

# Influence of Problem behaviour on Creativity in Slum Children

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## Abstract

The influence of the problem behaviour on slum children's creativity was analysed. The problem behaviour and creativity of 50 abnormal slum children aged below 16 years, is assessed by Problem Behaviour checklist (PBCL-VD) which was developed by Vimala Veeraraghavan & Archana Dogra and a new test of creativity (verbal) by Roma Pal (1991). Mean age of the participants was 14.08 yrs. The PBCL-VD is a tool for evaluating children's problem behaviour. A new test of creativity (verbal) by Roma Pal (1991) is an instrument used for assessing the creativity level of children. In this pilot study, the influence of the problem behaviour on slum children's creativity who is from Kerala was researched. Abnormal children below 16 yrs were used in this descriptive research. In this research, 50 sample, out of which 25 were from boys and girls, were used. A sample was selected from slum children from Kerala who knew English by means of a purposive sampling method. Globally there was a lot of study has been done to assess the influence of the problem behaviour on slum children's creativity. Results indicate that there is an influence of problem behaviour on the creativity of slum children.

**Keywords:** problem behaviour, creativity, slum children

## INTRODUCTION

Problem behaviour refers to all types of abnormal behaviours of an individual. In human-being, there should be a harmonious balance between problem behaviour and well-being. This balance can easily get disturbed due to various reasons. This equilibrium is very much essential for maintaining peace and tranquillity in all human being. Problem behaviour does affect the mental health and physical health of all beings. It surely influences the harmonious equilibrium of the mind. Creativity is the process of forming new ideas or hypothesis-testing and communicating the results (Yamamoto, 1960). Each individual perceives the situation in his own manner and reacts to it on the basis of his experiences, imagination and original thoughts. Because of these qualities, man creates new horizons and sets new standards. The influence of problem behaviour on creativity in slum children was examined by this descriptive study at Kerala. Abnormal children below 16 yrs were used for this study. For the research 50 samples, out of which 25 were from boys and girls, were from

Kerala who knew English by using the purposive sampling method. Globally there was a lot of study has been done to assess the influence of the problem behaviour on slum children's creativity. Moreover, there has been little research has done in India to analyze the influence of the problem behaviour on slum children's creativity. This descriptive study assesses whether the problem behaviour influences the creativity of slum Indian children.

## **OBJECTIVE**

This descriptive study assesses whether the problem behaviour influences the creativity of slum children in India.

## **METHOD**

A sample was selected from slum children from Kerala who know English by using the purposive sampling method. 50 abnormal slum children were used for this study. The researcher has used a formula of selecting the required sample of 25 each from boys and girls, respectively, from the population. Then, he has purposively selected the samples from the population. From the population size of 100, the researcher obtained the required sample of 50 with problem behaviour. All ethical guidelines and standards which must be followed for the children's safety are strictly followed during the descriptive research. The problem behaviour of 50 abnormal slum children aged below 16 years was assessed using the Problem Behaviour check list (PBCL-VD) which was developed by Vimala Veeraraghavan & Archana Dogra. In this checklist, 58 behavioural statements are listed for three response categories, the parent must assess the degree of problem which are related to their children. Each problem must be read one by one by the parent, who must determine if the problem occurs "Most often," "Occasionally," or "Never". When the response was often," it meant there was a lot of issue conduct, while "Occasionally" or "Never" meant there was either a little or no problem behaviour. Scoring can be done by assigning a score of 3, 2 & 1 to "Most often," "Occasionally" & "Never" respectively. The total scores from 58 to 174, suggesting that the higher the score, the more serious the child's problem behaviour, and the lower the score, the less serious the child's problem behaviour (Vimala, V., and Archana, D, 2005). A new test of creativity (verbal) by Roma Pal (1991) is a tool which is used to assess the creativity level of slum children. By this test; three components of creativity, viz., fluency, flexibility and originality can be accurately measured. To obtain the actual creativity scores the obtained scores of fluency, flexibility and originality should be added. The obtained score will be the actual creativity scores of a particular subject. This instrument consists of 39 items in questionnaire form and a blank space is provided for the answer. A maximum time limit of 103 minute was provided to all in each test. For all relevant and correct responses +1 mark should be awarded and for all irrelevant responses -1 mark should be given. The slum children with problem behaviour are administered a creativity test to get the creativity score of the subject. Data analysis is done using IBM SPSS Statistics 28.0.1.0(142) version.

