

**परिणाम :-**उत्तरदाताओं को SC@ST कानून तथा दलित योजनाओं की जानकारी नहीं है। दलितों को दलित योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिला है। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा कि चोरी आदि होने पर उनके साथ गाँव वालों का सामान्य व्यवहार होता है। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा कि उनके आवासीय क्षेत्र में चोरी/अपराध होने पर पुलिस चोरों के साथ सामान्य व्यवहार करती है। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता मजदूरी करते हैं। उत्तरदाता खाने-पीने की दूकान कर रहे हैं। सर्वाधिक चिकित्सक से ईलाज कराते हैं। अधिकांश उत्तरदाता आपसी विवादों के निपटारे हेतु जाति पंचायत का सहारा लेते हैं। सर्वाधिक अस्पृश्य जाति के लोग नशाखोरी करते हैं। नशा सेवा में महिलाएँ भी संलग्न रहती हैं। नशा सेवन से उनके आर्थिक स्थिति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। अधिकांश उत्तरदाता मतदान करते हैं। उत्तरदाताओं के पास निर्धनता कार्ड है। अधिकांश उत्तरदाताओं को गरीबी रेखा से नीचे कार्ड (B.P.L.) सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का लाभ मिला है। अधिकांश उत्तरदाता लाभप्रद व्यवसाय की इच्छा रखते हैं। अधिकांश उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा कि उनके व्यवसाय में परिवर्तन हुआ है, जिसके कारण उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।

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## "A Study of Academic Achievement and Creative Environment of the Problem and Socially this Advantage Children"

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While going through the literature on creativity, it appears that investigators have been much more interested in the study of normal subjects. Either the study has been made on normal subjects or on the professional artist by using verbal and non verbal test of creativity or simply by way of performance analysis. Creativity has been studied in context of intelligence, personality variables, environmental setting including SES and cultural background. The familial background factors have been taken into account in order to explore the relationship, if any, between such characteristic and creativity in the direction which support the positive influence of personality and the mode of perceiving one's own self on the creative development of the individual. In the background of such studies, the present researcher estimated that if an individual's personality and perception can determine the creative, present within, then it is possible that problem children like delinquent or a psychopath and disadvantaged children who have different attitude towards themselves as well as towards the world, might channeled their inferiority or deviancy in different directions. A problem of disadvantaged children may divert their attention from their inferiority and helplessness in a way, which can be defensive in nature and may make them preoccupied with different types of creative displays.

The paper consists of a deep and through study of personality assessment tool NEO - FFI. Personality traits are defined as the relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviours that distinguish individuals from one another. Personality variables are relevant to career choice and job satisfaction has been considered by several personality theories. Indian education has undergone a paradigm shift. There have been fundamental and irreversible changes in the economy, outlook of

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business and industry, government policies and in the mindsets of the Indians in general. It is extremely relevant in today's scenario to link personality, its implications to success in education. Education is one of the most prominent and accurate places to understand individual differences. In today's scenario, it is difficult to think of learning without looking at the relationship between the personality type, teacher interface and actual performance in the classroom. At the same time it can be used to effectively make tomorrow's successful persons and leaders understand individual differences. In today's scenario, it is difficult to think of learning without looking at the relationship between the personality type, teacher interface and actual performance in the classroom. At the same time it can be used to effectively make tomorrow's successful persons and leaders understand the virtues of their core behavioural style. Conclusion of their studies would also help to understand the effect of academic studies on personality. Such investigations may contribute to the evaluation of the NEO Five Factor Model in understanding vocational choices. The NEO-FFI works well for students and two of the five traits is more interest to educational psychology

Metacognition refers to higher order thinking which involves active control over the cognitive processes engaged in learning. Activities such as planning how to approach a given learning task, monitoring comprehension, reasoning and evaluating progress toward the completion of a task are metacognitive in nature. Because metacognition plays a critical role in successful learning, it is important to study metacognitive activity and development to determine how students can be taught to better apply their cognitive resources through metacognitive control. Metacognition enables us to be successful learners, and has been associated with intelligence. For this study, the population comprised the undergraduate students of Chhattisgarh and 185 undergraduate students were selected as sample. In order to carry out the study, descriptive survey method was adopted. Meta-Cognitive Inventory (MCI) developed and standardized by Dr. Punita Govil and Reasoning Ability Test (RAT) by Shailaja Bhagawat were used as tools for data collection. The data were analyzed using Person Product Moment Correlation (r-value) and interpretation was made accordingly. The result of the study revealed Metacognition and Reasoning Ability of undergraduate students are positively and significantly correlated.

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