

THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

1ST Semester / Paper code -103

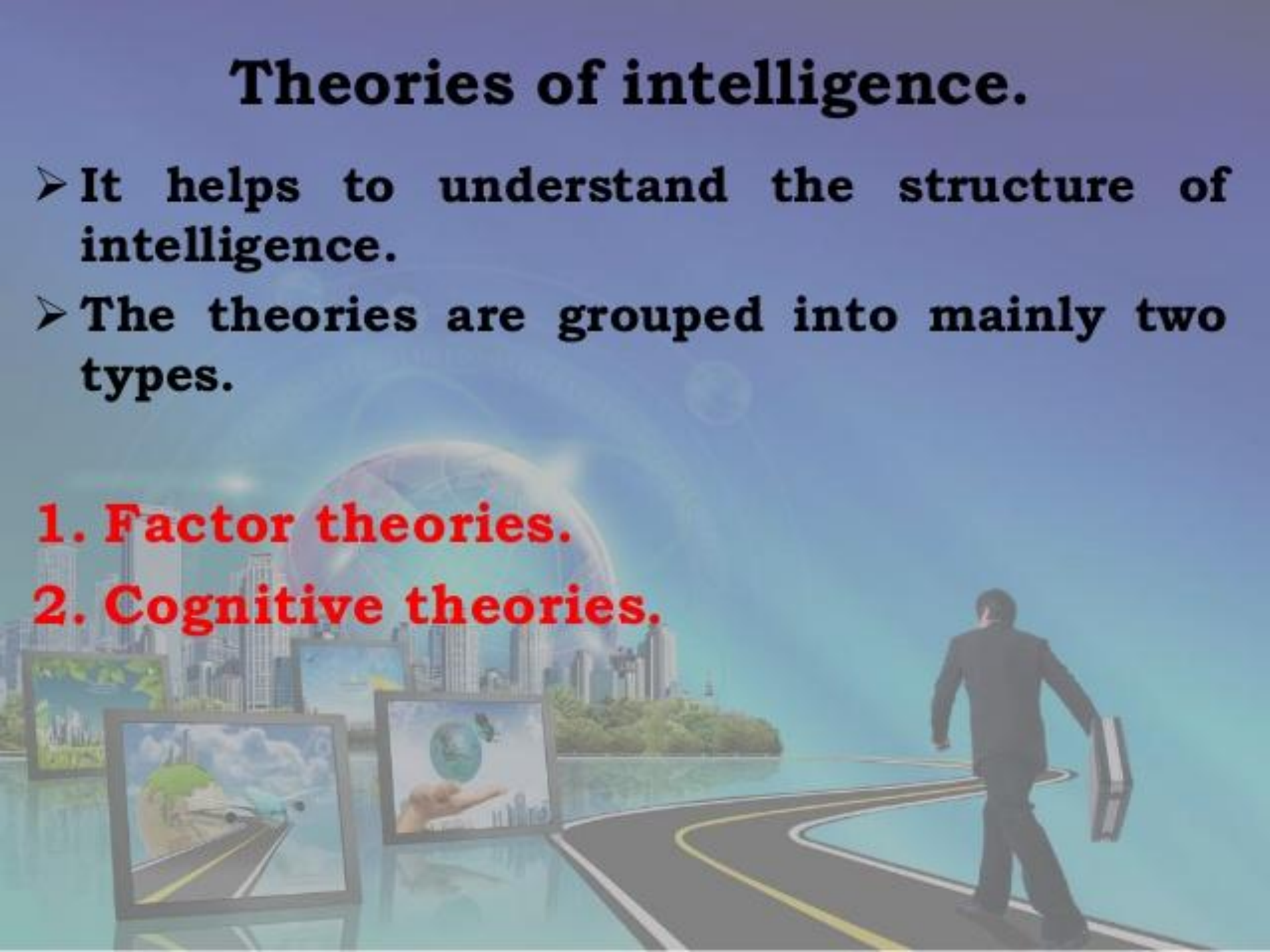
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Theories of intelligence.

- It helps to understand the structure of intelligence.
- The theories are grouped into mainly two types.

