
**A STUDY OF LEVEL OF ASPIRATION AS CORRELATES OF CREATIVITY AMONG
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS OF JHARKHAND**

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ABSTRACT:

The present article focused on the relationship between creativity and level of aspiration among upper primary school in Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is a descriptive survey type of research. 300 upper primary scheduled tribe school students have been taken as the sample by using stratified Random sampling Technique. The Baquer Mehdi test of creativity and the Bhargav & Shah level of aspiration measure test have been employed as research tools. Statistics like percentage, Mean, S.D, t-value and co-efficient of correlation have been calculated to test the hypothesis. The results of this study indicated that most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high level of Creativity and high level of aspiration. Again it has been found that there is not significant relationship between Level of Aspiration and Creativity. Furthermore, in this study there is not significant relationship was found between the creative ability of high and low level of Aspiration groups. It is expected that the findings of this study would encourage & help the teachers, parents, teacher educators, psychologists, curriculum planners, counselors, guidance workers & educational administrators in the process of identification and proper understanding of the creative children. This would be useful and encouraging for the scheduled Tribe students of Jharkhand.

Key Words: Creativity, Level of Aspiration, Upper primary school scheduled tribe students.

INTRODUCTION:

The almighty God, the creator of the Universe, is the supreme mind who possess the finest creative abilities. Every one of us is an unique creation, but does not possess the same creative ability as his peers. Creativity is a comparatively new field of modern psychological research. In 1980, Guilford stated, "of all the qualities that man possesses those that contribute to his creative thinking have been most important for his well being and his advancement." Creativity is a multidimensional approach. "Uniqueness" constitutes the fundamental characteristics of a creative product. A creative pattern is manifest in creative behavior which includes such activities as inventing, designing, contriving, composing & planning (J.P.Guilford).

In 1931, the concept of 'Levels of Aspiration' was introduced by "Dembo". Webster's dictionary (1976), defines Aspiration as a strong desire for a realization. Level of Aspiration is a psychological variable. It resembles the cognitive type of motivation of an individual. The term "Level of Aspiration" includes the anticipation of his capability for his future performance on the basis of his past achievement. The subject makes trial and efforts to achieve the goal targeted by him. The goal setting attitude as well as the activity done to attain the goal are the result of his past experience. It may be failure or success oriented. It all depends upon the efforts and the devotion made by him in the goal achieving direction. So, here four main statements have been stated according to the sequence of events in a typical condition of Level of Aspiration.

- Last performance
- Goal setting of Level of Aspiration for the next consecutive performance.

- New performance and
- Psychological Analysis of new performance.

CREATIVITY AND LEVEL OF ASPIRATION RELATED STUDIES:

Bhan.R (1973) finds the level of Aspiration in case of high creative group was high and the level of aspiration was overly high in case of low creative group. Rawat.M.S and Garg.M.K (1977), found that there was no significant difference in the creativity scores of under and over aspirants. Singh R.P (1980), the study reveals that level of aspiration had no significant relationship with creativity. Saxena Saroj (1981) found that there was no significant relationship between creativity and level of aspiration. Laljee Ram (1983) found that there is positive correlation between creativity & Level of aspiration. Qureshi Anjum Naseer (1982) found that level of aspiration promotes creativity and its components independently as well as unilaterally. Jyoti (2012), found significant positive relationship between creativity & level of aspiration. Dash.A.S & Haricharan. M (1988) have identified disadvantageous groups as economically, psychologically intellectually, culturally, socially and educationally and have placed tribal children in the category of culturally disadvantaged.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE TERMS USED:

- **CREATIVITY:**

Passi (2005), "Creativity is a multidimensional (Verbal & Non Verbal) attribute 'differentially' distributed among people and includes chiefly factors of seeing problems, fluency, flexibility, originality, inquisitiveness and persistence". According to Crow and Crow "creativity is a mental process to express the original outcomes."

- **LEVEL OF ASPIRATION:**

Frank (1935), defines it in terms of the Level of future performance in a familiar task, which an individual, knowing his level of past performance in that task, explicitly undertakes to reach the set target.

