A STUDY ON THE CREATIVITY OF ADOLESCENT GIRL STUDENTS OF JORHAT DISTRICT, ASSAM IN RELATION TO THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Bidisha Borchetia, Dr. (Mrs.) Mun Kalita Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor Department of Education, S.M.D. College, Charing, Sivasagar, Assam, India

Abstract: Creativity is an important element in relation to education and societal growth. It is the root towards progress. So it is necessary to develop creativity in all children so that they may excel in their field of interest and can lead the nation ahead. Again, women play a prominent role in society's progress. Women have some inner potentialities which are necessary to develop in early period of their life. Adolescent is such a critical period of one's life when the spirit of creative imagination is very strong. Again, creativity does not exist in the same proportion among the individual. So it becomes necessary to know the creativity existing in these adolescent girls students. Creativity may effect on the scholastic variables such as academic achievement which necessitates testing the relationship between creativity and academic achievement. Academic achievement is a major aspect in the success of life of an individual. So the study of creativity of students in relation to their academic achievement is also important. Thus this paper is an attempt to study the level of creativity among adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam. Keeping in view the nature and objectives of the present study and data collected, the researchers adopted descriptive survey method. This paper is based on both primary and secondary data. The sample of the present study comprises 75 class X girls students studying in the secondary school of North-West Educational block of Jorhat district, Assam.

Keywords: Creativity, Academic Achievement, Adolescent girl students

I. INTRODUCTION:

Creativity is an important element in relation to education and societal growth. It is a phenomenon whereby something new and somehow valuable is formed. The created item may be intangible (such as an idea, a scientific theory, a musical composition or a joke) or an original physical object (such as an invention, a literary work or a painting). Creativity is considered as a process which enables the person to think in divergent directions and search many possible solutions to a problem. It is the root towards progress. In the words of Osho- a creative person is one who has insight, who can see things nobody else has ever seen before, who hears things that nobody has heard before- then there is creativity. Creativity is the quality that we bring to the activity we are doing. It is an attitude, an inner approach- how we look at things. According to Akinboye (2003), without creativity, a person is not able to access the fullness of information and resources available but is locked in old habits, structures, patterns, concepts and perception. That is why creativity, generative perception, constructive and design thinking plus innovation should form the basis of any education for sustainable development. Again, academic achievement plays a prominent role among school going children. Academic achievement is one of the most important goals of education. It is the outcome of education- the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. Many researchers studied the relationship between creativity and academic achievement and they found different relationship between creativity and academic achievement from various researches.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Considering the above discussion the present study is entitled as "A Study on the Creativity of Adolescent Girl Students of Jorhat district, Assam in relation to their Academic Achievement"

1.2 Significance of the study:

Creative children are assets to the society. Development and progress in various field depends on these children. Today's competitive world requires a competitive brain, for which creativity is the most important factor. Creative people are the valuable resource in the rapid process of change, especially of technological change which has gripped our world in recent years So it is

necessary to develop creativity in all children so that they may excel in their field of interest and can lead the nation ahead. Again, women play a prominent role in society's progress. Women have some inner potentialities which are necessary to develop in early period of their life. Adolescent is such a critical period of one's life when the spirit of creative imagination is very strong. Again, creativity does not exist in the same proportion among the individual. So it becomes necessary to know the creativity existing in these adolescent girls students. Creativity may effect on the scholastic variables as such the academic achievement which necessitates testing the relationship between creativity and academic achievement. Academic achievement is a major aspect in the success of life of an individual. Looking to the aspects of creativity the present investigation seeks to know the amount of creativity in the adolescent girl students and its relation with their academic achievement. Though some work has been done in this field but no study has been done on creativity of adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam in relation to their academic achievement. Thus, for these reason, researchers undertook this problem.

1.3 Objectives:

The major objectives of the present study are:

- 1. To find out the level of creativity among adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam.
- 2. To study the relationship between creativity and academic achievement of adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam.
- 3. To study the relationship between creativity and academic achievement of --
 - Highly creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam
 - Average creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam
 - Less creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam

1.4 Hypotheses:

The hypotheses of the present study are:

- 1. There is no significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam.
- 2. There is no significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of-
 - Highly creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam
 - Average creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam
 - Less creative adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam

1.5 Delimitations of the study:

Though the scope and purpose of the present study was wide but due to shortage of time, the researcher had to delimit the present study in the following respect:

- i) The present study is confined to the adolescent girl students studying in the secondary schools under North West educational block of Jorhat district, Assam only.
- ii) Only 75 adolescent girl students have been included in the study.
- iii) To explore the Creativity of adolescent girl students, only one tool has been used i.e. Passi Test of Creativity-Verbal & Non verbal (PTC).

