

To Study the Importance of Creative Activities among the School Going Children in Lucknow City

Km. Anita¹, Mishra Sunita²

¹Student, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, School for Home Sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow-226025, Uttar Pradesh, India)

²Dean & Head, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, School for Home Sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow-226025, Uttar Pradesh, India)

Abstract: *The present study was conducted at Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh. The purpose of this study is to document how being involved in importance of creative activities can influence development in academics, physical development, and cognitive skill. 100 students of age group between 9 to 12 years comprised the sample of the study. Self-made questionnaire for school students were administered. Data was analysed in term of percentage and t-test analysis. The statistical analysis revealed that all the 8 types of creative activities, drawing, poster making, Sport activities, Dance, Music, Dramatization, puzzles, and Indoor and outdoor activities together showed significant role in impact of creativity activities on students in Government school and Private School. Students who participate in extra creativity activities generally benefit from the many opportunities afforded them. Benefits of participating in extra creativity activities included having better grades, having higher standardized test scores and higher educational attainment, attending school more regularly, and having higher a higher self-concept. Those who participate in out-of-school activities often have higher grade point averages, a decrease in absenteeism, and an increased connectedness to the school.*

Keywords: Creative activities, Dramatization, Private school's students

1.Introduction

Early childhood is a period of time characterized by significant growth and change. Opportunities, as well as vulnerabilities, become evident during this time. Early childhood have a significant amount of free time available to them and research demonstrates that they are increasingly capable of self-directed actions in their search for identity.

Early childhood is a stage of fast development. Due to fast physical development, child becomes more active. In this stage child learn new behaviour patterns. Early childhood often seems endless as they wait impatiently for the magic time to come when society will regard them as "grownups" and no longer as children. Early childhood is the age when dependency is practically a thing of the past and is being replaced by growing Independence and ends at about the time the child enters first grade in school. Early childhood education is a term that refers to educational programs and strategies geared toward children from birth to the age. This time period is widely considered the most vulnerable and crucial stage of a person's life. Early childhood education often focuses on guiding children to learn through play. The term often refers to preschool child care programs. Early childhood education consists of creative activities and/or experiences that are intended to effect developmental changes in children prior to their entry into elementary school. Essentially, yoga is very beneficial physical activity that regulates central and external health of human beings. Singh, A. & Mishra, S. (2014) Early childhood education is a term that is used to commonly describe the formal teaching and care of young children by individuals or professionals other than their family or in settings outside the child's home. When students perform these things correctly they are rewarded for their good behaviour and they take pride in their accomplishments. Singh, A. & Mishra, S.(2014) According to data from the National Center for Education

Statistics (2002), 75% of 14-year olds participate in creative activities. What's more, leisure activities, of all types, consume half of an early childhood waking hours (Larson & Varma, 1999). Creative activities are activities that students participate in that do not fall into the realm of normal creative of schools. They are found in all levels of our schools. There are many forms of creative activities such as sports, clubs, governance, student newspaper, music, art, and drama. According to Eccles (2003), children in the United States spend more than half of their waking hours in leisure activities. Along with interest in how leisure time is being spent, researchers are wondering why there are high levels of disinterest, underachievement, disengagement, and increased amount of time teens spend unsupervised by early childhood. Participation in activities has been linked to cognitive and academic success, yet over-participation may be too stressful for young children as it may consume too much of their free time. There are pros and cons to both sides of the activity participation discussion. There are different opinions of what is considered an creative activity. A few examples of activities outside the school day may include pro-social activities such as dances, team sports, and performing arts, while in-school importance activities may include intramurals. Different levels of creative activity importance and participation may cognitive skill impact future success for those who participate. Research also indicated that both the type of creative programs and level of participation may impact the individuals' development (Eccles, 2006). When stating some of the benefits of participating in creative activities, some believe that this leads to cognitive skill development. Students may be required to maintain good grades in order to meet eligibility to participate in sports or cheerleading. Eligibility may motivate students to do their best academically in order to participate in the activity. Competing in a speech contest, may help a student gain confidence, and being importance in a early childhood group or scouting organization may help the student develop character and connect with the

community. It is important to understand exactly how each activity is impacting a student and what type of cognitive skill development is taking place. They have positive effects on student's lives by improving behaviour, school performance, school completion, positive aspects to make successful adults, and social aspects. Singh, A.& Mishra, S.(2013).

2. Objective of the Study

The importance of creative activities among the school going children of the mentioned age 9-12 years.

3. Methodology

The research was carried out in district Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh during March 2014. Purposive sampling method was used for sample selection. Two private schools and government school in district Lucknow were selected to represent the population under study. 50 School going students of 9-12 years were selected for the study. Self-constructed questionnaire was used for data collection. Tabulation was done with the help of master chart and statistical analysis was done by using SPSS (20 Version) software.

