



Size of the Family, Parenting Style, SES, and Creativity

Priyanka, Department of Home Science,
Patna University, Patna, Bihar, INDIA

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Corresponding Author

Priyanka, Department of Home Science,
Patna University, Patna, Bihar, INDIA

shodhsamagam1@gmail.com

Received on : 25/09/2020

Revised on : ----

Accepted on : 30/09/2020

Plagiarism : 08% on 26/09/2020



Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 8%

Date: Saturday, September 26, 2020

Statistics: 79 words Plagiarized / 986 Total words

Remarks: Low Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Optional Improvement.

SIZE OF THE FAMILY, PARENTING STYLE, SES AND CREATIVITY ABSTRACT The present study was undertaken to ascertain the effect of size of the family, parenting style and SES on the creative ability of the respondents. For the propose 128 respondents were selected on the basis of incidental-cum- purposive sampling technique in such a way they must be equal in respect of each part of independent variable. It was hypothesize that: (i) the children of small family would be found more creative than the children of large family.

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to ascertain the effect of size of the family, parenting style and SES on the creative ability of the respondents. For the propose 128 respondents were selected on the basis of incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique in such a way they must be equal in respect of each part of independent variable. It was hypothesize that: (i) the children of small family would be found more creative than the children of large family. (ii) children belonging to democratic parenting style would be found more creative than the children of authoritarian parenting style counterpart, (iii) Children belonging to high SES would be found more creative than those children belonging to low SES. Creativity, parenting style and SES were measured using Baker mehdi's Creativity Test, Shoaid Ahmad's Parenting Style Scale and Bhardwaj SES Scale respectively. Besides these, a PDS was employed to get other necessary information. The Scales were employed and obtained data were treated using t-test. The results confirmed the hypotheses. It was concluded that: (i) children belonging to democratic style family are found more creative than the children belonging to large family, (ii) children belonging to democratic style family are found more creative than the children of authoritarian style family, (iii) children with high SES are found more creative than their counterparts belonging to low SES group.

Key Words

Family Size, Parenting style, SES, Creativity.

Introduction

Creativity has been a very fertile area of research these days in Indian and abroad. The term 'Creativity' has been defined as the ability to create something novel. Chaplin (1975) defined creativity as the ability to produce new forms in art or mechanics or to solve problems by novel methods. Similarly, Petter Stratton and Nicky Hayes (1991) defined creativity as the ability to produce novel products or solution to problems. The second component is Parenting Style which refers to the manifestation of parental behavior in relation to children's primary socialization. It is behaviour characteristic of parents focused on the care, protection, feeling etc.

Objectives

- (i) To examine the effect of the size of the family on creativity
- (ii) To examine the effect of parenting style on the creativity of the respondents.
- (iii) To examine the effect of SES on the creative of the respondents.

Hypothesis

- (i) The respondents of small family would be found more creative than those of large family.
- (ii) The respondents of democratic family would be found more creative than those of authoritarian family.
- (iii) The respondents belonging to high SES would be found more creative than those of low SES.

Method

Sample

The study was conducted on a sample of 200 undergraduate students of the colleges located in the central region of Patna town they were selected equally for each part of the independent variable. The subject were matched in other respect as for as practicable.

Tests

- (i) Creativity Test (Verbal) by Baker Mehdi was used for measuring the creative ability of the respondents.
- (ii) Parental Style Scale by Shoaid Ahmad was used to measure the parenting style of there spondents.
- (iii) SES Scale by Bhardwaj was used to measure the SES of the respondents.
- (iv) A Personal Data Sheet prepared by the researcher was used to gather necessary information about the subjects.

Procedure

The Scales were employed on the respondent and data were obtained. The family having less than three children was treated as small family and the family having more than three children was treated as large family. The median value of the scores obtained on SES Scale is determined. The respondents at an above the median value were treated as respondents having high SES and respondents below the median value were treated as respondents having low SES. Similarly, they were categorized into democratic family style group and authoritarian family style group. Thereafter, they were selected equally to each group (N=64) and subjected to creativity test and data were obtained as per manual of the test.

Results and Interpretation

Table-01: t-ratio showing the effect of size of family, parenting style and SES on creative potential of the respondents.

Variables	Groups	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Df	P
Size of the Family	Large	64	41.24	6.95	4.29	126	P<.01
	Small	64	46.56	7.14			
Parenting Style	Democratic Style	64	47.11	7.25	5.17	126	P<.01
	Authoritarian Style	64	40.65	6.90			
SES	High	64	50.24	7.39	4.89	126	P<.01
	Low	64	43.98	7.17			

(Source : Primary Data)

The results displayed in table clearly indicated the effect of size of the family, parenting style and SES on creative potential of the respondents. The respondents of small family showed superiority over the respondents of large family in respect of creativity ($t = 4.29$; $df = 126$; $p < 0.01$). Thus the first hypothesis is retained. The finding might be interpreted on the ground of more stimulating environment on the part of small family as compared to large family counterparts.

An overview on the middle part of the table showed the superiority of respondents belonging to democratic style family over the respondents belonging to authoritarian style family in respect of creativity ($t = 5.17$; $df = 126$; $p < 0.01$). Thus the second hypothesis is also retained. The finding is interpreted on the ground that democratic discipline is more conducive to the growth of divergent thinking as compared to authoritarian discipline due to greater flexibility found in democratic discipline.

The reflection on the last lower portion of the table revealed that the respondents belonging to high SES showed superiority over the respondents of low SES in respect of creativity ($t = 4.89$; $df = 126$; $p < .01$). This finding is interpreted on the ground of high self-concept, self reliance, interest in dependability, friendliness, competency etc. on the part of respondents belonging to high SES than the respondents belonging to low SES.

Conclusion

- (i) Small family as compared to large family is more conducive to the growth of creativity.
- (ii) Democratic discipline of the family is more conducive to the development of creative potential as compared to their counterparts belonging to authoritarian parental style group.
- (iii) High SES is more conducive to the growth of creative potential as compared to low SES group.

References

1. Ahmad, Shoaid (1972): *Parental Style Scale along with manual*, Dell Publishing Co, New York.
2. Chaplin, J.P. (1975): *Dictionary of Psychology, New revised Ed.*, Dell Publishing Co, New York.
3. Dhananjaya, K. (1989): *A study of abstract reasoning and creative ability in tribal and non-tribal children in relation to certain non-cognitive factors*, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, M.U., Bodh-Gaya.

4. Gardner, K.G. and Moran, J.D. (1990): *Family adaptability, cohesion and creativity, Research Journal, Vol.3 (4), p.281-286*
5. Kumari Sonam, Kumar Ashok, Kumar Dinesh (2006): *Effect of some familial factors in creativity. MJSR, Vol. XII, No.2, Pg.40-45.*
6. Nasar, R. (1998): *A study of creativity of tribal and non-tribal students of North Eastern States. Indian Journal of Psychological issues. Vol. 6 (1 and 2), 29-34.*
7. Peter, S. and Nicky, H. (1991): *A student's Dictionary of Psychology, University Book Stall, New Delhi.*
8. Reber, A. S. and Reber, E. (2001): *Dictionary of Psychology, Penguin Books, Published by the Penguin group 7 Wright Lane, London.*
9. Saansanwal, D.N. and jarial, G.S. (1983): *Creativity and its components in relation to different levels of intelligence. Asian Journal of Psychol. And education, vol. 11(2), pp.9-13.*
10. Sinha, M.S. Karn. A.K. and Sinha, A.K. (1998): *Effect of Malnutrition on cognitive development of children. Behaviorometric, vol. 15(2), pp.88.92.*
