CHAPTER - VI

S U M M A R Y

. In the first few pages of this dissertation, an attempt has been made to disclose the desirability and necessity of devising intelligence tests particularly for the undeveloped countries, in context of their social and cultural conditions. The position and the general stand-point in regard to intelligence testing in India has been indicated and the scope of the present investigation has been defined.

In the second chapter, a review of the earlier historical background that led to the development of the present theories of intelligence has been attempted.

In the third chapter, the influence of the environmental factors and the methods of quantification of intellectual performance, upon the test scores have been discussed, with a special reference to the modifiability of the scores obtained by the use of some of these specific methods. A knowledge of these has been considered to be helpful in understanding divergence between the actually obtained and the predicted scores in the present investigation. Table 5·23(a), pp 158

The fourth chapter gives a complete description of the design of the investigation, selection of the sample, the statistics employed, a description of the selected tests with their standard

methods of administration and scoring. A detailed description of the criterion test has also been added to this chapter.

The fifth chapter contains details of the statistical findings, the nature of the distributions, intercorrelations, partial and multiple correlations, multiple regression equations through partial correlations and standard deviations and also through the β coefficients; the standard error of prediction and factorial analysis. The factorial analysis was carried out from the pooled-intercorrelation matrixes. The pooling of the matrices was done by the Fisher's z transformation to condense the 15 age-groups into 3 stages, each stage containing 5 age-groups, roughly corresponding to stages of development the pre-adolescence (8 to 12) years, the adolescence 13 to 17 years and the post-adolescence 18 to 22 years of age. Factor analysis by Thurstone's Centroid method gave at least two factors, - a general factor, most probably of the nature of 'g', and another, probably a non-verbal-organizational factor, error factor or indication of other factors may be found, but was not statistically significant in this analysis, and could not be demonstrated in view of the limited nature of the data for this/of kind analysis.

The following conclusions were drawn from the findings of this investigation.