4. Results and Discussion

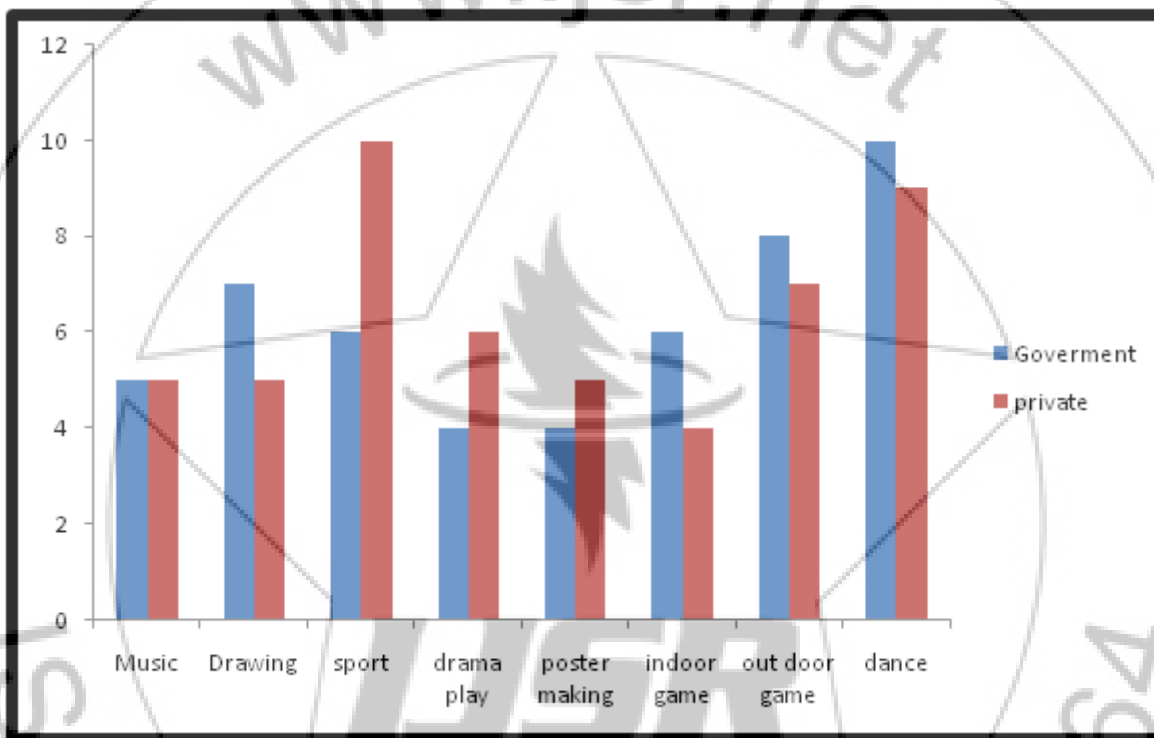


Figure 1: Graphical representation of respondents of different creative activities in Government and Private school

The above the Graphical shows that (1)is Government school was done the Music classes (10%), where as private school was done were (10%) of Music, Drawing classes was done (14%) in Government school and majority (10%) was done in private school, Where as Sport Game was done (12%) in Government school and majority (10%) was done in Private school, Drama Play was done (8%) in Government school and majority (10%) was done in Private school, Poster making was done (8%) in Government School

and majority (10%) was done in Private school, Indoor Game was done (12%)in Government School and majority (8%)was done in Private school, Outdoor Game was done (16%) in Government School and majority (14%) was done in Private school, Computer classes was done (20%) in Government School and majority (18%) was done in private school.

Figure 2: Distribution of respondent's effect of students in creative activity in Government

Cognitive skill encores of children performance in creative activity	Types of school				t-test	Significant
	Government		Private			
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
	1.00	.000	11.5	.357	2.83**	.005

From the above table it is clear that a significant difference was found in the performance of children in Creative activity like- Drawing, Drama play, Poster making, Sport activities, Indoor/Outdoor activities, Dance

5. Conclusion

From the above result it was concluded that the mostly students involved in different creative activities. Majority (50%) of respondents were mentioned in sports activities

and Most (12%) of the respondents were not interested in indoor game. It is clear that a significant difference was found in the performance of children in creative activities like - Drawing, Drama play, Poster making, Sport activities, Outdoor activities, Dance. Creative activity is a part of student's everyday life. They play important roles in student's lives. They have Cognitive skill on student's lives by improving behaviour, school performance, school completion, cognitive skill aspects to make successful children, and moral aspects Singh, A.& Mishra, S. (2013). As teachers, we need to be aware of the effects that creative activities. According to (Singh, A. & Mishra. S. 2014) the Private school's students more participated in extracurricular activities like-Dance (85%), sports activities (76.7%) and craft activities (73.3%) than the Government School's students.

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