

## Creativity in children as function of parent occupation and socio-economic status

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**Abstract:** Present paper deal with the investigation on creativity in children, tested by applying Baquar Mahanadi's creative thinking test and respectively the parent occupation and socio-economic status, calculating by administrating Bharadwaj's socio-economic status scale. It was hypothesized that "creativity in children as function of parent occupation and socio-economic status", which was not proved, as the calculated values of  $r$  were drawn - 0.05 and 0.03 at 5% level of significance, while correlating creativity in children and occupation and socio-economic status of their parents.

**Keywords:** Children, Creativity, Occupation and Economic status

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### INTRODUCTION

Creativity appears early in a life and its shows in the child's play. Gradually it spread to other area of life. Studies of creative production of men and women, showed that creativity normally reaches its peak during the thirties and the either remain on a plateau of gradually declines.

Lehman (1990) explained the early peak of creativity as due to environmental factors such as poor health growth family circumstances, financial pressure and lack of free time. Hurlock (1978), Laura E. Berk (2007), Papalia (2005) reported that the development of creativity may be abstracted at several "critical period" during childhood and adolescence. Some children are subjected to environmental factor that result in satisfying their creativity at these period while other children of the same age are not.

The attempt are made in the present investigation to correlate the creativity in children with their parent occupation and socio-economic status, as it was assumed parent in good financial condition can adequately satisfy the need of children to enhance their creativity. Creative thinking was also considered their different occupation, have different effect on family life and creativity of children.

### METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this investigations is to assess the creativity of children and socio-economic status and occupational status of parents with correlation between them.

This will help to parents educator and researcher to promote creativity in children to achieve overall development of children from various socio-economic status.

The present investigation was carried out at various schools in Akola. Children ranging from 10 to 15 year were also tested on socioeconomic status scale. For measuring creativity of the student and socioeconomic status of parents, the standardized creative thinking test by Mehendi (1973) and socioeconomic status scale by Rajeev Bharadwaj (1980) were administered respectively.

### Observation

### RESULT

Table number 1 shows that distribution of respondents according to their medium and creativity score 52.62% boys and 64.52 % girls of respondent were found in low creativity category of Marathi medium school. It seems that English medium school student showing high and moderate creativity than Marathi medium student. While calculating the creativity of children according to the medium of education, it was observed that English medium student stand maximum in high and moderate creativity ranges, where as Marathi medium student explain low creativity in majority. These result were analyze statistically with the help of 't' test ('t' value=3.495),  $t=1.660$  at 5% level of significance, convent school may provide more facility to enhance creativity in children.

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Table number 1:

S.N.	Creativity score	Distribution of respondents according to their creativity							
		English medium				Marathi medium			
		Boys	Creativity percentage	Girls	Creativity percentage	Boys	Creativity percentage	Girls	Creativity percentage
1.	High creativity (0.32-98)	08	40%	12	40%	02	0.53%	02	0.53%
2.	Moderate creativity (98-64)	09	45%	14	46.67%	07	36.85%	09	29.08%
3.	Low creativity (64-30)	03	15%	04	13.33%	10	52.63%	20	64.52%
4.	Total 100	20	100%	30	100%	19	100%	31	100%

Table number 2:

S. N.	Variables	Coefficient of correlation with creativity of respondents.
1.	Occupation	0.05158
2.	socioeconomic status	0.03833

## CONCLUSION

Surprisingly the result of present investigation explain that socio-economic status and occupation of parent are showing insignificant correlation with the creativity of children ( $r=0.03833$ ). There is no impact of parent occupation on their children's creativity ( $r=0.05158$ ). The figure shows negative and insignificant correlation. Hence concluded that creativity is an independent phenomenon, which is not related with any occupation or availability of material things. Creativity is a potential and can developed through positive reinforcement & motivation in children.

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