1. Factor theories.

2. Cognitive theories.

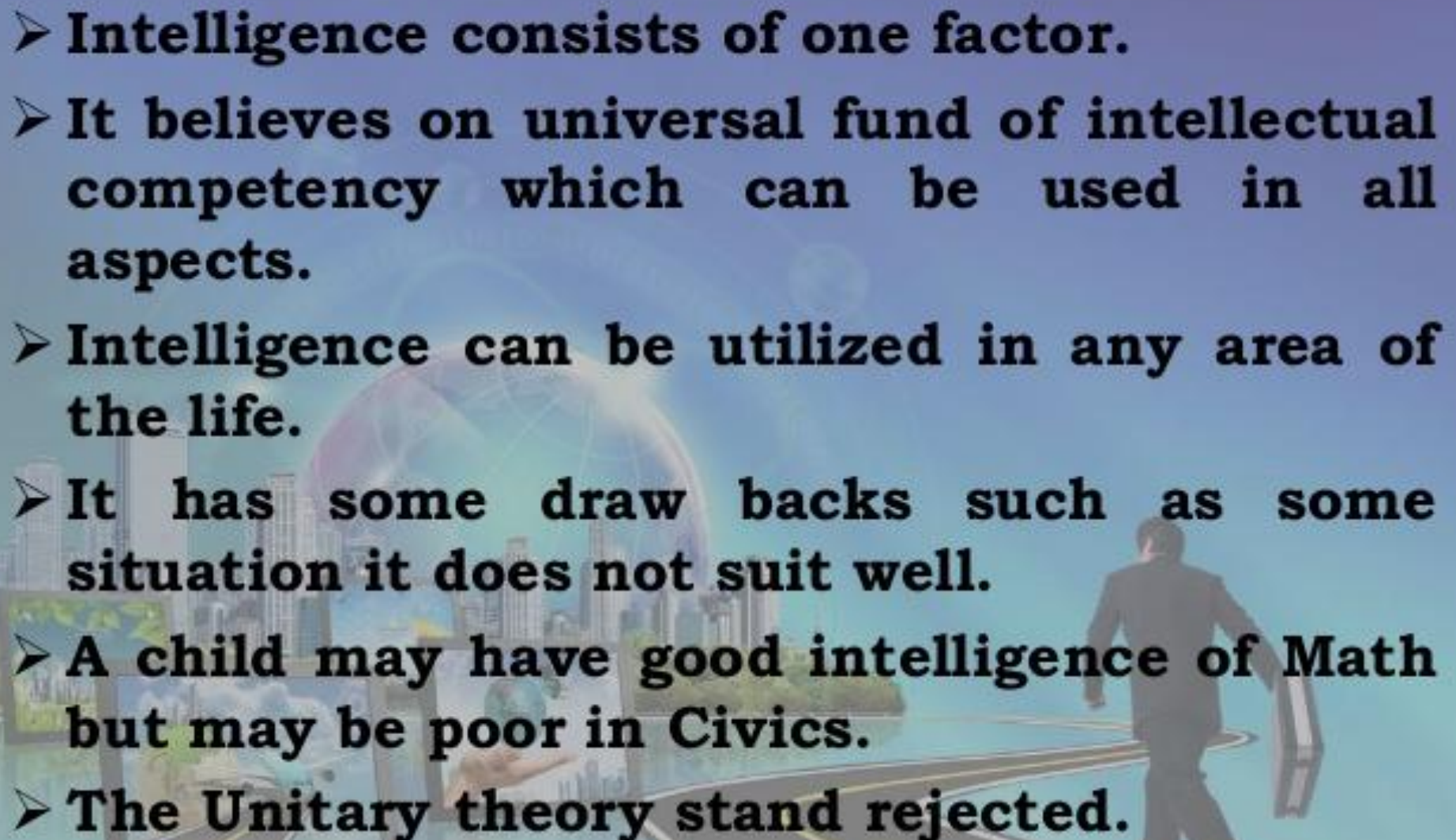


Factor theories.

- **Unitary Theory or Monarchic Theory.**
- **Anarchic Theory or Multifactor Theory.**
- **Spearman's two factor theory or Eclectic Theory.**
- **Thurston's Group Factor Theory.**



