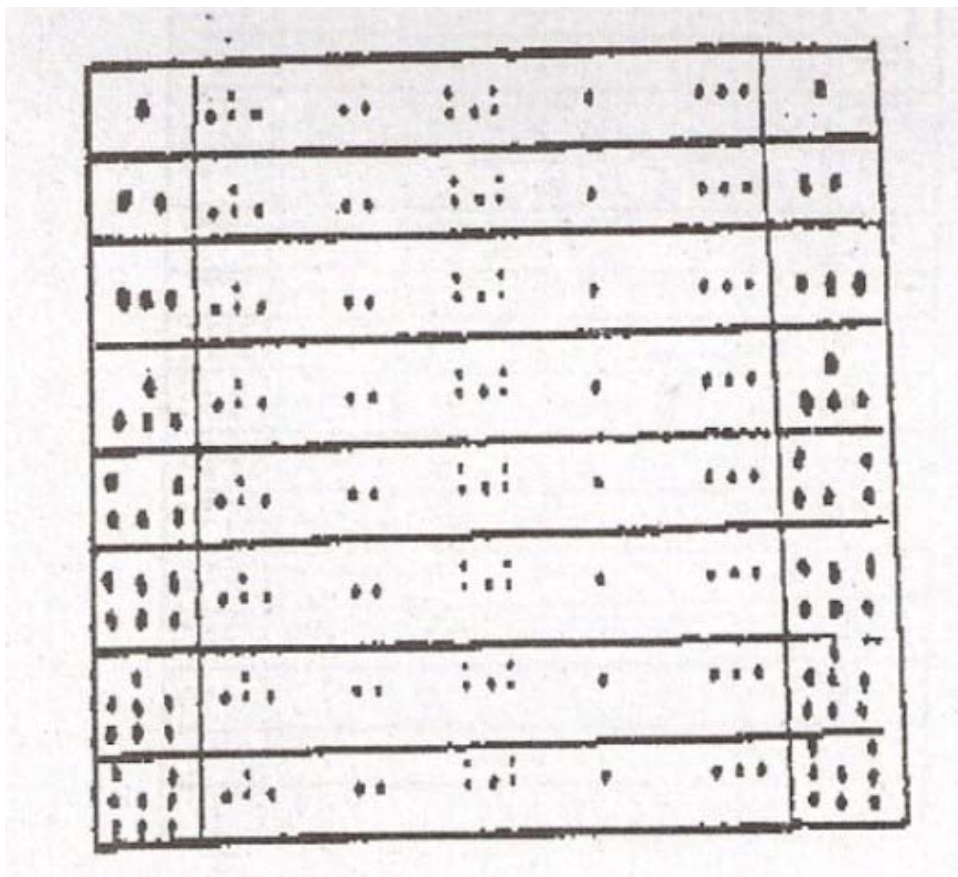
Vorname:

Beruf:





























































































































































Alte (in Jahren):

Datum:

Beispiele



Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)
Antwortbogen
Test

Kulturfairer Intelligenz Test (K I T)

Beispiel	Richtige- Antworten
1	4
2	1
3	2
4	4
5	3
6	3
7	1
8	4

Test- Aufgaben	Richtige Antworten	Test- aufgaben	Richtige Antworten
1	4	26	1
2	3	27	4
3	2	28	1
4	4	29	3
5	1	30	3
6	1	31	2
7	5	32	2
8	4	33	5
9	1	34	3
10	4	35	5
11	1	36	5
12	4	37	3
13	2	38	1
14	5	39	3
15	3	40	4
16	5	41	4
17	4	42	4
18	3	43	1
19	4	44	4
20	4	45	5
21	1	46	3
22	4	47	5
23	3	48	2
24	5	49	5
25	5	50	3

Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)

Norm Tabelle

RW	SW	IQ	RW	SW	IQ
1	66	49	26	97	96
2	67	51	27	98	98
3	68	53	28	100	100
4	70	55	29	101	101
5	71	56	30	102	103
6	72	58	31	103	105
7	73	60	32	105	107
8	75	62	33	106	109
9	76	64	34	107	111
10	77	66	35	108	113
11	78	68	36	110	115
12	80	70	37	111	116
13	81	71	38	112	118
14	82	73	39	113	120
15	83	75	40	115	122
16	85	77	41	116	124
17	86	79	42	117	126
18	87	81	43	118	128
19	88	83	44	120	130
20	90	85	45	121	131
21	91	86	46	122	133
22	92	88	47	123	135
23	93	90	48	125	137
24	95	92	49	126	139
25	96	94	50	127	141

RW = Anzahl der richtig gelösten Aufgaben

SW = Standard-Werte

IQ = Intelligenz Quotienten

د هوبښارتيا کولتوري پي پلوه تله

Da Hukhyartia Kulturi Be Palawa Tala

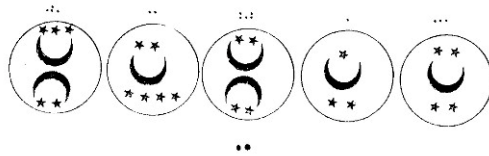
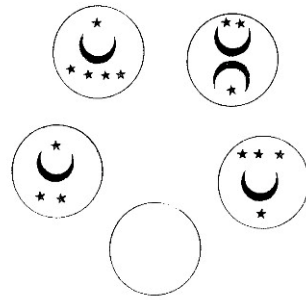
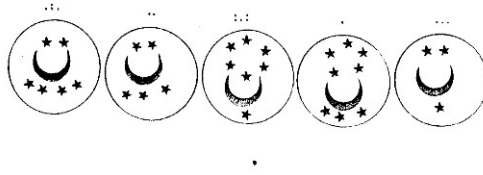
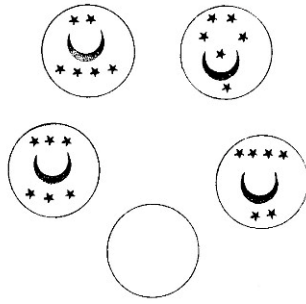
Culturefair Intelligence Test (C I T)

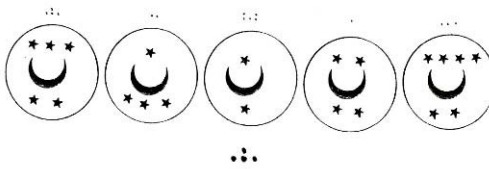
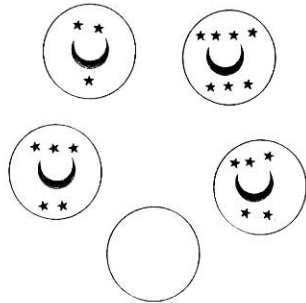
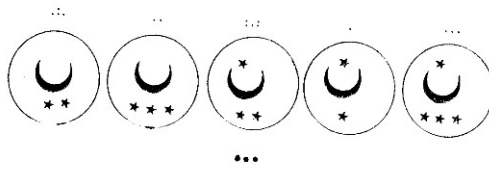
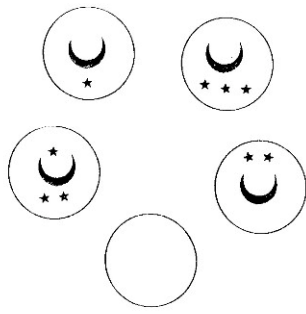
Kulturfairer Intelligenz-Test (K I T)

