

A Study of Influence of Creativity of Students and Socio-Economic Status of Their Parents on Academic Achievement At Higher Secondary Level

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ABSTRACT

Given the conditions prevailing in the contemporary period, performance in education matters most. Life in general and for or a student in particular has become highly competitive. Today there is no place for a mediocre student, there is a limited room at the top, that room too only for the best. Today's society is more complex with huge knowledge base and much more complex and huge situations. A child in turn can not simply learn all these things through observation of his/her parents. To import the knowledge a school has become more essential and crucial. Thus, in a way the performance of an individual in an educational institution is relatively depended on the personal trends, quality of educational institution and the society as a whole. Thus, the present research work titled "A study of influence of creativity of students and socio-economic status of their parents on academic achievement at higher secondary level of Western Odisha" was undertaken. Present research study to as implications derived from the study, in this chapter an attempt was to capture holistic view. Educationists and psychologists have focused on discrete elements of reading and writing skills. Such a skill- based approach conceptualizes literacy as an autonomous variable whose impact on society and cognition flows from its intrinsic character. This model tends not only to make claims to universals but also privileges the text and the teacher, totally ignoring the knowledge the learner brings to the learning situation. It doesn't concern itself with the questions of power distribution and authority relations in society nor does it deal with the politics of literacy.

KEYWORDS: Socio-Economic status, Academic Achievement, Creativity of Students, Odisha, India

INTRODUCTION

Every individual is born with a collection of abilities and talents. Education in its many forms, has the potential to help fulfill and help them in order to achieve social and economic development. It has become common- place for national development to be linked to education, with education frequently measured in terms of literacy (Wagner, 1990). There is general agreement among scholars that one of the fundamental breakthroughs in the emergence of civilization was the invention of writing as a means of communication. With a written word it has become possible for historical events to be accurately recorded and for knowledge to be more widely and quickly disseminated among several generations. In writing about

importance of literacy. Goody and Watt (1977) point out that not only was trade, commerce and economic sector of the society radically altered, but also the nature of human interaction transformed.

Further, Educationists and psychologists have focused on discrete elements of reading and writing skills. Such a skill-based approach (termed the autonomous model by Street, 1984) conceptualizes literacy as an autonomous variable whose impact on society and cognition flows from its intrinsic character. This model tends not only to make claims to universals but also privileges the text and the teacher, totally ignoring the knowledge the learner brings to the learning situation. It doesn't concern itself with the questions of power distribution and authority relations in society nor does it deal with the politics of literacy.

Creativity can be understood as a process by which an individual can bring a new thing or idea into existence. For an artist, creativity is a process in which a great part of his being is involved; for an educator, it is a process of thinking which can be either matured or inhibited during the process of teaching-learning. Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic access to resources and social position in relation to others. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's SES only their own attributes are assessed. Recently, research has revealed a lesser recognized attribute of SES as perceived financial stress, as it defines the "balance between income and necessary expenses". Perceived financial stress can be tested by deciphering whether a person at the end of each month has more than enough, just enough, or not enough money or resources. However, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed. Education in higher socioeconomic families is typically stressed as much more important, both within the household as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food, shelter and safety are a priority, education is typically regarded as less important. Youth audiences are particularly at risk for many health and social problems in the United States, such as unwanted pregnancies, drug abuse, and obesity. The environment of educational institution is a part of educational system and also a part of society. If changes take place in the values of society, norms of standards, the Socio-cultural environment of institution also bound to be affected. It is therefore, necessary to understand the Socio-cultural environment of educational institutions. The teacher plays a vital role to improve the environment of educational institutions. The factors which can affect Socio-economic status (SES) are mentioned below:-

- Education
- Income
- Occupation
- Wealth
- Health
- Home environment
- Parental interactions
- Disparities in language acquisition
- Morphology
- Phonology
- Positive outcomes of low SES

- Literacy development
- Neighborhood influence
- School influence
- Influences on nonverbal behavior

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The existing research work done in the field of academic achievement among the Secondary school education students it was evident that most of them were covered the aspects of performance in relation to personality issues and also related to psychological based issues. In fact the research work done has mostly concentrated upon students problems, intelligence, personality aspects, achievement test and evaluation etc. Very few of the studies conducted in the recent past have concentrated upon achievement or performance of students studying in secondary level of school education in relation to their social and economic status in the society. In fact, the studies conducted elsewhere have clearly emphasized that the social and economic issues have their own influence on the achievement aspects of the students' performance as well as their personality traits. The existing research also points out that society in its many a influencing factors has its own impact on an individual while shaping his/her character or for that matter the personality of an individual. From this study the researcher make an attempt to understand how to what extent the social and economic status of students influence their creativity and performance in the school education concerned. The influence of various factors on educational achievement has indeed assumed greater importance in the context of present scenario of high competitiveness in the society. Indeed, educational planners, heads of institutions, curriculum designers, researchers, teachers and others who are involved in the task of helping students to achieve better would like to have a knowledge of the extent of the influence the achievement correlates exert on achievement. This in context, the present study elucidates the influence of various important factors on achievement in education. This issue, being the main reason, the present research study has been taken up.

