

Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth

Kumar Om Prakash^{1*} Dr. Meera Jayaswal²

ABSTRACT

Mal Paharia is a Particularly vulnerable tribal group under Scheduled tribe. This tribe is found in Pakur, Dumka, Jamtara and Sahebganj districts of Santal Pargana division in Jharkhand. The main objectives of the study were:- (i) To assess the levels of spiritual intelligence among Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth and (ii) To compare the spiritual intelligence of male and female students, urban and rural students and less educated and more educated students. The present study was conducted on 80 Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth of Santal Pargana division in Jharkhand selected by 2x2x2 stratified random sampling. The factors of stratification were gender (2-male and female) x place of residence (2-rural and urban) x level of education (2- less educated: up to matriculation and more educated: graduate). Thus, there were 8 strata and from each stratum 10 students were selected randomly making a total of 80 students. On the selected sample a test of spiritual intelligence scale prepared by R. Zainuddin and A. Ahmed (2010). was administered. The results revealed that the level of spiritual intelligence varied among the students. The rural students have high spiritual intelligence compare to urban students, the female students have high spiritual intelligence compare to male students and up to matriculation students have high spiritual intelligence compare to graduate college students.

Keywords: *Spiritual Intelligence, Gender, Place of Residence and Level of Education*

Danah Zohar coined the term "Spiritual intelligence" and introduced the idea in 1997 in her book *Rewiring the Corporate Brain*. In the same year, 1997, Ken O'Donnell, an Australian author and consultant living in Brazil, also introduced the term "spiritual intelligence" in his book *Endoquality- the emotional and spiritual dimensions of the human being in organizations*.

Zohar & Marshall (2000) States that, 'Spiritual Intelligence is the ultimate intelligence with which we address and solve problems of meaning and value, the intelligence with which we can place our actions and our lives in a wider, richer, meaning-giving context, the intelligence with which we can assess another'. The qualities of spiritual intelligence are:

- Self- awareness.

¹Research Scholar University Dept. of Psychology, Ranchi University Ranchi (Jharkhand) India

²Research Scholar University Dept. of Psychology, Ranchi University Ranchi (Jharkhand) India

*[Responding Author](#)

Received: July 21, 2020; Revision Received: September 08, 2020; Accepted: September 19, 2020

Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth

- Being vision and value led.
- Thriving on adversity.
- Being holistic and making connections between things.
- Celebrating diversity.
- Being independent and having the courage to risk being unpopular.
- A tendency to ask fundamental why questions.
- Ability to the bigger picture and stand back.
- Spontaneity- responding to a situation.
- Compassion.

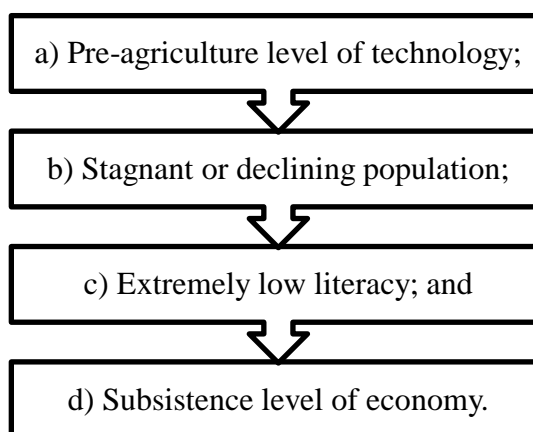
Gupta (2012) conducted a study on the relationship between spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence with self-efficacy and self-regulation among college students. The findings revealed that spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence were positively and significantly correlated with self-efficacy and self-regulation. The significant difference was found between male and female students in emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and self-regulation. It was also found that male students were better in spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence as compared to female students.

Nelms (2005) conducted a study on the relationship between spirituality and the health of college students in a University setting. Undergraduate students enrolled in Personal Health and Wellness classes at the University of Tennessee, USA were selected to participate in this study. The sample size was 221. The researcher used a self-developed, reliable and valid instrument, viz., the Spirituality Scale (SS) and College Student Appraisal of Risks Survey (The CARS) to measure spirituality; and health of college students. The relationship between the self-reported level of spirituality and the health status of college students was found out. This study seems significant as it is an important step toward understanding the role of spirituality in the various dimensions of health among young adults.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs)

In 2006, the Government of India renamed the Primitive Tribal Groups as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). PVTGs have some basic characteristics -they are mostly homogenous, small population, physically isolated, absence of written language, using relatively simple technology and having a slower rate of change etc. Eight such groups exist in Jharkhand, which are identified and categorized as Primitive Tribes Groups (PTGs), recently known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs).

