
**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CREATIVITY OF DISTANCE AND REGULAR
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF ARTS GROUP**

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INTRODUCTION

Education makes a man a complete human being. It is education which is the basis of difference between human being and animals. But what is education? Education is a process through which hidden potentialities of a person come to surface. Education is a process through which a child comes to know about its family, society, surrounding, and culture and above all about his own self. It is a lifelong process. In its wider sense, education is not the communication of information by the teacher or the acquisition of knowledge by the child. It is the total development of personality. In this sense, education consists of all those experiences which affect the individual from birth till death. Thus education is that process by which an individual freely develops his self-according to his nature in free environment. In this way, education is life-long process of growth and development. Such education is not confined to the limit of time, place and individual.

The God creator of the universe is the supreme mind who possesses the creative ability. He has created all of us and all that is revealed in nature. We are elevated to be called his creation. According to Indian philosophy, we are constituents of the supreme power as the rays of the sun are the constituent's parts of their creator, the sun. Therefore, every one of us ought to possess creative abilities. These extra ordinary things made many innovations and brought various changes in the field of arts which have obviously created many new solutions for difficult problem by creativity and in the concerned field. Original ideas have changed the course of human history. These capabilities of an individual can be enhanced by the latest technology like multimedia.

MEANING OF CREATIVITY

According to Indian philosophy, we are the constituents of the supreme power as the ray of the sun is the constituent's part of his creator, the sun. Therefore, every one of us is a unique creation, but does not possess the same creative ability as his peers. Some of us are endowed with high creative talents and contribute in the advancement in the field of art,

literature, science, business, teaching and other sphere of human activity, and are responsible for propounding new ideas and bringing about social and cultural changes.

RELATION TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

1. Support and reinforce unusual ideas and responses of students.
2. Use failure as a positive to help students realize errors and meet acceptable standards in a supportive atmosphere.
3. Adapt to student interests and ideas in the classroom whenever possible.
4. Allow time for students to think about and develop their creative ideas. Not all creativity occurs immediately and spontaneously.
5. Create a climate of mutual respect and acceptance between students and between students and teachers, so that students can share creativity. Creativity develop and learn together from one to another as well as independently.
6. Be aware of the many facets of creativity besides arts and crafts: verbal responses, written responses both in prose and poetic style, fiction and nonfiction form. Creativity enters all curricular areas and disciplines.
7. Encourage divergent learning activities. Be a resource provider and director.
8. Listen and laugh with students. A warm, supportive atmosphere provides freedom and security in exploratory thinking.
9. Allow students to have choices and be a part of the decision-making process. Let them have a part in the control of their education and learning experiences.
10. Let everyone get involved, and demonstrate the value of involvement by supporting student ideas and solutions to problems and projects.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

Distance education or distance learning is a mode of delivering education and instruction, often on an individual basis, to students who are not physically present in a traditional setting such as a classroom. Distance learning provides "access to learning when the source of information and the learners are separated by time and distance, or both." Distance education courses that require a physical on-site presence for any reason (including taking examinations) have been referred to as hybrid or blended courses of study.

FORMAL EDUCATION

Formal education corresponds to a systematic, organized education model, structured and administered according to a given set of laws and norms, presenting a rather rigid curriculum as regards objectives, content and methodology. It is characterized by a contiguous education process named, as Sarraamonal remarks, “presential education”, which necessarily involves the teacher, the students and the institution. It corresponds to the education process normally adopted by our schools and universities.

NEED OF THE STUDY: -

The Almighty God, the creator of the universe, is the supreme mind who possesses the finest creative abilities. Every one of us is a unique creation, but does not possess the same creative ability as his peers. Some of us are endowed with high creative talents and contribute to advancement in the field of art, literature, science, teaching and other spheres of human activity.

Good education, proper care and provision of opportunities for creative expression inspire, stimulate and sharpen the creative mind, and it is in this sphere, that parent, society and teachers make significant contribution.

Technology is revolutionizing the world of education replacing familiar classroom tools and changing the way we learn. In the modern era there are lots of tools and technique used by teachers or lecturers to spot and persuade the creativity of the students in much kind of stipulations. In the distance education, there are also so many paraphernalia and techniques of latest technology like-internet, seminars, animation, expert’s video to encourage the creativity of the students.

That’s why, the investigator wants to compare the creativity of distance and regular university students of arts group.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY -

“A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CREATIVITY OF DISTANCE AND REGULAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF ARTS GROUP.”

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Various terms have been used in the statement of the problem, which are defined below: -

Creativity: - “Creativity is the capacity of a person to produce compositions, products or ideas which are essentially new or novel and previously unknown to the producer”. “Creativity is the power of human mind to create new contents by transforming relations and thereby generating new correlates”.