Statement of the Problem

A Study of Influence of Creativity of Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Parents on Academic Achievement At Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha

Review of Related Literature

Griffits (2006) found a close relationship between school grades and family size. Children from small families were found superior in school grades.

Clark (2007) found that students whose parents had college education ranked higher in scholarship. Shuttleworth (2007) reported the low-achieving group of students had strict religious home training. Bear (2006) found parental occupation related to academic success. He reported that sons of farmers and businessmen ranked low in scholarship in comparison to those of artisans, salesmen and so on.

Havighurst (2004) contrasted achievement test performance of middle-class and lower- class children in 21 Chicago school districts. He found that 6th grade students in the seven districts with the highest average of socio-economic status ranged from a grade level to one year above grade level on reading tests: in the seven lowest socio-economic status districts, the +1 scores clustered around one year below grade level.

Sinha (2010), and Wig and Nagpal (2010) found low achievers represented more in occupational category agricultural or business, Austin (2006) found very high relationship between the tendency to drop out of college and parents education and father's occupation.

Nomzek (2010) reported that education of parents and their profession have no influence over the academic success of their children. But for the high ability group, children of servicemen excelled the children of businessmen, and the trend was reversed for. excelled the children of businessmen, and the trend was reversed for the average and low intellectual groups.

Mishra, Dash and Padhi (2010) reported a correlation of 0.59 between home environment and school achievement whereas correlation of 0.31 between intelligence test scores and school achievement.

Satyanandam(2009) highlighted two sub-aspects of socio economic status, viz., educational level of parents and economic status of parents. According to him the children of graduate parents performed far better than the children of matriculate parents. Children of upper and lower, upper and middle economic strata only differed significantly on the variable of achievement. Hatterji, Mukherjee and Banerjee (1971) also found that parent's education level was directly related to the achievement of their children.

Choudhari (2015) expressed his opinion based on research that bright children normally come from families where parents having a higher level of education, were mostly engaged in professions requiring general knowledge, and had more income than the parents of dull students.

In Goswami's (2016) study, the scholastic achievement correlated highly with socio- economic status. Goswami (1982) found a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and reading interests and also between reading interests and academic achievement Ojha (2018) concluded that the higher the socio-economic status, the better would be the academic achievement at Higher Secondary School. level. Parental education, occupation, and income were also related with the educational achievement of both rural and urban boys of 9th class. Family background factors of college students, according to Siddiqui (1979) had positive relationship with the academic achievement of the students when the intelligence factor was held constant.

Salunke (2019) found no relationship between socio-economic status and achievement. Desai (2019) observed no relationship between socioeconomic status and achievement. Bhat and Indiresan. (2018) failed to draw definite conclusions regarding the differential performance of students belonging to different socio-economic backgrounds as the sample consisted mainly of students belonging to the backward class and low income group.

Khanna (2019) observed that the academic achievement of the children of educated parents, illiterate parents and educated mothers was significantly correlated with the socio economic status of the family.

Jain (2018) states that the socio-economic level of the parents. had a great impact on the pupils' achievement. The pupils belonging to the upper socio-economic status achieved better than the pupils whose parents belonged to the middle and lower socio- economic levels, while the pupils from the middle socio-economic levels scored better than those with lower socio-economic status of the parents, in all the subjects. Academic achievement had a high positive correlation with socio economic status.

Gupta (2017) found that birth order and the father's profession influenced the reading ability of children studying in classes.

Research Gap

The Statement of problem, “*A Study Of Influence of Creativity of Students and Socio-Economic Status of their Parents on Academic Achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha*” is been taken for

the research. On the basis of conclusions drawn from various research studies referred in the present context, it is evident that the general agreement among the researchers was not reached on several important issues, which were addressed in the present study. Keeping these observations, the following are the important deviations, in respect of similar studies conducted earlier, are attempted:

1. There were very few studies devoted to relationship among personality traits (creativity etc.), achievement, social and economic status of the students, area of location of the schools etc..
2. The studies conducted earlier have wide gamut of observations and similarity among the observations to a large extent is absent.
3. The sample drawn for the study consists of wide gamut of Socio-economic status as well as location of schools.
4. The present study also has the distinction of studying the influence of multi- faceted social and economic status factors on the performance achievement of the students as well as their creativity.
5. Very few studies have been concentrated on geographical location and its influence on achievement of the students and whereas the present study concentrated on this issue also.
6. The studies conducted in this regard may have certain. similarities but the present study distinguishes itself by virtue of using different tools in exclusive social and personal factors.

