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One of the head scratching problems of India, at present, is - identification and proper utilization of human resources. Intelligence is the most important factor which determines the strength of human resources, and which in turn, makes it possible of achieving the real health and wealth of the country. One can assure people of the country with confidence that progress is possible if this process of identification and utilization of human resources are given national importance and are made a nation-wide programme. Human resources, in terms of number of trained doctors, engineers, scientists, teachers, etc., are, on the other hand, available in the country; but the important thing is whether they truly represent what is called - "human resources" in real sense.

A realm in which there is an almost complete failure to recognize the effect of individual differences in intelligence is that of real wealth and standard of living. Economists are never tired of quoting statistics of product, distribution, and resources of the country, but they sometimes forget to recognize that people lie at the root of the causal sequence that leads to these numbers with which
they deal. That which to an I Q of 80 may be a rocky hillside, fit for a few sheep, to an I Q of 180 may be, as a uranium deposit, tremendous energy resource, or, as the home of a genetic mutation in wheat, a potential huge food reserve (Cattell; 1971: 443). The truth is that the tremendous gains in average real wealth and health since the Renaissance are essentially the result of the application of intelligence to nature and natural resources by a few people. Politicians can distribute wealth, but they cannot make it. This latter has been the gift of scientific geniuses. Unintelligent people will starve with natural resources all around them no matter what their political organizations may do. Man's ultimate natural resource is therefore his intelligence - especially if shaped and trained with awareness of scientific advances.

Furthermore, history demonstrates that discoveries, inventions, and enterprises which gave man his start are the products of but a few thousand men of genius. Without the contribution of this minute fraction of a percent of the total population, the millions would be living much as their ancestors lived and as people still live in backward countries for lack of cultural and intellectual leadership.
Although the larger gifts - nuclear energy, anesthetics, chemistry of agriculture and improved education systems - come from high intelligence, the level of average intelligence of a community probably also affects significantly the average community prosperity. Hence the immediate call to the nation is to tap the super-human resources available, and also to chalk out programmes for facilitating men of this country to raise their level of intelligence to the highest extent possible.

Furthermore, evidences suggest that the growth and development of intelligence depends much upon cultural, social, economic and racial background of a particular society including Indian society.

India is a multi-national, multi-religious, multi-lingual and multi-cultural society. Perhaps there is no other society in the world which is so much culture-bound as Indian Society - whatever may be the origin of, rationale for and variations in these psycho-social aspects. Over centuries the various groups are viewed on a social scale, and treated accordingly. A few groups are put on the higher end of the scale and some on the middle and a large number of groups and sub-groups on the lower end of the scale. Whatever might have been the historical reasons,
the large segment of population belonging to the lower socio-economic groups have been deprived of social privileges and are considered inferior socially, educationally, intellectually and culturally. This has been a blot on Indian Society. Many times in the past, attempts were made to bring about a social revolution to establish a homogeneous society. No less a person than Mahathma Gandhi started the harijan movement in India. After independence, special provision has been enshrined in our Indian Constitution for providing certain privileges to these depressed, downtrodden, minorities and under-privileged classes of people. The Center and State governments have been taking various measures to ameliorate the appalling conditions of these people in terms of reservations, concessions and free education and employment opportunities.

Even though some progress has been achieved in this direction a large section of this weaker section of people has been suffering from various handicaps, and social and cultural differences have still been large. The question arises: whether this section of population requires enriched environment? or whether it is due to some genetic factor? or both? There seems to be a notion that people belonging to the lower socio-economic groups are
inferior in intelligence, and therefore their achievement in education is rather low and this is a handicap for them to progress socially, economically and culturally. This is, of course, a disputable point. In America, plenty of research studies have been conducted to know whether racial and cultural differences between the Negroes and Whites make any significant difference in their performance on intelligence tests. There does not seem to be any unanimous conclusion regarding the factors that influence performance on intelligence tests.

In our country very few studies have been made to find out the influence of these variables on intelligence. Moreover, this is the time for us to identify underlying factors responsible for the growth and development of intelligence, and to think of chalking out nation-wide programmes for improving average I.Q.'s of our population; and also to think of possible counter-active measures, if these factors have been found to have any influence on intellectual development of the culturally deprived class of people. Therefore, the present researcher has been motivated to take up this problem for research.
Significance of The Problem

In a developing nation like India, carefully planned programmes for identifying human resources are basic to all forms of progress; and for improving human resources by means of raising average intelligence. This is possible only through a scientific study which provides an adequate knowledge of underlying factors responsible for the growth and development of intelligence. Hence an attempt has been made to study the effect of sub-culture, socio-economic status and caste factors of subjects on their general intelligence.

The present study represents an attempt to study these effects on the score of IX and X grade pupils of Karnataka on Cattell Culture Fair Test of Intelligence (CCFT). CCFT is used as a tool measuring general intelligence of various groups of subjects. This has been done to know whether there are significant differences in general intelligence among various groups of subjects, and whether the CCFT is really culture-fair to Indian Society. A study of this type is significant because of the complexities of Indian Society. India being multi-religious and multi-cultural, a study of this type will definitely delineate worthwhile information for educationists, sociologists,
social workers and government missionaries as to how they should bridge these gaps to attain the goal.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

(i) To study the effect of sub-cultural factors on the performance of IX and X grade subjects of Karnataka on CCFT - Scale 3.

(ii) To study the effect of SES factor on the performance of IX and X grade subjects of Karnataka on CCFT.

(iii) To study the effect of the caste factor on the performance of IX and X grade subjects of Karnataka on CCFT.

(iv) To study the culture-fairness of CCFT in Indian Society, particularly in Karnataka.