STUDENT: - A student is a learner, or someone who attends an educational institution. In some nations, the English term (or its cognate in another language) is reserved for those who attend university, while a school child under the age of eighteen is called a pupil in English (or an equivalent in other languages), although in the United States a person enrolled in grades K-12 is often called a student. In its widest use, student is used for anyone who is learning, including mid-career adults who are taking vocational education or returning to university.

DISTANCE STUDENT: - Distance students are those students who are drop-outs from formal schooling or diversely from formal schooling shows that participants are led to non-formal programs because these offers the expertise that they people hope to acquire and the necessary assistance for a better understanding of their own selves and of their world.

REGULAR STUDENT: - A regular student is one who is enrolled or accepted for enrolment at an institution for the purpose of obtaining a degree.

ART GROUP: - The art group of study lead into the following undergraduate degree programs: international studies, languages, media & communications, education, arts, arts/law, social work, criminology, social science, music, humanities.

UNIVERSITY: The original Latin word "universitas" refers in general to "a number of persons associated into one body, a society, company, community, guild, corporation, etc. At the time of the emergence of urban town life and medieval guilds, specialized "associations of students and teachers with collective legal rights usually guaranteed by charters issued by princes, prelates, or the towns in which they were located" came to be denominated by this general term.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is on the creativity of distance and regular student belongs to arts group of the university.

- 1- To find out the creativity of boy students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education.
- 2- To find out the creativity of girl students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education.
- 3- To find out the creativity of boy students belong to arts group of the university who are regular.
- 4- To find out the creativity of girl students belong to arts group of the university who are regular.
- 5- To compare the creativity of boy and girl students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education.
- 6- To compare the creativity of boy students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education and who are regular.
- 7- To compare the creativity of girl students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education and who are regular.
- 8- To compare the creativity of boy and girl students belong to arts group of the university who are regular.

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY -

- 1- There is no significant difference in the creativity of boy and girl students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education.
- 2- There is no significant difference in the creativity of boy students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education and who are regular.
- 3- There is no significant difference in the creativity of girl students belong to arts group of the university who are getting distance education and who are regular.
- 4- There is no significant difference in the creativity of boy and girl students belong to arts group of the university who are regular.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: -

- 1- The present study is confined to Sirsa District.
- 2- The present study is confined to distance and regular mode students.

- 3- The present study is confined to the creativity of distance and regular mode students.
- 4- The present study is confined to university students belong to arts group.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study in hand is conducted to investigate the creativity of university students belong to Arts group. In this study, researcher chose two static comparison group designs. In this design, there are two groups one is from distance education and second is from regular students. Both groups are in the static manner. When researcher has to conduct comparative study on the basis of natural observations then he conducts his study with the help of two static comparison group designs.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods can be put in to three groups. In the first group, we include those methods which are concerned with the collection of data. These methods are used where data is already available are not sufficient to arrive at the required solution. The second group consists of those statistical techniques which are used to establishing between the data and the unknowns. The third group consists of these methods which are used to evaluate accuracy of the result obtained. Last two groups are generally taken as the analytical tools of research.

POPULATION OF STUDY

The present study was conducted on the university students of distance and regular mode of Sirsa District.

RESEARCH SAMPLING

For the present study, Stratified Random Sampling technique, a kind of probability sampling methods was used for the selection of the sample. In Stratified Random Sampling technique, the universe to be sampled is subdivided or stratified into groups, which are mutually exclusive and including all items of the universe and then a simple random sample is chosen independently from each group.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In this study, investigator was chosen regular students and students of distance education by purposive sampling. Such samples use human judgment in selecting unit and have no theoretical basis for estimating population characteristics. Investigator was chosen 100 students of distance education and 100 regular students by sequential random sampling.

TOOLS USED: -

In this study, investigator used Baquer Mehdi's verbal test of creative thinking for investigating creative among multimedia user and non-multimedia user. It is bilingual i.e. in Hindi as well as in English. It is meant to identify creative talent at all stages of education except pre-primary and primary. It could be most easily and economically administered over a wide age range of sample starting from middle school and going up to the graduate level. This test has been standardized on large samples. Samples included both distance and regular students.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

After collecting data, it was given statistical treatment. The different kinds of responses were classified. For analysing of data mean, SD, t-test were calculated and for determined the result three level included, 0-49 shows the low level of creativity, 50-70 shows the average level and 71-100 shows the high level of creativity.

MEAN

The mean of a set of observations or scores is obtained by dividing the sum of all the values by the total number of values.

$$M = \sum x \div N$$

STANDARD DEVIATION -

This is the most accurate measure of variability. It not only represents the spread of distribution but the degree which the score is around the mean.