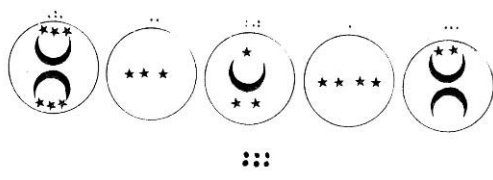
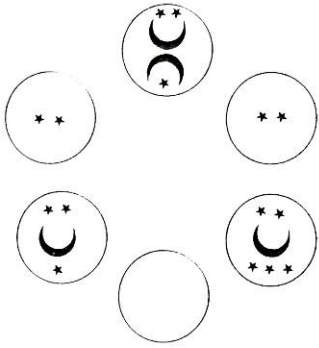
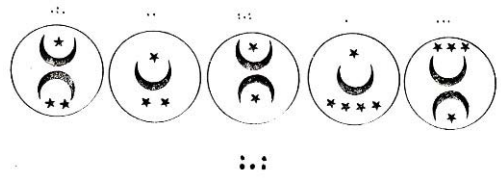
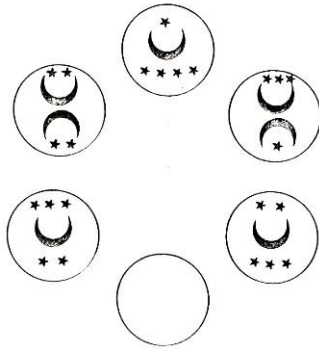


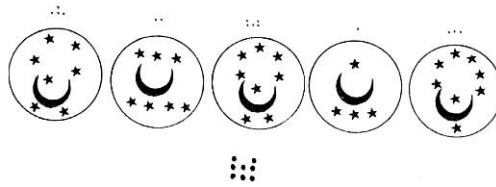
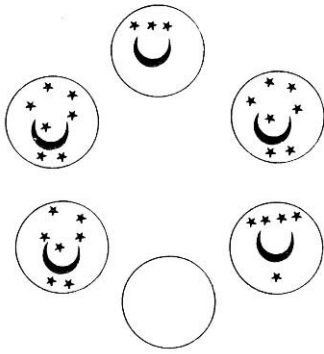
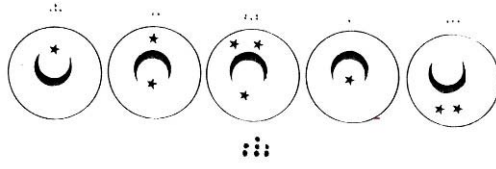
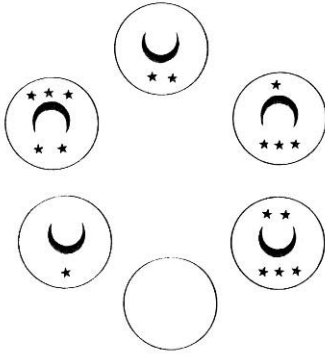
Examples

Übungsaufgaben





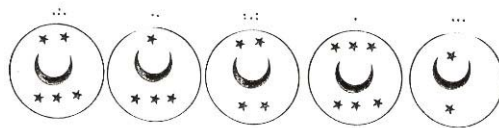
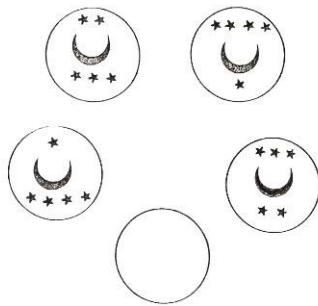


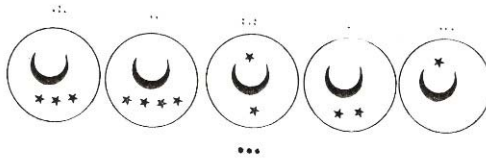
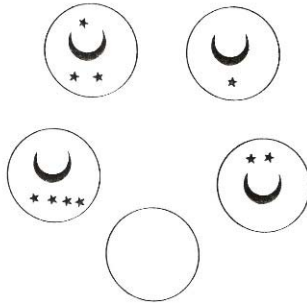
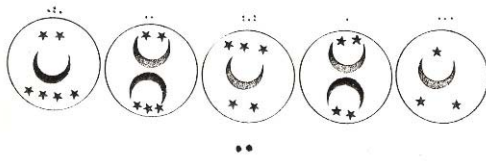
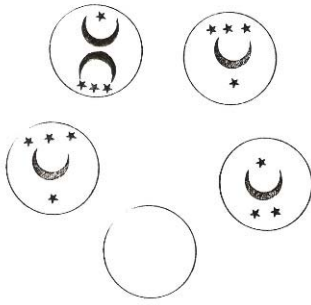


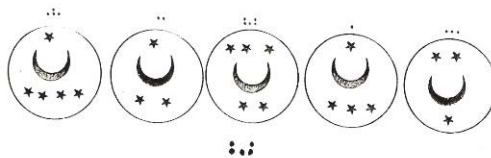
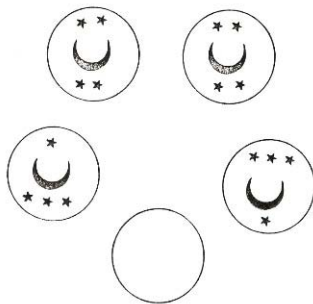
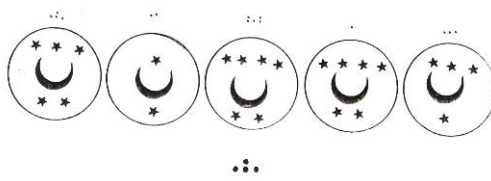
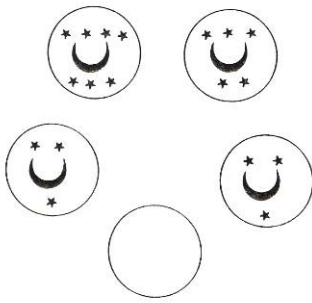


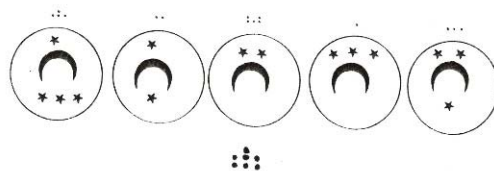
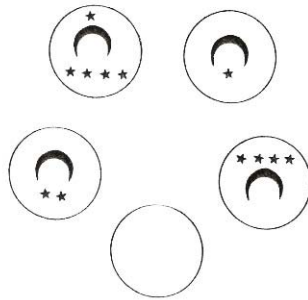
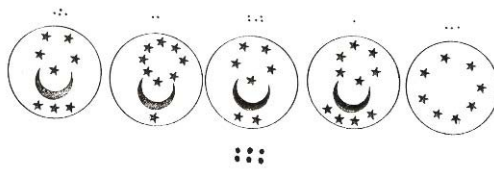
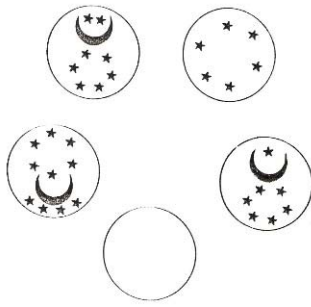
Test

