



# A Comparison of Creativity between Urban and Rural Sports Person and its relationship with Their Self Confidence

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## Abstract:

*Creativity is a constructive process that culminates in the creation of a new product. Creativity is the ability to see or express new relationships. Creativity is not confined to ordinary items; it is also a tool for gaining knowledge. Creativity may be found in all aspects of life, including thinking, working, playing, and social interaction. So, as a sports professional, the researcher has taken the study entitled as “A Comparison of Creativity between Urban and Rural Sports Person with Relation to their Self Confidence”. For fulfill the purpose the researcher have taken 20 male sports persons from urban region and 20 male sports persons from rural region whose, age ranging from 20-24 years by simple random sampling method from Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal. Researcher hypothesized that significant difference will be observed in creativity level between urban and rural sports person and also, there would be a significant relationship found between creativity and self-confidence of urban and rural sports person. The researcher collected the data by using the standard questionnaire i.e., Non-verbal test of creativity designed by Baqer Mehdi and self-confidence inventory developed and standardized by M. Basavanna, Professor, Dept. of Psychology, S.V. University, Tirupati. The researcher analyzes the data using t-test and product moment Correlation matrix. The level of significance was set at 0.05. At last significant difference was observed in creativity between urban and rural sports person and the researcher’s hypothesis is accepted. But no significant relationship was found between creativity and self confidence of urban and rural sports persons and the researcher hypothesis is rejected.*

**Key Words:** Creativity, Self-confidence, Urban, Rural, Sports person, Comparison, Relation.

## Introduction:

We have creativity from birth, and it can expand or decrease as we get older. Creativity is heavily reliant on our imagination. People learn to express their creativity openly depending on their surroundings, but others wall themselves off and think they lack originality. Creativity is a natural gift that every human being possesses. Creativity may be utilized to tackle a hard problem in a novel way or just to find new ways to have fun. Thinking outside the box is an example of creativity. Even if creativity cannot be taught from the ground up, there should be a class dedicated to it.

Although most people do not identify creativity with sports, it is deeply engrained in all aspects. Athletes who are able to spot passing lanes before anybody else or imagine a play before it occurs are instances

of how creativity may have a direct impact on the result of each game. To perform effectively in any sport, a player must be innovative; repeating the same thing again and over will not result in improved performance. A sportsperson's talent should be executed in accordance with the conditions. Coaches are developing new methods for analyzing a player's influence, and doing so in novel ways is what gives one team an advantage over another. Sports go far deeper than the statistics on the back of a trading card, and the imagination involved in it is what makes it so fascinating.

In team sport contests, unpredictable creative activities are frequently seen as a deciding factor, and it is further asserted that their significance is rising, particularly at the elite level. All future leaders must be able to invent, discover, and create in a society that is always changing and where new occupations are developing quickly. Regular creative practice helps young people build better confidence and self-esteem while also positioning them for career success.

It has been demonstrated that creativity has numerous beneficial effects on how ideas and emotions evolve. The confidence and self-esteem of a youngster may be significantly impacted by creativity in everyday life, among other things. Teachers and parents have been observing this for years, and current research confirms it to be accurate. (Hei Wan Mak and Daisy Fancourt, 2019) According to study, a child's self-esteem is directly and positively impacted by their regular participation in creative activities, especially those with their parents. There are several facets to the link between confidence and creativity. But when a youngster does art on a regular basis, a number of particular things occur in their lives, many of which help them feel more self-assured and confident.

Everyone may benefit from acquiring great self-confidence. Achieving the goals we have for our lives and overcoming the challenges that stand in our way become so much simpler and less daunting when we have an unbreakable feeling of self-confidence and faith in our own skills. Nobody would dispute the advantages of more confidence, yet for some of us, raising our levels of self-confidence might seem like an impossible undertaking. We are honouring our genuine selves when we are creative. The two almost become interwoven and permeate every aspect of our life as we become more creative and confident.

