



## **EFFECT OF PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES ON CREATIVITY IN ADOLESCENTS FROM URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Adolescence refers to the intervening period in life that stands between childhood and adulthood. The teenage years from 13 to 19 constitute the time of adolescence. It is characterized by wide range of physical, psychological and social changes. It's the time when security and carefree time of childhood comes to be replaced with insecurity and instability in life. Adolescence finds himself confronted with many new problems. He has to adopt himself to various emotional and physical changes that are taking place on the one hand and on the other he has to adjust to the changing social reality of home, school and society. Adolescence is usually considered the period of storm and stress. Recent studies have shown that even other periods of life have their own challenges.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The adolescence needs to achieve in certain developmental tasks. In the psycho-analytical theory, major tasks of adolescences include establishment of a new balance between id and ego forces. Freud (1958), Erikson (1959) and psycho-analytic theorists assert that one of the major goals of adolescence is the establishment of ego identity. White (1952) identification of four major growth trends which are characteristics of adolescent period, namely;

- i. Stabilization of ego identity ,
- ii. Deepening of interests,
- iii. Feeling of personal relationship , and
- iv. Humanizing of values

It is the time when adolescent desire to free himself from parental control and authority. Till now, he is dependent on parents now; he begins to assert his independence. He makes his



own choices. He begins to value opinion of his friends it is the process of discovering and establishing one's own identity in the world.

It is the time when intellectual maturity takes place simply believing in something does not satisfy him. He exercises his rational power to seek logical explanation to the things .Slowly, his varied impermanent interests come to be replaced with few long lasting interests .

There is a change the way he spends his leisure time. Far from being interested in unorganized games, he begins to show liking for meaningful games and activities. He also becomes conscious of team work.

Right from birth a child is exposed to a particular parenting style by the time she reaches adolescence, parenting style has already created a formidable influence on her personality which is bound to have on its creativity.

## 1.2 Effect of Perceived Parenting Styles on Creativity in Adolescents from Urban and Rural Areas:

- **Parenting:-**

*“The rearing of a child or children, especially the care, love, and guidance given by a parent.” ..... The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.( 2009)*

### Styles of Parenting

- Authoritarian parents believe kids should follow the rules without exception.
- Authoritative parents establish clear rules. But, they allow for reasonable exceptions to the rules.
- Permissive parents usually take on more of a friend role than a parent role. They often encourage their children to talk with them about their problems, but they usually don't put much effort into discouraging poor choices or bad behaviour
- Negligent parents tend to have little knowledge of what their children are doing. There tends to be few rules. Children may not receive much guidance, nurturing, and parental attention.
- **Adolescence:** The transitional period between puberty and adulthood in human development, extending mainly over the teen years and terminating legally when the age of majority is reached.
- **Creativity:** Creativity is defined as the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives, or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with others, and entertaining ourselves and others...by Robert Franken.

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### 1.3 Aim

The aim of the study is to find the correlation of creativity with the effect of perceived parenting styles. The study focuses on investigating the effect of perceived parenting styles on creativity in adolescents from urban and rural area.

### 1.4 Hypothesis

1. There will be a significant difference in the impact of 4 major parenting styles on Creativity among adolescents from urban and rural areas.
  - a. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Democratic parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.
  - b. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Autocratic parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.
  - c. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Accepting parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.
  - d. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Rejecting parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.

### 1.5 Review of Literature :

1. According to Green child magazine (2000) Parenting style makes a difference in child creativity. This was concluded by the authoritarian parenting style, characterized by high expectations and low warmth expression, is negatively related to child creativity.

2. A study conducted by Olszewski-Kubilius, P(2001) suggested that Authoritative parents had positive impact on the creativity of the children. The study pointed out that the children of authoritative parents enjoy emotional security and have higher level of self-esteem. They are also given freedom to experiment. All this conditions are congenial for creativity.

3. The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Creativity in a Sample of Jamaican Children by Danielle D. Fearon , Daelynn Copeland & Terrill F. Saxon a research paper published online (2013) pages 119-128. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between parenting styles and creativity among a sample of Jamaican students and their parents. A total of 54 parents and 66 students participated in the study. Results revealed that the authoritarian style of parenting is the most salient predictor of creativity in children and that this relationship was negative. In addition, parents' level of creativity was greater than that of their children and was also predictive of children's level of creativity. The creativity level of children in the sample was lower than that of the normative sample.



Because creativity is linked to critical thinking, the implications of this study are especially pertinent to the Jamaican population, which is noted for its authoritarian style of parenting.

From the literature reviewed, it is seen that empirical literature suggesting a positive relation between parenting environment and creativity is only few, even though there is a good amount of theoretical literature regarding the significance of parental attitudes in fostering creativity in children.