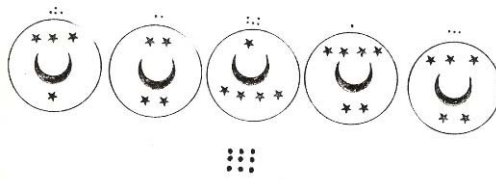
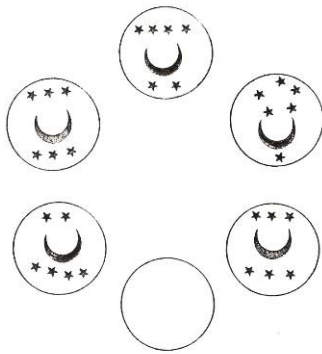
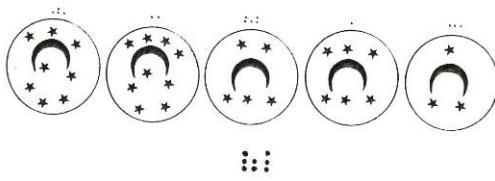
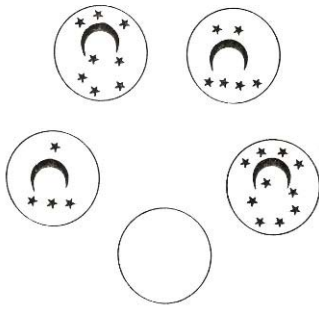
Testaufgaben

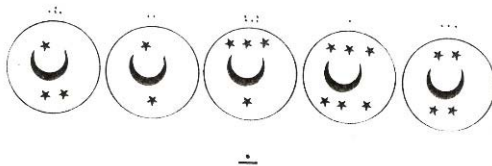
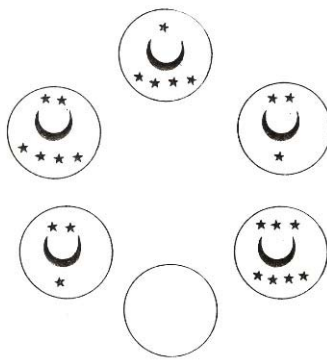
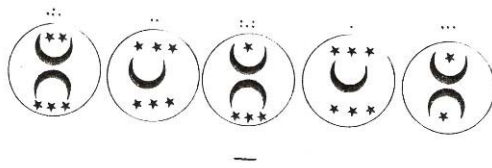
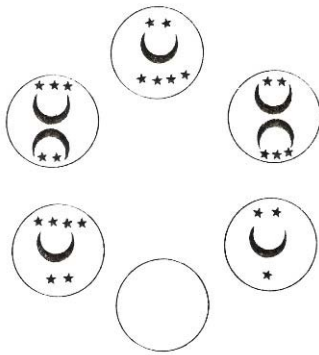


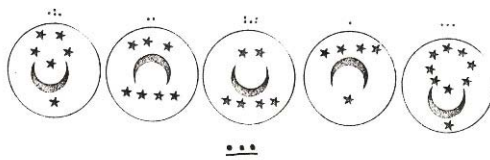
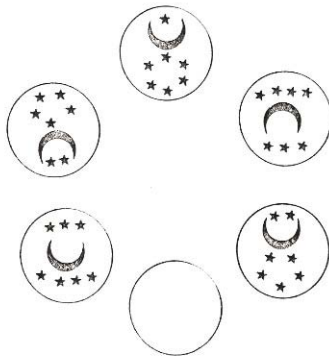
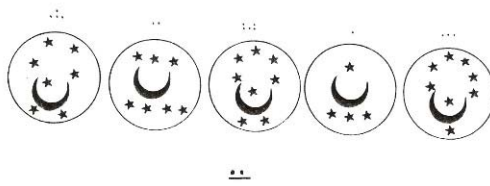
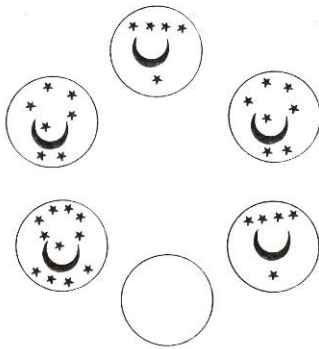


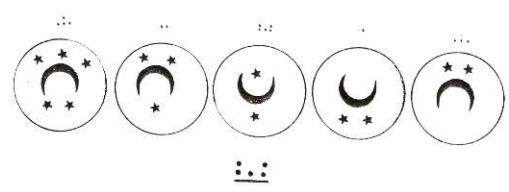
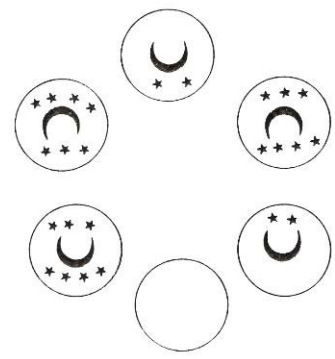
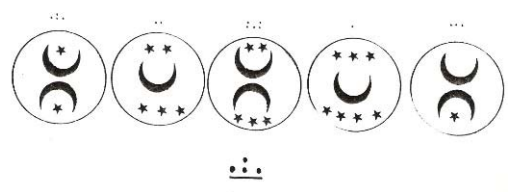
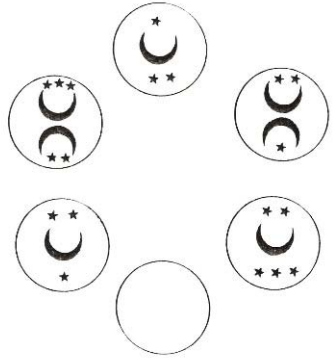


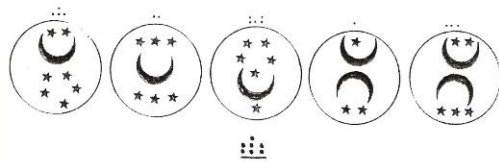
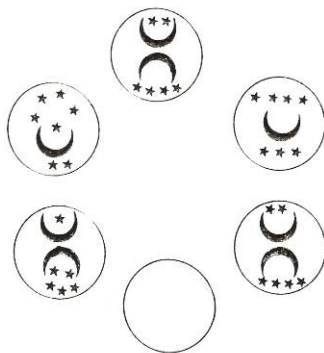
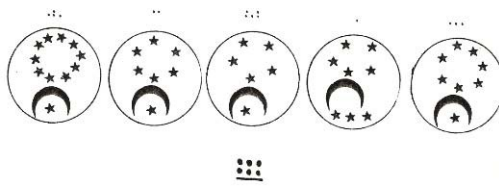
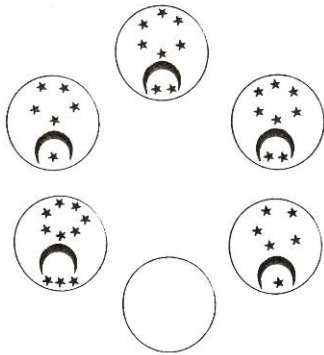


