

A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCING FACTORS OF INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS IN THANJAVUR CITY

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Abstract: Every human being should improve their intelligence intensity during the growth of their life, the researcher has investigated the individual intelligence of the resident of Thanjavur, Taluk in Thanjavur District. In his observation the researcher has used the dimensions like problem predicting capacity, problem solving capacity, decision making skills, creativity skills etc., to arrive proper conclusion. The study is an attempt to find out the intelligence of the respondents of Thanjavur, Taluk, the researcher has observed the potentials and intelligence of the respondents in solving their real life problems and also he processed the study in a systematic way by utilizing the above mentioned dimensions to find out the foreseeing skills of the individuals. It is concluded that socio - demographic factors plays a vital role in the development of the respondents intelligence level.

Keywords:

Real – Life problems, Natural propensity, unique qualities, Creativity.

Introduction

Many of the people think and think that they are very intelligent and we too believe that we are more intelligent than others. Intelligence level varies from person to person based on their IQ as well as by their learning style, factors like family, friends, sports, recreations and even educational institutions has a lot of influence in deciding the growth of an individual's intelligence. The term intelligence refers the difference which is found in an individual's mental ability. In order to find out it, intelligence test can be conducted individually or in group.

There are some methods available to measure the intelligence of an individual, when we measure the intelligence level IQ play a vital role, while examining the intelligence we can find the difference between intelligent and non – intelligent in an easy way because most of the intelligent people are very good at solving their real – life problems. Normally real- life problems are much more complicated and quite different from

case studies and text book problems. An intelligent knows very well to solve the problems; he can easily identify the right person or right way to get rid of the particular problem. He/she chooses the apt way to solve each and every problem quickly and effectively.

Whereas ordinary people are driven by their emotion and often induced by others, many a time they are fooled by telling phrases like ‘nothing is impossible’, ‘ you can do anything in your life’, ‘ always be positive and optimistic. But intelligent people are good and accurate about what is good and what are not. They often look towards their goal and take effort to increases the chances of their success.

In order to train up the low morale and low intelligent people praise and encouragement are the good and best means of motivational factors to them, by this their intelligent level may be increased, apart from this their thinking capacity, decision making skills as well as their problem solving skills also be increased and the training may come up with good result in developing an individual’s intelligence. By motivating an individual’s their IQ can significantly increased. Above all the success of motivation much more depends on the mental age and observation skills of a particular person.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tomeo Kanaya (2019) in his article examined the policy implications related educational research and declared that there is no conflict of interest which would affect an individual’s Emotional Intelligence and also pointed out the need for developing the appropriate potentials for education and he insisted the necessity for creating educational environment.

Tissaa Tony .C (2019) has attempted to bring out the crux of Emotional Intelligence, also examined the factors which dominated an individual’s thoughts, emotions and responses and concluded that faith in supernatural powers is inevitable in constructing self confidence and esteem, thus the article as proved that religiosity helps in developing emotional intelligence and stated that the religious beliefs and practices can aid development of Emotional Intelligence.

Manuel Castra – Sanchez et.al(2018) in their research work has observed that psychological factors strongly affect the athletes’ performances, the research work also analysed the relationship between motivational climate in sport, anxiety and Emotional Intelligence depending on the type of sport, with the help of multi group structural equations analysis, and their work concluded that Emotional Intelligence dimensions has a strong influence on team sports as well as in individual sports, the study further revealed that the development in psychological factors could prevent anxiety states and it may be reflected in athletes performances.

Dr. Shailaja Karve et.al (2016) has critically examined the employees at bottom level and also at managerial level with the dimensions like general, intellectual ability, performance differentiation related to Emotional Intelligence and they correlated their research work with the Intelligent Quotient.

S. Jakupov et.al (2014) has observed the social adaptation to changing conditions has been very much affected and it depends largely on the influence of the development of Emotional Intelligence, mainly it is related to the level of the education. They stated that Emotional Intelligence is very much interrelated to the educational level of the respondents and it also dominated by some other factors which are directly and indirectly in relation with Emotional Intelligence.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the present scenario people those who are working in different organisations are facing many more problems and barriers in their routine life, torment from their friends and relatives regarding their life and career issues. Not only men even women also often coming across issues related to harassments inside their organization, such a situation will put them under the clutches of critical conditions, these factors will be reflected in their emotion as well as in decision making skills related to their problem solving approaches. People those who are self motivated have strong in bound born temperament to face their real – life problems, rest of them has to be motivated a lot to get them into the normal track. This study has investigated and concentrated on the respondents those who are having the natural propensity, the study revealed how they differ from their friends and relatives in all aspects of their responsibilities, the researcher has made an attempt to investigate the respondents' unique qualities and he brought out some fruitful results to the future researchers too.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Through this study the researcher has observed the intelligence level of an individual who are working different organizations of Thanjavur Taluk, every respondents' intelligence level has been evaluated in this study, the research shows the natural ability to solve the real life problems of an individual, their mental stability, problem facing approaches as well as decision making skills. It is an apt attempt by the researcher to bring out the intelligence level of the respondents.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the influencing factors of an individual's intelligence.
2. To examine the respondents' intelligence skills in different situations.
3. To evaluate the creativity skills of the respondents.
4. To analyses the problem solving skills of the respondents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study is a kind of descriptive one because it explains an individual's performance level, performance variation, emotional stability, decision making skills and temperament under desperate situation. Both primary and secondary data of the study were collected, analyzed and processed in a systematic manner. Primary and secondary data have been collected to cover every aspect of the study. The primary data was collected from the selected respondents those who are working in different institutions like School and college teachers, Fire Fighters, Bus drivers, Treasury Staff, Bank Employees and Police personnel.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample of 75 respondents have been chosen by the researchers to do this investigation, sample size has a lot of influence in every research, in order to pass up bias, sample size has been minimized and the researchers have carefully selected the sample size and processed the gathered data in systematic manner to arrive proper conclusion.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant association between the Gender and problem solving skills of the respondents
2. There is no significant association between the Age and problem predicting capacity of the respondents
3. There is no significant association between the Educational qualification and creativity of the respondents
4. There is no significant association between the area of residence and decision making skills of the respondents.