Though the study has been delimited in certain dimensions, it is expected that the findings of the study would not be bound to these limits and would be possible to extend in all the dimensions to certain extent beyond the limits.

II. METHODOLOGY & PROCEDURE:

Keeping in view the nature and objectives of the present study and data collected, the researcher adopted descriptive survey method. This paper is based on both primary and secondary data. In the present study, purposive sampling technique was used to select the secondary schools of Jorhat district, Assam and to select the sample i.e. 75 class X girl students studying in the secondary schools of North-West Educational Block of Jorhat district, Assam.

The name of the sample schools has been listed in the Table no. $1.1\,$

Table no. 1.1

name of the sample schools

sl.	name of the school	total girls		
no.		students		
1	puranimati high school	12		
2	charingia high school	12		
3	randhanijan high school	13		

	total	75
6	garumora high school	13
5	sarbodoi high school	12
4	namdeuri higher secondary school	13

2.1 Tools used

In order to collect data, one tool was used in the present study. This was Passi Test of Creativity-verbal & non verbal (PTC). PTC is a test battery developed and standardized by Dr. B.K. Passi. It includes six sub-tests. The first three tests are verbal in nature. The last three tests can be classified as partially non-verbal for simple reason that the test materials of these three tests present the non-verbal stimuli. Again, the first four tests can be administered in group and other two tests can be administered individually. Usually an individual takes about 50 minutes in completing this test.

III. ANALYSI & INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

On the basis of the objectives and hypothesis of the present study, as mentioned above, present section makes an attempt to present the overall analysis and interpretation of data of the present study. Analysis and interpretation of data of the study are presented under the following headings:

> To find out the level of Creativity among Adolescent Girl Students:

Table no. 1.2 table shows the level of creativity among adolescent girl students

sl. no.	sample	no. of students	percentage
1	highly creative adolescent girl students	12	16%
2	average creative adolescent girl students	33	44%
3	less creative adolescent girl students	30	40%
The second	total	75	100%

It is seen that there are three levels of creativity among adolescent girl students. The percentage of average creative adolescent girls students is highest than the highly creative and less creative students. Again percentage of highly creative adolescent girl students is lower than the average creative and less creative adolescent girl students. So, it can be said that most of the adolescent girl students are average creative students.

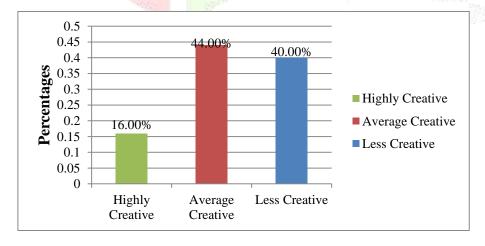


Figure 1.1 shows the level of Creativity among Adolescent Girl Students

From the Figure 1.1 it is seen that highest percentage lies in average creative and lowest percentage lies in highly creative students and the percentage of less creative lies in between highly creative and less creative students.

> To study the Relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Girl Students of Johat district, Assam:

Table no. 1.3

table shows n, 'r' value and level of significance between creativity and academic achievement of adolescent girl students of jorhat district, Assam

sl. no.	variables	sample	no. of students	ʻr' value	df	level of significance
1	creativity					
2	academic achievement	adolescent girl students	75	0.76	73	significant at 0.05

The co-efficient of correlation between creativity and academic achievement of Adolescent girl students is 0.76. From the table it is observed that the calculated 'r' value ('r'=0.76) is greater than the tabulated value (0.23 at 0.05 level of significance against 73 degrees of freedom). Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is a significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of Adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam.

To study the Relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement of Highly Creative Adolescent Girl Students

Table no. 1.4

table shows n, 'r' value and level of significance between creativity and academic achievement of highly creative adolescent girl students

sl. no.	variables	sample	no. of students	'r' value	df	level of significance
1	creativity	highly creative	-25500000	0.000	10	significant at
2	academic achievement	adolescent girl students	12	0.63		0.05 level

The co-efficient of correlation between creativity and academic achievement of highly creative Adolescent girl students is 0.63. From the table it is observed that the calculated 'r' value ('r'=0.63) is greater than the tabulated value (0.58 at 0.05 level of significance against 10 degrees of freedom). Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is a significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of highly creative Adolescent girl students.

