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A study of intelligence among secondary school students

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Abstract

The present study was aimed to study the level of intelligence among male and female secondary school students. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 secondary school students studying 9th class of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. For data collection the investigator has used Intelligence scale constructed and standardized by the researcher. The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis such as Mean, S.D. and 't' values. The results of the study showed that there is a significant difference in the level of intelligence of secondary school students in relation to their gender and medium of study.

Keywords:Intelligence, Secondary School students, Education.

Introduction:

Intelligence a concept has been understood by different ways by different psychologist and has, therefore, a wide variety of definitions a verity of definitions of intelligence has been suggested by the psychologists which can be classified into at least four district groups.

Education and intelligence:

Intelligence is regarded is something in born. Administration of tests has however shown that education and training to affect intelligence test scores. Freeman and Hollinger have given conclusive evidence to show that identical twins whit better education show higher intelligence. Some studies the University of Lower also that intelligence quotient is increased up to ten points if better education is provided. Army tests also show that soldiers who had obtained considerably better education obtained higher scores on intelligence test. Terman and Merrillin their 1937 revision of the test came to the conclusion urban children obtained higher intelligence quotient scores this may be due to the their higher educational status.

The distribution of intelligence:

Individual differences in intelligence are large but they are normally distributed that is there are more people of average ability that there are very bright once or very dull once. On the basis of studies made it has been found that 80 percent of the total population has an IQ range between 85 and 115. They are the average and normal people and the finding of the psychologists occurred with the general statement that the god must have loved the common people because he mad so many of them. The low IQ is as low 25. These people are very inferior, or lo intelligence such as morons, imbeciles, and idiots; they cont neither look of themselves nor are they able to learn a useful trade. The highest I.Q. is as high as 150. These people are very superior and make great success in life their understanding and adjustments are of a high order according to



psychologists the following table indicates the distribution of intelligence in any randomly selected group of people.

S.No.	IQ	Percentage	Classification
1.	150 and above	0.25	Genius or near genius
2.	120-150	6.75	Very superior
3.	110-120	13	Superior
4.	90-110	60	Average or normal
5.	80-90	13	Dull (back ward)
6.	70-80	6	Dull (feebleminded)
7.	Below 70	1	Definitely feeble minded
8.	50-70	0.75	Morons, mental age 8-10
9.	Years 25-50	0.19	Imbeciles, mental age 3-7 years.
10.	Below 25	0.6	Idiots mental age 2 years.

Operational Definitions:

Intelligence:

The ability to gain and apply knowledge and skills. A general level cognitive functioning as reflected in the ability to understand ideas and to utilize abstract symbols in the solution of intellectual problems.

Secondary school students:

A study on 8th, 9th, 10th class on formal education. For the present study 8th class students were taken.

Objectives:

1. To find out the level of intelligence of secondary school students.
2. To find out the level of intelligence of Telugu and English medium secondary school students.

Hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the male and female secondary school students.
2. There is significant difference in the level of intelligence possessed by English and Telugumedium and urban area secondary school students.

Sample of the study:

A sample is a small proportion selected for observation and analysis. This makes it possible to draw generalization by studying a small proportion of the population. For the present study the researcher has taken up a stratified random sample of 200 secondary school students were selected.

Tool of the study:

The tool used for the present study was Jolota Intelligence scale. It consists of 100 multiple choice questions the researches divided the 100 questions in to five sets (A,B,C, D and E) each set. Consist of 20 questions.

Statistical techniques used:

The collected data was analyzed with the help of Mean, Standard Deviation, and 't'-test.



Data analysis and Discussion:

Hypothesis-1: There is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the male and female secondary school students.

Table- 2: Comparison of Intelligence Male and Female secondary school students

Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' value
Male	100	69.9	14.45	2.45*
Female	100	65	13.88	

*Significant at 0.05 level

The mean scores of male and female students were 69.9 and 65 and their S.D. scores were 14.45 and 13.88 respectively. A difference (4.5) was observed the male and female sample. It shows that the Intelligence level of male students was higher than the female sample. The 't' value (2.45) was significant at 0.05 level. It shows that there is significant difference in their level of intelligence. Hence, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the male and female secondary school students" was rejected.

Hypothesis-2: There is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the English and Telugu medium secondary school students.

Table-3: Comparison of Intelligence English and Telugu medium secondary school students

Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' value
English Medium	100	74	13.88	7.96*
Telugu Medium	100	59.75	11.47	

*Significant at 0.05 level

The mean scores of male and female students were 74 and 59.75 and their S.D. scores were 13.88 and 11.47 respectively. A difference (14.25) was observed the English and Telugu medium sample. It shows that the Intelligence level of English medium students was higher than the Telugu medium students sample. The 't' value (7.96) was significant at 0.05 level. It shows that there is significant difference in their level of intelligence. Hence, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the English and Telugu medium secondary school students" was rejected.

Findings:

1. There is no significant difference in the level of intelligence between the male and female secondary school students.
2. There is significant difference in the level of intelligence possessed by English and Telugu medium and urban area secondary school students.

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