## **RESULTS**

The total number of samples used in this study was 50. The mean age of the participants was 14.08 yrs. Various observations obtained during this research are appended below:

Table 1  
*Problem behaviour and creativity of slum children*

		Creativity Score	Level of Problem Behaviour
N	Valid	50	50
	Missing	9	9
Mean		1.60	92.76
Std. Error of Mean		1.200	.666
Median		2.69a	92.25a
Mode		3	90
Std. Deviation		8.488	4.710
Variance		72.041	22.186
Skewness		-.729	.046
Std. Error of Skewness		.337	.337
Kurtosis		1.476	-1.057
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.662	.662
Range		46	17
Minimum		-23	84
Maximum		23	101
Sum		80	4638
Percentiles	10	-9.00b	86.50b
	20	-3.86	88.50
	25	-2.43	89.20
	30	-1.00	89.70
	40	1.15	90.70
	50	2.69	92.25
	60	4.23	94.50
	70	6.00	96.00
	75	7.00	96.71
	80	8.00	97.43
	90	10.43	99.25

a. Calculated from grouped data.

b. Percentiles are calculated from grouped data.

Figure 1. Influence of problem behaviour on creativity

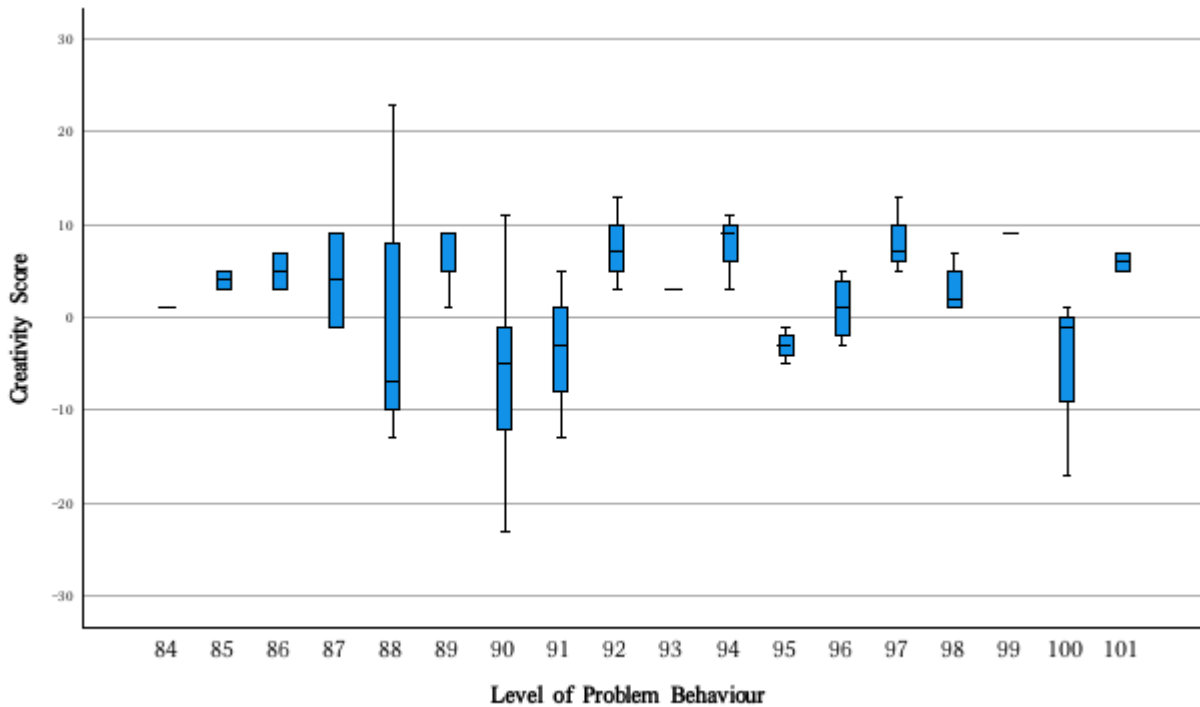
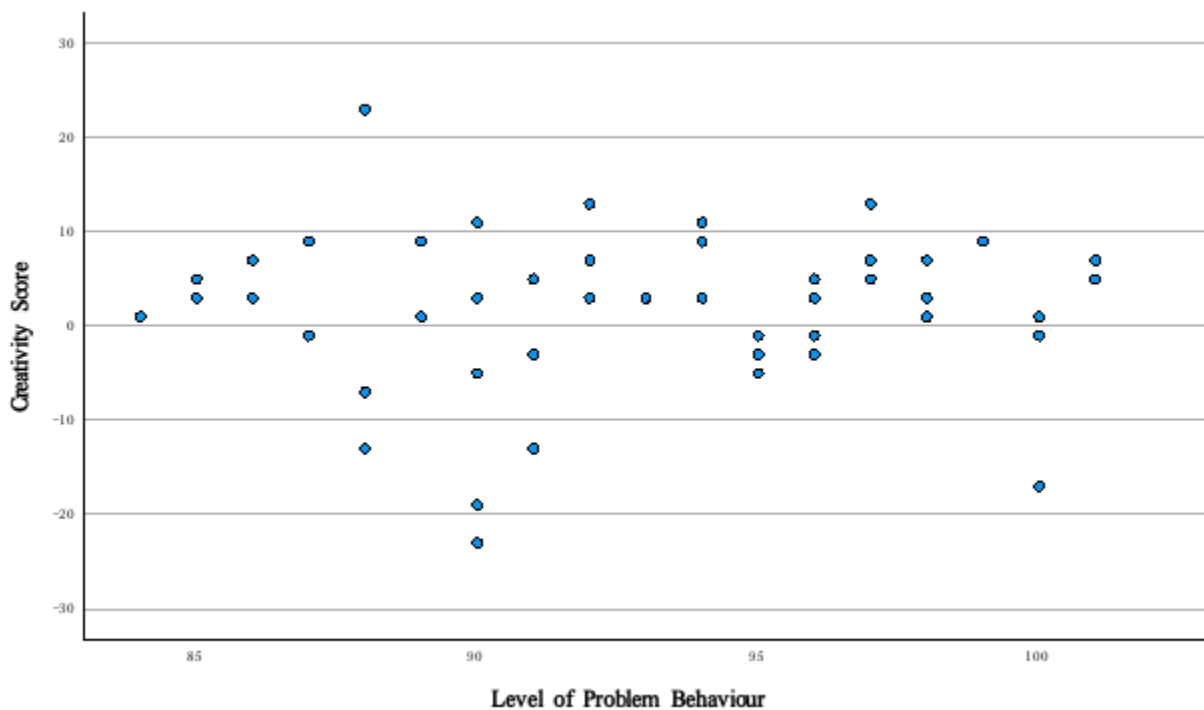


