



CREATIVITY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PUNJAB

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Abstract

Both creative ability and one's socioeconomic standing are crucial aspects of a person's identity within a given culture, and both plays a role in determining how that identity is expressed. The purpose of this study was to investigate the creative abilities of senior secondary school students as well as their socioeconomic backgrounds. The current study included participation from two hundred different students drawn at random from the Ludhiana District. The findings suggested that students in senior secondary schools show a higher level of creativity than is typical for their age group. The majority of students in senior secondary schools come from families that are considered middle class. When comparing the creative abilities of male and female students attending senior secondary school, researchers found a considerable gender gap. According to the findings, senior high school girls have a higher level of creative potential than their male counterparts. There is not a discernible gap between the socioeconomic status of boys and girls who are enrolled in senior secondary school in the United States. It was shown that there was no significant correlation between the socioeconomic status of senior secondary school students and their creative abilities.

keywords: *Senior Secondary Students, Creativity*

Introduction

Imagination is the beginning of creation. You imagine what you desire, you will what you imagine and at last you create what you will and the wise men must remember that while he is the descendent of the past, he is the parent of the future. Every one of us is a unique creation, having different levels and types of creativity. Some of us are endowed with high creative talents and contribute to advancement in the fields of art, literature, science, business, teaching and other spheres of human activity are responsible for propounding new ideas and bringing about social and cultural changes. Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, Newton, Shakespeare were some of the creative individuals who left their mark in their chosen fields. Though they were undoubtedly gifted with creative abilities, the role of environment in terms of education, training and opportunities in their development cannot be ignored. In fact, education is a process for grooming the personality of the child. Creativity acts as an innovative tool which can reinforce the health of the child physically, mentally, intellectually and spiritually towards the progressive side.

Purpose of the Study

It is universally acknowledged fact that the progress of any nation depends mainly on the utilization of potential of its intellectually gifted, creative and talented individuals to the maximum. Now a day's most

of the countries in the world are concentrating their efforts on maximizing the potential of their creative and talented in order to meet the special needs of creative individuals. On the one hand enhancement of national competitiveness is must and on the other hand, it becomes essential, to realize the needs of creating an environment conducive to full growth and development of the creative abilities of children. But the social emotional and academic environment present around us especially in India has resulted in higher stress levels among children. The dangerously rising stress of academics, parent's expectations and challenging educational and vocational scenario is bound to curb the creativity.

Students having creativity may perform better in academic field. In India the examination and other academic activities are a great source of stress among students. Moreover, the pervasive competitive atmosphere creates more pressure among them. Higher level of academic stress may threaten creativity and performance in academic field. The perplexing phenomena of academic stages of education have been and continue to be a cause of great concern to educationist, teachers, guidance, counselors and educational planner.

Objectives

1. To reveal and compare the creativity among senior secondary school students with respect to type of school.
2. To reveal and compare the creativity among senior secondary school students with respect to their locale.

Hypotheses

1. Creativity among senior secondary school students differs with respect to type of school.
2. Creativity among senior secondary school students differs with respect to their locale.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The present study was delimited to the sample of 200 school students only.
2. The study was delimited to senior secondary school students only.
3. The study was delimited to state of Punjab only.

Methodology

Design

In the present study, the descriptive survey method was employed. Senior secondary school students were taken to find out the creativity. Groups were made on the basis of type of school and locale of senior secondary school students.

Sample

In the present study random sample of 200 senior secondary school students of Punjab state were taken.

Tool used

For collecting data for the study, selection of suitable tool is of vital importance. Following tools of research were employed for data collection in the present study.

1. Verbal Test of creativity by Dr. Baqer Mehdi (1973)

4. Results

Section-1 deals with the overall percentage of scores of creativity of the whole sample. Percentage was also calculated on the basis of type of school and their locale.

SECTION – 1

PERCENTAGE

To reveal the creativity among senior secondary school students, the data was grouped into three levels on the basis of tables given below.

TABLE – 1

Showing, Mean + S.D and Mean – S.D Values for the Variable of Creativity

The mean scores of the total sample for the variable of creativity among senior secondary school students is 91.2 and S.D is 25.9. When we add mean and S.D the value comes out to be 117.1. When we subtract S.D from mean the value comes out to be 65.3.

Variable	N	Mean	S.D	Mean + S.D	Mean – S.D
Creativity	200	91.2	25.9	117.1	65.3

On the basis of these values determination levels were made as shown in table 2.

TABLE – 2
Determination Levels of Creativity

Levels	Scores
High Creativity	Above 117.1
Average Creativity	Between 65.3 to 117.1
Low Creativity	Below 65.3

Table 2 reveals that students having scores above 117.1 will have high creativity, students between 65.3 to 117.1 come under average creativity groups and students below 65.3 possess low creativity.

On the basis of determination levels the percentage was calculated and the values are being shown in table 3.

TABLE – 3
Showing Percentage of Creativity of Senior Secondary School Students for the Whole Sample

Variable	Levels	N	Percentage
Creativity	High Creativity	39	19.5 %
	Average Creativity	125	62.5 %
	Low Creativity	36	18 %

Table 3 shows that 19.5% students have high creativity, 62.5% students have average creativity and 18% students have low creativity.