4. Investigating the relationship of parenting styles with creativity and moral development in male preschoolers in Yazd city by Somayeh Taghizadeh Rahmat Abad, Abdol Mohammad Taheri and Mohammad Hossein Fallah Yakhdani (2013) The present study seeks to investigate the relationship of parenting styles with creativity and moral development in male preschoolers in Yazd city in the 2012-2013 academic year. The study adopted a descriptive-correlational method. In terms of purpose, the study is an applied research. The population of the study consisted of all male preschoolers in Yazd city in the 2012-2013 academic year (N=4000). From among the population, a number of 120 students were selected as the participants. The data was collected using three standardized scales. Subsequently, Pearson correlation formula and stepwise multiple regression analysis was run to analyze the data. SPSS 18 was used to do statistical analysis. The results showed a significant positive correlation of authoritative parenting style with moral development ( $r=0.48$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) and creativity. The results also revealed a significant positive correlation between creativity and moral development in the preschoolers ( $r=0.43$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). Only could authoritative parenting style and creativity predict moral development so that they could account for about 39 percent of moral development variance in preschoolers ( $F=26.24$ ,  $R^2=0.39$ ). However, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles could not predict preschoolers' moral development. The study ends with applicable recommendations in order to develop creativity and morality in preschoolers. Recommendations are also given to researchers for conducting further studies on the topic.

### 1.6 Research Methodology

**a. Population:** - The sample is drawn from the population consisting of teenagers between ages of 13-17 years living in the jurisdiction of Nagpur District. According to the census of 2011 the total population of Nagpur District is 4,653,570.

**b. Sample:-** The sample of this study consists of 500 adolescents from rural and urban areas, between the ages of 13-17 years. In each group N is 250. In both the groups 125 are males and 125 are female adolescents. The number of male and female is equal in urban and rural areas from Nagpur district. The sample has been selected randomly.



c. **Research Design:-** Present study investigates males and female adolescents from rural and urban areas. Data is subjected to 2 X 4 ANOVA and sub-groups are analyzed with one way ANOVA for better insight of research findings. Pearson product moment correlation is used to calculate correlations amongst variables under study.

d. **Research Method:-** The survey method is used in descriptive or exploratory form. Realizing the suitability of survey method, the researcher used questionnaire to collect the necessary data from 500 adolescents included in the sample.

e. **Research Procedure:-** Children's Perception of Parenting Scale developed by Dr. Anand Pyari, Dr. Raj Kumari Kalra and Poonam Bhasin in Hindi, 2005 was administered to 753 adolescents with the objective of selecting 125 adolescents each for 4 parenting styles. Although there is no time limit to complete this questionnaire, majority of the adolescents took 20-25 minutes to complete the task. After this, questionnaires of Verbal Test of Creative Thinking were administered to all the 500 adolescents included in the sample. They were clearly told the purpose of administering the questionnaire. It was to collect authentic data for the purpose of research studies. All the adolescents were asked to read the instructions printed on the questionnaire. They were asked to give responses sincerely. Though there was no time limit prescribed for the questionnaire, most of the respondents took 15 to 20 minutes to fill the entire questionnaire.

After the collection of data, scoring of the questionnaire was completed in appropriate manner. By applying necessary statistical tools, the process of interpretation and analysis of data was carried out to find out the results.

f. **Tools Used for Data Collection:-** In order to find out the impact of perceived parenting styles on creativity the following tools were used :-

a. **Children's Perception of Parenting Scale:** - The present scale of Children's perception of parenting has been developed by Dr. Anand Pyari and Dr. Raj Kumari Kalra in 1995. It was developed for school going children (age 14-16 yrs). There are 44 items in this scale. These were put to standardization on the population of school going children. CPPS is self-administering scale. It is to be emphasized that there is nothing 'right' or 'wrong' about these items. There is no time limit for the test. Subjects may take maximum 30 minutes in filling this scale. Subjects are instructed to put a tick mark for each statement which is most appropriate to them. Test-retest approach of ascertaining reliability is attempted to determine the reliability of the test. Finally, an index of correlation was found to be 0.70, it showed high reliability indices for the test. The face validity of the scale seems to be fairly high. The content validity is fully ensured as only items for which has been 100 percent agreement among the judges regarding their relevance to attitude towards children's perception of parenting have been included. Scoring of the test is very easy and of quantitative type.

Scoring of the scale is done according to its styles of parenting and is divided into 6 categories. Out of the 6 categories of parenting style 4 have been selected for the purpose of present study.