According to Census of India (2001), the total population of PVTGs is 27,68,322 in India (Table 1) and 292359 in Jharkhand (*Census of India (2011)*). The PVTGs in Jharkhand are Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Paharia, Parhaiya, Sauria Pahariya and Savar. The Present research will focus on Mal Paharia PVTG. PVTGs are at lower in social, economic and educational development. In India, there are 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes (2011 census).



Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth

Table 1: District Wise Population of PVTGs in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korwa	Mal Pahari	Parhaiya	SauriaPaharia	Savar
1	Garhwa	1584	-	115	25268	420	6489	-	4
2	Chatra	33	2337	1	-	8	590	-	1
3	Kodroma	145	1321	8	-	4	2	7	10
4	Giridih	59	554	1	6	173	2	21	17
5	Deoghar	19	40	-	-	12269	63	121	13
6	Godda	2	-	-	1	16183	138	13688	63
7	Sahibganj	17	1	-	17	21409	219	21004	58
8	Pakur	3	1	-	5	38120	125	10875	104
9	Dhanbad	48	310	3	30	214	7	13	111
10	Bokaro	1194	305	3	16	58	28	40	79
11	Lohardaga	2004	117	584	1	19	402	-	3
12	PurbiSingbhum	22	343	41	176	566	25	136	8117
13	Palamu	447	4	16	3397	247	10330	1	3
14	Latehar	2096	192	4124	2733	69	6954	-	5
15	Hazaribagh	1640	2049	6	4	93	-	4	6
16	Ramgarh	1412	590	17	1	24	13	20	40
17	Dumka	51	3	-	-	39534	66	57	210
18	Jamtara	8	18	-	-	5014	30	82	56
19	Ranchi	109	791	49	32	177	17	44	33
20	Khunti	55	56	13	12	13	-	82	7
21	Gumla	11396	696	1267	2930	87	71	-	104
22	Simdega	38	314	18	564	22	-	2	3
23	PachmiSingbhum	65	553	2	65	77	3	6	140
24	SarikelaKharsawa	12	131	8	348	997	11	19	501
	Total	22459	10726	6276	35606	135797	25585	46222	9688
Total Population - 292359									
<i>Source : Census of India 2011</i>									

The Mal Paharia

In Jharkhand, Mal Paharia reside in the south eastern hills of Damin-i-koh and in the south-east of Santhal Pargana. Mal Paharias are found in various districts of Santhal Pargana division-Deoghar, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur and Dumka (*Table 2*).

Table 2: District Wise Population of Mal Paharia

Districts	Population of Mal Paharia
Dumka	39534
Pakur	38120
Sahibganj	21409
Godda	16183
Deoghar	12269
Jamtara	5014

Source: Census 2011 of India

METHODOLOGY

Objectives

The objectives of the present research were as follows:

1. To assess the levels of spiritual intelligence among Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth.
2. To compare the spiritual intelligence of male and female students, urban and rural students and less educated and more educated students.

Hypothesis of the study

The following hypothesis was formulated for the present research.

Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth

1. The levels of spiritual intelligence will be vary among various sample groups of Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth.
2. There will be no significant difference between male and female students, urban and rural students and less educated and more educated students on spiritual intelligence.

The sample

The sample of the present study was consisting of 80 Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth (*age group of 18-20 years*) to be selected from different districts of Santhal Pargana division in Jharkhand. They were selected by stratified random technique. The stratification were based on 2 factors of gender (*male and female*), place of residence (*urban and rural*) and levels of education (up to matriculation and graduate college students). Therefore, the research design was based on 2x2x2 factorial design and factors of stratification were:

Gender - 2 : Male and Female

Place of Residences - 2 : Rural and Urban

Levels of education - 2 : up to matriculation and graduate college students

Tools used in Collection of Data

The following tools was used for the data collection:

- Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ)
- Spiritual Intelligence Scale

1. Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ): This questionnaire was prepared by research scholar to obtain information on respondent's name, school/collage name, age, gender, level of education, place of residence etc.

Spiritual Intelligence Scale: Spiritual intelligence Scale was prepared by R. Zainuddin and A. Ahmed (2010). This scale consists of 78 statements divided into six dimensions. The dimensions and number of items in each dimension are as follows.

Table -5 Dimensions of spiritual intelligence and Number of Items

Dimensions	Items wise serial no
The inner self	9
The inter self	19
Biostoria	6
Life perspectives	10
Spiritual actualization	22
Value orientation	12
	Total 78

Reliability

The reliability of the scale was determined by the cronbach's alpha coefficient has been found to be 0.73.