Table: 1
Association between Gender and Problem Solving Skills

Gender / Factors	SD	D	A	SA	Total
Male	4	9	26	11	50
Female	2	3	7	13	25
Total	6	12	33	24	75

Source: Primary Data

SD – Strongly Disagree, D- Disagree, A – Agree, SA- Strongly Agree

The above table shows the association between the gender of the respondents and their intelligence regarding problem solving skills. Out of 75 respondents 26 respondents agree that they have the skills to solve their real life problems and 23 respondents strongly agree that they have the basic skills to solve their problems. By applying Chi – Square test the association has been examined.

Table 1a: Chi Square Test

Calculated value	Tabulated value	df	LOS
42	2.366	3	5%

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Hypothesis

There is no significant association between the Gender and the problem solving skills of the respondents.

As mentioned in **Table 1a** the calculated value is higher than the tabulated value and the hypothesis is said to be rejected. Hence it is proved that there is significant association between the gender of the respondents and their problem solving skills.

Table: 2
Association between Age and Problem Predicting Capacity

Age/ Factor	SD	D	A	SA	Total
25 – 30	2	6	4	7	19
31 - 35	3	2	2	4	11
36 – 40	2	3	9	4	18
41 – 45	2	3	6	3	14
Above 45	3	2	5	3	13
Total	12	16	26	21	75

Source: Primary Data

From the observation we came to know the association between the age of the respondents and their problem predicting capacity. Out of 75 respondents 9 of them agree that they can predict and foresee their real life problems and 7 respondents strongly agree that they have the skills to predict the problem which are going to arise in their life, the researcher has applied the ANOVA test to find out the association between the respondents age and the problem predict skills of the respondents.

Table 2a: ANOVA

SV	SS	df	Mean square	F	LOS
Between Groups	22.15	3	7.38	2.38	3.24
Within Groups	49.6	16	3.1		
Total	71.75	19			

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Hypothesis

There is no significant association between the Age and problem predicting capacity of the respondents.

The table value of F for $V_1=3$ and $V_2 = 16$ at 5% Level of significance is 3.24. The calculated value of F (2.38) is lesser than the table value, so the hypothesis is accepted; hence there is no significant association between the age of the respondents and their problem predicting capacity.

Table : 3
Educational Qualification and Creativity

EQ Factor	SD	D	A	SA	Total
Below SSLC	3	4	5	9	21
SSLC	2	3	2	7	14
HSC	2	2	3	4	11
UG	3	3	3	3	12
PG & Above	2	6	5	4	17
Total	12	18	18	27	75

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the association between the Educational Qualification of the respondents and their creativity. Out of 75 respondents 9 respondents strongly agree that they are having much more creativity and 6 respondents disagree that they don't have any creative skills. By applying Chi – Square test the association has been examined.

Table 3a: Chi Square Test

Calculated value	Tabulated value	df	LOS
12.15	11.34	12	5%

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Hypothesis

There is no significant association between the Educational Qualification and Creativity of the respondents.

As shown in the **Table 3a** the calculated value is higher than the tabulated value and the hypothesis is said to be rejected. Hence it is proved that there is significant association between the Educational Qualification and Creativity of the respondents.

Table: 4

Area of Residence and Decision Making Skills

AOR	SD	D	A	SA	Total
Rural	3	11	18	9	41
Semi Urban	2	3	4	3	12
Urban	4	5	10	3	22
Total	9	19	32	15	75

Source: Primary Data

From the observation we came to know the association between the area of the respondents and their decision making skills. Out of 75 respondents 18 people agree that they have decision making skills to solve their problems and 11 respondents disagree that they do not have skills to make decision under critical situations. The researcher has applied the Chi –Square test to find out the association between the respondents area of the respondents and their decision making skills.

Table 4a: Chi Square Test

Calculated value	Tabulated value	df	LOS
5.55	5.34	6	5%

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Hypothesis

There is no significant association between the area of residence and decision making skills of the respondents.

As shown in the **Table 4a** the calculated value is higher than the tabulated value and the hypothesis is said to be rejected. Hence it is proved that there is significant association between the area of residence and decision making skills of the respondents.

FINDINGS

1. 67% of the respondents are male and 33% of the respondents are females. The study revealed that there is no significant association between the age of the respondents and their problem predicting capacity.
2. Only a few of the respondents possess the skills to solve their real life problems.
3. Many respondents do not have the creative skills to find out solution to solve their real life problems.
4. It shows that male respondents are much more intelligent than the females.
5. Most of the respondents lacks in courage so they are not able face their future with hope.

CONCLUSION

The main aim of the study is to find out the intelligence level of the respondents, in this vibrant and competitive world, the investigation revealed that the intelligence level of the experienced male and female persons are good at problem solving and they possess a lot of solutions to their problems, the researcher concluded that most of the respondents are unable to utilize their optimum knowledge in order to perform well under stress, if they do so mean they can come out with various solution to their individual real life problems. Their immaturity may be found in their decision making process and also it reflects in their problem solving approaches, the reason behind it is they are unable to make use of their skills and channelize their potentials in a proper way, so they should be trained enough to develop the skills and knowledge of the individuals, thus it would result in improving their intelligence in order to make their career one among the best.

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