Figure 2. Scatterplot shows the relationship between problem behaviour and creativity



## DISCUSSION

The number of samples used for this descriptive study was 50. Purposive sampling was used for data collection. The mean age of the participants was 14.08 yrs. The mean of the problem behaviour and creativity was 92.76% and 1.60%, respectively. Then, the standard deviation of the problem behaviour and creativity were 4.710 and 8.488, respectively. Median of the problem behaviour and creativity were 92.25 and 2.69 respectively. It was observed that out of 50 samples, 17 slum children (34%, n=50) showed extremely high problem behaviour, 23 slum children (46%, n=50) shows highly problem behaviour and 10 slum children (20%, n=50) shows above average problem behaviour. 13 boys (52%, n=25) & 04 girls (16%, n=25) showed extremely high problem behaviour, 12 boys (48%, n=25) & 11 girls (44%, n=25) show highly problem behaviour and 03 boys (12%, n=25) & 07 girls (28%, n=25) show above average problem behaviour. Out of the population size of 100, 50 sample has reported low problem behaviour and remaining 50 sample has reported high problem behaviour. Out of the 50 sample, 17 sample (34%, n=50) reported low creativity, 32 sample (64 %, n=50) has reported average creativity and 01 sample (2 %, n=50) reported high creativity. 09 boys (36%, n=25) & 08 girls (32%, n=25) reported low creativity, 16 boys (64%, n=25) & 16 girls (64%, n=25) reported average creativity and 01 girl (4%, n=25) reported high creativity. Data analysis was carried out by IBM SPSS Statistics 28.0.1.0(142) version. From the descriptive research, it is evident that there is a strong influence of problem behaviour on the creativity of slum children.

## CONCLUSION

From this descriptive research, it is very much clear that there is an influence of problem behaviour on the creativity of slum children.

## LIMITATION:

It is pertinent to mention that this research was a descriptive study and hence, experimental variables are not manipulated in this study. Sampling is done by non-probability sampling design and hence, there is a chance for sampling error. This research is substantially limited only to the slum areas of Kerala.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

There are no conflicts of interest declared by the author(s).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

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