CHAPTER - III

THE PRESENT STUDY

This chapter deals with the description of the problem, statement of the problem, title of the problem, need for the study, purpose of the study, scope of the study, definitions of the terms, objectives and hypotheses of the study, variables included in the study and limitations of the study.

A student-teacher is one who is supposed to be trained well in order to deliver all his/her capabilities to the needs of the society. Studying/getting training is his more or less full time job. Therefore, he is expected to do it with the skill of a professional.

Qualitative improvement of education depends on several factors such as curricula, duration of the course of study, equipment, the teacher and the taught. The central point in the business of teaching is what to teach and whom to teach. The teaching would be in vain, if we do not succeed in the development of level of creativity and teaching competencies among our teacher trainees properly.

After a glance at the review of related literature in the area of creativity and the impact of teaching competency and intelligence on it, it is observed that it is rare to find a study on level of creativity, intelligence and teaching competency on the teacher trainees at different levels. Hence, the investigator has shown interest to take up a study on - the creativity of the teacher trainees (D.Ed students) in relation to certain variables viz., teaching competency, intelligence and some other socio-demographic variables.
3.1 Statement of the Problem

The present study is concerned with the creativity of the D.Ed. teacher trainees in relation to their teaching competency and intelligence. It examines the differences in the level of creativity among the teacher trainees studying in different D.I.E.Ts (District Institute of Education and Training) in seven districts—from Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra and Telangana regions of Andhra Pradesh, boys and girls of rural and urban backgrounds. It establishes the relationship between the level of creativity and other variables viz., teaching competency and intelligence and certain socio-demographic variables of the teacher trainees studying D.Ed. course in DIETs.

3.1.1 Title of the study

Accordingly the topic for the study is entitled as "CREATIVITY OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN RELATION TO THEIR TEACHING COMPETENCY AND INTELLIGENCE".

3.1.2 Operational definitions

Creativity: Creativity is the ability to produce novel or socially valued ideas or objects ranging from philosophy to painting, from music to mousetraps. Creative people are problem finders as well as problem solvers. The more the creative people are, the more they like to work on problems they have set for themselves.

Creativity is the process of producing something that is both original and valuable. The something could be a theory, a dance, a chemical, a process or procedure or almost anything else.
Those individuals who possess fluency, originality, adaptive and spontaneous flexibility and ability to make logical evaluation and to create a novel thing which earlier was not known to him are labelled as people having high potential of creativity.

**Teacher Trainees:** A person enrolled in a Teacher Training Institute or College of Education who has been assigned to assist a regular teacher in a real school situation (Good, 1973). In specific the student who is enrolled in D.Ed course.

**Psychological Variables:** The variable that studies the Behavioural patterns of the persons. In this special reference teaching competency and intelligence of the teacher trainees are included.

**Teaching competency:** Competency in a job requirement connotes the meaning of “a description of the ability one possesses when able to perform a given occupational task effectively and efficiently”. Whereas in the context of teaching, teacher competency is meant “…the right way of conveying units of knowledge, application and skills to students”. It is also considered to be an attitude of teacher as “abilities and skills that are observable and measurable in concrete situation”.

**Intelligence:** Intelligence can be described as the ability of an individual to acquire and apply knowledge. Since our environments are abstracted, a greater importance has been placed on cognitive ability and intelligence to allow us to function in modern society. The human case provides some clues as to how this might happen. It seems that human
intelligence is heavily dependent upon society for its development.

Sociological Variables: The variable that studies the societal patterns of an individual. Some personal and demographical variables are considered as sociological variables.

3.2 Purpose of the study

The present study aims at investigating the level of creativity among the D.Ed. teacher trainees in the District Institute of Education and Trainings (DIETs) in relation to certain psycho-sociological factors. The purpose of the study is an attempt to answer the following aspects.

i. Whether there is any significant influence of the psycho-sociological variables on the level of creativity among D.Ed. teacher trainees, in general.

ii. Whether there is any impact of teaching competency on the level of creativity among the D.Ed teacher trainees.

iii. Whether there is any influence of intelligence of D.Ed. teacher trainees on their level of creativity.

iv. Whether there is any impact of the socio-demographic variables / factors on the level of creativity among D.Ed teacher trainees.