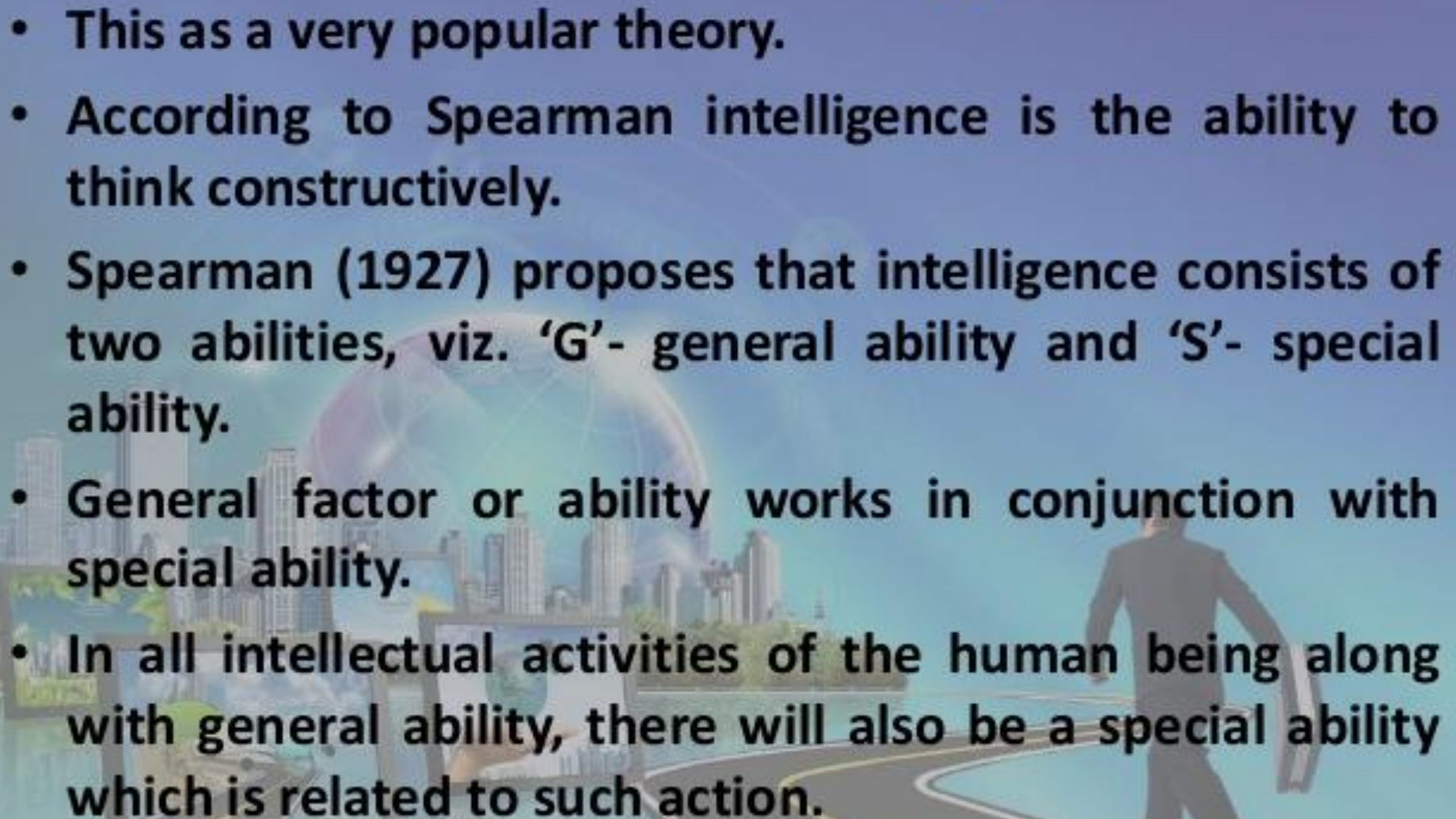
Unitary Theory or Monarchic Theory.

- **Intelligence consists of one factor.**
 - **It believes on universal fund of intellectual competency which can be used in all aspects.**
 - **Intelligence can be utilized in any area of the life.**
 - **It has some draw backs such as some situation it does not suit well.**
 - **A child may have good intelligence of Math but may be poor in Civics.**
 - **The Unitary theory stand rejected.**
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- A person in a dark suit is walking away from the viewer on a glowing, futuristic path that curves into the distance. The path is set against a light blue background with a cityscape and a large, glowing globe in the background. The overall scene has a futuristic, high-tech aesthetic.

Anarchic Theory or Multifactor Theory.

