

Study Of Intelligence Of Students At Junior High School Level In Regard To Their Sex, Culture And Caste

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation compare intelligence of rural and urban students, girls and boys students, reserved and unreserved students of junior high school level. 1000 students were selected by using purposive and stratified random sampling which contain both girls and boys students. Normative method was used to the present research. For the purpose of investigation s “Group Test of Intelligent developed by G.C.Ahuja” used for collecting data. Disruptive statistics were used. Mean, S.D. and t-test were calculated to find out significant differences. The result of finding were - there was significant differences between rural and urban students, girls and boys students, reserved and unreserved students on intelligence scores.

Intelligence is a rational skill of an individual to learn from experience, adjust to new environment and tackle, theoretical concepts and use knowledge to adjust to one's environment. Man is bequeathed with certain specific ability which makes him a sensible being. He can reason, comprehend and cope up himself to new situation. Man by using his rational ability is more exalted to all other living beings within human family. Some can apprehend and imbibe quickly where others are sluggish in learning.

General intelligence is a construct that include problem solving ability, spatial control and language determinant. Intelligence is normally distributed in nature. It is product of both heredity and environment. It increases with age but its growth begins to refrain at age from 16 to 20. It shows wide variety of diversity but aspects like gender, race, culture, caste and color, etc are found to affect the extent of intelligence.

NEED AND IMPORATNCE OF STUDY

Intelligence is the key factor in foretelling success and the capacity to solve the problem. Intelligence focuses on the individual's potential to solve problems and may be very

well key to individual's survival – it is important for daily work. Intelligence allows us to think more creatively and it is also useful to solve day to day problems.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

“Study of intelligence of students in regard to their sex, culture and caste at junior high school level”

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To study the intelligence of junior high school students in relation to sex, culture and caste.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The present study is descriptive method of educational research. For analysis of data t- test was used .Mean and standard deviations were calculated.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

1000 students of the class 9th and 10th of junior high school of Azamgarh district were selected as the sample of the present study. Stratified random sampling and the purposive sampling technique are used as collection of data.

RESERCH TOOLS:

The present study standardized research tool used by investigators, group test of intelligence developed by G.C.Ahuja used for the purpose of collecting data.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

Student of junior high school do not differ in their intelligence in regard to sex, culture and caste.

For testing this hypothesis the researcher sub-classified it into following three sub-hypothesis:

Sub-Hypothesis (A): Students of Junior High School do not differ in their intelligence in regard sex i.e., Male and Female.

‘t’ test of significance was computed to find out the difference between means for each variable on intelligence was significant or not (Table No. 08-10). It was found that the students of Junior High School differed in their intelligence in regard to sex (male and female), culture (residential background like urban and rural) and caste.

Table-1:

‘t’-test for Intelligence scores of Male and Female Students of Junior High School

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Intelligence	1000	58.2160	21.28079	.67296
Male-Female	1000	1.5000	.50025	.01582

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Intelligence	86.508	999	.000	58.21600	56.8954	59.5366
Male-Female	94.821	999	.000	1.50000	1.4690	1.5310

Taking intelligence scores into consideration, male students of Junior High School were found to be more intelligent than their female counterpart; the mean difference being 1.5; t-value was 94.821 with degree of freedom (df) 999 and 2-tail prob.-0.000, highly significant (Table-8).

On the basis of above analysis the null sub-hypothesis-2(A) is rejected. Hence, it may be concluded that there is significant difference between the male and female on intelligence scores.

Sub-Hypothesis (B): Students of Junior High School do not differ in their intelligence regarding culture (Residential Background like Urban and Rural).

Table-2

t'-test for Intelligence scores of Urban and Rural Students of Junior High School

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean
Intelligence	1000	58.2160	21.28079	.67296
Urban-Rural	1000	1.6230	.80965	.02560

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Intelligence	86.508	999	.000	58.21600	56.8954	59.5366
Urban-Rural	63.390	999	.000	1.62300	1.5728	1.6732

Similarly, the intelligence scores taken into consideration, Junior High School students of urban culture were found to be more intelligent than their rural counterpart; the mean difference being 1.6; SD was 0.809; t-value was 63.390 with degree of freedom (df) 999 and 2-tail prob.-0.000, highly significant (Table-9).

On the basis of above analysis the null sub-hypothesis-2(B) is rejected. Hence, it may be concluded that there is significant difference between the urban and rural students on intelligence scores.

Sub-Hypothesis (C): Students of Junior High School do not differ in their intelligence regarding Caste (Unreserved Category and Reserved Category).

Table-3

t'-test for Intelligence scores of Unreserved and Reserved Students

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean
Intelligence	1000	58.2160	21.28079	.67296
Unreserved-Reserved	1000	1.4500	.49774	.01574

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Intelligence	86.508	999	.000	58.21600	56.8954	59.5366
Unreserved-Reserved	92.122	999	.000	1.45000	1.4191	1.4809

Similarly, the intelligence scores taken into consideration, Junior High School students of unreserved category were found to be more intelligent than the students belonging to the reserved category; the mean difference being 1.4; SD being 0.497; t-value was 92.122 with degree of freedom (df) 999 and 2-tail prob.-0.000, highly significant (Table-10).

On the basis of above analysis the null sub-hypothesis-1(C) is rejected. Hence, it may be concluded that there is significant difference between intelligence scores of Junior High School students belonging to the unreserved and the reserved categories.

CONCLUSION

The present study depicts that there is significant difference between male and female students, urban and rural students, reserved and unreserved students intelligence scores.

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