3.3 Scope of the study

The main intention of this study is to find the relation of level of creativity of D.Ed. teacher trainees with teaching competency, intelligence and some socio-demographic variables. The Creativity Test is an adopted
version which was developed by Vekatarami Reddy (1989). The teaching competency and intelligence and socio-demographic variables are measured by using the relevant tools.

The study was attempted to identify the type of relation between the dependent variable (Creativity test score) and independent variables viz., psycho-sociological variables (intelligence and teaching competency) and certain socio-demographic variables.

3.4 Objectives of the study

The present investigation was carried out to obtain useful insights concerning creativity scores among the D.Ed teacher trainees studying in different institutions.

The main objectives of the present study are:

i. To estimate/ assess the general level of creativity among the D.Ed teacher trainees.

ii. To find the relation of teaching competency on the creativity among the D.Ed teacher trainees.

iii. To explain the relationship between the intelligence and creativity among the D.Ed teacher trainees.

iv. To find out the relationship between creativity and different socio-demographic variables of D.Ed teacher trainees.

v. To find whether there was any significant differences of the levels of teaching competency on the level of creativity of the D.Ed teacher trainees.
vi. To find whether there was any significant differences of the levels of intelligence on the level of creativity of the D.Ed teacher trainees.

vii. To find whether there was any significant influence of the socio-demographic variables of the D.Ed teacher trainees on their level of creativity.

viii. To find out the association between the levels of teaching competency and creativity among the D.Ed teachers trainees.

ix. To find out the association between the levels of intelligence and creativity among the D.Ed teachers trainees.

x. To find out the association between the socio-demographic variables and creativity among the D.Ed teachers trainees.

xi. To develop multiple regression equations to predict the contributions of independent variables to the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

3.5 Hypotheses

Based on the above objectives, the following hypotheses were set up for the investigation. The hypotheses were set up in a null form, as this form of hypothesis is akin to the legal principle that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty.

1. In general, the D.Ed teacher trainees had no normal level of creativity.
Section - A

2. There is no significant relationship between teaching competency and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

3. There is no significant relationship between intelligence and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

4. There is no significant relationship between region and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

5. There is no significant relationship between gender and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

6. There is no significant relationship between group studied and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

7. There is no significant relationship between medium studied and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

8. There is no significant relationship between parents’ educational qualification and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

9. There is no significant relationship between parental occupation and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

10. There is no significant relationship between parental income and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

11. There is no significant relationship between interest in the course and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.
12. There is no significant relationship between locality and the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

Section - B

1. There would be no significant influence of teaching competency on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

2. There would be no significant influence of intelligence on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

3. Teacher trainees of different regions do not differ significantly in their level of creativity.

4. There would be no significant difference between the level of creativity of boys and girls teacher trainees.

5. Teacher trainees studied different groups would not significantly differ in their level of creativity.

6. D.Ed teacher trainees studied Telugu medium and English medium would not differ significantly on their level of creativity.

7. There would be no significant influence of the parents’ education on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

8. There would be no significant influence of the parents’ occupation on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

9. There would be no significant influence of the parents’ income on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.
10. There would be no significant influence of the interest in the course on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

11. There would be no significant influence of the locality on the level of creativity of D.Ed teacher trainees.

Section - C

1. There would be no significant association between the teaching competency of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

2. There would be no significant association between the intelligence of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

3. There would be no significant association between the region of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

4. There would be no significant association between the gender of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

5. There would be no significant association between the group studied by the D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

6. There would be no significant association between the medium studied by the D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

7. There would be no significant association between the parents' education of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

8. There would be no significant association between the parents' occupation of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.
9. There would be no significant association between the parental income of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

10. There would be no significant association between the interest in the course of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

11. There would be no significant association between locality of D.Ed teacher trainees and their level of creativity.

3.6 Variables used in the study

"Variables are the conditions or characteristics that the experimenter/investigator manipulate or observe" (Best, 1995). A dependent variable is defined as what the experimenter actually measures (Nation, 1997). The dependent variable is measured before and after the manipulation of the independent variable. The independent variables are those that operate in the experimental situation in addition to the extraneous variables such that it is difficult to determine the effects of each (Gay, 1996).