- **Propagated by Thorndike.**
- **This theory considers intelligence a combination of numerous separate elements or factors.**
- **According to him, the mind is a host of highly particularised and independent faculties.**
- **The theory maintains that from a man's ability to do one kind of work we can infer absolutely nothing as to his ability to do another kind of works.**
- **If a boy is good in literature, we can judge absolutely nothing about his ability to study Chemistry.**
- **There is certain positive relationship between these factors still.**

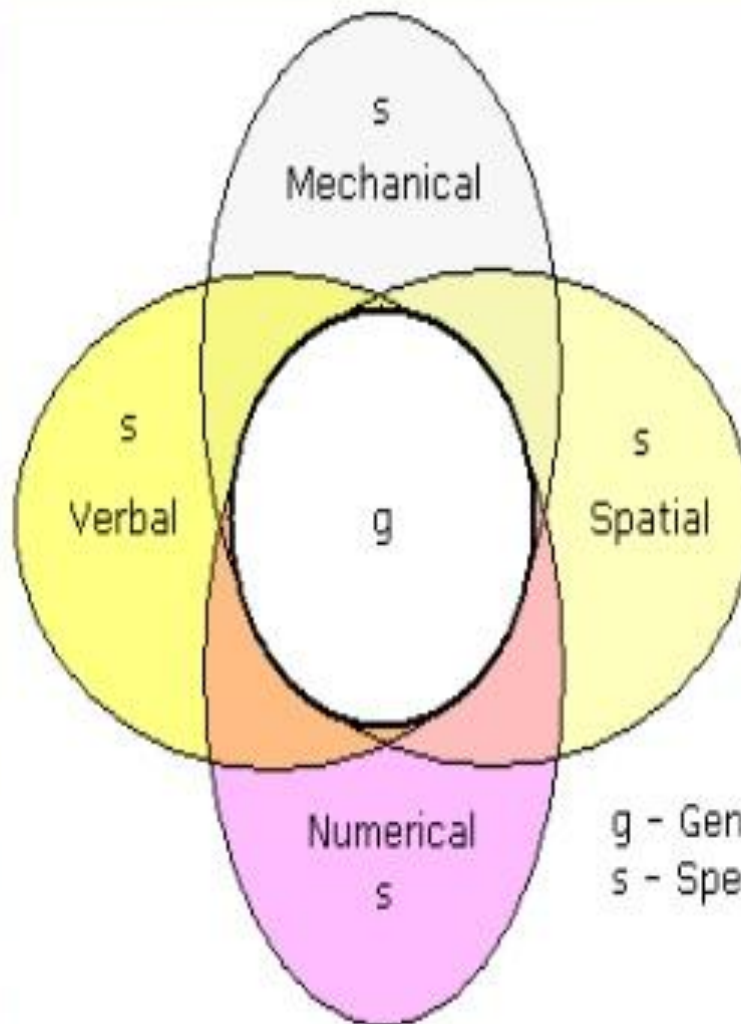
Spearman's two factor theory or Eclectic Theory.

- This as a very popular theory.
 - According to Spearman intelligence is the ability to think constructively.
 - Spearman (1927) proposes that intelligence consists of two abilities, viz. 'G'- general ability and 'S'- special ability.
 - General factor or ability works in conjunction with special ability.
 - In all intellectual activities of the human being along with general ability, there will also be a special ability which is related to such action.
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- A futuristic cityscape with a man in a suit walking on a road, carrying a briefcase. The background features a large globe and a city skyline with tall buildings. The overall scene is set against a light blue sky.

Spearman's two factor theory or Eclectic Theory.

➤ Eg An individual's performance in Hindi is primarily due to his general intelligence and partly to some kind of specific ability in language. (g+s1).

➤ The ability in Math will be due to (g+s2)



Thurston's Group Factor Theory.

- **Louis Thurston** came out with the group factor theory (1937) saying that Intelligence is a cluster of abilities
- These mental operations then constitute a group
- He pointed out that there were **Seven Primary Mental Abilities** and later on added two more.



Thurston's Group Factor Theory.

- Verbal comprehension Factor: words and ideas
 - Verbal fluency Factor: rapid producing words, sentences
 - Numerical Factor: arithmetic ability
 - Perceptual speed Factor: rapid recognition of words and letters.
 - Inductive reasoning Factor: reasoning from the specific to the general
 - Spatial visualization Factor: It is involved in visualizing shapes, rotations of objects, and how pieces of a puzzle fit together
 - Memory Factor: ability to recall
 - *Deductive Reasoning* : Ability to use the generalized results correctly
 - *Problem solving ability factor* : Ability to solve problem independently.
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