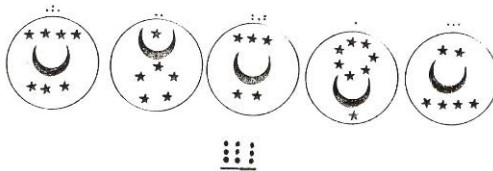
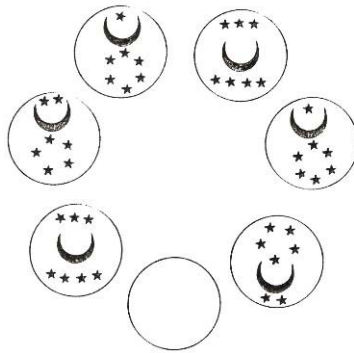
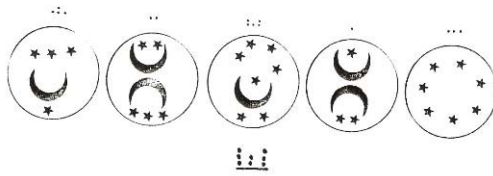
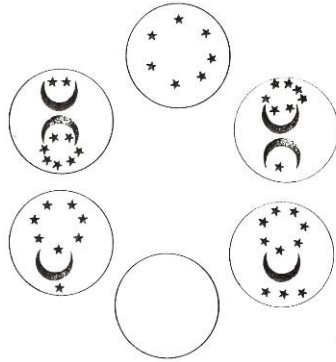


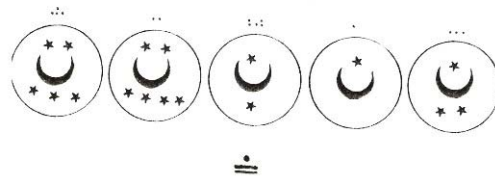
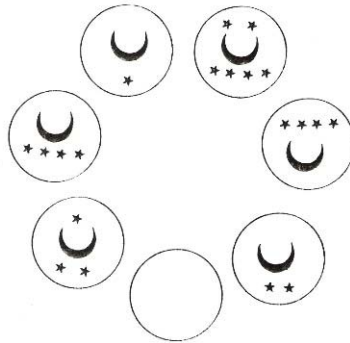
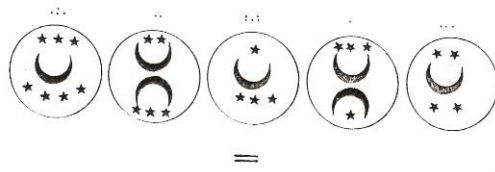
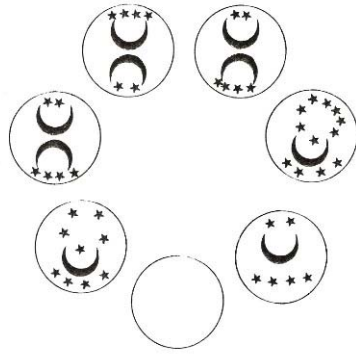


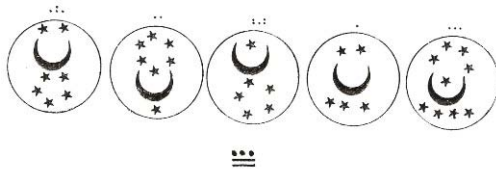
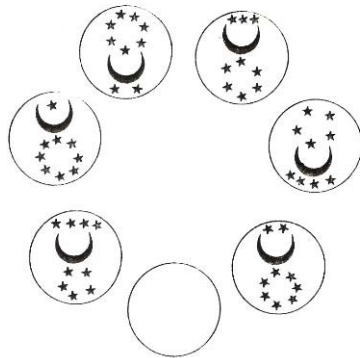
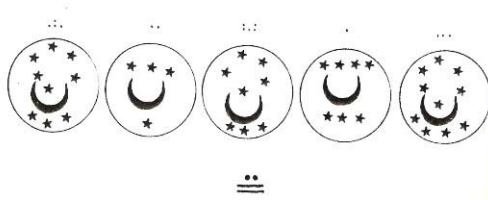
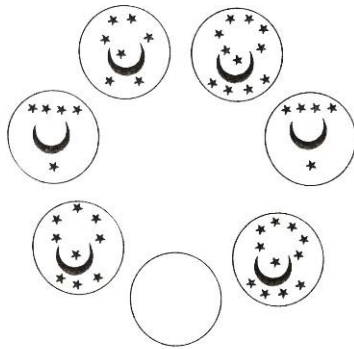


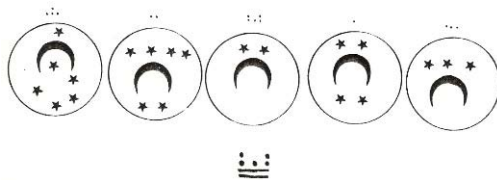
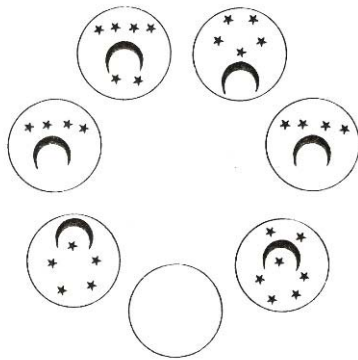
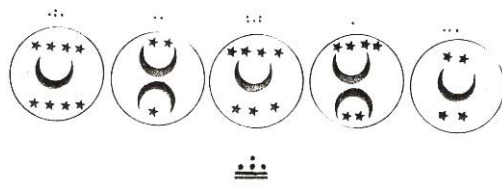
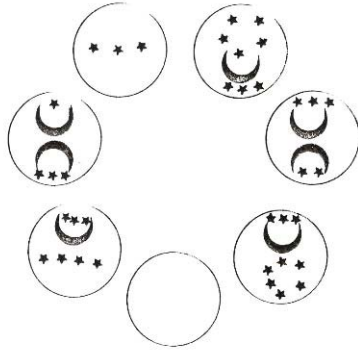


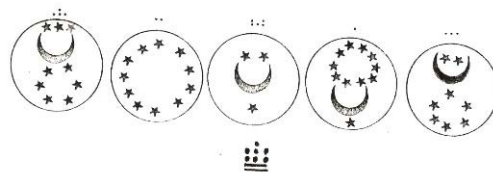
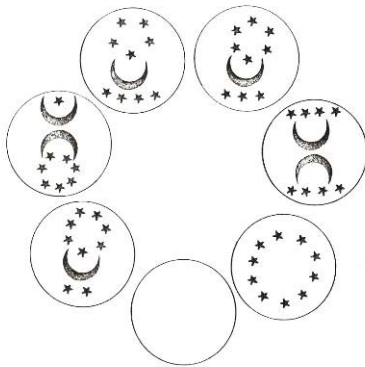
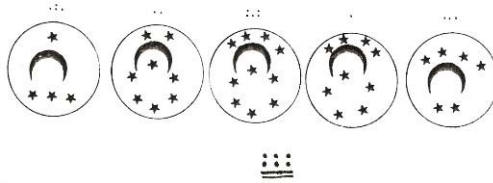
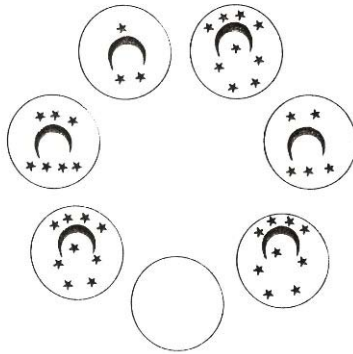


