

A Study on Creativity of Secondary School Students in Meerut City

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Abstract

The study examined the creativity of secondary school students in Meerut City. It involved 100 students from Class X, with an equal representation of 50 boys and 50 girls. The research was conducted across five government and private secondary schools, selected through a stratified random sampling technique. Students were chosen using a simple random sampling method. Data was collected using the creativity test developed by Baqer Mehdi, employing a descriptive survey approach. The findings indicated significant differences in creativity between male and female students, as well as between those attending government and private schools in Meerut City.

Key words- *Creativity, Government and Private secondary schools, Boys and Girls Students*

Introduction

Creativity, the capacity to devise novel solutions to problems or generate new ideas, inventions, or works of art, is a unique form of thinking. It involves viewing and interacting with the world in a distinct manner, setting creative individuals apart from the general population. In contemporary times, the importance of creativity has never been more pronounced. As human civilization advances, we face increasingly complex challenges in everyday life that test our creative abilities in various aspects. This underscores the need for a different kind of thinking that can enhance our lifestyle. Identifying children with creative potential early on and nurturing their talents is essential. In our rapidly developing civilization, the spontaneity of creative ability is highly prized, impacting not only scientific progress but also society at large. Nations that excel in recognizing, developing, and fostering creativity in their citizens are likely to gain a significant advantage.

Review of Related Study

Dutta. Jadab & Chetia Pranab (2018) conducted a study on “creativity of secondary school students in Lakhimpur and Sonitpur districts of Assam”. The study was conducted on four hundred class-X students by giving due representation to boys (200) and girls (200) as well as rural and urban localities of both the districts. The 08 Government and 04 Private secondary schools were selected using stratified random sampling technique, and students were selected using simple random sampling technique. The

descriptive survey method is used for data collection using creativity test developed by Baqer Mehdi. The findings of the study were there was no significant mean difference on creativity between male/female, rural/urban as well as government/private secondary students of both the districts of Assam.

Jadab and Soni. J. C. (2016) conducted ‘A study on Intelligence, Creativity and Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students of Arunachal Pradesh’. This study was conducted on eight hundred (800) class-X students by giving due representation to boys and girls as well as rural and urban localities of two districts in Arunachal Pradesh, namely: East Siang and Lohit. The schools were selected using stratified random sampling technique, and students were selected using simple random sampling technique. The selected schools belong to the category of government as well as private schools which are affiliated to CBSE i.e., Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and controlled and supervised by the Department of Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. The descriptive survey method is used for data collection. As far as intelligence was measured by using the group test of mental ability constructed and standardized by Dr. S. Jalota. The creativity of the students was measured by using the creativity test developed by Baqer Mehdi and The academic achievement of the students was concerned for the purpose of the present study, the investigators visited the selected schools and collected the school records of the selected students i.e. mark’s obtained by the students in the last annual examination, 2015 (Class IX annual examination). The findings of the study reported that except for intelligence the mean scores of academic achievement and creativity is higher in case of students of East Siang district than that of Lohit district; and From the comparison between academic achievement, intelligence and creativity of government and private school students both the districts, it is also found that both districts private school students are academically, creatively and mentally (intelligence) better than government school students.

Prema and Alphonse Raj (2008) conducted ‘A study on creativity among High School students in relation to their attitude towards science’. The findings of the study were: (i) rural and urban high school students in relation to its various dimensions fluency, flexibility and originality and in to be moderate. (ii) There was a significant difference observed between male and female high school students in the creativity (iii) there was a significant relationship between creativity and attitude of high school students with respect to background variables sex and locality.

Creativity encompasses inventive, productive, and imaginative qualities, enabling a person to connect existing information with new ideas in innovative ways. Students who exhibit creativity are often recognized as gifted or talented. These students have a keen observational ability, a drive to enhance their skills, and can generate a variety of solutions to problems. They are curious, original, comfortable with ambiguity, able to work independently, and capable of analyzing and synthesizing information. Additionally, they demonstrate a compulsive need to complete tasks or implement ideas, showing persistence and multiple latent abilities. Creative individuals effectively utilize and combine existing

knowledge in unique ways to produce new ideas or products. This potential prompted the investigators to study the creativity of secondary school students in Meerut City.

