



## CREATIVITY AS A 21ST CENTURY SKILL

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### **Abstract:**

*True teachers are those who use themselves as bridges over which they invite their students to cross; then, having facilitated their crossing, joyfully collapse, encouraging them to create their own. Creativity This paper focuses on what might be regarded as the first step in journey of school curriculum. If and how creativity is defined, where is it placed in the curriculum, and what concrete advice is provided for teachers? Creativity Is Introduced As 21st Century Skill in NEP 2020. The goal of NEP 2020 keeping a broader view on Education for Holistic Development with emphasis on development of creative potential of each Individual. The concept of “creativity” as a necessary attribute within education is established. The fields of education and creativity have developed, and periodically crossed with, Government, reports, policies, interpretations, and advice. Natural creativity of the student can be destroyed when the standard procedure of education is given to them forcefully. A good classroom environment always has some elements of creativity which makes the lessons more interesting and interactive. The right mix of creativity along with curriculum helps students to be innovative and also encourages them to learn new things. Students can grow up as good communicators in addition to improving their emotional and social skills.*

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### **Introduction:**

The concept of “creativity” as a required attribute within education is established. The fields of education and creativity have developed, and occasionally intersected with, Government reports, policies, commentaries, and advice. Recently, a growing number of countries have highlighted creativity in their official curricula. However, the excursion from openly acknowledging the significance of creativity to systematically and purposefully supporting its raise in the classroom is a long one.

The term creativity refers to the capacity to produce something that is both new and valuable. Good education, proper care, and endowment of opportunities to instigate stimulate and improve the creative mind and it is in this sphere that parents, society, and teachers make an important contribution.

One has to help children in beneficial and utilizing their creative abilities to the utmost, and the educational process should aim at developing inventive abilities among children. This can be done through teachers and



parents who should know the importance of the creative process and the ways and means of developing creativity.

**Definition:**

“Creativity implies the products of totally or partially novel identity”—Stagner and Karowski.

**Creativity is inborn as well as acquired:**

Although many research findings and events favor the suggestion that creativity is a God-given gift and natural endowment, the impact of cultural background, experiences, education, and training in the cultivation of creativity cannot be ruled out. Thus, one’s creativity may be correctly said to be a function of natural endowment as well as nurturing. It is a combination of responses or ideas in unique ways.

**Creativity is adventurous and open thinking:**

Creativity is not a product of labelled, rigid, and closed thinking. It inspires and demands complete freedom to accept and express the assortment of responses, choices, and ways of action.

**Creativity carries ego involvement: -**

There is complete participation of one’s ego in creative appearance. One’s individuality and identity are totally fused in one’s creation. Here ‘I’ is given more weightage.

**Creativity has a wide scope:**

Creative expression is not restricted by any restrictions or boundaries. It covers all fields and activities of human life in any of which one is able to reveal creativity by expressing or producing a new idea or object.

Some of the stages of creative thinking are:

1. Preparation
2. Incubation
3. Illumination
4. Verification!

This is also controlled thinking in which the creative thinker whether an artist, writer, or scientist is trying to create something new. It involves features of both reasoning and thoughts. Creative thinking is a process in which the individual generates an original, uncommon, and productive solution to a problem.

It is defined as an individual, imaginative thinking which produces a new, novel, and useful solution. Unlike normal solutions to problems, creative solutions are the new ones to the effect that other people have not thought of before.

**Creative thinking involves four stages:**

**Preparation:**

In this stage, the thinker frames the problem and collects the facts and materials measured necessary for finding new solutions. Many times, the problem cannot be solved even after days, weeks, or months of intense effort

**Cultivation:**

During this period some of the ideas that were inquisitive about the solution will tend to disappear. The overt activity and sometimes even thinking about the problem are absent in this stage. But the lifeless thought process involved in creative thinking is at work during this period. Apparently, the thinker will be busy with other



activities like reading literature or playing games, etc. In spite of these activities, the survey about finding a solution to the problem will be going on in the mind.

**Illumination:**

Following the period of cultivation, creative ideas occur rapidly. Consequently, the vague thing becomes clear. This unexpected flash of the solution is known as lighting and is similar to the ‘aha (eureka)’ experience. For example, Archimedes found a solution to the crown problem.