### **Purpose:**

The main purpose of the study is to compare the creativity level between urban and rural sports person of Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal. Additionally, the researcher wants to find out the relationship of creativity with their self-confidence.

### **Hypothesis:**

On the basis of available literature, it was hypothesized that “Significant difference will be observed in creativity level between urban and rural sports person of Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal”. Also, there would be a significant relationship found between creativity and self-confidence of urban and rural sports person.

### **Methodology:**

#### **Selection of Sample:**

For present study, 20 male sports persons (Avg. age 21.97 yrs) from urban region and 20 male sports persons (Avg. age 22 yrs) from rural region were selected from Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal. The criterion for selection of players (Male) was participation in state/University level tournaments in any sporting

event.

### Sampling Method:

Simple random sampling method was used for selection of sample in the present study.

### Tools Used for Collection of Data:

The data of creativity was collected by using the standard questionnaire i.e., Non-verbal test of creativity designed by Baqer Mehdi. The questionnaire is the set of three sections: the first section contains only two activities, where as section two and section three contains 10 and 14 activities respectively.

The data of self-confidence was collected by using the standard questionnaire. The self-confidence was measured by self-confidence inventory, which was developed and standardized by M. Basavanna, Professor, Dept. of Psychology, S.V. University, Tirupati. The scale consists of 25 items in which 15 are positive and 10 are negative statements.

### Collection of Data:

As a sports teacher, the researcher contacted the sports persons personally and explained about the aim of the research study and told them about the questionnaire. Thereafter the questionnaires were administered. The researcher collected the same after filled it by the respondents. Then, the scoring was done according to the method described in the manual. The subjects were assured about the confidentiality of their responses.

### Statistical Analysis:

After the collection of data from the urban and rural sports persons, the raw data were converted into standard one and analyze by using a statistical technique 't' test and Pearson correlation for testing of hypothesis.

**Table 1: Comparison of Creativity between Urban and Rural Sports Persons**

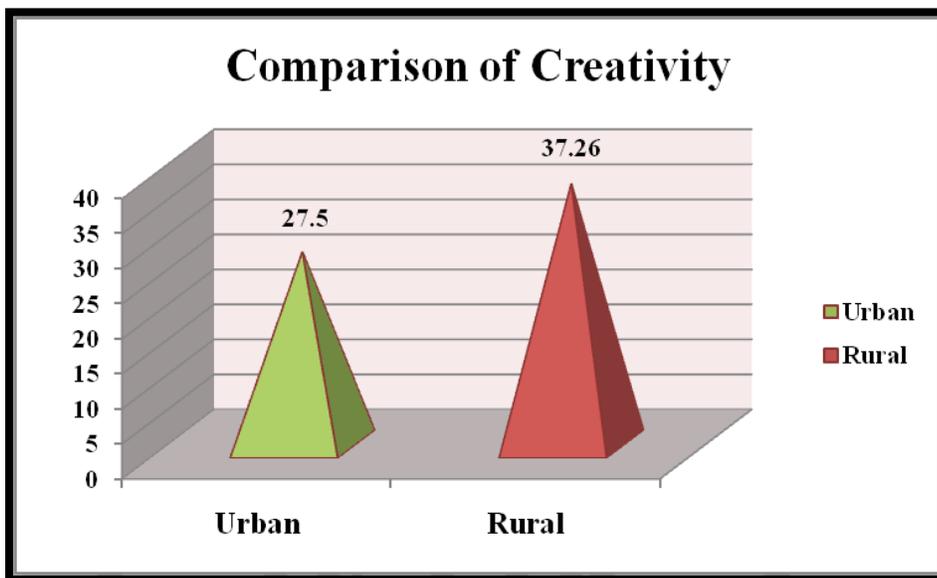
Sports Person	Mean	SD	MD	SE	df	Obtained 't'	Tabulated 't'
Urban	27.2	4.01	9.95	1.13	38	8.81*	2.024
Rural	37.15	5.91					