- **HIGH CREATIVITY:**

In this study those who have found marks in originality dimension of creativity have been considered as students possessing high creativity.

- **HIGH LEVEL OF ASPIRATION:**

According to the manual for Level of Aspiration Percentile Equivalent of Raw Scores

| Percentile | GDS | ADS | Category |
|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|
| P ₉₅ | 7.9 | -6.7 | High Aspirant |
| P ₉₀ | 6.5 | -5.4 | |
| P ₈₀ | 5.3 | -3.8 | |
| P ₇₅ | 4.7 | -3.2 | |

- **SCHEDULED TRIBES:**

The constitution of India, under Article 342, states that the president of India may 'by public notification specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be scheduled Tribes.' The tribes of Jharkhand consist of 32 tribal groups inhabiting the Jharkhand state in India.

- **NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

Study of psychological traits is one of the major area of research in Education. Sir Ken Robinson has said, 'creativity is as important now in education as literacy and we should treat it with the same status. It is the need of hour to identify the creative children and teach them

accordingly. Again the concept of Level of Aspiration has been the burning topic of argument and discussion and experimentation for further research in the last quarter of twentieth century. Creativity is a birthright to every child & it should be identified.

The present study is related to upper primary school level tribal students which is one of the disadvantageous group of Indian Society. They are educationally, economically & culturally backward. So, the researcher has taken them as sample for her research work to establish the relationship between creativity and Level of Aspiration.

- **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

A study of Level of Aspiration as correlates of creativity among upper primary school scheduled Tribe students of Jharkhand

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The present study has the following objectives:-

1. To study the creativity of upper primary school tribal students.
2. To study the Level of Aspiration of upper primary school tribal students.
3. To study the relationship between creativity and level of aspiration of upper primary school students.
4. To compare the creativity scores of high and low groups of Level of Aspiration of upper primary school tribal students.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

The following hypothesis will be formulated to realize the present study:

1. Most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high creativity.
2. Most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high level of Aspiration.
3. There is no significant relationship between creativity and Level of aspiration of upper primary school tribal students.
4. There is no significant relationship between creativity of high and low groups of Level of Aspiration of upper primary school tribal students.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:**RESEARCH DESIGN:**

As per requirement of the problem and keeping the objectives of the study in mind, descriptive survey method was employed to collect the data.

Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of all the students of class 6 to 8 of Govt. middle schools of Bokaro district in Jharkhand. By using stratified random sampling, only 300 scheduled tribe students have been selected as the sample of the present study.

RESEARCH TOOLS USED:

In the present study researcher has used following standardized tool.

- i. Creativity test-verbal test of creativity thinking, Baquer Mehdi.
- ii. Level of Aspiration- Level of Aspiration measure, Bhargav & Shah.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TEST:

After selection of the tools, the investigator visited the selected schools in Bokaro district. First of all, permission was taken from the headmaster of the schools for the collection of data.

I administered the test personally to the selected sample of the schools. The students were encouraged & assured that the present inquiries were meant for the research purpose and would not affect them in other way. So, their co-operation is necessary.

STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED:

The statistical procedures like percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test and coefficient of correlation were calculated to test various hypotheses of the study. The statistical procedures were adopted from Garret (2014), Mangal (2014) & Asthana (2016).

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data have been changed into scores to apply statistical analysis. The results have been presented below in the form of a table.

HYPOTHESIS 1. Most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high creativity.

