SUMMARY

The term “creativity” has been into conversations since decades ago but the research on the topic got impetus with the presidential address by Guilford in 1950 to the American Psychological Association (APA) wherein he stated that creativity is different from intelligence. The later research focused on different personality dimensions and cognitive aspects of creativity, considering creativity as unitary and one-faceted phenomenon and consequently found inconsistent and inconclusive results regarding the correlation between personality dimensions and creativity, and between creativity and cognitive factors resulting into the reassessment of the concept of creativity that stimulated the development of multifaceted concept of creativity. The inconclusive research and multifaceted nature, delineated by different researchers of creativity led to the development of the thought that there are possibilities of correlations between types of creativity, dimensions of personality, and cognitive styles i.e., novelty and meaning types of creativity, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness (personality dimensions), and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles. As research indicates that intelligence is a less predictor of creativity (as per threshold theory) than personality, intelligence has been taken into consideration as the part of personality in the present research.

OBJECTIVES

The present research was undertaken with the idea of exploring the correlation of personality variables (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Intelligence) and cognitive (field dependence - independence) variables with novelty and meaning types of creativity, and to find the difference between high-low meaning and novelty types of creativity for personality and cognitive variables. So, the present study was designed with the following objectives.
1. To study the difference between high and low meaning type of creativity on the basis of personality and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles.

2. To study the difference between high and low novelty type of creativity on the basis of personality and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles.

3. To find personality and field dependent-independent cognitive styles predictors of creativity.

4. To study novelty and meaning contexts of creativity in relation to field-dependent–independent cognitive styles.

5. To study the relationship between novelty and meaning types of creativity and personality.

6. To study the interplay between personality, field dependent-independent cognitive styles, and novelty and meaning types of creativity.

**HYPOTHESES**

The following hypotheses were formulated:

1. There will be significant differences between high and low meaning type of creativity on personality and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles.

2. There will be significant differences between high and low novelty type of creativity on personality and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles.

3. Personality and field-dependent-independent cognitive styles significantly predict novelty and meaning types of creativity.

4. There will be positive correlation between novelty type of creativity and field-independent cognitive style.

5. There will be positive correlation between meaning type of creativity and field-dependent cognitive style.

6. There will be significant positive correlation between neuroticism and novelty type of creativity.

7. There will be significant positive correlation between openness to experience and meaning type of creativity.
8. There will be significant correlations between personality, field-dependent-independent cognitive styles, and meaning and novelty types of creativity.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

A sample of 200 subjects with age group between 20 to 25 years had been selected for different psychological tests. Convenient (incidental) sampling technique has been employed for the purpose.

Psychological tests

- Torrance Test of Creative Thinking (Torrance, 1961)
- NEO-Five Factor Inventory (Costa and McCrae, 1992)
- Embedded Figures Test (the short form of Witkin’s embedded figures test, Jackson, 1956).
- Rorschach Ink-Blot Test (Rorschach, 1921).

Statistical techniques

The data obtained was divided into high-low groups for novelty type of creativity and meaning type of creativity, using quartile method. First and third quartiles were selected for the respective purposes. Finally the data was subjected to necessary and appropriate statistical techniques (mean standard deviation, kurtosis, skewness, t-ratio, discriminant function analysis, Pearson correlation and factor analysis).

RESULTS

The obtained results are as follow:

- The t-ratio reveals significant differences between high and low meaning types of creativity on novelty type of creativity and field-dependent-independent cognitive style.
- t-ratio is also suggestive of significant difference on openness to experience between high meaning type of creativity and low meaning type of creativity.
• t-ratio for high novelty type of creativity and low novelty type of creativity indicates significant difference on meaning type of creativity and field dependent-independent cognitive style.

• t-ratio also indicates significant difference on neuroticism between high and low novelty types of creativity.

• For the purpose of precise grouping of types of creativity discriminant function analysis technique was employed.

• For discriminating high meaning type of creativity from low meaning type of creativity novelty type of creativity and openness to experience play important role in case of high meaning type of creativity and other less important variables are conscientious, agreeableness and neuroticism, and for low meaning type of creativity field- dependence has important contribution whereas extraversion and intelligence play less important role.

• The variables found important in discrimination between high and low novelty type of creativity are meaning type of creativity and neuroticism for high novelty type of creativity. Other less important variables contributing for discriminating high novelty type of creativity are agreeableness and intelligence. And for low novelty type of creativity discrimination field-dependent cognitive style is important whereas extraversion, conscientiousness and openness are quite less important predictors of group differentiation.

• For the purpose of finding correlations between the variables Pearson product moment has been used which indicates that neuroticism negatively-significantly correlates with extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

• Extraversion has significant and positive correlation with agreeableness and conscientiousness whereas agreeableness significantly-positively correlates with conscientiousness.

• Originality has been found to have positive-significant correlation with elaboration, fluency and flexibility, and

• Elaboration correlates significantly-positively with meaning type of creativity and significantly-negatively with field-dependence-independence indicating
positive correlation with field-independent cognitive style and negative correlation with field-dependent cognitive style. Fluency has significant positive correlation with flexibility.

- Meaning type of creativity has significant negative correlation with field-dependence-independence revealing positive significant correlation with field-independent cognitive style and negative correlation with field-dependent cognitive style.

- Four factors have been extracted with the application of factor analysis. Three factors have significant loadings on the personality dimensions, novelty and meaning types of creativity, and field-dependent-independent cognitive style. It can be ascertained from the obtained factors and significant factor loadings that openness, elaboration, originality, meaning type of creativity, field-independent cognitive style and intelligence share positive correlations with each other.

Finally, it can be summarised that creativity is related to personality dimensions, field-independent cognitive style, and intelligence. Meaning type of creativity is related to openness to experience. Comparatively high meaning type creative individuals are more open to experience than low meaning type creative people and high novelty type creative people are high on neuroticism as compared to individuals low on novelty type of creativity. High novelty and meaning creativity types are related to field independent cognitive style. The important predictors of high-low meaning types of creativity are novelty type of creativity and openness to experience, and field-dependent cognitive style respectively. And the important predictors of high-low novelty type of creativity are meaning type of creativity and neuroticism, and field-dependent cognitive style respectively.