**b. Verbal Test of Creativity Thinking:** - The battery is meant to identify creative talent at all stages of education except pre-primary. Verbal test of creative thinking was developed by Baqer Mehdi in 1971 which was published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra. The type of tasks included in the test have been chosen so that they could be most easily and economically administered over a wide age range of sample starting from middle school and going up to the graduate level. The verbal test of creativity includes four sub-tests namely consequences test, unusual uses test, similarity test and product improvement test. The test was administered to two samples –one urban and the other rural, consisting of 300 and 175 pupils respectively, studying in classes VII and VIII. Each item was scored for fluency, flexibility and originality. All correlation are significant and beyond 0.01 level. The correlations are much higher than would be expected on the basis of results obtained by Guilford in his factor analytic studies of the structure of intellect. The test retest reliabilities of the factor scores and also the total score were obtained on a small sample of 31. The total score reliabilities are considerably high ranging from 0.896 to 0.959. It is recommended that the test administrator should first get himself acquainted with the test by carefully going through the test booklet which contains both the general instructions and instructions for each activity. The timings given for each activity should be strictly adhered to. As there is no right or wrong responses for the test., much care has to be exercised at the time of scoring. The scorer has to acquaint himself fully with the method of scoring and the use of scoring sheet. As for each category scoring is different which is fully explained in the manual.

### 1.7 Results and Interpretations: Creativity

**Table 21.**  
*Mean and SD: Creativity*

Parent Style	Zone	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Democratic	Urban	33.89	6.80	64
	Rural	31.42	7.92	64
	Total	32.66	7.45	128
Autocratic	Urban	26.59	7.81	64
	Rural	27.53	8.73	64
	Total	27.06	8.26	128

Accepting	Urban	31.47	6.11	64
	Rural	30.94	7.13	64
	Total	31.20	6.62	128
Rejecting	Urban	20.08	7.37	64
	Rural	17.13	5.86	64
	Total	18.60	6.80	128
Total	Urban	28.01	8.78	256
	Rural	26.75	9.42	256

**Table 22.**

*Two-way ANOVA: Creativity*

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Parenting Style (A)	15310.96	3	5103.65	96.49**	.000
Zone (B)	201.25	1	201.25	3.80*	.052
(A XB)	310.01	3	103.33	1.95	.120
Error	26658.52	504	52.89		
Total	42480.73	511			

Note. Parenting Style (A) = Democratic, Autocratic, Accepting, and Rejecting. In each group  $N=128$ . Zone (B) = Urban, Rural. In each group  $N=256$ . \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$

Two way ANOVA, Table 22, indicates that for creativity parenting style has significant impact ( $F [3, 504] = 96.49, p < .01$ ). Zone difference is marginally significant ( $F [1,504] = 3.80, p = .052$ ); urban zone ( $M [SD] = 28.01 [8.78]$ ) is marginally higher than rural zone ( $M [SD] = 26.75 [9.42]$ ) on creativity. Interaction effect is not significant. Thus null hypothesis is rejected.

Effect of different parenting style on creativity is displayed in Table 23, findings of Tucky Test.

**Table 23.**

*Post-Hoc Test Tucky for Creativity*

	Mean Differences		
	Autocrati c	Acceptin g	Rejecting
Democra tic	5.59**	1.45	14.05**
Autocrati		-	8.46**

c		4.14**	
Acceptin			12.60**
g			

Note., SE = 0.91, \*p < .05, \*\*p < .01

Post-hoc test Tucky, Table 23, indicates that Democratic parenting style is significantly yields higher creativity than Autocratic ( mean difference = b5.59,  $p < .01, SE = 0.91$ ) and Rejecting (mean difference = 14.05,  $p < .01, SE = 0.91$ ) parenting styles. Autocratic style is significantly better than Rejecting (mean difference = 8.46,  $p < .01, SE = 0.91$ ) style, but less conducive than Accepting style (mean difference = -4.14,  $p < .01, SE = 0.91$ ). Accepting style is better than rejecting (mean difference = 12.60,  $p < .01, SE = 0.91$ ) . There is no significant difference in accepting and democratic parenting styles on creativity.

