CHAPTER VIII

SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions for Improving Educational Practices - Suggestions for further Research
Suggestions for Improving Educational Practices

The present study has brought to highlight certain important predictors of general intelligence of various sub-group subjects of Karnataka. In the present study, it was found that sub-culture, socio-economic status and caste variables affected general intelligence of various groups. And treating these variables as main predictors of general intelligence one can use them in situations where general intelligence of subjects is required or demanded. The following are some possible situations which call for the use of these variables as predictors of general intelligence.

(i) Among the subjects of different sub-groups offered at various levels of educational ladder, there is maximum demand for courses like medicine, engineering and professional courses. When we consider the fact that the higher investment is required for these courses, there is a vital need for introducing scientific selection procedures for these courses. The State should take the initiation in directing the schools, colleges and
universities to adopt the selection procedures using these variables as predictors of general intelligence so that wastage and stagnation at various levels of education can be minimised. This kind of selection procedure will definitely help the concerned to recruit students who can optimally benefit from these courses.

It will be much useful if a similar selection procedure is used for recruiting personnel for various jobs which really demand high intelligence.

The selection procedures suggested, of course, will have to adjust themselves to the special provisions in the Indian Constitution which require the reservation of seats in Schools and Colleges and in jobs for subjects belonging to socially backward groups. It will not be inappropriate if they are also subjected to the conditions of such selection procedures, and if any subject falls below the optimum cut-off point in the criterion variable, he should be advised to desist from enrolling for these courses and jobs. It does not mean that these subjects are to be completely cut-off from such courses and jobs, instead, they may be allowed to improve themselves to the level of optimum standards by making use of
special provisions available to them. In any circumstances these special provisions provided to them should not come in the way of scientific selection procedures. Otherwise, it will affect the general standards of life and thereby bring down the norms.

(ii) These variables can also be used as criterion in grouping students for different grades in schools, and different teaching procedures can be adopted for promoting better education. This kind of grouping will definitely help teachers to provide experiences which suit the subjects of various groups of given population.

(iii) We are getting more and more concerned about the segment of our population which is deprived of social, cultural, economic, and educational opportunities. It is desirable to locate persons (subjects) of such standards for providing them with equal opportunity so as to bring them upto the standards of elite. This will definitely minimise the existing differences in various sub-groups and finally bridging the gaps between various aspects of life.

Keeping this in view, subjects of rural, lower
socio-economic groups and Sc and St subjects may be encouraged by providing special educational opportunities such as scholarships, free supply of books, free boarding facilities etc. The State should take the initiation in promoting such special programmes for deprived class pupils.

(iv) The State government should take the initiation to encourage inter-caste marriages by providing attractive incentives so that an improved gene pool in coming generations can be expected. The government at present is making its best efforts, of course, to minimize these gaps by encouraging inter-caste marriages, but it is to be taken up on large scale.

(v) Furthermore, the evidences suggest that much of the 10% to 20% of environmental effect in general intelligence should be sought in physiological variations. These variations are due to malnutrition, head injury, transient anoxia (shortage of oxygen), e.g. in child birth, and possibly from faulty anesthesia or drugs taken by mothers during the gestation period. The State should take care of such things by providing medical facilities to reduce the environmental variations due to inadequate.
physiological conditions and incidental diseases in the developmental period and also by promoting better nutrition, rich environment and favourable emotional atmosphere by organising special programmes.

(vi) All castes and areas may be given adequate facilities for education, so that in future the environment every where becomes homogeneous.

(vii) The concept of neighbourhood school may be put into practice so that the tendency of some schools to admit only children of particular socio-economic levels may be reduced and all children of neighbourhood get equal chances of education in good schools.

(viii) For measuring intelligence, locally standardized tests would be more suitable than the so called Culture Fair Tests like (CCFT) which have lost credibility.

Suggestions for further Research

The present study has brought to highlight some important areas which require further investigation, if the findings of the present study are to be amplified.
The following are some important research areas which require further investigation.

i) Conducting more comprehensive studies for developing a scale which locates various culture (in a true sense) of our population so that the effect of such distinct cultures on CCFT could be studied scientifically.

ii) Conducting more comprehensive studies by selecting subjects (representative sample) from all the States in India for revalidating the CCFT in India.

iii) Conducting more comprehensive studies using adults as subjects and study the effect of socio-economic, cultural and demographic variables on CCFT scores.

iv) A study using sex, achievement motivation, achievement etc. as variables and study the effect of these variable on CCFT score.

v) A correlative study of Four Sub-tests of CCFT could be tried out in India.