Validity

The scale is valid. The validity coefficient is 0.85.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1

The levels of spiritual intelligence will be varied among various sample groups of Mal Paharia (PVTG) youth

Table 4: Levels of Spiritual Intelligence among Mal Paharia Youth

Sample Groups	High Spiritual Intelligence		Low Spiritual Intelligence	
	N	%	N	%
Total	11	14	69	86
Rural	3	7.5	37	92.5
Urban	2	5	38	95
Male	4	10	36	90
Female	6	15	34	85
Up to Matriculation	5	12.5	35	87.5
Graduate Collage Students	2	5	38	95

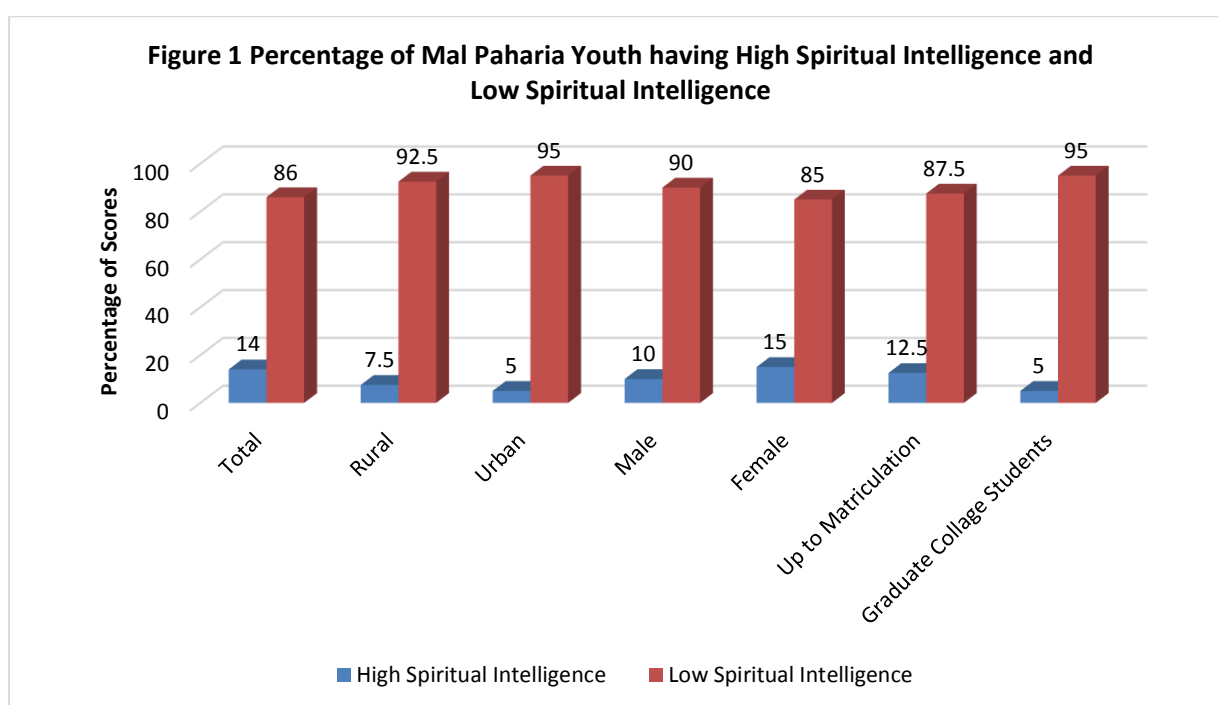


Table 4 and Figure 1 reveals that 14 % Mal Paharia youth had high spiritual intelligence where 86 % were low spiritual intelligence.

Hypothesis 2

There will be no significant difference between male and female students, urban and rural students and less educated and more educated students on spiritual intelligence.

Table 4 and Figure 1 reveals that, 7.50 % rural students had high spiritual intelligence where 92.5 % were low spiritual intelligence.

5.00% urban students had high spiritual intelligence where 95 % were low spiritual intelligence.

10.00% male students had high spiritual intelligence where 90 % were low spiritual intelligence.

Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth

15.00 % female students had high spiritual intelligence where 85 % were low spiritual intelligence.

12.50 % up to matriculation students had high spiritual intelligence where 87.5 % were low spiritual intelligence.

5.00% graduate college students had high spiritual intelligence where 95% were low spiritual intelligence.

CONCLUSION

The present study has found that:

1. Rural students had high spiritual intelligence compare to urban school students.
2. Female students had high spiritual intelligence compare to male students.
3. Up to matriculation students had high spiritual intelligence compare to graduate college students.

REFERENCES

- Gupta, G. (2012). Spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence in relation to self-efficacy and self-regulation among college students. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Interdisciplinary Research*, 1(2), 10-14.
- Nelms, L. W. (2005). *The Relationship between Spirituality and the Health of College Students in a University Setting*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Tennessee.
- Zohar, D., & Marshall, I. (2000). *SQ - Spiritual intelligence, the ultimate intelligence*. USA, New York, NY:Bloom Burg.

Acknowledgements

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Kumar O. P. (2020). Prevalence of spiritual intelligence among mal paharia (PVTG) youth. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 8(3), 945-950. DIP:18.01.102/20200803, DOI:10.25215/0803.102