Table 1

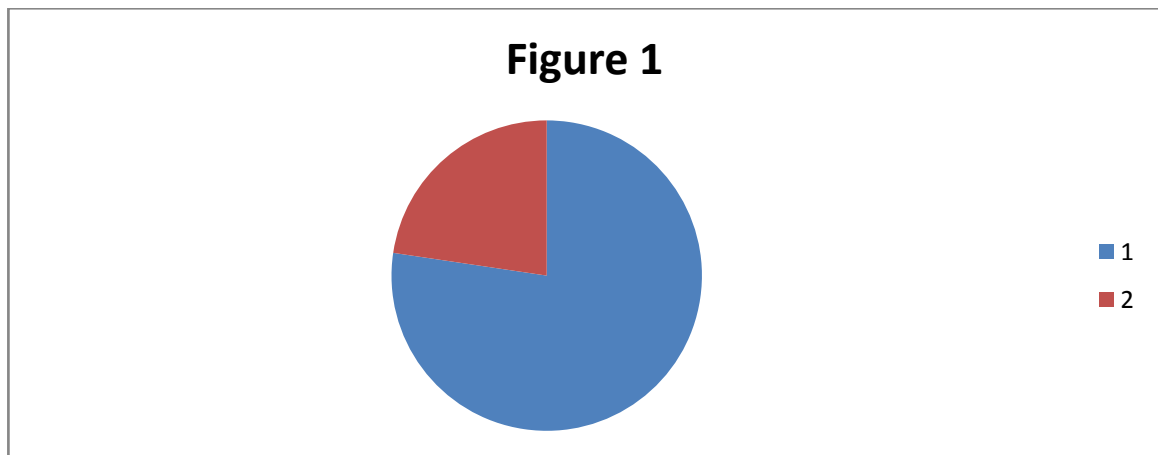
No. of Percentage of students having Originality.

| Total no. of students | No. of students | Percentage of students having marks in Originality |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 300 | 68 | 22.66% |

INTERPRETATION:

Table 1

Reveals that only 22.66% students possess originality. It shows that most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high level of Originality & Ultimately do not possess high level of creativity.



Π chart Graph: Figure 1.

HYPOTHESIS 2:

Most of the upper Primary School tribal students do not possess high level of Aspiration.

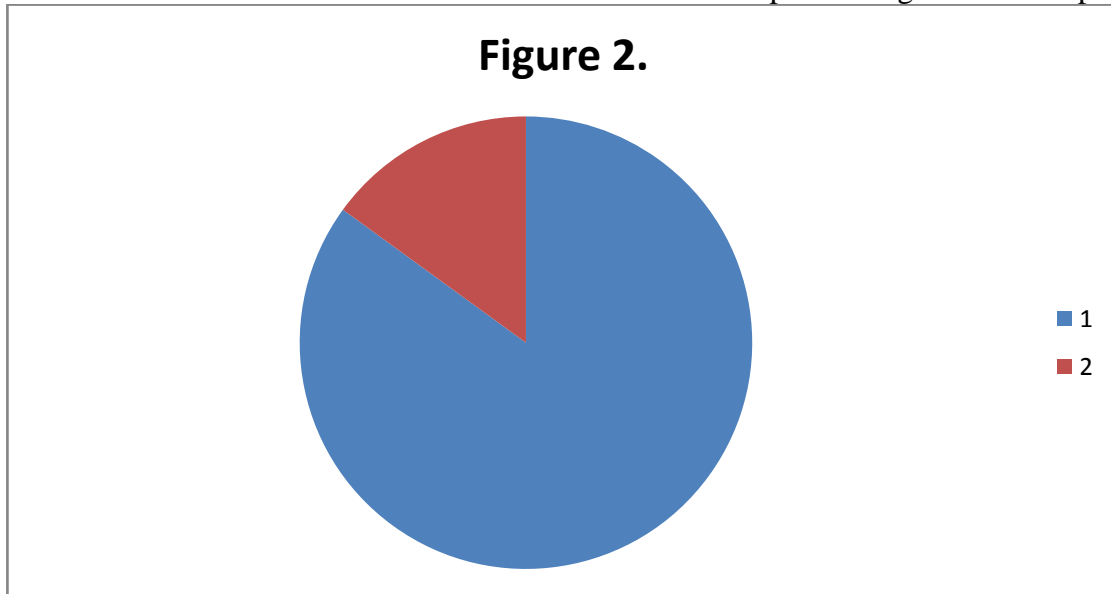
Table 2

No. and Percentage of students having high level of Aspiration

| Total no. of Students | No. of students got high marks in Level of Aspiration | Percentage of Students having high level Aspiration |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 300 | 45 | 15% |

INTERPRETATION:

Table 2. reveals that only 15% students have high level of Aspiration. It shows that most of the upper primary school tribal students in Govt. schools of Jharkhand do not possess high level of Aspiration.