The measure is known as the standard deviation of the distribution. It is referred as S.D. The following formula used for calculating S.D.

$$SD = \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\sum d^2}}{N}$$

σ = SD of samples

d = Mean difference

N = Number of samples

$\sqrt{\sum d^2}$ = Square of positive difference

T-Test -

To compare two groups 't' test is used: -

$$T - \text{Test} = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{N_1 + N_2}}}$$

M1 = Mean of first Group

M2 = Mean of second Group

σ_1 = SD of first group

σ_2 = SD of second group

N1 = Number of data of first group

N2 = Number of data of second group

MAIN FINDINGS

- 1- It is found that boy students belong to arts group of the University who are getting distance education have the average level of creativity.
- 2- It is found that girl students belong to arts group of the University who are getting distance education have the average level of creativity.
- 3- It is found that boy students belong to arts group of the University who are regular have the high level of creativity.
- 4- It is found that girl students belong to arts group of the University who are regular have the high level of creativity.
- 5- It is found that there is significance difference between creativity of boy and girl students belong to Arts group of the University who are getting distance education. But the difference at component originality is in non-significant at 0.05 level of significance. Both possess different levels of creativity in which distance students belong to Arts group of the University have the average level of creativity.
- 6- It is found that there is significance difference between creativity of boy students belong to Arts group of the University who are getting distance education and regular students. Both possess different levels of creativity in which regular boy students have the high level of the creativity than the boy students of distance education.

7- It is found that there is significance difference between creativity of girl students belong to Arts group of the University who are getting distance education and regular students. But the difference at component flexibility is in non-significance at 0.05 level of significance. Both possess different levels of creativity in which regular girl students have the high level of the creativity than the girl students of distance education.

8- It is found that there is no significant difference between creativity of boy and girl students belong to Arts group of the University who are regular. Both possess different levels of creativity in which regular students belong to Arts group of the University have the high level of creativity.

CONCLUSION

The present study is conducted under the title – A comparative study on creativity of distance and regular university students of Arts group. In this study, the investigator administered the appropriate tool for data collection.

The data was collected with the help of test developed by Revised group test of Verbal test of Creative Thinking (TCW) by Baqer Mehdi. After this, the investigator scored and analysed the data by appropriate statistical technique for interpretation and reached at the conclusions. It is found that the creativity is not bound by any group. It is an independent property of human psychology. It only requires suitable environment for its growth and enhancement. It needs more challenges and different situations to explore and to increase its height. But if it facilitates with artificial equipment's, these things may be works as a barrier in the natural growth of creativity. Similar results are found in this research.

Distance students belong to Arts group of the university have the average level of creativity. Because somewhere it works as a barrier for the development of creativity, these things suppress the normal use of brain and intellectual power. On the other hand, regular students belong to Arts group of the university have high level of creativity, because they are not dependent to any medium they freely use their brain. They always try to solve any problem with their brain because they have no alternate and this thing proves very helpful in the natural development of their brain. Thus more facilities make a person lazy and dependent which works as a barrier in development of their actual efficiency and quality.

Thus there is significant difference in the creativity of distance and regular university students of Arts group.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- * They should allow adequate freedom to our children in responding situation. They should be encouraged to think out as many ideas as they can for the solution of a problem.
- * Children should be made to visit the center of art, scientific and industrial for nourishing creative work. This may stimulate and inspire them for creative work.
- * Self- reliance and self- confidence are some of the qualities that are helpful in creative output. So, children should be helped to imbibe these qualities.
- * Teachers and parents should allow the use of multimedia.
- * Teacher, parents should allow minimum use of instrument which is related to the creativity and inspire to do something new and different without any device.
- * Teacher should encourage the students for self-evaluation of his own task, performed.
- * Special programmes should also organized for developing confidence and spontaneity in children.
- * The mental health of teacher and students for self-evaluation of his ideas to other.
- * Teacher should help to the development of elaborate thinking in the children.
- * Students should be encouraged for research work and participation in seminar conferences and group discussion.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- 1- Studies can be conducted at school and college level.
- 2- The studies can be carried out on the basis of science, commerce and various kinds of professional courses.
- 3- There can be used more than one tool for creativity for this study.
- 4- Similar study can be conducted by applying different statistical techniques.
- 5- The study can be carried out on the teachers also.
- 6- The study may be conducted in other areas of Haryana.
- 7- Different variables can be used for this study like personality, intelligence and attitude.
- 8- The present study may be conducted on large sample.
- 9- Studies can be conducted at school and college level.
- 10- Studies can be carried out at M.Phil and Ph.D. level studies.
- 11- The present study can be conducted on state level.