**Level of Significance=0.05**

**Tabulated' (38) =1.99**

According to Table 1, it is found the Mean of creativity of urban sports persons (Mean= 27.2) is less than the mean of creativity of rural sports persons (Mean=37.15). The results are interpreted as higher the score, more the Creativity. Now, the data was again analyzed statistically and found the 't' value is 8.81 (p-value=9E-12), which is less than the critical value i.e., 2.024 in 0.05 level of significance at df =38. It proves that there is significant difference in Level of Creativity between Urban and rural sports persons and the researchers pre-assumed is accepted.

**Graph 1: Showing Comparison of Creativity between Urban and Rural Sports Persons**

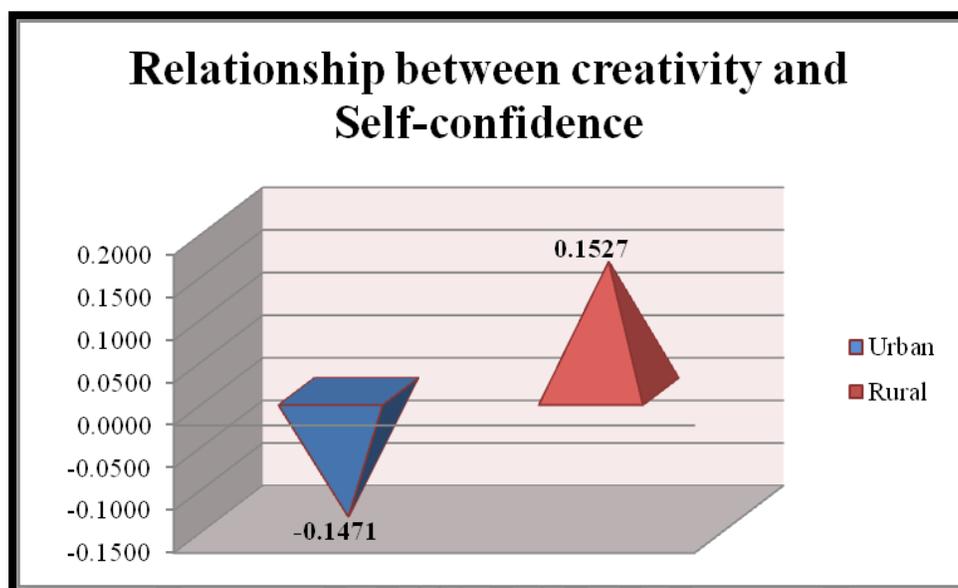


**Table 2: Relationship between Creativity and Self-confidence of Urban and Rural Sports Persons**

Relationship	Mean of Creativity	Mean of Self-confidence	Obtained 'r'	Tabulated 'r' (df =38)
Creativity and Self-confidence of Urban Sports Person	27.2	17.3	-0.1471	0.312
Creativity and Self-confidence of Rural Sports Person	37.15	14.25	0.1528	

According to Table 2, correlation between creativity and self-confidence of Urban sports person inter correlation matrix was calculated. The calculated 'r' was found (-0.1471), which is less than tabulated 'r' (0.312) at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates or shows, there is no significant relationship between creativity and self-confidence of urban sports persons. Also, in Table 2, correlation between creativity and self-confidence of rural sports persons inter correlation matrix was calculated. The calculated 'r' was found (0.1528), which is again less than tabulated 'r' (0.312) at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates or shows, there is no significant relationship between creativity and self-confidence of rural sports person. So, the researcher's hypothesis is rejected.

**Graph 2: Showing Relationship between Creativity and Self-confidence of Urban and Rural Sports Person**



### Conclusion:

On the basis of results it can be concluded that there is significant difference of creativity between urban and rural sports person. Also, it can be conclude that there is no significant relationship between creativity and self confidence of urban and rural sports persons also.

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