**Verification:**

Though the solution is found in lighting stage, it is necessary to verify whether that solution is right or not. Hence in this last stage assessment of the solution is done. If the solution is not pleasing the thinker will go back to creative process from the beginning. If it is acceptable, the same will be accepted and if essential, minor modification may also be made in solution.

**Role and Importance of Creativity:**

A good classroom environment always has some essentials of creativity which makes the lessons more interesting and communicating. The right mix of creativity along with curriculum helps students to be innovative and also inspires them to learn new things. Students can grow up as good communicators in addition to improving their expressive and social skills. Creative classrooms can really transform the way students obtain education and how they apply it in their real life. In fact, creative appearance plays a key role in a student’s emotional development.

Let us have a look at how important is the role of creativity in today’s classroom: -

**Learn with fun:**

Creative classrooms give a chance for students to learn with fun. The teaching activities such as storytelling and skits help them to learn without the burden of learning.

Students are always fun loving and including creative activities along with curriculum gains their interest for learning.

**Freedom of Expression:**

Unlike the teaching methods, the creative classrooms give them the chance to express themselves. Whether it is debate or classroom debates or field trips, students have the chance to come out of their shelves and become a part of it. This liberty of expression gives them a sense of goodness and cheerfulness.

**Emotional Development:**

Creative expression is vital for a kid to activate up their emotional development. Significantly, this has to happen at their lower classes itself so that they grow up by answering well to the activities around them.

Creativity gives them that liberty to explore the atmospheres and learn new things from them.

**Enhances Thinking Capability:**

Creativity can inspire inventive thinking ability in students. That is why teachers endorse activities such as open-ended questions, creative team building activities, brainstorming sessions and debates amidst busy curriculum schedules.

Some teachers delicately use these techniques to teach tough lessons to make children learn with pleasurable



And comfort.

**Reduced Stress and Anxiety:**

When some time is set away for creativity in among all the tireless study times, it takes a lot of stress away from students.

This sense of joy keeps them calm and decreases their disquiet which in turn helps them to prepare well for exams and shine in it.

**Boosts Problem Solving Skills:**

The brainstorming activities including puzzles can motivate the skills of problem-solving in children.

Creativity can really modify the way students approach a problem and it can be expectant once they go through creative teaching sessions.

**Improves Focus and Attention:**

The average devotion or attention span of a lower-class kid is just a few minutes.

The predictable teaching procedures would be boring for them and they may drop their attention in the midway. Including creative teaching policies such as storytelling and skits are sure to enhance their focus and attention and the study time would be more dynamic.

**Better Communicators:**

A classroom environment that endorses creativity opens them a world of communication. Students can make better dialogue and motivate innovative thinking and talking assemblies in their free time.

This also prompts group problem solving and shared learning that gives them a feeling of closeness.

**Advantages:**

Creativity is the act of turning new and imaginative ideas into reality. Creativity is characterized by the ability to perceive the world in new ways, to find hidden patterns, to make connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena, and to generate solutions.

**Become A Better Problem Solver:**

There isn't a manual to being an artist, and there isn't a manual for being alive. Obstacles and challenges throughout life are inevitable. However, when we make creativity a habit, we continue to learn new, resourceful ways of solving problems in our artwork, and in life.

**Connect With Your Community:**

When we create, we connect to other people doing the same and an instant sense of community is formed. Whether we're exchanging ideas, providing feedback for our peers, or simply creating next to each other in silence, the sense of connection experienced as artists is undeniable and deeply rewarding.

**Save Money:**

Expressing ourselves can control the urge to buy impulsively. If we trade the activity of consuming for creating, we not only save money, but get a deeper sense of fulfilment. Additionally, the more we learn how to make things ourselves, the less we need to spend money on buying them.

**Expanded Sense of Time:**

Countless artists have discussed the experience of timelessness that one encounters in the creative zone. Time



feels limitless when we are in the creative ‘zone.’ Strangely enough, when we give ourselves time to creative pursuits, we gain time. Who couldn’t use the feeling of more time?