Objectives of the Study

In the present study the following objectives have been formulated

1. To Study the influence of creativity on academic achievement of students at High Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
2. To Study the influence of the socio- Economic status of parents of student on their academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
3. To Study the influence of creativity of students and socio- Economic status of their parents on academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
4. To Study the influence of creativity on Academic achievement of boys and girls at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
5. To Study the influence of creativity on Academic achievement of Students at Urban and Rural Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
6. To Study the influence of Socio- Economic Status of Parents on academic achievement of their children at Urban and Rural Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
7. To Study the influence of Socio- Economic Status of working and non- working Parents on academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha
8. To Study the influence of creativity on academic achievement of students at Higher Secondary level where the Socio- Economic status of their Parents as co-variate.
9. To Study the influence of Socio- Economic status of Parents on Academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level where creativity of the student as co-variate.
10. To Study the influence of creativity of students and Socio-Economic status of their Parents on Academic achievement of students at Government and Private Secondary level Schools of Western Odisha.

Hypotheses of the Study

H₀₁: There is significant influence of creativity on academic achievement of students at Higher Secondary

Level of Western Odisha.

Ho2: There is significant influence of the socio- Economic status of parents of student on their academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.

Ho3: There is significant influence of creativity of students and socio- Economic status of their parents on academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.

Ho4: There is significant influence of creativity on Academic achievement of boys and girls at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.

Ho5: There is significant influence of creativity on Academic achievement of Students at Urban and Rural Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.

Ho6: There is significant influence of Socio- Economic Status of Parents on academic achievement of their children at Urban and Rural Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.

Ho7: There is significant influence of Socio- Economic Status of working and non-working Parents on academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.

Ho8: There is significant influence of creativity on academic achievement of students at Higher Secondary level where the Socio-Economic status of their Parents as co-variate.

Ho9: There is significant influence of Socio- Economic status of Parents on Academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level where creativity of the student as co-variate.

Ho10: There is significant influence of creativity of students and Socio-Economic status of their Parents on Academic achievement of students at

Government and Private Secondary level of Western Odisha.

Population

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human beings or of non-human entities such as objects, educational institutions, time units, geographical areas, prices of wheat or salaries drawn by individuals. Some statisticians call it universe.

The population of this study consists of all students pursuing their education at secondary level schools of Western Odisha.

- Angul District has 40 Higher secondary schools from which 2497 are boys and 2503 are girls which makes a total of 5000 students.
- Bargarh district has 38 Higher secondary schools in which 2506 are boys and 2314 are girls and total 4820 students.
- Bolangir district has 41 Higher secondary schools in which 3039 boys and 2927 girls with a total of 5966 students
- There are 48 Higher secondary schools in Boudh district out of which 3952 are boys 4002 are girls and total of 7954 students.
- There are 37 Higher secondary schools in Deogarh, 2453 boys, 2350 girls, total of 4803 students.
- There are 47 Higher secondary schools in Jharsuguda district, 2157 boys, 2068 girls, 4225 students in total.
- There are 43 Higher secondary schools in Kalahandi district where 3572 boys and 3156 girls, and a total of 6728 students.
- There are 46 Higher secondary schools in Naupada district, of which 3272 are boys, 3067 are girls, and a total of 6339 students.

- There are 37 Higher secondary schools in Sambalpur district, there are 1968 boys, 2294 are girls and a total of 4262 students There are 42 Higher secondary schools in Sundergarh district, in which 2578 boys, 2693 girls, and a total of 5271 students.

Sample design

A selected group of some elements from the totality of the population is known as the sample. It is from the study of this sample that something is known and said about the whole population. The assumption is that what is revealed about the sample will be true about the population as a whole.

The sample for the present study would comprise of 1400 students selected randomly out of 7388 population from 30 higher secondary schools in all the districts of western Odisha. From which 4023 are boys and 3365 are girls. The investigator would use random sampling to select the higher secondary schools and to select the students for study. The sample would be divided in 700 boys and 700 girls of higher secondary school students.

Research method

Research process is multiple-step process where the steps are interlinked with the other steps in the process. If changes are made in one step of the process, a must review should be done of all the other steps to ensure that the changes are reflected throughout the process. Conducting research or evaluation projects within an agency. There are ways to understand the seven steps of the research process as to apply for conducting a study.