The dependent variable included in the present study is scores of creativity. The two measured independent variables are teaching competency and intelligence of the D.Ed teacher trainees. 9 personal and demographic variables are included. The variables used in the investigation are given in the following table.
Andhra Pradesh State is considered into three regions depending on its geographical area viz., Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal region. The cultural and sociological aspects are varied in different regions differently. Therefore, the level of creativity, intelligence and teaching competencies are quite different among the students / teacher trainees residing in these three areas.

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<th>Dependent Variable</th>
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<td>Psychological variables</td>
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<td>CREATIVITY</td>
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3.6.1 Brief description of the variables

a. **Region:** - Andhra Pradesh State is considered into three regions depending on its geographical area viz., Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal region. The cultural and sociological aspects are varied in different regions differently. Therefore, the level of creativity, intelligence and teaching competencies are quite different among the students / teacher trainees residing in these three areas.

b. **Gender:** - D.Ed teacher trainees from both genders were included in the study since gender is an important variable and may have a significant bearing on the level of creativity, teaching competency and intelligence.
c. **Group Studied**:- D.Ed teacher trainees who participated in the present study were divided into three categories on the basis of the group subjects they opted at their Intermediate level i.e. Mathematics, Sciences and Social Studies. Their level of creativity scores in relation to teaching competency and intelligence were analysed to see whether group of study has any effect on the level of creativity of the D.Ed teacher trainees.

d. **Medium studied**:- D.Ed teacher trainees who participated in the present study were divided into two categories on the basis of their medium of instruction i.e. whether they studied Telugu medium or English medium. Their level of creativity in relation to teaching competency and intelligence were analysed to see whether medium of instruction has any effect on the level of their level of creativity among D.Ed teacher trainees.

e. **Parents' Educational Qualification**:- It is a known fact that the background of the parents largely determines the destiny of these progeny. In India, where family bonds are very strong, parents cast indelible impression on their children right from their cradle to classroom. Educated parents influence their children through their well cultural behavior, knowledge and reading and also guide them properly in times of need. Therefore, there may be an impact of parents' educational qualification on children's level of creativity.

f. **Parents Occupation**:- Theoretically, occupation of the parents is directly related to acquisition of knowledge and understanding, because occupational groups would be more interested in acquiring knowledge and understanding than the
others. The D.Ed teacher trainees level of creativity may be interlinked with the occupational level of their parents, because with good occupational level may have a favourable understanding towards the stress and strains, cultural ethos of their children. In this regard, the occupational level of the parents is taken as another variable to find its influence on the level of the creativity of their children. The sample of teacher trainees is categorized into three groups on the basis of the occupation of their parents viz., Agriculture, Profession and Business. The significance of difference in the level of creativity among these three groups was tested.

g. Parental Income:- The earnings and properties possessed by the individuals may certainly have an idea to restore or acquire certain level of creativity. The level of income by all sources is taken account into this study and analyzes the level of creativity among the teacher trainees.

h. Interest in the course:- Individuals participate in various social activities according to their willing. Students especially at professional colleges participate in institutional activities for the development of the institution, which may influence them to develop interest for the society development. The willingness of the course and how far they are willing to participate may certainly influence their level of creativity. Hence, this variable is included in the present study.

i. Locality:- The place of study / native place may have some influence on the level of creativity of the D.Ed teacher trainees. According to the place of study, all the teacher trainees are
divided into two groups as (i) teacher trainees hailing from rural areas and (ii) teacher trainees hailing from urban areas. It is assumed that the teacher trainees of rural and urban living bring variations in the level of their creativity. Therefore, locality under which the teacher trainees are studying is taken as a variable in the present investigation to test the significance of level of creativity of the rural and urban teacher trainees.

3.7 Limitations of the study

The following limitations are observed in the present investigation.

i. The study is confined to D.Ed. students of Andhra Pradesh only.

ii. The Creativity of D.Ed. teacher trainees depend on many psychological, sociological, demographic, and environmental factors. It is not possible to include each and every factor in the present investigation. Hence, the study is limited to identify the influence of teaching competency and intelligence as the psychological factors on the dependent variable.

iii. It is only a presage-product study in the area of creativity.

iv. The Creativity measured only through a scale constructed/developed by an eminent professor was adopted.

v. Only certain socio-demographic variables are studied in this investigation.

vi. This study is based on survey research wherein the techniques of analyzing data based on the questionnaires and records are adopted.
CHAPTER - IV

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION