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## Managerial creativity of high and low investors of district Anantnag union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

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### Abstract

The present study was intended to explore the level of managerial, creativity of high and low investors. The study was carried in context of descriptive research. The sample for the present study consists of 200 respondents. Whole sample was selected by using convenient sampling technique. The collected data was processed by using purposive sampling technique. Thus, from the above reported results, it was inferred that there seems significant difference between high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity. High investors were seen with high level of managerial creativity as compared to their counterparts.

**Keywords:** managerial creativity, high and low investors

### Introduction

Managerial Creativity and innovation are important inseparable concepts that can change the managerial fortunes of both managers and organizations. Inasmuch as the status quo, conventions and rule-of-thumb cannot be completely dispensed with in organizational change and development, the roles of creativity and innovation are equally indispensable in the success story of progressive organizations. Creativity and innovation should therefore be seen as indispensable agents of change and development (Anderson, 2007). Good managerial practice is no doubt, a good tonic for organizational success. It is for this reason that people who did not have the opportunity to pursue academic studies in Management and Administration go through short-term courses in Management and Administration. In Ghana, institutions such as Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) and Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and other universities satisfy the managerial requirements of people in management positions. The philosophical and scientific basis for this assertion is that a good academic knowledge in Management or Administration predisposes a manager to basic knowledge in Management and Administration. This assertion addresses the philosophy of Management being regarded as a science rather than an art (Jones, 2007). Nevertheless, the concepts of creativity and innovation add important flavour to the practice of Management and Administration. A good blend of theoretical knowledge in Management on one side and creativity and innovation on the other side gives the manager a holistic approach to solving intricate managerial and administrative problems. The manager who is creative and innovative does not always subscribe to the status quo, conventions, and rule-of thumb. Rather, he seeks to blend the two opposing positions. Since creativity and innovation draw on a manager's own viewpoints rather than what is traditionally laid down, it gives the manager the opportunity to make use of the management principle of contingency coined from Mary Parker Follett's Law of the Situation (2008) [2]. The principle simply implies that 'there is no one best way of doing things'. Emerging situations will dictate to a manager the approach he should adopt in getting things done through other people. It is at this stage that a manager's creative and innovative ideas become a great asset to solving complicated managerial problems were laid-down strategies may prove incapable of solving such problems

**Problem in hand:** The statement of the research problem is reported as under:

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“Managerial Creativity of High and Low Investors of District Anantnag Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir”

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of this managerial creativity of high and low investors of district Anantnag union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Hypothesis:** Based on richness background of the knowledge the investigator speculated the research problem as under:

There seems no significant difference high and low investors in relation to their managerial competence.

**Delimitation:** The study has been delimited as under: The study has been delimited to 400 respondents. Besides, the study has been delimited to Anantnag district of union territory Jammu and Kashmir.

**Methodology and procedure:** The investigator has adopted the systematic procedure for exploring the results. Accordingly, below mentioned procedure has been reported:

**Sample:** the sample for the present study consists of 400 respondents.

**Sampling technique:** The required sample was selected by using “purposive sampling technique”.

**Statistical treatment:** The collected data was put to suitable statistical treatment by using:

- 1 Frequency distribution,
- 2 Percentage
- 3 Mean
- 4 Standard deviation
- 5 Independent „t” test.

**Analysis and Interpretation of The Data:** The data has been analysed with the help of descriptive and comparative analysis. The detailed analysis and interpretation is reported as under:

**Table 1:** Showing the frequency and percent wise distribution of high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity. (N=200 each).

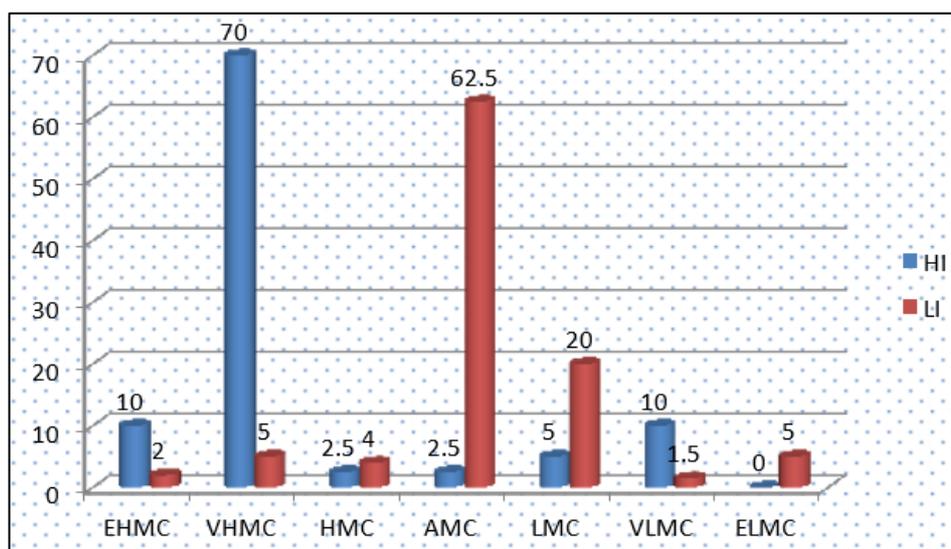
Level EHMC	High Investors		Low investors	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
	20.00	10.00	04.00	2.00
VHMC	140.00	70.00	10.00	5.00
HMC	05.00	2.50	08.00	4.00
AMC	05.00	2.50	125.00	62.50
LMC	10.00	5.00	40.00	20.00
VLMC	20.00	10.00	03.00	1.50
ELMC	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
Total	200	100	200	100

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- EHMC = Extreme High Managerial Creativity
- VHMC = High Managerial Creativity
- HMC = Above Average Managerial Creativity
- AMC = Average Managerial Creativity
- LMC = Below Average Managerial Creativity
- VLLMC= Low Managerial Creativity
- ELMC= Extreme Low Managerial Creativity

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**Fig 1:** Showing the graphical analysis of frequency and percent wise distribution of high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity.