Tool used for data collection

PASSI TEST OF CREATIVITY-

Passi Test of creativity was prepared by Dr. B.K. Passi, was used to find out the criterion scores for creativity of Secondary School students.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCALE-

This scale was developed by B.KUPPUSWAMY for collection of data for socio- economic status of Higher Secondary School students.

Nature of data

Descriptive data: Descriptive Data has been used for the study. All qualitative data in can be descriptive; in nature. These can be in the form of definitive statements. However, numerical values also been assigned to descriptive statements.

Analysis procedure

- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) among Low SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) among Higher SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Total Sample
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Low SES Group

- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (B) in Middle SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (B) in Higher SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Total Sample
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Low SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Low SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Non Verbal Creativity in Higher SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Total Creativity in Lower SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Total Creativity in Middle SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Low SES Group
- Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of Academic Achievement and Significant Predictors of Verbal Creativity (A) in Low SES Group

Findings

1. Influence of creativity on academic achievement of students were high at High Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
2. Influence of the Socio-Economic status of parents were medium of student on their academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
3. Influence of creativity of students and socio- Economic status of their parents were medium on academic achievement at Higher Secondary Level of Western Odisha.
4. Influence of creativity on Academic achievement of boys were medium and girls were high at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
5. Influence of creativity on Academic achievement of Students at Urban were medium and Rural were high in Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
6. Influence of Socio- Economic Status of Parents were medium on academic achievement of their children at Urban and high in Rural Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha.
7. Influence of Socio- Economic Status of working and non-working Parents were medium on academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level of Western Odisha
8. Influence of creativity on academic achievement of students at Higher Secondary level where the Socio- Economic status of their Parents were high as co-variate.
9. Influence of Socio- Economic status of Parents were medium on Academic achievement of their children at Higher Secondary level where creativity of the student as co-variate.
10. Influence of creativity of students and Socio-Economic status of their Parents on Academic achievement of students at Government were medium and were high in Private Secondary level Schools of Western Odisha.

Conclusions

After presenting the interpretation of data and results as well as implications derived from the study, in this chapter an attempt has been made to present entire gist of the present research study to capture holistic view.

Educationists and psychologists have focused on discrete elements of reading and writing skills. Such a skill-based approach conceptualizes literacy as an autonomous variable whose impact on society and cognition flows from its intrinsic character. This model tends not only to make claims to universals but also privileges the text and the teacher, totally ignoring the knowledge the learner brings to the learning situation. It doesn't concern itself with the questions of power distribution and authority relations in society nor does it deal with the politics of literacy.

Many of the non-cognitive effects of education - receptivity to new ideas, competitiveness and willingness to accept discipline are directly relevant to productive economic activity. Studies in several countries have shown that "modernity of outlook towards activities ranging from voting to family planning, savings to working is influenced by the level of individual's education. There are also many studies on the direct effect of education on individual productivity and earning, which are examined for the self-employed and the employees.

Research studies conducted elsewhere have clearly emphasized that the social and economic issues have their own influence on the achievement aspects of the students' performance as well as their personality traits. The existing research also points out that society in its many a influencing factor has its own impact on an individual while shaping his/her character or for that matter the personality of an individual. From this study the researcher makes an attempt to understand how to what extent the social and economic status of students influence their creativity and performance in the school education concerned.

The above in background, the present research work titled "A study of influence of creativity of students and socio-economic status of their parents on academic achievement at higher secondary level of Western Odisha" was undertaken.

Limitations

1. The study is limited to the study of influence of creativity of students and socio-economic status of their parents on academic achievement at higher secondary level.
2. This study also confined to 10 blocks of Western Odisha.
3. Students of higher secondary schools of both sexes i.e. boys and girls, of government and private schools and both areas i.e. rural and urban have been taken for the study.
4. The sample of the study was limited to 1400, keeping in view the limited resources time, energy, money available with the researcher.
5. Study would be conducted according to the statistics used for the study.

Suggestions & Future Scope

- Based on the present experience of research on academic achievement, creativity and socio-economic status of students, the researcher desires the following for future research.
- Present study needs to be replicated among different educational institutions managed by government, private, missionaries etc. so as to establish influence of educational management in this regard.
- Similar study in reference to physical and social environment prevailing in different category of schools needs to be attempted to understand the influence of such factors on creativity and academic

achievement of the students.

- Studies of similar nature need to be taken up at Primary and Middle level as also at Higher Secondary level need to be taken up to understand the age factor of the students and growth of creativity. Similar studies need to be replicated with perceptions of Teachers as an important variable since they assert more influence on mind-set of students

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