

Research Article

THE EFFECT ANALYSIS OF PARENTAL'S THEIR CONTROL SOURCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AS A PREDICTOR ON PRESCHOOLERS' CREATIVITY IN SHIRAZ REGION-II

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ABSTRACT

This Study aimed to analyze the effect parental's control source and their mental health as a predictor on preschoolers' creativity in Shiraz Region-II. This study was a descriptive type of study. The correspondents of the study included on hundred ninety eight (198) preschoolers who were randomly selected from all preschoolers in Shiraz region-II. The research instruments consisted of Goldberg's mental health questionnaire, Rather's control source questionnaire, and Torrance's creativity questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed among the preschooler's parents and the gathered data were then statistically analyzed by t-test and regression analysis. The findings of the study showed that: The parent's mental health does not affect their children's creativity. On the other hand the parent's control source greatly affects their children's creativity. Furthermore there are significant differences among the boys and girl's creativity. In other words, girls are more creative than the boys.

Keywords: *Mental Health, Parent's Control Source, Children's Creativity*

INTRODUCTION

Mental health is an important factor in evaluating the health of the society. Furthermore, it plays an important role to guarantee the continuity and effectiveness of the society. On the other hand children's creativity is affected by parental's mental health, (Anasori, 2007). Children's creativity and their success widely depend on their parent's mental health in any society.

This is because; it's the healthy children who make productive society (Rahimian *et al.*, 2008). Parental's mental health developments helps the children to a happier, and more integrated lives and prevent moral and behavioral disorders (Milani-Far, 2001).

Parental's control source is another important element that affects the children's creativity (Park, 2007) states that parent's control source reflects their attitude, and contains two interior and exterior aspects (Rotter, 1975) hypothesizes that parents with exterior control source process positive and negative perceptions derived from different events and occurrences, whereas, parents with interior control source have more instinct skills.

Control source is the compilation of thoughts and beliefs and the basis of individual's successes and failures based on his/her potentials and weaknesses Shabani *et al.*, (2010). In other words, parents with interior control source relate their successes and failure to their own abilities and the exterior ones put them on lucks and problems (Seif, 1995).

Creativity is a term not so easy to define. It is mostly understood by the characteristics of creative individuals (Sternberg, 1989), cites that: creativity is the ability to innovate, be flexible and keen towards the things that one learns. Creativity is the most important subject matter is this study, and the researcher aimed to analyze the effect of parental's mental health and their control sources on the children's creativity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a descriptive type of study. The correspondents of the study included one hundred ninety eight (198) preschoolers who were randomly selected from all preschoolers in Shiraz, region-II. The study tools consisted three questionnaires.

Research Article

First: Goldberg's mental health questionnaire. This questionnaire contained twenty eight (28) questions to evaluate the parent's mental health. Second: Ratter's control source questionnaire. This questionnaire contained twenty nine (29) issues that could evaluate the parent's control sources. Third: Torrance's creativity questionnaire. This questionnaire contained four different aspects of creativity. Parents were asked to answer to the first two of questionnaires and the third questionnaire in behalf of their children. The gathered data were then evaluated by t-test and regression analysis statistically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to analyze the effect of parentals' mental health and control source on their children's creativity, the researcher hypothesized the three following hypothesis:

1. Parental's mental health has significant effect on children's creativity and can predict it.
2. Parental's control source has significant effect on children's creativity and can predict it.
3. There is a significant difference among the boys and girls creativity.

To verify the above hypothesis the gathered data was statistically evaluated by t-test both descriptive and analytical information are presented in the following tables. Table-I presented the frequency distribution of the parents based on their gender.

Table I: Frequency distribution of parents based on gender

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percent %	Cumulative %
Male	45	22.70	22.70
Female	153	77.30	100.00
Total	198	100.00	—

As it is shown in table-I, among the parents' Females (153) were more than the male (45). Table-II presents the frequency distribution of parents based on their educational qualifications.

Table II: Frequency distribution of parents based on their educational qualification

Educational qualification	F	%	Cumulative %
Below High-School	10	5.10	5.1
High School Graduate	54	27.30	32.30
2-yrs College (Voc)	24	12.10	44.40
B.S. Degree	83	41.90	86.40
Master and Above	27	13.60	100.00
Total	198	100.00	—

As it is shown in table-II, majority of the parents (F=83) were B.S. degree holder. Table-III presents the descriptive statistical information of the research variables based on their mean score and standard deviation.

Table III: Descriptive Information of Research Variables

Research Variables	F	Lowest Score	Highest Score	Mean Score (\bar{x})	Standard Deviation (Sd)
Parental's Mental Health	198	17	74	51.46	14.789
Parental's Control Source	198	1	23	8.47	5.410
Children's Creativity	198	32	86	54.78	12.117

As it is shown in table-III, children's creativity has the highest score of eight six (86) and ($\bar{x} = 54.78$, Sd = 12.117) parental control source has the lowest of one (1) and ($\bar{x} = 8.47$, Sd = 5.410). Table-IV, presents the analytical information of the first and second hypothesis based on t-test statistical measurement.

Research Article

Table IV: T-test analytical measurement of first and second hypothesis.

Variables	Non-Standard Coefficient	Standard Coefficient	t	Sig
Parental's Mental Health	- 0.228	- 0.187	- 3.279	0.001
Parental's Control Source	0.643	0.287	4.194	0.000
Criteria: Children's Creativity				

As it is shown in table IV, the computed t-value of parental's mental health ($t = - 3.279$) is negative. This means that parental's mental health does not affect the children's creativity. The computer t-value of parental's control source ($t = 4.194$) indicates that parental's control source affects the children's creativity.

Table-V, presents the analytical information of boys' and girls' creativity.

Table V: Analytical Information of Boys and Girls Creativity.

Variable	Gender	F	Mean Score (\bar{x})	Sd	Mean Error
Children's Creativity	Boys	99	52.39	12.428	1.249
	Grils	99	57.17	11.365	1.142

As it is shown in table-V, the mean score of girls' creativity F is greater than the mean score of Boy's creativity ($\bar{x}_{girls} = 57.17 > \bar{x}_{boys} = 52.39$). This shows that there is a significant difference between the boys' and girls' creativity. Thus girls are more creative than the boys.

CONCLUSION

After the careful analysis of the statistical findings of t-test values, the researcher concluded that:

1. The parental's mental health does not affect their children's creativity. ($t = - 3.279$).
2. The parental's control source affects the children's creativity. ($t = 4.194$). This finding is in parallel to the research findings of Pufal-Struzik (1998) and Hennessey (2003).
3. There are significant differences among the boys creativity. Thus, the girls are more creative than the boys ($\bar{x}_{girls} = 57.17 > \bar{x}_{boys} = 52.39$). This finding is parallel to the Alborzi's (2010).

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Research Article

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