**Self-Awareness & Expression:**

Creativity is the route to authenticity. As we create, we plumb the depths of our being, accessing what we think and believe. The more we create, the more we discover and realize our habits, impulses, and desires. When we take the time and energy to develop our own ideas, we respect our inner nature and are better able to express ourselves to the world on a regular basis.

**Freedom:**

There is no right or wrong way to be an artist. When we create, we are given the opportunity to engage with the world without judging ourselves. We have permission to take risks, try new things, and strip away inhibitions in a healthy way.

**Stress Relief:**

Making art is meditative. Taking the time to use our hands, minds, and energy doing something we love is of utmost importance in life. Being creative makes us happy. Art is FUN, and doing anything that brings joy reduces our stress levels and improves our quality of life. What could be more important than that?

**Disadvantages:**

**Time:**

Time was always a controlling factor. I was expected to have a number of ideas ready for presentation within hours of being handed a brief. There is nothing wrong with this, but it is far from ideal.

Mentally, I felt like I was falling through the air, extending my arms hoping that my fingers might latch onto a life-saving hand hold.

**Focus:**

Having a lot of ideas competing against one another can lead to confusion. If you believe that you have a number of excellent ideas, it can be very difficult to discard some and pin your hopes of a single one.

You might end up trying to mix your ideas up in an effort to get all of them into the final product. This could lead to a lack of focus and impact. You might find that instead of strengthening a message you dilute it.

Another problem that might arise, if you are in a particularly prolific frame of mind and you are handling multiple projects at the same time, is that your designs begin to look alike.

You might find that discarded ideas from one project might pop up in another one. There’s nothing wrong with recycling! But you have to be careful that your output doesn’t become uniform.

**Saturation:**

I’m always very wary when I hit upon a large number of ideas when responding to a brief. I should be happy and excited, but over the years I approach the situation cynically.

If I have plenty of ideas, I assume that a number of them simply cannot be original. Nothing worthwhile should come easily, so I usually dismiss the first few rounds of brainstorming out of hand. Occasionally I’ll go back over the initial notes to see if a gem has sneaked through my cynical brain. Sometimes it happens, but most of the time I won’t settle on an idea until I feel frustrated and drained.



This odd process is part of my quality control. I mistrust my first thoughts and write them off as simplistic, unoriginal and clichéd.

**Quality:**

Simply put, the more ideas you have the harder it becomes to identify the gold amongst the screen. Occasionally a designer is blessed with a flash of inspiration so strong that ideas generation is simply not needed. I have had a few projects where a design solution has jumped out of the ether straight into my head. It's all so fully formed that my cynicism doesn't have a say. When this happens, it is an amazing experience and a blessing.

**What if school kills CREATIVITY?**

All children have tremendous talent and we squander them pretty ruthlessly," he goes on to say. "Picasso once said that all children are born artists. The problem is to remain an artist as we grow up. I believe passionately that we don't grow into creativity, we grow out of it. We are educated out of it."

Is it a coincidence that pretty much all children love to write stories, have fantastic imaginations, and enjoy getting messy, painting, making music, inventing characters, acting out plays, drawing and making things? Why don't we carry this natural capacity throughout adulthood? Why would nature intend us to lose these gifts?

In short, we've been educated to become good workers, rather than creative thinkers. We teach children to be part of the system governing our society- uniformed, respectful of authority, scared of making mistakes. "If you're not prepared to be wrong, you'll never come up with anything original," I point out that, "Kids aren't afraid to make mistakes. If they don't know, they'll take a chance. But by the time they become adults most kids have lost that capacity. They have become frightened of being wrong. We run our companies this way. And we're now running national education systems where mistakes are the worst thing you can make."

The result if school kills creativity

The Education limits you greatly. Most people never find their passions and the stigma of status prevents us from teamwork.

That cause sometimes a confusion to students in choosing track or course, because in early stage they were trained in academics but lately they don't know what is their real hobby, interest, and passion that should be the basis of their fundamentals in choosing a course.

**Conclusion:**

This paper concludes various tools, techniques developed to stimulate creativity and innovation within their organizations influences greatly on minds of students.

The work environment component in organizations contains features, such as team dynamics and top management behaviours that are unlikely to be as important However, it is also important to note that the work environment undoubtedly has effects on domain-relevant skills and creativity-relevant processes, in addition to its effects on intrinsic motivation.

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