

# **MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE THEORY OF GARDNER**

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# INTRODUCTION

- ❑ The theory of multiple intelligences (MI) is a theory of intelligence that suggests that there are multiple ways of being intelligent. Howard Gardner, a Harvard psychologist, first proposed the theory in his 1983 book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*.
- ❑ Gardner argues that the traditional view of intelligence, which focuses on a single, general intelligence, is too narrow. He proposes that there are actually eight different intelligences, each of which is relatively independent of the others.

## BACKGROUND OF THE THEORY

□ The theory of multiple intelligences was first proposed by Howard Gardner in his 1983 book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*. Gardner argued that the traditional view of intelligence, which focused on a single, general intelligence, was too narrow. He proposed that there are actually eight different intelligences, each of which is relatively independent of the others.

# TIMELINE OF THE HISTORY

- Here is a brief timeline of the history of multiple intelligence theory:
  - ❑ **1983:** Howard Gardner publishes *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*.
  - ❑ **1993:** Gardner publishes *Multiple Intelligences: The Theory in Practice*.
  - ❑ **1999:** Gardner publishes *Intelligence Reframed: Multiple Intelligences for the 21st Century*.
  - ❑ **2006:** Gardner publishes *Multiple Intelligences: New Horizons*.
  - ❑ **2011:** Gardner publishes *Creating Minds: An Anatomy of Creativity*.

# THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

- Human intelligence is not a single, monolithic entity. Instead, there are multiple intelligences, each of which is relatively independent of the others. Gardner has identified eight different intelligences:

- ☐ Linguistic intelligence.

- ☐ Logical-mathematical intelligence.

- ☐ Visual-spatial intelligence.

- ☐ Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.

- ☐ Musical intelligence.

- ☐ Interpersonal intelligence.

- ☐ Intrapersonal intelligence.

- ☐ Naturalist intelligence.

## LINGUISTIC INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to use language effectively, both oral and written.
- ❑ **Examples:** Writers, poets, lawyers, and teachers often have high linguistic intelligence.

# LOGICAL-MATHEMATICAL INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to think logically and solve problems
- ❑ **Examples:** Scientists, engineers, and mathematicians often have high logical-mathematical intelligence.

# VISUAL-SPATIAL INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to think in images and see the world in a spatial way.
- ❑ **Examples:** Artists, architects, and designers often have high visual-spatial intelligence



# BODILY-KINESTHETIC INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to use the body to solve problems and express oneself
- ❑ **Examples:** Athletes, dancers, and surgeons often have high bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

# MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to appreciate and create music
- ❑ **Examples:** Musicians, composers, and singers often have high musical intelligence

# INTERPERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to understand and interact effectively with others
- ❑ **Examples:** Teachers, salespeople, and politicians often have high interpersonal intelligence

# INTRAPERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to understand oneself and one's own thoughts and feelings
- ❑ **Examples:** Psychologists, counselors, and artists often have high intrapersonal intelligence

# NATURALIST INTELLIGENCE

- ❑ The ability to recognize and understand patterns in nature
- ❑ **Examples:** Farmers, botanists, and zoologists often have high naturalist intelligence

# IMPLICATIONS OF THE THEORY

- The theory of multiple intelligences has a number of implications for education, including:
  - ❑ The need to teach to different intelligences.
  - ❑ The need to create a more diverse and inclusive classroom.
  - ❑ The need to recognize and celebrate individual differences.

## CRITICISMS OF THE THEORY

- ❑ The theory of multiple intelligences has been criticized for being too broad and vague.
- ❑ Some critics have also argued that the theory is not supported by scientific evidence.

## RESPONSES TO CRITICISMS

- ❑ Gardner has responded to these criticisms by arguing that the theory is intended to be a framework for understanding intelligence, not a precise scientific definition.
- ❑ He has also pointed to the fact that the theory has been used successfully in education for many years.



# APPLICATIONS OF THE THEORY

- The theory of multiple intelligences has been applied in a variety of settings, including:

- ☐ Education.

- ☐ Business.

- ☐ Therapy.

- ☐ The arts.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- The theory of multiple intelligences is still a relatively new theory, and there is still much research to be done. Some future directions for research include:
  - ❑ Developing more precise measures of the different intelligences.
  - ❑ Understanding how the different intelligences interact with each other.
  - ❑ Investigating the implications of the theory for different cultures.

# CONCLUSION

- ❑ The theory of multiple intelligences is a powerful tool for understanding human intelligence and its implications for education.
- ❑ By understanding the different intelligences, we can better teach to each student's individual strengths and weaknesses.
- ❑ This can help all students reach their full potential.

# THANK YOU

