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**STUDIES RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC
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Studies Related to Socio-Economic Status, Scheduled Caste and Creativity

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Abstract – Creativity is considered a very complex phenomenon. Some writers have defined creativity as process while other specifies it as a product. Some specify that creativity contributions must be true, generalizable and surprising in view of what existed at the time of the discovery. Some scholar insist that the term, creative be reserved for some very rare and particular kind of ability, while others apply the term to a general creative ability possessed to some degree by all essentially healthy individuals. Creativity is a mental process involving the generation of new ideas or concepts or new associations between existing ideas or concepts.

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INTRODUCTION

Creativity is an ability to open new ways for world to find hidden patterns, to make connections between unrelated phenomena and to generate solutions. Generating fresh solutions to problems and ability to create new products, processes or services for a changing world are part of the intellectual capital that give a company to competitive edge, creativity is a crucial part of the innovation equation, creativity is fostered an organizational culture that value independent thoughts, risk taking and learning. They are tolerant of failure and they value diversity open communication a high degree of trust and respect between individuals is crucial.

Creativity is a skill that can be developed and a process that can be managed. Learning to be creative is similar to learning a sport. It needs practice to develop the right muscles and a helpful environment. Some scholar did their generative researches on creativity. These studies show that every human being has creative ability. The more training can expose your ability. In generative studies, "Behavior is generative, like the surface of a fast flowing rivers, it is inherently and continuously novel behavior flows and it never stops Changing novel behavior is generated continuously, but it is labeled creative only when it has some special value to community. Generativist is the basic process that drives all the creative"

Creativity is ability to create or invent something new and original ability to solve problem. The creatively is an ability to recognize how the best process of developing new, rare or unique ideas. Creativity is an ability to distinguish how the best practice and unusual ideas can be applied in different situations. Creativity is a creator of product, which is, not exists before;

creativity is degree of creativity and enthusiasm. Creativity is defined in many ways; creativity is matter of mental process (Wikipedia) creativity is matter of heart (mane Chagall).

Creativity is related to something new, which did not exist before. Creativity is to invent new process for doing something, launch new product into market and develop a new way of looking at something. Ideas are a base of creative product. When thought and action comes together then new thing is formed which is called creativity. Every individual used his creative ability to make products, processes and services better. It means when your best idea brings a best outcome with action before world which is novel one is called creative or new way to think is also called creativity. When you follow the others is not a creative work but when other follows your work is creativity. You can manage things properly and can improve your quality with the help of your creative ability. It means creativity must not only be novel, but also original. It means two factors, novel ideas and originality are much important in creativity.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Social and economic justice, security, equality of status and opportunities, assurance of the individual's dignity are sure by the constitution of India for the entire citizen among other things. The social and economic deprivation among Scheduled Castes had been most common during pre and post-Independence. The constitution of India is enriched with several provisions for schedule caste and schedule tribes to safeguard and promote their cultural, social, educational, economic and political interests in order to bring them in mainstream of the nation. This paper addresses the socio-economic

status of the schedule caste in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh state (India). For accomplishing the objectives two fifty cases of scheduled castes men and women were selected. For recording their narratives, Interview, Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping and qualitative analysis & interpretation were prepared. The narratives were recorded, processed, analyzed and tabulated in order to derive major themes and subthemes. The result based on qualitative research revealed that the Socio- Economic condition of some Respondents is not good. It's very hard to them to provide good quality education to their children. Most of the families were depend upon agriculture, but due to some various problems the output of agro products was not good. Majority of respondents stayed in sami kucha house. Most of respondent have electricity, water connection and latrine facility. MGNREGA was the only rural employment programme in the village MGNREGA was the only rural employment programme in the village, which villager known. And many of them took the benefit of this scheme. Some of respondents take debt from the banks for the education purpose, health purpose and some other purpose. All respondents have mobile phone facility but the least vehicle (car) facility. Most of children are studied in private school within village. Most of people have less awareness about the Govt. schemes and programme for the education development. All most every house hold has the livestock like cow, buffaloes, sheep, goat etc. But most of them they don't use them for the business purpose. They use for their own purpose. Dowry system prevails in the society and it is on demand. But still most of respondent not afraid of giving dowry. Caste system exists in the society. Due to MNREGA the financial condition of the SC women improved. By this the role of female also increased in family decision making and are also helped the children and other members of family in their financial requirements. The level of confidence is also increased. The social and economic status of scheduled caste people improved in compression of earlier time. This is due to the education improvement and also due the reservation to the scheduled caste people in many sectors.

Creativity research on the disadvantaged has become increasingly extensive in scope but in India it is mostly neglected. However, a few cross-cultural studies have been reported where disadvantaged Indian subjects have been included.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN-A STUDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH. D. Swarupa Rani, Sadu Rajesh: DOI: 10.9780/22307850, Published on : 02/03/2014 , The present paper examines issues related to the Dalit women concerning socio- economic problems of Andhra Pradesh. This paper also explores, who are living outside the mainstream of the society due to their lower social and economic status. The caste- based stratification of the society adversely affected the equality of opportunities to the disadvantage of these groups. It also examined the demerits of caste attached to the present scheduled castes in general and scheduled caste women in

particular. The scheduled caste women are disadvantaged by their caste and gender and as such they are subject to exploitation and discrimination by their family members, by their caste people and by forward castes.

