

# Welcome to Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

SESSION 8
INTELLIGENCE
CHITRASENA PADHY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION



Intelligence is the ability of an individual to make profitable use of past experience —Thorndike

- •Intelligence is the organization of abilities to learn a group of facts with alertness and accuracy to exercise mental control and display flexibility in seeking the solution of problem
- Skinner





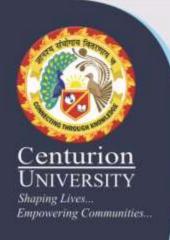




Three types of intelligence:

- Abstract intelligence or cognitive ability:
- •Concrete intelligence or mechanical intelligence or motor ability:
- Social intelligence or social ability:





### Abstract intelligence

Abstract means which is not physically existing e.g. alphabets, numbers etc.

Ability to understand and deal with verbal and mathematical symbols

Philosophers and Professional people e.g. vocabulary,

language, relational concepts etc

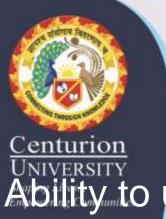


## Concrete Intelligence

Concrete means which is physically existing e.g. implement, object etc

e.g: Industrial and building traders





## Social Intelligence

Ability to understand and deal with persons

Salesmen, politicians, leaders possess this intelligence.





Heredity and Environment

- Age
- Race and Nationality
- •Culture:
- •Health and Physical Development:
- •Sex:
- •Social and Economic Conditions:



**FACTORS** 







Heredity provided certain inherent capabilities while

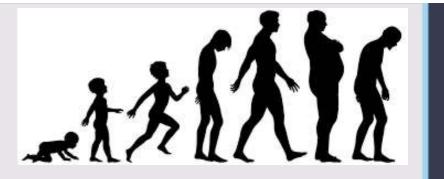
environment provides for the maturation and training.

According to Newman variations in I.Q. were determined about 68% by heredity and 32% by environment.

Environment of children ages 2 to 4 years ----important.

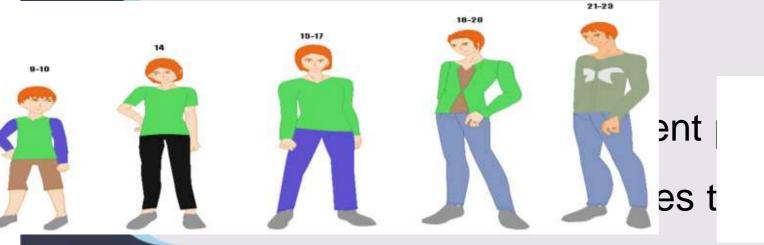


Age



A person who bright or dull in childhood tends to remain bright or dull throughout his life.

Growth in intelligence can continue through the early twenties.







#### **Race and Nationality**

Difference exist between families are due to environment.

differences due to opportunity for training in early years.









# Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives. Employering (Chromotics)

#### **Culture**

determines the degree of a person's attitude and abilities.







- Physical and mental health --desired achievement.
- •A mental activity with delicate health cannot achieve success.
- •Physical defects many interfere with observable intelligent behavior.



#### Sex

The research shows that there is no significant differences between the sexes.

on the average, girls shows slight superiority in language, memory and appreciation.

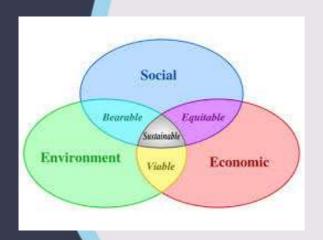


#### Social and Economic Conditions

Home plays a significance role.

Home conditions influence on behaviour and attitude.

The financial status of the parents, neighbourhood and environmental conditions also affect on the intelligence.





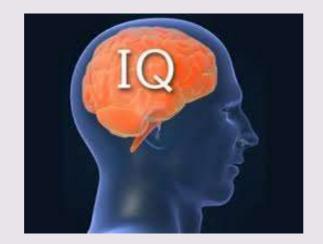
# Measurement of Intelligence:

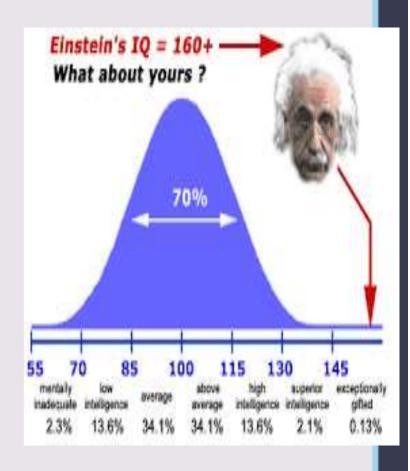
Binet Test of General Intelligence:

•Mental Maturity:

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$$IQ = \frac{\text{mental age}}{\text{chronological age}} \times 100$$





Binet and Simson developed a scale
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Intelligent Quotient= ( Mental Age/Chronological age)×100

 $= (MA/CA) \times 100$ 



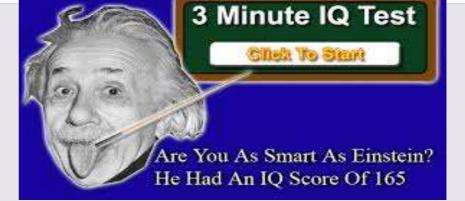
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Mallan idalia	

IQ Level	Character	
Below 20	ldiot	
20 to below 70	Feeble minded	
		3
70 to 90	Dull	
90 to 110	Average or Normal	
	/ Wordgo of Worman	
110 to 120	Superior	
120 to 140	Very superior	
140 to 200	Genius	
		4 2 200
Above 200	Supreme genius	

