



ISSN: 2456-0057  
IJPNPE 2018; 3(1): 1509-1510  
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www.journalofsports.com  
Received: 16-11-2017  
Accepted: 22-12-2017

**Dr. Amandeep Singh**  
Assistant Professor, Akal College  
of Physical Education, Mastuana  
Sahib, Sangrur, Punjab, India

## Comparative study on intelligence level among rural boys and girls

**Dr. Amandeep Singh**

### Abstract

The objectives of the study was to compare Intelligence level among rural boys & Girls. A total of 40 samples in which 20 rural boys & 20 rural girls selected from Sangrur district (Punjab). The age of the sample ranged from 13-18 years and all the samples selected from random basis. To assess the Intelligence level of selected subjects, Intelligence inventory prepared by A. Sen Gupta & A.K. Singh was used. This inventory is highly reliable and valid to assess the Intelligence level of selected rural boys & rural girls. To compare the Intelligence level among rural boys and girls, 't' test was used. Results found that rural girls have better Intelligence level found as compare to rural boys.

**Keywords:** Intelligence level, rural boys & rural girls etc.

### Introduction

The today's situation of our society' development, which is characterized by a great number of various political, economic and social transformations, makes scientists (primarily – psychologists) to address the issue of personality's adaptation to ever-changing conditions of its life activity. The present is marked by numerous negative effects on a personality, which are based on the global economic crisis, a number of social changes in the Ukrainian society, environmental degradation. The severization of requirements to the citizen of our state as an active subject of life activities, to the growth of intensity of information load and personal liability for carried out activities, a decrease in social security – that's not nearly a complete list of factors, which cause difficult life situations – part and parcel of dynamic development of society.

For a long time it was believed that intelligence was something we could detect through testing. It was believed that a person could be compared to another through the results of their IQ test. Over time, many began to question the results of the IQ test. Can the same be said for the rigorous standardized testing practices that go on around the world?

More recently, researchers have been trying to understand the different areas of intelligence (gained by a test result). Through new ways of exploring the workings of the brain, they began to consider 'additional intelligence factors' such as:

- Discipline
- Persistence
- Interpersonal Relationships

It soon became apparent that there were in fact different types of intelligence. They recognized that each of us is biased toward one type/group but through practice, we can develop the remaining types of intelligence. One such theory that argues against standardized testing is the theory of multiple intelligence. In his research, psychologist Howard Gardner discusses the existence of seven types of intelligence and concludes that everyone has a small part of all seven within them. However, over the years each person develops one area more thoroughly and that area then supersedes the others. The current scoring method for all IQ tests is the "deviation IQ". In this method, an IQ score of 100 means that the test-takers performance on the test is at the median level of performance in the sample of test-takers of about the same age used to norm the test. An IQ score of 115 means performance one standard deviation above the median, a score of 85 performances, one standard deviation below the median, and so on.

**Correspondence**  
**Dr. Amandeep Singh**  
Assistant Professor, Akal College  
of Physical Education, Mastuana  
Sahib, Sangrur, Punjab, India

Lewis Terman and other early developers of IQ tests noticed that most child IQ scores come out to approximately the same number by either procedure. Deviation IQs are now used for standard scoring of all IQ tests in large part because they allow a consistent definition of IQ for both children and adults. By the current "deviation IQ" definition of IQ test standard scores, about two-thirds of all test-takers obtain scores from 85 to 115, and about 5 percent of the population scores above 125. All IQ tests show variation in scores even when the same person takes the same test over and over again. IQ scores also differ for a test-taker taking tests from more than one publisher at the same age. The various test publishers do not use uniform names or definitions for IQ score classifications. Even before IQ tests were invented, there were attempts to classify people into intelligence categories by observing their behavior in daily life. Those other forms of behavioral observation are still important for validating classifications based primarily on IQ test scores. Both intelligence classification by observation of behavior outside the testing room and classification by IQ testing depend on the definition of "intelligence" used in a particular case and on the reliability and error of estimation in the classification procedure.

**Methodology**

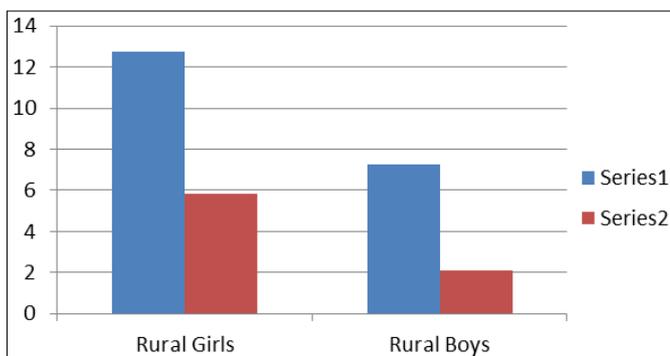
For the present study, a total of 40 samples in which 20 rural boys & 20 rural girls selected from Sangrur district (Punjab). The age of the sample ranged from 13-18 years and all the samples selected from random basis. To assess the Intelligence level of selected subjects, Intelligence inventory prepared by A. Sen Gupta & A.K. Singh was used. This inventory is highly reliable and valid to assess the Intelligence level of selected rural boys & rural girls.

**Data analysis and interpretation**

The raw data of Intelligence level among rural boys and girls were subjects to appropriate statistical analysis and the results of section are presented in table no.1:

**Table 1:** Comparison between rural boys and rural girls on Intelligence Level

Group	Mean	SD	MD	't'
Rural Girls	12.75	5.86	5.5	2.96*
Rural Boys	7.25	2.12		



From table no. 1; results show that rural girls have shown better intelligence level (M=12.75, SD=5.86) as compared to rural boys (M=7.25, SD=2.12). The calculated 't' value is 2.96 which is greater than the tabulated value; so that both the group are differ at 0.05 level.

**Conclusion**

It is concluded that there is significant difference has been found among both the groups, in other words we can say that rural girls have better intelligence level as compare to rural boys.

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