Statement of the Problem

A Study on Creativity of Secondary School Students in Meerut City

Objectives of the Study

The study is designed with the following objective-

1. To assess the significance of difference on Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools of Meerut city.
2. To assess the significance of difference on Creativity of Government and Private secondary schools students of Meerut city.

Hypotheses of the Study

The hypotheses are stated as under:

1. There is no significance of difference between Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools of Meerut city.
2. There is no significance of difference between Creativity of Government and Private secondary schools students of Meerut city.

Methodology of the Study

This study employs a descriptive survey approach.

Population of the Study

The population for this study includes all creative secondary schools students in class X in Meerut City.

Sample of the Study

The sample for this study consists of a small, representative group from the larger population. It includes 100 students, equally divided between 50 boys and 50 girls, selected randomly from 5 Government and Private secondary schools in Meerut City. The schools were chosen using a stratified random sampling technique.

Tool Used

The researcher utilized the Verbal Creativity Test developed by Baqer Mehdi, which consists of four activities. The first three activities contain three questions or problems each, focusing on the factors of fluency, flexibility, and originality. The final activity is of a descriptive nature. The test was administered to the students within a one-hour timeframe.

Statistical Techniques Used

In this study, various statistical techniques, including the mean, standard deviation and t-test, were employed.

Result and Discussion

Collected data through above mentioned inventories were analyzed in terms of mean, standard deviation and t-test method. The results have been presented in the tables.

Objective-1

To assess the significance of difference on Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools of Meerut city.

Hypothesis-1

There is no significance of difference between Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools of Meerut city.

Table-1

Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	't' Value	Level of significance
Boys	50	18.31	2.79	2.61	Significant at 0.05
Girls	50	19.85	3.11		

Table- 1 compares the difference between Mean Scores on Creativity of boys and girls studying in secondary schools. The calculated 't' value works out to **2.61** as against its table value **2.58** for 98 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated t-value is greater than minimum significant t-value at 0.05. Higher mean **19.85** is in favour of the boys studying in secondary schools as compared to the lower mean 18.31 of girls studying in secondary schools. This result suggests that the difference between mean scores of boys and studying in secondary schools differ significantly at 0.05 level of significant.

It shows that the hypothesis (H_01) is rejected and it is concluded that boys and girls studying in secondary schools on creativity are not significantly associated with each other.

Objective-2

To assess the significance of difference on Creativity of Government and Private secondary schools students of Meerut city.

Hypothesis-2

There is no significance of difference between Creativity of Government and Private secondary schools students of Meerut city.

Table-2

Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Creativity of Government and Private secondary schools students

Type of Schools	N	Mean	S.D	't' Value	Level of significance
Government	50	27.43	2.99	3.55	Significant at 0.05
Private	50	29.26	2.08		

Table- 2 compares the difference between Mean Scores on Creativity of students of Government and Private secondary schools. The calculated 't' value works out to **3.55** as against its table value **2.58** for 98 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated t-value is greater than minimum significant t-value at 0.05. Higher mean **29.26** is in favour of the private secondary schools students as compared to the lower mean 27.43 of Government secondary schools students. This result suggests that the difference between mean scores of students of Government and Private secondary schools differ significantly at 0.05 level of significant.

It shows that the hypothesis (H_02) is rejected and it is concluded that students of Government and Private secondary schools on creativity are not significantly associated with each other.

Conclusion

The current study focused on examining the creativity of secondary school students in Meerut City. Through analysis and interpretation, it was revealed that there are notable differences in creativity between male and female students, as well as between those attending government and private schools in Meerut City. The study also highlighted several challenges faced by these students: economic hardship, a high rate of uneducated parents, insufficient funding from the government for school development, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of proper guidance and counseling services.

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