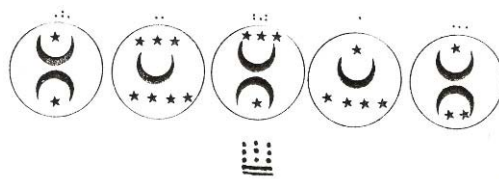
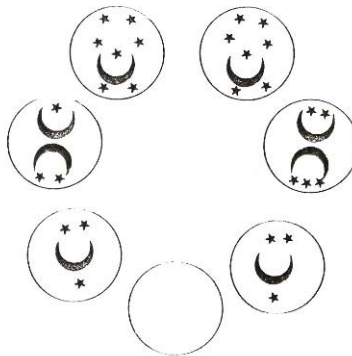
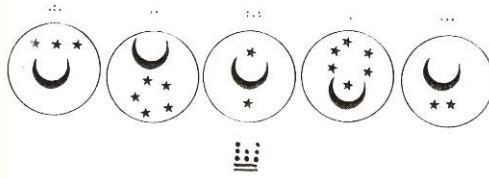
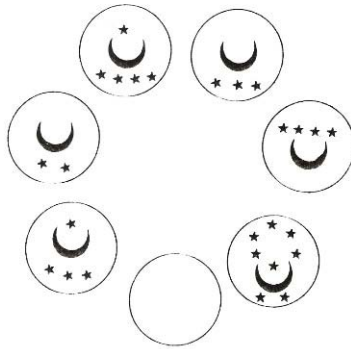


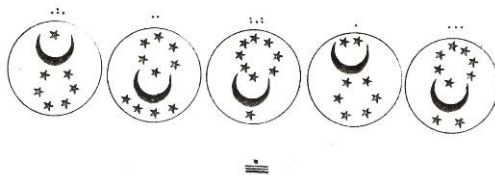
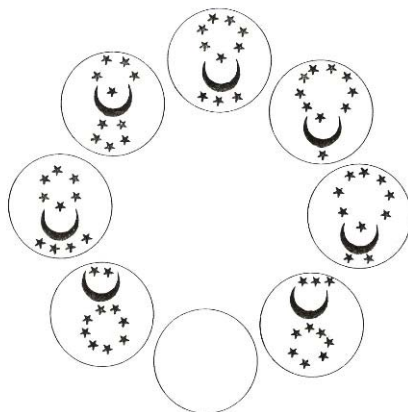
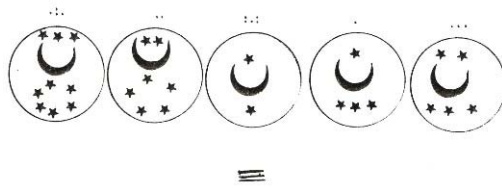
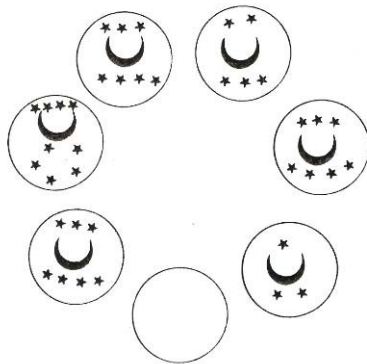


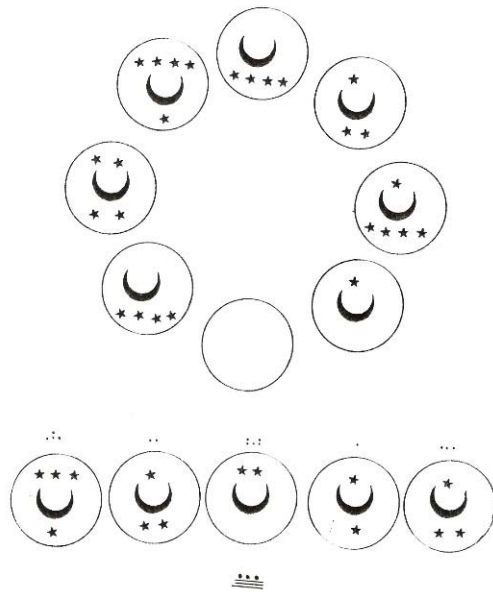
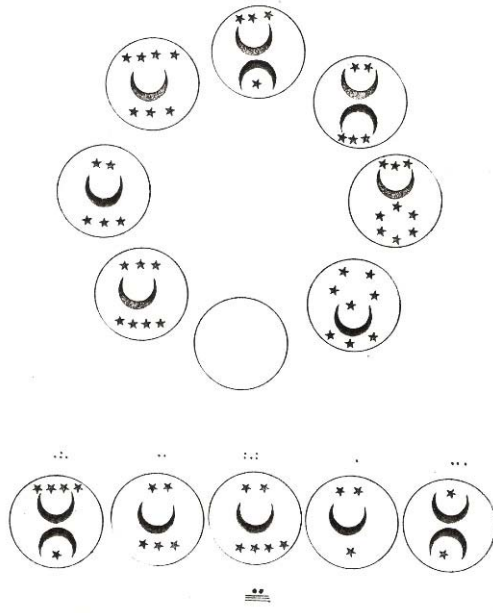


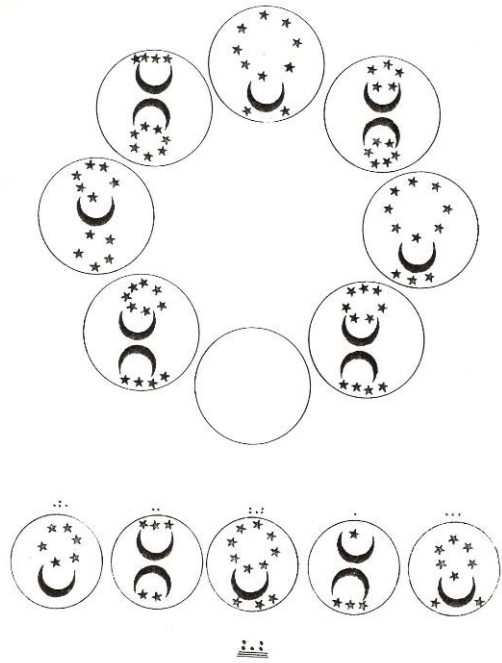
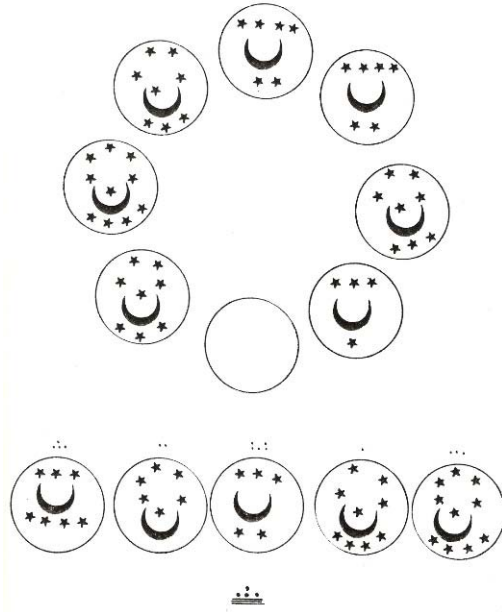


