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# THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL CHILD NURTURING STYLES ON PRESCHOOLERS' SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND CREATIVITIY IN PASARGAD SCHOOL YEAR 2014

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## ABSTRACT

Family is the first social group, in which, the children experience cognitive, social, Emotional, and psychological development **(Mehrafasha, J 2014)**. Parental Child nurturing styles have great effect on these developments and on the other hand on children's social acceptance and creativity. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the social acceptance and creativity in Pasargad, Iran, School year 2014-2015. This study was a practical type of study.

The correspondents of the study included eighty (80) preschoolers (33 girls and 47 boys). They were randomly chosen from the total research population of two hundred (200) preschoolers in three kindergarten schools in Pasargard Iran. Diana's parents child nurturing styles questionnaire and Vailand's social development scale were used together the data.

The gathered data was statistically evaluated by t-test and was analyzed with SPSS software. The findings of the study showed that among the three autocratic, democratic and Laissez-fair parental child nurturing styled, only democratic style significantly affected the preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity in Pasargard Iran.

**Keywords: Parental child nurturing styles, Social acceptance, Creativity**

## INTRODUCTION

Family is a biologic group and takes from by the marriage of two persons and becomes the smallest social group with the first born child. Initially the child is attached to his/her mother. Then this attachment is revolved and ca be seen with father and others **(Shaari-Nejad 2008)**.

Undoubtedly, nurturing and controlling children might result to some family problems. Many parents might not be familiar with proper parental child nurturing style and thus cause misunderstanding between the parents and the children. Children in this kind of family experience hate, anger, jealously and untruthfulness among themselves **(Ahadi, 2001)**.

The ways, which the parents nurture their children contribute a lot to their personality and cognitive domain. Familiarity of parents with proper child nurturing styles improve the family mental health atmosphere **(Mehrabi, *et al*, 2001)** .favorable family mental health can yield to the children's social acceptance and creativity **(Mayeli, 2004)**.

Social acceptance and creativity are two important factors affected by parental child nurturing styles. Creativity is one of the most important characteristics of human beings and underlies all individual's values **(Pinvrich, *et al*, 1990)**. The importance of social acceptance is cited by **Papalia and Olds (**translated **by Yasae (2001)**. According to them, human beings are social in nature and need to be accepted by others.

Parental child nurturing styles are the means which the parents use to deal with their children **(Shariatmadari, 2009)**. These means are divided into autocratic, democratic, and Laissez-fair. Authocratic child nurturing style, is an approach which the parents establish home rules and regulations and children have to abide them **(Mason, 1902, translated by Yasae)**. In an autocratic family the parents are so demanding and seldom consider the children's needs and interests **(Bandura. A., 1997)**. In democratic style of child nurturing the parents establish harmonious relation with their children **(Mason, 2002)**. In democratic families, parents are good pitchers and usually use intellectual means to make children obey them. Laissez-fair style of child nurturing is the lowest in rank among the three.

The parents and children are happy go lucky. This means that everybody does thing in his/her own way. They are left by themselves and the parents have no control on them. In lazi-fair families there are no criteria to rear the children, thus the children become selfish and aimless **(Seif A, 2002)**.

## METHODOLOGY

This was a practical research type. The correspondents of the study included eighty (80) preschoolers (33 girls and 47 boys). They were randomly chosen from two hundred (200) preschoolers in three kindergartenin Pasargad. The parents of these preschoolers were invited to school by the school principal. The parental child nurturing styles and the content of the questionnaires were explained to them and they were asked to answer the questions.

The descriptive information of the frequency distribution is shown in **Table 1**.

The descriptive Information of parental child nurturing styles frequency distribution is presented in **Table 2**.

### Research Instruments

Diana's parental child nurturing styles questionnaire and Viand's social acceptance and creativity questionnaire were used to gather the research and data. Diana's questionnaire consisted thirty (30) multiple choice questions that covered all three types of parental child nurturing styles namely:

Autocratic, Democratic and Laissez-fair styles.

Viland's social acceptance and creativity questionnaire included hundred seventeen (117) questions covering eight social skills related to social acceptance and creativity. The data gathered was statistically evaluated by anova (F-test) and interpreted with SPSS software.

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In order to investigate the effect of parental child nurturing styles on preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity the researcher hypothesized the following hypothesis:

1. There are significant differences among the parental child nurturing styles with respect to preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity.
2. The effects of parental child nurturing styles on preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity are significantly different.
3. Boys' and girls' social acceptance and creativity different significantly with respect to parental child nurturing styles.

To verify or reject the researcher's hypothesis, the preschoolers' parents were asked to answer the questionnaire the findings of the study showed that:

1. Parents significantly differed in their child nurturing styles with respect to preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity.
2. Each parental child nurturing has different effect on children's social

acceptance and creativity. It was found out that democratic child nurturing style has more positive effect on preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity and Laissez-fair style has the least effect.

3. The amount of social acceptance and creativity among the boy and girl preschoolers is different. The boy's social acceptance and creativity with respect to parental child nurturing styles are more than the girls. The statistical information of these findings are shown in **Table 3** and **Table 4**.

**Table 1: Descriptive information of gender distribution**

| Gender | Frequency (F) | Percentage | Cumulative % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Girl preschoolers | 33 | 41.20% | 41.20 |
| Boy preschoolers | 47 | 58.80% | 100.00 |
| Total Number | 80 | 100% | - |

**Table 2: Parental child nurturing styles distribution**

| Child Nurturing | Frequency (F) | Percentage | Cumulative % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Autocraticstyle | 16 | 20 | 20 |
| Democratic style | 40 | 50 | 70 |
| Laissez-fair style | 24 | 30 | 100 |
| Total Number | 80 | 100 | - |

**Table 3: Statistical Information of Parental child nurturing**

| Parental child nurturing styles | Samples | Mean score tx (x) | SD | F-value | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autocratic style | 16 | 55.78 | 27.13 | - | - |
| Democratic style | 40 | 76.17 | 41.33 | - | - |
| Laissez-Faire style | 24 | 55.54 | 27.04 | - | - |
| Total | 80 | 62.50 | 31.83 | 20.77 | 0.000 |

**Table 4: Statistical Information of Boys and Girls Social acceptance and creativity**

| Gender | N | Mean Score | SD | DF | P(sig) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Girls | 33 | 35.55 | 6.68 | 78 | 0.022 |
| Boys | 47 | 42.76 | 16.73 | 78 | 0.010 |

## CONCLUSION

The statistics analytical finding shown in table III indicates that: democratic child nurturing styles has the most effect on preschoolers' social acceptance and creativity ($\overline{X}$= 76.17, SD=41.33) and the Laissez-fair child nurturing styles has the least effect. In addition, the preschoolers' parents differed significantly in using the parental child nurturing styles in order. To improve the children social acceptance and creativity. Ultimately, based on the p-value of boys' and girls' social acceptance and creativity, in table-IV, it was found out that the boy's social acceptance and creativity is more than the

girls with respect to their parental child nurturing styles (p-boys= 0.01 and p-girls=0.22). Due to the findings of this study, the researcher recommends the democratic child nurturing styles to the parents and warns the use of Laissez-fair child nurturing styles in order to establish a harmonious relation among the parents and children.

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