HYPOTHESES 3:

There is no significant relationship between Creativity and Level of Aspiration of upper primary school Tribal Students.

Table 3

Correlation between Level of Aspiration and Composite Creativity:

| No. of Students | df | Dimension of Creativity | r-value | Level of Significance |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 300 | 298 | Composite Creativity | -0.073 | N.S |

INTERPRETATION:

Table 3. reveals that the obtained r between Level of Aspiration and Creativity is 0.073, which is not significant.

HYPOTHESIS 4:

There is no significant difference between Creativity of high and low groups of Level of Aspiration of upper primary school Tribal Students.

Table 4

Mean, S.D and t-value between the composite creativity score of high and low Level of Aspiration groups.

| Level of Aspiration Groups | Mean | S.D | N | df | t-value | Level of significance |
|----------------------------|--------|------|----|-----|---------|-----------------------|
| High | 141.08 | 17.6 | 60 | 118 | 1.72 | N.S |
| Low | 147.65 | 23.6 | 60 | | | |

INTERPRETATION:

Table 4. Reveals that the obtained t-value between low and high t-value between low and high Level of Aspiration groups on composite creativity dimension of creativity was found 1.72 which is not significant.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. Most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess originality and ultimately do not possess creativity.
2. Most of the upper primary school Tribal students do not possess high level of Aspiration.
3. There is no significant relationship between Creativity & Level of Aspiration.
4. There is not significant relationship between the creative ability of high and low Level of Aspiration groups.

It further indicates that the Level of Aspiration has not got its bearing on Composite Creativity.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT:

The study reveals that, most of the primary school tribal students do not possess Creativity. The findings is consonance with the findings of Kumar Binoy (1991), Patna University, Patna & Kumari Pushpalata (2013), Patna University Patna. They also found that tribal students were less creative & non tribal group were found to be superior of divergent thinking. Again the present study reveal the fact that there is no significant relationship between Creativity & Level of Aspiration. The findings is consonance with the findings of Saxena Saroj (1981) Agra University, Singh Ram Swaroop (1986) & Singh R.P Indian Educational Review (1980), revealed that Level of Aspiration had no significant relationship with Creativity on the other hand Laljee Ram (1983), P.U.Patna and Jyoti (2012), Maharishi Dayanand University , Rohtak Haryana, revealed in their study that there exist significant positive relationship between Creativity and Level of Aspiration.

Again the study reveal the fact that there is not significant relationship between the creative ability of high and low level of Aspiration groups which is consonance with the study of Rawat.M.S and Garg M.K (1977) Indian Psychological review, found that there was no significant difference in the Creativity score of under and over aspirants.

CONCLUSION:

The study reveals that most of the upper primary school tribal students do not possess high level of Creativity and Level of Aspiration.

Again the study reveal the fact that there is no significant relationship between Creativity and Level of Aspiration. Again there is not significant relationship between the creative ability of high and low level of Aspiration groups. The study of Level of Aspiration Vs Creativity need much deeper and intensive discovery in various fields on different samples. There is no clear answer to this contradiction. The study also reflects the need of such studies concerning other psychological attributes.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

From the findings and conclusion of the present study following inferences can be drawn out for Education System.

1. This study would help the teachers and parents in the process of identification and proper understanding of the creative children.
2. Measuring the creativity of each scheduled tribal student, we can know their area of interest. It would assist them to choose the education and vocational career.
3. Planning of a special curriculum training and service of special teachers and teaching through new techniques and skills, intervention programmes for scheduled tribe students is another implication of the study.

4. The parents, psychologists, counsellors, teacher educators, guidance workers, curriculum planners and Educational administrators have to think that how to foster creativity among the recognized creative talented students. Separate school for this purpose may also be established.
5. The result shows that creative potential may be increased by good school environment, supportive home environment and good parental care with healthy diet.

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