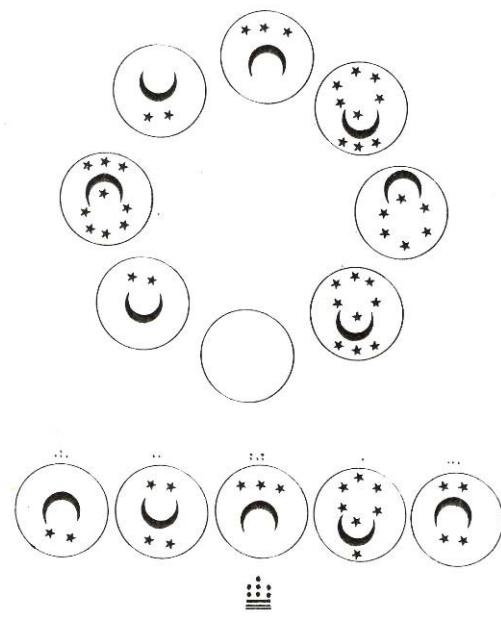
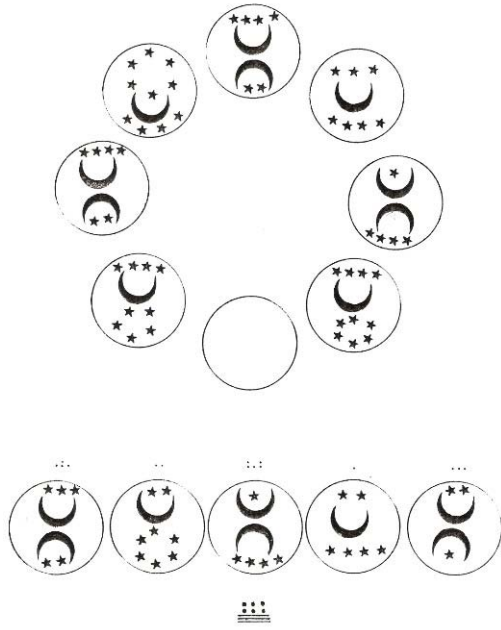


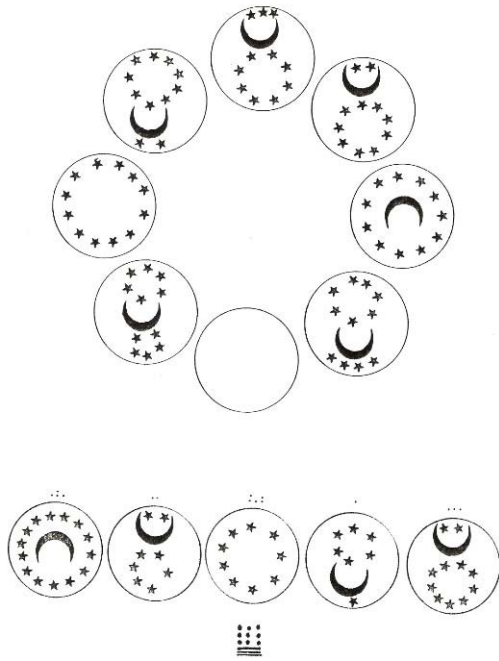
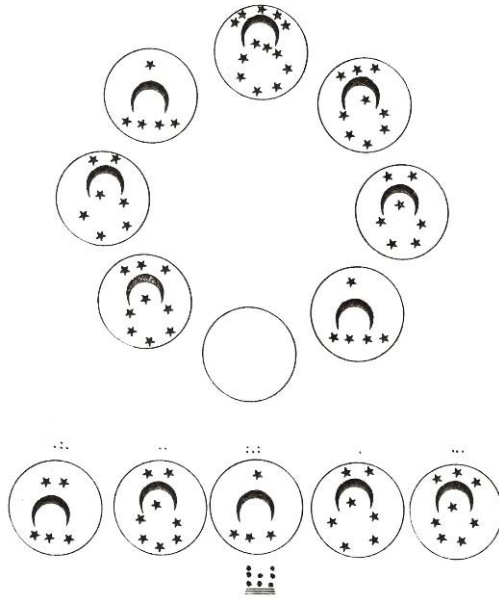


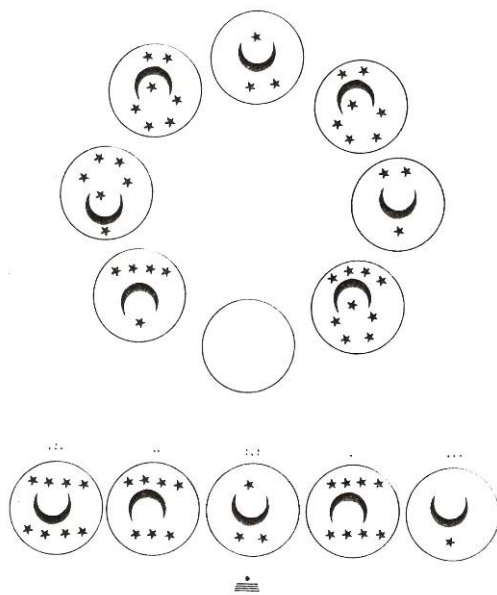
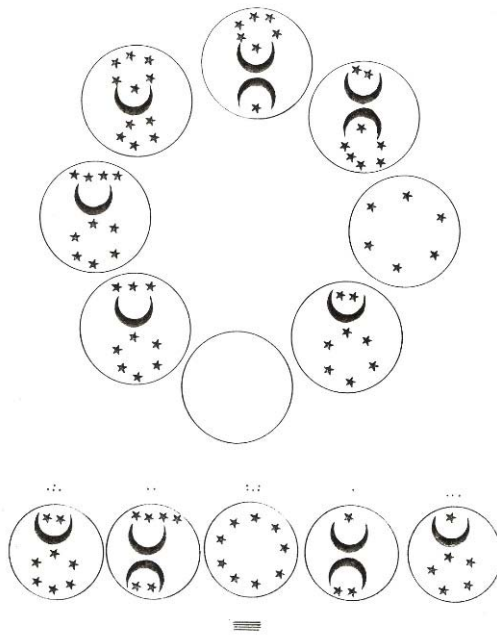


