ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Psychologists have paid attention to the study of the juvenile delinquent personality making use of many of the psychological tests. In extension of these attempts, the researcher - in his present study - uses a new tool, the self, peer and family drawing technique (prepared by the researcher), which includes two units of drawing: (A) self-peer drawing, (B) self-family drawing.

The purpose of the use of this new tool is to compare between drawings of normal adolescents and those of delinquent adolescents concentrating on their performance on that technique to identify the drawing elements that characterises each of them.

The problem:

The major problem of this research can be summarized in the following questions:

1- Are there any statistically significant differences between normal and delinquent adolescents, use of the self-peer drawing elements in the aspects of details, proportions, perspective and colour?

2- Are there any statistically significant differences between normal and delinquent adolescents, use of

himself with his family. On the following day each S was asked to draw the same two units using flow-master pens.

The tools:

The following tools were administered to each S in the two groups:

1- "The self, peer and family drawing technique" (prepared by researcher) which includes two units:

   a) Self-peer drawing.

   b) Self-family drawing.

2- Personality test (The preparatory and secondary stages) (prepared by Atteia Hanna).

3- Illustrated intelligence test (prepared by Ahmed Zaki Saleh).

4- The social status and socio-economic status form (prepared by the researcher).

Statistical analysis:

The following statistical methods were used in this study:

1- T-test.

2- Chi-square.

Results:

Statistical analysis disclosed significant differences between normal and delinquent adolescents where the chi-square test showed statistically significant differences on (27) of

the (48) items included in; self-peer drawing analysis list.
These differences indicate that the major direction in
the drawings of normal adolescents is their inclination
to draw the self-elements similar to the peer elements in
regard to details and proportions, while the juvenile
delinquents tended - in the majority - to draw the self-
elements in a different manner from the drawing of the
peer elements with regard to details and proportions.
However both normal and delinquent adolescents tended to
draw the self-element similar to the peer elements with
regard to perspective and colour.

Statistical analysis disclosed significant differences
between normal and delinquent adolescents where the chi-
square was statistically significant on (17) items out of
the (42) items included in the self-family drawing analysis
list.

These differences indicate that, the dominant
direction in the drawings of normal adolescents is to
draw the self-elements similar to the family elements
with regard to details. However, the opposite trend in
drawings was observed in the group of juvenile delinquent,
where the majority stressed self details in a different
manner from the family details. No statistically signi-
ficant differences were observed between the two groups

with regard to proportions, perspective and colour in the self-family drawings.

Self-drawing analysis: The results showed that there were statistically significant differences between normal and delinquent adolescents in making use of the self-drawing elements inside the two units that include in the self, peer and family drawing technique. Where chi-square was a statistical significant on (16) items for self drawing [in the self-peer drawing unit] and it was a statistical significant on (20) items for self-drawing [in the self-family drawing unit] among (31) items included in the self drawing analysis list.

These differences generally indicate that normal adolescents draw their self elements realistically in regarding to details, proportions, perspective and colour. However, juvenile delinquents show an opposite trend since they tend to exaggerate, distort and deviate from reality in their use of their self-drawing elements.