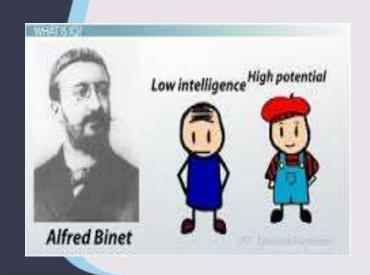
# Importance of Intelligence in Extension work:

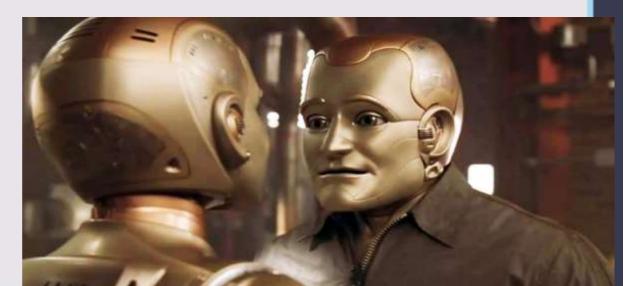
- Intelligence remain constant when the conditions remain constant
  - differences in intelligence may be either due to heredity or environment
  - •Gifted persons with higher intelligence can be better utilized
  - It is easy to identify the mentally retarded people





•An extension worker can increase his effectiveness by using appropriate techniques.







#### Perception,

Perception is the process of organizing and interpretation of sensory data in terms of one's previous experience and present needs — Ruch

#### PERCEPTION





Shaping Lives. Perception necessary for us to survive in our environment.

•For example, before parents feed their babies microwaved food, they taste it in order to make sure that the temperature isn't too hot.



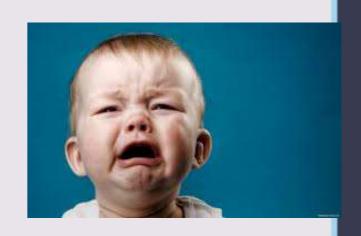




#### **Emotions**

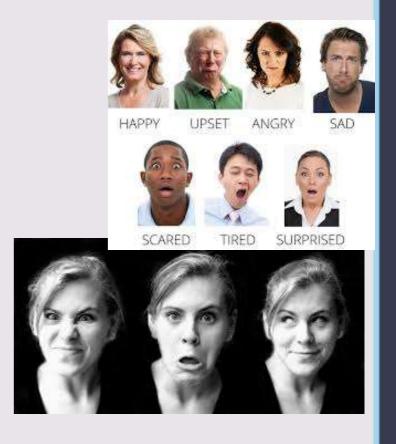
psychological phenomena like fear, anger, grief, love, affection, pleasure etc.









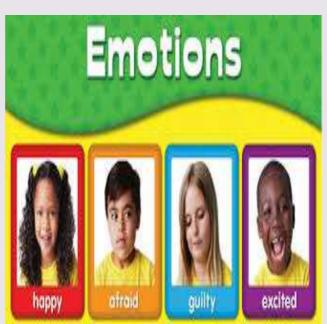


**Emotion**,, is any relatively brief conscious experience characterized by intense mental activity and a high degree of pleasure or displeasure.

Emotion is a disturbed muscular and glandular Condition. That is the way it appears to the observer



Empowering Communities...





# Types of Emotions:

Shaping Lives...
Emp Positive Emotions

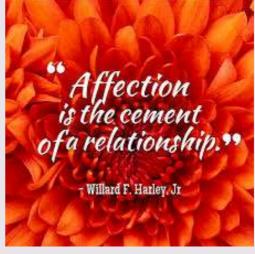
•Negative Emotions:





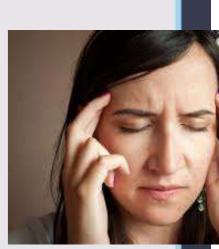
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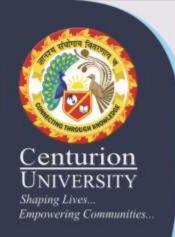












#### Positive emotion any feeling where lack

of negativity, such that no fiscomfort is few t









shutterstrick



#### Positive Emotion



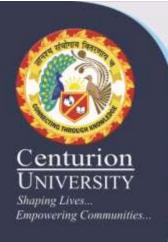


# Joy, Happiness, affection, Love, inspirary Amusement, enthusiasm









#### Negative Emotion

Negative emotions causes you miserable and sad.







# Negative E



Anger, Jealousness, fear, anxiety















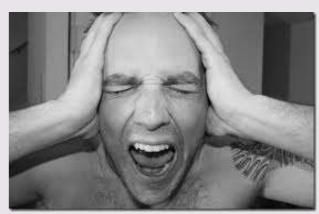




psychological and physiological response, which occurs with the individual due to some obstacle in his goal directed behaviour







## Factors that le





Failure to achieve goals

- Moral lapses
- •Family:

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Love and affection











#### mportance of frustration in

extension work:

tions blocks of progress of individu

•Negative emotions lead to frustration

 farmers become inactive and unintereste any progressive activity











- creating favourable attitudes- can control frustration
- Do not allow to develop inferiority feeling in farmers-







• Motivation: process of initiating a conscious and purposeful action

goal directed and need satisfying behavior.



Motivation is all around us.

You just have to know where to look.



#### Factors for the Motivation

Environmental conditions

- Internal urge
- Incentive awards

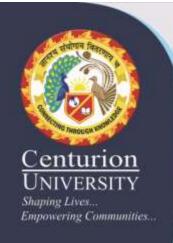


# MASLOW'S' CLASSIFICATION OF CINETED S:

- Physiological needs
- Safety needs

Empowering Communities..

- Social needs
- Esteem needs
- Self-actualization



#### **THANK YOU**