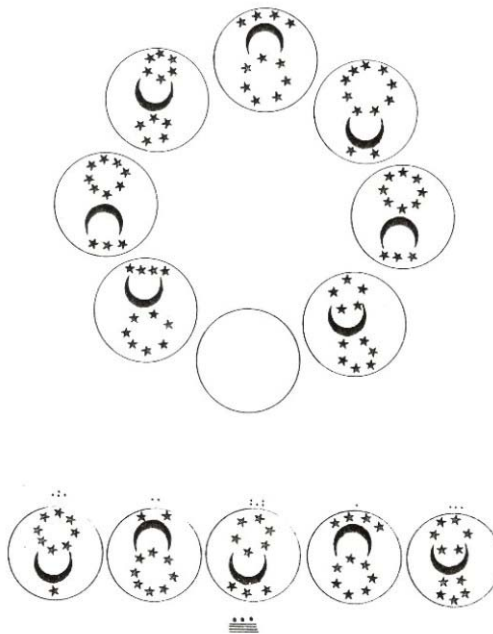
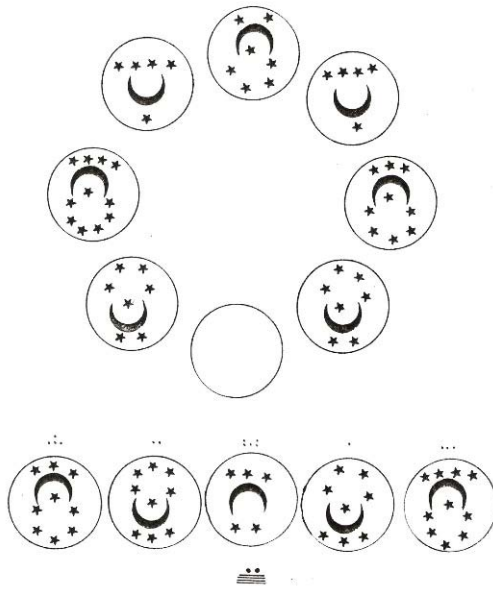


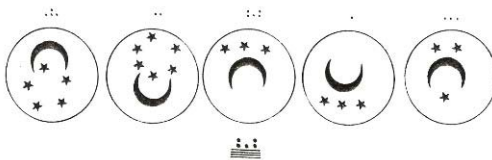
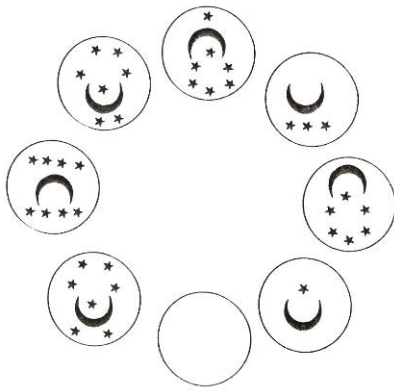
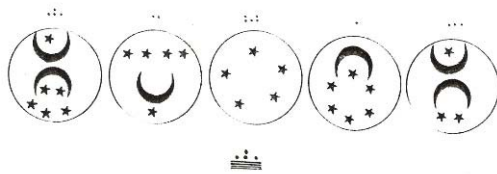
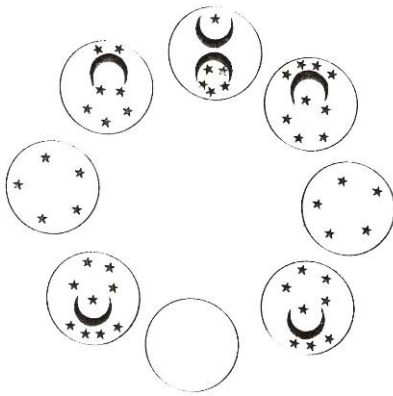


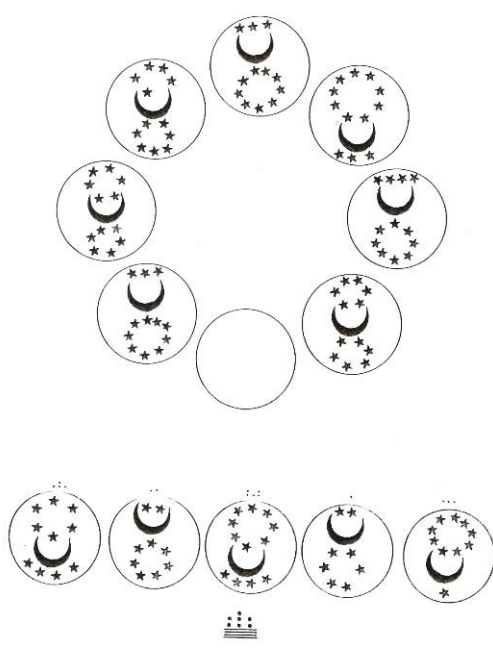
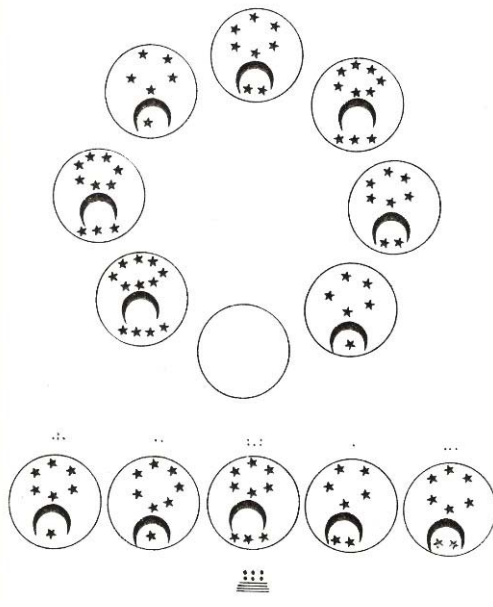


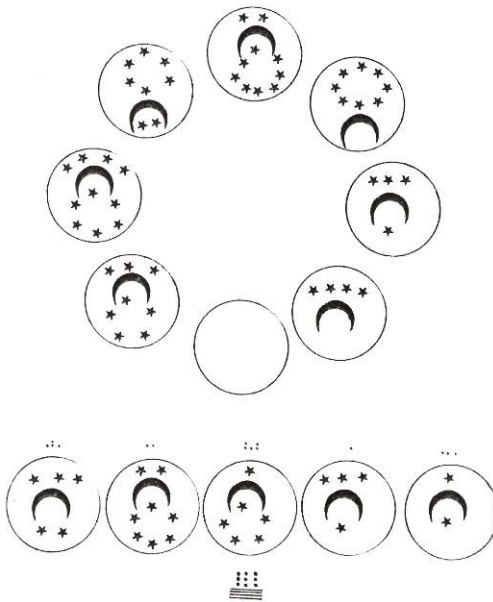
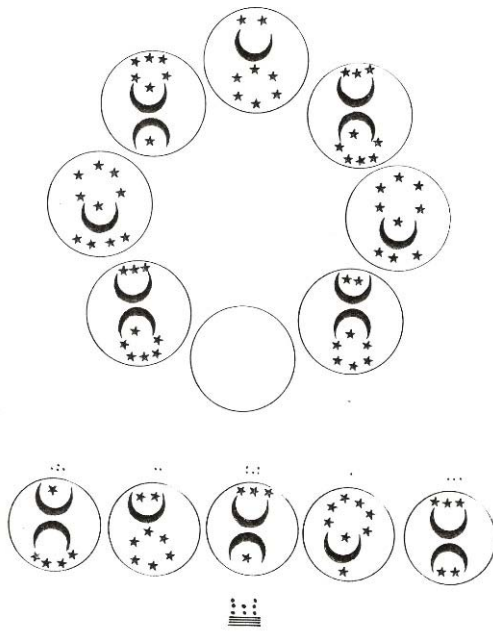