Pradeep arora, Virendar koundal; Volume : IV, Issue : V, June – 2014: An analysis of socio-economic status of scheduled castes: a study of border areas of Jammu district: DOI : 10.9780/22307850, Published on : 15/06/2014

Singh and Koul (1990), found that non-tribal and high status group of students have high creative thinking than belonging to lower status. Economy also affects the creativity of the individuals. The aim of the paper is to highlight the socio-economic status of the scheduled castes residing in border areas of the Jammu district. Among the various socially deprived classes, scheduled castes suffer from the dual disabilities of severe economic exploitation and social discrimination while they constitute near about 16 per cent of the total population in the country and about 7.37 per cent in the state of J&K.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Research Methodology

The low castes have always been the sufferers. The idea of person belonging to upper castes is accepted and appreciated whether he is ignorant, but this situation is opposite for a person belonging to scheduled caste whether he is intelligent. In this study the investigator wants to recognize does the creative potential of scheduled caste students impacted by the birth in scheduled caste that is known as social status in Indian perspective. It also thought that income also effects creative potential. High-income family"s students are more creative than lower income family"s students, because high income provides freedom of choice, he can arrange resources easily. Gender is another feature which impacts creativity, it is also thinking of male category they are superior to woman .The major aims at exploring the myth that the scheduled castes do not have innate potentials, people belonging to upper castes think that they get all opportunity due to reservation policy. At last many researchers found on creative potential of students in relations to gender, income, caste categories etc. comparative studies also found on creative potential of scheduled castes students and non- scheduled castes students. But no study is found on creative potential of particular scheduled castes students in Haryana context. This provided the investigator a motivation to investigate the creative potential of scheduled caste students under the selected topic „creative potential of scheduled castes students in relation to their socio-demographic variables“. Hence keeping this all in view the researcher is attempting to carry out the study as proposed below under the head the statement of the problem?"

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the overall status of creative potential amongst scheduled caste students based upon various socio-economic factors.
- To ascertain the relationship between creative potential and the various socio-economic factors of scheduled caste students.

Research Design

Research design specifies the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the required information. In the present study a descriptive-cum-explanatory design has been followed which helped in responding to the specific objectives of the study.

Sampling and Data Collection:

For the purpose of this study random sampling has been applied to pick the respondent students from the different universities. A sample of 300 students studying at Post Graduation level in different academic streams has been gathered. While picking the respondents due care has been taken to make the sample representative of the universe of the study.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The selection of the suitable tools or instruments is a major work to meet the objectives of proposed work and to measure the creative potential of scheduled caste students in relation to their Socio-Demographic variables. To collect the data for present study following tools were applied:-

- Language Creativity Test by Dr. S P Malhotra and Sucheta Kumary (1989)
- Scientific Creativity Test by Dr. K S Mrshra (1986)
- Non-Verbal Creativity Test By Baqr Mahdi (1971)
- Personal Inventory (self-designed with the help of supervisor)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

There is significant difference in the flexibility dimension language creativity of male and female. Male performed better than female. It means gender play an important role to expose creative potential.

There is significant difference in the flexibility dimension of language creativity of Rural and Urban. Urban performed better than Rural. Thus residence affects the creative ability of individual.

There is significant difference among scheduled caste students on father occupation on Flexibility Dimension of Creativity. Those students are more creative whose fathers are businessmen than whose fathers are in Pvt. Job, Govt. Job and laborers.

There is significant difference among scheduled caste students whether their mothers are educated or not, on Flexibility Dimension of Creativity. On the basis of mean scores I found that Those students are best performer whose mothers are post graduate, then whose mothers are graduate, second best performer and whose mothers are illiterate are lowest performer. Hence creative potential of an individual influenced by mother's education.

There is a significant difference among scheduled caste students on Father Education on Flexibility Dimension of Creativity. On the basis of mean scores I found that Those students are best performer whose fathers are post graduate, then whose fathers are graduate, second best performer and whose fathers are illiterate are lowest performer. Hence creative potential of an individual influenced by father education.

There is significant difference among scheduled caste students on Family income, on Flexibility Dimension of Creativity. High income families" students performed better than lower income families.

There is significant difference among scheduled caste students on Academic stream, on Flexibility Dimension of Creativity. Science students showed best potential to use language in creative manner then students belonging to arts and commerce. But arts students are better performer then commerce. It means creative potential is impacted by academic stream.

Hence in conclusion significant impact of socio-demographic variables is found on language creativity on flexibility dimension of scheduled caste students studying in post-graduation in different universities of Haryana state. Only one variable is found namely- mother occupation (House wife and in-service) by which the creative potential of scheduled caste students is not affected on flexibility dimension.

CONCLUSION

In the end, I would like to conclude that the Socio Economic condition of some Respondents is not good. It's very hard to them to provide good quality education to their children. Most of the families were depend upon agriculture, but due to some various problems the output of agro products was not good. Some respondent have Kulh facility for only source of irrigation. Majority of respondents stayed in sami kucha house. Most of respondent have electricity,

water connection and latrine facility. Most of family income is depended on the agriculture and daily wager. MGNREGA was the only rural employment programme in the village, which villager known. And many of them took the benefit of this scheme. Some of respondents take debt from the banks for the education purpose, health purpose and some other purpose. Majority of respondents use LPG gas for cooking. All respondents have mobile phone facility but the least vehicle (car) facility. Most of children are studied in private school within village. Some of respondents want to discontinue their children education due to financial and family problem. Most of respondents want their children studied up to graduation level. Some of respondents have done their traditional occupation such basket making, carpenter etc.

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