**Discussion**

The statistical treatment provided in the table 1.1: (Please see Fig 1.1) gives information about the descriptive analysis of the respondents on the basis of their managerial creativity. The results reveal that 10% (F=20) high investors were seen with extreme high level of managerial creativity.

The obtained results designate that 70% (F=140) high investors were seen with very high level of managerial creativity. Besides, it was found that 2.50% (F=5.00) high investors were seen with high level of managerial creativity. In context to same, it was found that 2.50% (F=5.00) high investors were seen with average level of managerial

creativity. Further, from the same operation, it was found that 10% (F=20) high investors were seen with low level of managerial creativity. The gained results further reveal that 10.00% (F=20) high investors were seen with very low level of managerial creativity. In context to same, it was found that 0.00% (F=0.00) were reported with extreme low level of managerial level of creativity. Coming towards their counterparts it was seen 2.00% (F=4.00) low investors were seen with very high level of managerial creativity. Besides, it was found that 5.00% (F=10.00) low investors were seen with high level of managerial creativity. In context to same, it was found that 4.00% (F=8.00) low investors were seen with average level of managerial creativity. Further, from the same operation, it was found that 62.50% (F=125.00) low investors were seen with low level of managerial creativity. The gained results further reveal that 20.00% (F=40.00) low investors were seen with very low level of managerial creativity. In context to same, it was found that

5.00% (F=10.00) low investors were reported with extreme low level of managerial level of creativity.

**Table 2:** Showing the significant of mean difference between high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity scale.

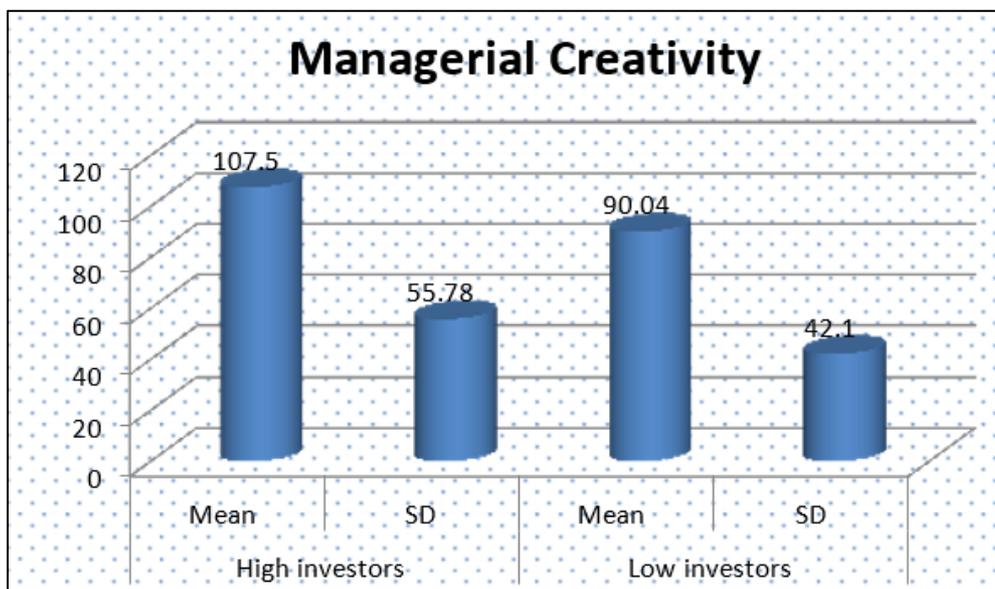
Variable	High investors	Low investors	t** value
Managerial creativity	Mean SD 107.50 55.78	Mean SD 90.04 42.10	2.60@@

**Index**

- @@= significant at 0.01 level of confidence

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- @@= Significant at 0.01 level of confidence
- HI= High investors
- LI- Low investors



**Fig 2:** Showing the graphical illustration of mean difference between high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity.

**Discussion**

The examination of the above reported table (Please explore table 1.2, Fig. 1.2) gives information about the mean significance of high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity. The results reveal that the outlined mean value of high investors was seen 107.50 while as the mean value of low investigator was seen 90.4. When the both group of teachers were comparatively analysed with the help of independent „t“ test, the „t“ value came out to be 2.60 which is high than the table value at 0.1 level of confidence. Thus, from the above reported results, it can be inferred that there seems significant difference between high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity. High investors were seen with high level of managerial creativity as compared to their counterparts.

**Conclusion**

The present study was intended to explore the level of managerial, creativity of high and low investors. Thus, from the above reported results, it was inferred that there seems significant difference between high and low investors on their level of managerial creativity. High investors were seen with high level of managerial creativity as compared to their counterparts.

**Competing interest:** The research declared that no potential if interest with respect to authorship, research and publication of this article.

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