So, on the basis of above results, it can be said that creativity of senior secondary school students for the whole sample have an average level of creativity.

Most of the senior secondary school students sail on an average level of creativity. The reason for above results may be that Indian education system does not promote creativity at any levels of education though it be primary, secondary or higher.

TABLE – 4

Showing Percentage of Creativity among Government Senior Secondary School Students

Variable	Levels	N	Percentage
Creativity	High Creativity	8	8%
	Average Creativity	63	63%
	Low Creativity	29	29%

Table 4 shows that 8% students have high creativity, 63% students have average creativity and 29% students have low creativity.

So, on the basis of above results, it can be said that government senior secondary school students have an average level of creativity.

TABLE – 5

Showing Percentage of Creativity among Private Senior Secondary School Students

Variable	Levels	N	Percentage
Creativity	High Creativity	31	31%
	Average Creativity	62	62%
	Low Creativity	7	7%

Table 5 shows that 31% students have high creativity, 62% students have average creativity and 7% students have low creativity.

So, on the basis of above results, it can be said that private senior secondary school students have average level of creativity.

TABLE –6

**Showing Percentage of Creativity among Rural
Senior Secondary School Students**

Variable	Levels	N	Percentage
Creativity	High Creativity	21	21%
	Average Creativity	62	62%
	Low Creativity	17	17%

Table 6 shows that 21% students have high creativity, 62% students have average creativity and 17% students have low creativity.

So, on the basis of above results, it can be said that rural senior secondary school students have an average level of creativity.

TABLE – 7

**Showing Percentage of Creativity among Urban
Senior Secondary School Students**

Variable	Levels	N	Percentage
Creativity	High Creativity	18	18%
	Average Creativity	64	64%
	Low Creativity	18	18%

Table 7 shows that 18% students have high creativity, 64% students have average creativity and 18% students have low creativity.

So, on the basis of above results, it can be said that urban senior secondary school students have an average level of creativity. The percentages given in table shows that most of the students irrespective of their areas have average creativity levels. It is a fact that basic academic environment present in rural as well as in urban areas is bound to curb creativity.

SECTION – 2

t-ratio

This section deals with t-ratio to compare the levels of creativity among senior secondary school students on the basis of type of school and locale. Correlation is also included to see the relationship between creativity and academic stress.

Hypothesis No. 1

Creativity among Senior Secondary School Students differs with Respect to Type of School

To test the above written hypothesis data was collected proportionately from private and government senior secondary school students. To see the difference in creativity on the basis of type of school, the mean values, standard deviation (S.D), standard error of difference of mean SED and t-ratio were calculated and shown in table 8.

TABLE 8

Showing Difference Between the Mean Values of Creativity among Private and Government Senior Secondary School Students

Group	N	Mean	S.D	D	SED	t-ratio	Level of Signifi-cance
Private	100	101.9	23.73	21.6	3.345	6.457	**
Govt.	100	80.3	23.58				

****Significant at 0.01 level and 0.05 level**

Table 8 depicts that mean scores on the variable of creativity among private and government senior secondary school students are 101.9 and 80.3 and the values of S.D's are 23.73 and 23.58 respectively. The SED is 3.345 and t-ratio is 6.457. Which is highly significant at both levels of significance. The results show that private and government senior secondary school students differ significantly with respect to creativity.

So above mentioned hypothesis no-1 stated that creativity among senior secondary school students differs with respect to type of school is accepted in the present study.

The mean values indicate that private students have high levels of creativity. It is also clear from the results that in the high creativity group the private students have a percentage of 31% and government students have percentage of only 21%.

This clearly reveals that in private schools though the opportunity for creative expression is low but it is far better than the situations prevailing in government schools.

Hypothesis No 2

Creativity among Senior Secondary School Students differs with Respect to Their locale

In order to test the difference in creativity of rural and urban senior secondary school students, the mean values, Standard Deviation (S.D), Standard error of difference of mean (SED) and t-ratio were calculated and given in the table 9

TABLE - 9

Showing difference Between the Mean Values of Creativity among Rural and Urban Senior Secondary School Students

N.S.-Not Significant at both levels

Table 9 depicts that mean values of creativity among rural and urban senior secondary school students are 92.4 and 89.6 and the values of S.D's are 26.27 and 25.63 respectively. The SED is 3.67 and t-ratio is 0.762.

Which
is not

Group	N	Mean	S.D	D	SED	t-ratio	Level of Significance
Rural	100	92.4	26.27	2.8	3.67	0.762	Not Significant
Urban	100	89.6	25.63				

significant at both Levels. The results show there is no significant difference in creativity of rural and urban senior secondary school students.

Thus, the hypothesis no.2 stating that, Creativity among senior secondary school students differs with respect to their locale is rejected in the present study.

It is a matter of common observation that natural endowments like intelligence, memory and creativity knows no limits and is not bound to a particular area, section, class, religion, race and culture. So, the result of this study is clearly revealing this fact.

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