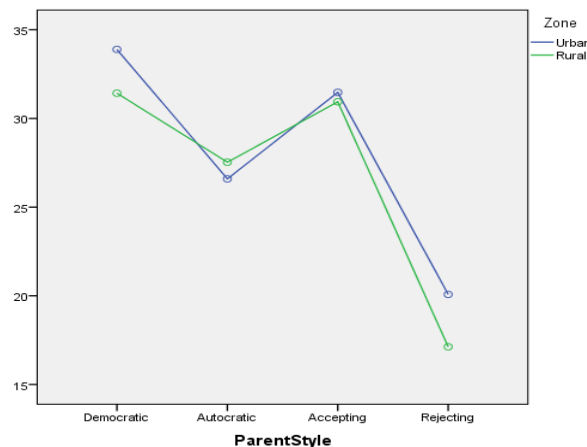


Figure 8.1 Effect of different parenting style on Creativity

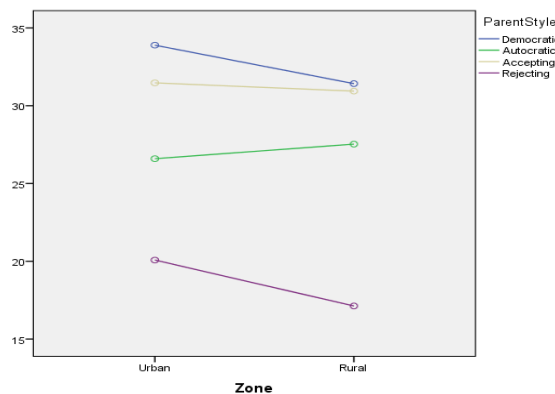


Figure 8.2 Effect of different parenting style on Creativity zone wise

### 1.8 Discussion



**H1:-** There will be a significant difference in the impact of 4 major parenting styles on Creativity among adolescents from urban and rural areas.

The findings of this study confirmed the hypothesis no: 2 as there is marginal difference over the level of creativity between adolescents from urban and rural areas. It shows that adolescents from urban area have marginally higher level of creativity than those of from rural area. Greater exposure to social life, acquaintance with technical know-how and higher educational level of their parents can be cited as some of the reasons for marginally high level of creativity in urban area.

Democratic parenting style significantly yields higher creativity than Autocratic and Rejecting parenting styles. Autocratic style is significantly better than Rejecting style, but less conducive than Accepting style. Accepting style is better than rejecting. There is no significant difference in accepting and democratic parenting styles on creativity.

- a. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Democratic parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.

The impact of democratic parenting style is visible on creativity. Adolescents from urban area have shown marginally high level of creativity than those from rural area. Thus hypothesis 2 a is upheld by the study as there is a marginal significant difference between the two groups.

- b. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Autocratic parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.

Though there is no significant difference with regard to the impact of autocratic parenting style on creativity between adolescents from urban and rural area, the difference is slightly visible. Adolescents from rural area have shown slightly higher level of creativity than those from urban area.

- c. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Accepting parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.

There is a slight difference on the level of creativity between the adolescents from urban and rural areas with accepting parenting style. Adolescent from urban area have shown slightly higher level of creativity than those from rural area.

- d. Adolescent from urban and rural areas with Rejecting parenting style will differ significantly on creativity.

The findings of this study have suggested that there is statistically significant difference between the level of creativity of adolescents from urban and rural areas with regard to the perceived effect of rejecting parenting style. Adolescents from urban area have shown significantly higher level of creativity than those from rural area.

Thus it can be concluded that:-

- Findings of the study suggests that adolescents from urban and rural area with democratic parenting style have the highest level of creativity followed by adolescents with accepting parenting style. Adolescents with autocratic parenting style have less creativity than adolescents with democratic and accepting parenting styles but have higher creativity level than those with rejecting parenting style. Thus, adolescents with rejecting parenting style have shown the lowest level of creativity in all the four groups.
- Adolescents from urban area have shown marginally high level of creativity than those from rural area with democratic parenting style.
- Adolescents from rural area have shown slightly higher level of creativity than those from urban area with autocratic parenting style.
- Adolescent from urban area have shown slightly higher level of creativity than those from rural area with accepting parenting style.
- Adolescents from urban area have shown significantly higher level of creativity than those from rural area with rejecting parenting style.

### **1.9 Limitations:-**

- No study is free from limitations. The present study has been conducted with the objective of understanding the effective of perceived four major parenting styles on adolescents from urban and rural areas with special reference to creativity. The sample for this study consisted of 500 adolescents from urban and rural areas from the jurisdiction of Nagpur district. There are millions and millions of adolescents in the world. There is every possibility that larger sample would have yielded somewhat different results. The scope of study of study is restricted in the sense that adolescents from tribal areas remote hilly areas, metropolitan cities were not included in the sample.
- The second limitation of the study results from the fact that the study has been conducted only on group of adolescents. Other age groups like children and adults have remained outside the scope of study.
- The third limitations of the study are all the five hundred adolescents included in the sample are day scholars. The students from hostel have not been included in the

sample. As hostellers live away from direct parental control, their involvement in the study would likely to have different results.

- The fourth limitation of the study arises from the fact that it has examined the effect of four parenting style only. Different psychologists have come up with different types of parenting styles. They are surely more than four for eg..... Toxic Parenting, Positive Parenting, Intuitive Parenting, Conscious Parenting, Holistic Parenting, Slow Parenting, Over parenting and Narcissistic Parenting. Effects of these parenting styles have not been studied by the present research.

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