> To study the Relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement of Average Creative Adolescent Girl Students

Table no. 1.5

table shows n, 'r' value and level of significance between creativity and academic achievement of average creative adolescent girl students

sl. no.	variables	sample	no. of students	ʻr' value	df	level of significance
1	creativity	average creative			31	not significant at
2	academic achievement	adolescent girl students	33	-0.53		0.05 level

The co-efficient of correlation between creativity and academic achievement of average creative adolescent girl students is 0.53. From the table it is observed that the calculated 'r' value ('r'=-0.53) is less than the tabulated value (0.35 at 0.05 level of significance against 31 degrees of freedom). Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of average creative adolescent girls students.

To study the Relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement of Less Creative Adolescent Girl Students

Table no. 1.6

table shows n, 'r' value and level of significance between creativity and academic achievement of less creative adolescent girl students

sl. no.	variables	sample	no. of students	ʻr' value	df	level of significance
1	creativity	less creative	-60		20	
2	academic achievement	adolescent girl students	30	0.14	28	not significant at 0.05 level

The co-efficient of correlation between creativity and academic achievement of less creative adolescent girl students is 0.14. From the table it is observed that the calculated 'r' value ('r'=0.14) is less than the tabulated value (0.36 at 0.05 level of significance against 28 degrees of freedom). Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of less creative students.

IV. FINDINGS:

The major findings of the study are:

- i) Most of the adolescent girl students are average creative. The percentage of highly creative girl students (16%) is less than the percentages of average creative (44%) and less creative (40%) secondary school girl students.
- ii) There is significant relationship (0.76) between creativity and academic achievement of adolescent girl students of Jorhat district, Assam.
- iii) There is significant relationship (0.63) between creativity and academic achievement of highly creative adolescent girl students.
- iv) There is low negative relationship (-0.53) between creativity and academic achievement of average creative adolescent girls students. So there is no significant relationship between creativity and academic achievement of average creative adolescent girl students.
- v) There is low positive relationship (0.14) between creativity and academic achievement of less creative adolescent girl students.

V. CONCLUSION:

Adolescence is a period of rapid physical, mental, emotional, social and sexual development. At this stage, creative imagination is also very strong. They are capable of making use of their creative talents through art, music, dance, literature, science etc. So, proper care should be taken for their right development specially in case of girls. Again it is also seen that creativity may effect on the scholastic variables i.e. academic achievement. Girls having high academic achievement are also highly creative. Some educational facilities such as organising variety of games, sports; vocational and personal guidance; educational excursion, summer

camps, etc. should also be provided for the girls students so that girls develop their creativity and empowered themselves in the society. Teachers should encourage creativeness by strengthening girls' awareness of their own abilities. At last we can say in today's information age, creativity is crucial for girls to cope with a rapidly changing world.

REFERENCES:

Ai, X. (1999). Creativity and Academic Achievement: An Investigation of Gender Differences. *Creativity Research Journal*, Vol.-12, Issue-4, 329-337.

Akinboye, J. O. (2003). Creativity, Innovation and Success. Ibadan: Sterling Horden Publishers Nigeria Ltd.

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2013). Creativity: The psychology of discovery and invention, New York: HarperCollins Publishers.

Garret, H.E. (2013). Statistics in Psychology and Education. Delhi: Surject Publication 7 K, Koihapur Road, Kamal Nagar.

Mangal, S. K. (2005). Advanced Educational Psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall Pvt. Ltd.

Naderi, H., Abdullah, R., Aizan, T., Sharir, J. & Kumar, V. (2010). Relationship between creativity and academic achievement: A study of gender difference. *Journal of American Science*, Vol.-6, Issue-1, 181-190.

Osho (1999). Creativity: *Unleasing the forces within*, New York: St. Martin's Griffin

Sternberg, O. & Lubart T. (1996). Genius, Creativity and leadership. Journal of creative behaviuor, Vol-30, Issue-1, 52-60.

Website visited:

http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/115297 retrieved on 29/10/17; 5:05pm

http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/61276 retrieved on 13/11/2017; 11:30 pm