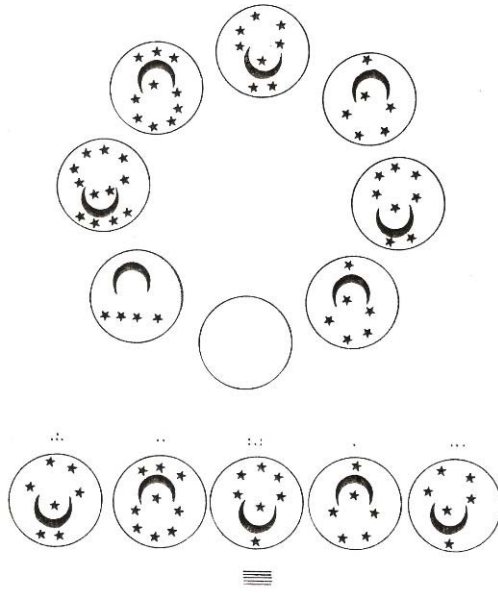












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ډالۍ

د پښتون قامي وحدت غورځنګ لارښود ، د پښتونخود قومي پارټۍ مشر خان لالا محمد افضل خان ته ېې ډالۍ کوم چې د پښتون قام د يووالي او ابادۍ د پاره ېې ستر خدمتونه کړيدي.

Widmung

Dieses Buch wird dem Vorsitzenden der Bewegung der nationalen Einheit der Paschtunen und Vorsitzenden der Pashtunkhwa Quami Party, Khan Lala Mohammad Afzal Khan, gewidmet, der für die Einheit der paschtunischen Nation viel gearbeitet hat.

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the leader of the movement of the national unity of the Pashtoos and President of the Pashtoonkhwa Quami Party, Khan Lala Mohammad Afzal Khan, who worked for the prosperity of the Pashtoon nation.

ډاکټر کبير ستوری

Dr. Kabir Stori

The Author

Kabir Stori, doctor of natural sciences (Dr.rer. nat.), Diplom-psychologist is Pashtoon (Pakhtoon). He is Mirdadkhel, who belongs to the tribe Yosafzai of the Pashtoons nation. Stori is the son of Lal Mohammad Khan and is born at 06.04.1942 in Kunar /Pashtoonkhwa (Afghanistan). He visited the elementary school in Khas Kunar and Kabul the Rehman Baba Lycee (High School). He studied Psychology with Philosophy, Political Science and Sociology in Germany at the universities of Frankfurt, Cologne and Marburg. Stori is the member of "International Association of Applied Psychology". He is president and joint founder of the Pashtoons Social Democratic Party (PSDP) which established in 1982. He is the follower of forceless philosophy Batscha Khan for national unity, independence and the well-being of the Pashtoons Nation. In the world of the poems and literature he represents the progressive school of the father of the Pashto literature Ajmal Khattak.

Some important books of him:

1. Skarwatta (Embers): An Anthology of Poems, published together with another Afghan Poet, published in 1976 Germany
2. Pakhtoonkhwa: A collection of essays including essays from other writers also, published in 1977 Germany
3. Development of a Culturefair Intelligence Test (Entwicklung eines Kulturfairen Intelligenz-Tests), published in 1985 Germany in German Language
4. Fear (Wira): Theories, measurement and therapy of fear, published in 1985 and 1990 Germany and in 2001 Peshawar
5. Measuring of Anxiety (De Wire Tala): Psychology, published in 1992 in Germany
6. Alive Thoughts (Jwandi Khyaloona), poems, published in 1997 in Peshawar/Pashtoonkhwa
7. Sword of the Pen (De Qalam Tora), poems, published in 1999 Peshawar /Pashtoonkhwa
8. Intelligence Test (De Hokhyartia Tala), published in 2000 Peshawar/Pashtoonkhwa
9. Language Psychology (Zabsapohana), published in 2000 Peshawar / Pashtoonkhwa
10. Message by the songs (Sandareez Paigham), poems, published in 2002 Peshawar / Pashtoonkhwa
11. Culturefair Intelligence Test (C-I-T) (De Hokhyartia Kulturi Be Palawa Tala, published in 2004 Peshawar / Pashtoonkhwa
12. Nature Forms Intelligence Test (N-I-T), (De Pedaikhti Banno De Hokhyartia Tala), published in 2004 Peshawar /Pashtoonkhwa

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Kabir Stori, Doktor der Naturwissenschaften (Dr.rer.nat.), Diplom-Psychologe ist Paschtun. Er ist Mirdadkhel, der zu dem Stamm Yosafzai der Paschtunen gehört.

Stori ist der Sohn von Lal Mohammad Khan und ist am 06.04.1942 in Kunar/Paschtunkhwa (Afghanistan) geboren.

Er hat in Khas Kunar die Volksschule und in Kabul das Rahman Baba Lycee (Gymnasium) besucht. Dann studierte er in Deutschland an den Universitäten Frankfurt, Köln und Marburg Psychologie mit den Nebenfächern Philosophie, Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie. Stori ist Mitglied der „international Association of Applied Psychology“. Er ist Vorsitzender und Mitbegründer der 1982 gegründeten Sozialdemokratischen Partei der Paschtunen. Für die nationale Einheit, Unabhängigkeit und das Wohl der Paschtunen ist er ein Anhänger der gewaltlosen Philosophie von Batscha Khan und in der Welt der Gedichte und Literatur vertritt er die progressive Schule von dem Vater der Paschto Literatur Ajmal Khattak.

Einige wichtige Bücher von Autor:

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3. Entwicklung eines Kulturfairer Intelligenztests, der in 1985 Deutschland in deutscher Sprache herausgegeben ist
4. Angst (Wira): Theorien, Messung und Therapie von Furcht gaben in 1985 und 1990 Deutschland und in 2001 Peshawar heraus
5. Messung der Angst (De Wire Tala): Im Jahr 1992 in Deutschland herausgegebene Psychologie
6. Lebendige Gedanken (Jwandi Khyaloona), Gedichte gaben im Jahr 1997 in Peshawar/Pashtoonkhwa heraus
7. Schwert vom Stift (De Qalam Tora), Gedichte gab im Jahr 1999 Peshawar /Pashtoonkhwa heraus
8. Intelligenz-Test (De Hukhyartia Tala), der in 2000 Peshawar/Pashtoonkhwa herausgegeben ist
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او د شاعري په نړۍ کې تر ټولو زيات د پښتو د ادب د

پلار اجمل څنگ ته يې الهام اخيستلی دی. د پښتو د

يووالي، خپلواکۍ او سوکالي د پاره ده ته د پاچا خان

نظريو ژوند وربښلی دی.

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