

Exploring the Intra-Personal Intelligence of Higher Secondary students in West Bengal

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Abstract

Intrapersonal Intelligence is an ability to explore the own talent in respect to deal with the environment and corresponding problems. To explore the actual status of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students, a normative survey has been done in this regard. Higher level of interpersonal intelligence has been identified among higher secondary students of West Bengal. Both gender and locality were failed to make difference in respect to explore the presence of intrapersonal intelligence.

Keywords: *Intrapersonal Intelligence, Intelligence, Higher Secondary Students.*

1. Introduction

Term Intrapersonal Intelligence was coined by Howard Gardner (1983) in his book ‘Frames of Mind’. He wanted to say that Intrapersonal Intelligence is an ability to explore own talent successfully to ensure the effective adjustment for the effective happiness. There are different explanation concerning intrapersonal intelligence explored by different scholars in different moment. Intrapersonal intelligence is an effective ability of an individual in respect to regulate the different psychological processes. Basically, intrapersonal intelligence can direct the thinking power to achieve the corresponding target in desired parameter; but, the moderate level of intrapersonal intelligence helps to enhance individual’s application ability in respect to deal with the change of individual cognition (*Sholikhati, R., Mardiyah, Saputro, D. R. S., 2017*). Intrapersonal intelligence helps an individual to connect with the others through effective engagement in the defined activities. This ability is also responsible to ensure the effective reasoning performance of an individual. The importance of self-regulation is considered as very significant in nature. Through the appropriate exercising of intrapersonal intelligence, an individual will be able to develop the self-regulation skills. Both self-identity establishment and self-regulation operations must be influenced by the appropriate reflection of intrapersonal

intelligence (*Moran, S.,2009*). Person with high intrapersonal intelligence, can develop the level of confidence to solve the problem appropriately. This ability helps to effective planning which can help to regulate individual level of confidence. It is also helps to enhance the capability of self-assessment. To explore the problems and to find out the appropriate solutions, an individual with high intrapersonal intelligence can set an effective plan for that (*Sari, D. P., Usodo, B., Subanti, S., 2017*). Intrapersonal intelligence can influence the capability of speaking in respect to develop the communication skills properly (*Sadiku, M. N. O., Musa, S. M., 2021*). Intrapersonal intelligence is an ability which helps to explore the inner world of an individual in respect to deal with the cognitive and affective feelings respectively (*Syahri, I., Mulyadi, M., Novitasari, A.*). To explore the actual status of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students, a normative survey study has been designed. The corresponding aspects of the study have been presented below.

2. Objectives of the study

After completing the study, investigator wanted –

- ❖ To assess actual status of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students of West Bengal.
- ❖ To find out mean difference of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students in respect to both gender and locality.

3. Hypotheses

To meet the objectives of the study, following hypotheses have been framed to test them.

- **H0.1:** There is no significant gender wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.
- **H0.2:** There is no significant locality wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.
- **H0.3:** There is no significant gender cum locality wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.

4. Analysis and Interpretation

Collected data has been analyzed to meet the objectives of the study. To describe the basic aspects of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence, following analysis has been done.

Table-1. Strata wise Analysis of Central Tendency & Dispersion of IPI (Intra-personal Intelligence)

	UBIPI	UGIPI	RBIPI	RGIPI	URBAN IPI	RURAL IPI	MALE IPI	FEMALE IPI	TOTAL IPI
Mean	115.48	107.97	111.17	112.45	111.72	111.81	113.33	110.21	111.77
Median	115.5	110	112	113	113	112.5	113	112	113
Mode	125	117	112	113	115	112	121	117	113
SD	13.4	13.39	17.61	11.36	13.89	14.8	15.76	12.6	14.34

From tale -1, it has been found that higher level of intrapersonal intelligence has been recorded in every cases of the analysis. Intrapersonal Intelligence of Urban Boys (UBIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Urban Girls (UGIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Rural Boys (RBIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Rural Girls (RGIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Urban (URBANIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Rural (RURALIPI), Intrapersonal Intelligence of Male (MALEIPI), and Intrapersonal Intelligence of Female (FEMALEIPI) of higher secondary students were recorded higher as per interpretation scale. Central tendency of corresponding analysis has been found in every cases of analysis. Values of SD has proven the acceptability of corresponding variance of measurement.

Table-2. Strata wise Analysis of Standard Error of Distribution on IPI (Intra-personal Intelligence)

	UBIPI	UGIPI	RBIPI	RGIPI	URBAN IPI	RURAL IPI	MALE IPI	FEMAL E IPI	TOTAL IPI
Std. Error of Mean	1.094	1.093	1.437	0.928	0.802	0.855	0.910	0.727	0.586
Skewness	0.445	-0.209	0.871	-0.437	0.106	0.574	0.628	-0.368	0.362
Std. Error of Skewness	0.198	0.198	0.198	0.198	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.100
Kurtosis	3.064	-0.262	4.419	0.646	1.478	4.770	4.065	0.076	3.324
Std. Error of Kurtosis	0.394	0.394	0.394	0.394	0.281	0.281	0.281	0.281	0.199

From table -2, it has been found that acceptance of corresponding measurement has been found. Values of Standard Error of Mean (SEm), Skewness (Sk), Stand Error of Skewness (SEsk), Kurtosis (Ku), Standard Error of Kurtosis (SEku) were recorded in negligible level that have proven the acceptability of corresponding analysis of intrapersonal intelligence of higher secondary students..

Testing Hypothesis -1

- *H0.1: There is no significant gender wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.*

Deference between	Mean	SD	SEm	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)
<i>MALEIPI - FEMALEIPI</i>	3.117	21.031	1.214	2.567	299	.011

Insignificant gender wise mean difference (*from table -3*) concerning intrapersonal intelligence has been found. Therefore, corresponding null-hypotheses has been sustained. So, gender is not the significant parameter to make difference in respect to explore intrapersonal intelligence.

Testing Hypothesis -2

- *H0.2: There is no significant locality wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.*

Deference between	Mean	SD	SEm	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)
<i>URBANIPI - RURALIPI</i>	-0.090	20.912	1.207	-.075	299	.941

From table -4, it has been observed that locality wise insignificant mean difference has been found concerning the exploration of intrapersonal intelligence. Locality is also not significant determinant to make difference regarding the concern issue. Therefore, corresponding null hypothesis has been failed to reject.

Testing Hypothesis -3

- *H0.3: There is no significant gender cum locality wise mean difference of higher secondary students of West Bengal with special reference to intrapersonal intelligence.*

Table -5. Gender Cum Locality wise Mean Difference on Intrapersonal Intelligence						
Deference between	Mean	SD	SEm	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)
<i>UBIPI - UGIPI</i>	7.513	19.546	1.596	4.708	149	.000
<i>RBIPI - RGIPI</i>	-1.280	21.601	1.764	-.726	149	.469

From table – 5, it has been found that gender in case of urban students has played significant role to make difference with special reference to explore the intrapersonal intelligence by the higher secondary students. In this case, null hypothesis has been rejected. But, in the case of rural based analysis of the exploration intrapersonal intelligence, corresponding null hypothesis has been failed to reject.

5. Conclusion

After completing study, it has been concluded that presence of intrapersonal has been found in higher level of measurement. Both gender and locality did not play the significant role to make difference in terms of intrapersonal intelligence. Higher secondary students of West Bengal has explored the higher level of intrapersonal intelligence.

Reference

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