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A Study on Creative Thinking of Primary School Children and Its Relationship with Intelligence and Academic Achievement

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ABSTRACT: The main aim of the thesis was to find: “A study on creative thinking of primary school children and its relationship with intelligence and academic achievement” The present study adopts normative survey method. The investigator selected 300 primary school children studying in different government schools; govt aided schools and private recognized schools of Thiruvallur district. The sampling procedure was based on stratified random sampling method Data was analysed using SPSS. Inferential analyses were carried out for demographic variables, creative thinking test and intelligence test. The investigator tabulated the data and analysis was done with the help of correlation, ‘t’ tests and ANOVA. the analysis shows that there are significant relationships between creative thinking and intelligence in gender, locality, age and English medium primary school children. There is no significant association between creative thinking and intelligence in Tamil medium primary school children. Tamil medium children do have creative thinking and intelligence but there is no correlation between the two. It is clear that children have intelligence only in their concerned subjects. Whereas some Tamil medium children do have creative ideas and they have more flexibility to bring out their creative potentialities.

KEYWORDS: Correlation, t test, ANOVA

I. INTRODUCTION

Creative thinking is ability, an attitude and a process good education, proper care and provision of opportunities for creative expression can inspire and sharpen the creative mind and it is in this sphere, that parents, society and teachers make a significant contribution. They are required to help the children in nourishing and utilizing their creative mind to the utmost. The educational process therefore should be aimed at developing creative abilities among children. This can be achieved by acquainting the teachers and parents with the real meaning of the creative process and the ways and means of developing and nurturing creative thinking. The literature review (chapter II) shows that creative thinking in children are related to certain psychological factors., Many studies are available on creativity and creative thinking but comparatively few studies are available on academic achievement and its correlates among primary school children. Therefore an attempt was made through this study to assess the creative thinking in primary school children and relationship with intellectual capacities.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study on creative thinking of primary school children and its relationship with intelligence and academic achievement”

OBJECTIVES

The present study was planned on a sample of primary school children studying in different primary schools with the objectives stated below.

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1. Assessing creative thinking of primary school children with a set of socio - demographic variables viz. gender, locality, age, family economic status, medium of instruction, occupation of the parent and type of institution.
2. To study the relationship between creative thinking and the psychological variables viz intelligence and Academic achievement of primary school children.

III. METHODOLOGY

The investigator selected creative thinking test. The nonverbal test comprises of picture construction Activity; picture completion; Triangles and ellipses activity. The verbal test was taken into consideration. The test comprises of identifying the defects and problems of the articles, unusual uses and consequences test.

The intelligence test was used in the present study. The test comprises of subjects viz - Rearranging words, Rearranging sentences. Relationship, odd word, opposites, number series and complete the word test. The academic annual marks of the primary school children are taken into account as the academic achievement marks.

IV. SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY

A sample of 300 primary school children studying in different Government, govt aided and Private recognized primary schools located in Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu were drawn using stratified random sampling technique for the purpose of the present investigation.

V. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The aforementioned hypotheses were tested by applying suitable statistical techniques. Mean differences between subgroups were tested by 't' tests and analysis of variance. The relationship between the dependent variables and psychological variables were, tested through correlational analysis.

VI. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The general trend from the above analysis shows that boys have high creative thinking than girls . The urban primary school children have high creative thinking than rural primary school children. The primary school children of 8yrs of age do have high creative thinking than 9yrs of age children. The English medium primary school children show high creative thinking than Tamil medium primary school children. The primary children whose parents income was between 10,000 to 20,000 have high creative thinking than other children.

The primary school children whose parents do have occupation as business do show high creative thinking. The primary school children who are studying in private recognized institutions do have high creative thinking than Govt, and govt aided primary school children.

The general trend from the analysis shows that there are relationships between creative thinking and intelligence in gender, locality, age and English medium primary school children. There is no significant association between creative thinking and intelligence in Tamil medium primary school children. Tamil medium children do have creative thinking and intelligence but there is no correlation between the two. It is clear that children have intelligence only in their concerned subjects. Whereas some Tamil medium children do have creative ideas and they have more flexibility to bring out their creative potentialities.

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