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The study of predictive role of self-concept with mediation of creativity on the level of self-efficacy of handicapped females

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ABSTRACT

The aim of present study was to evaluate the predictive role of self-concept with mediation of creativity on the level of self-efficacy of handicapped females ranging higher than 15 year-old which carried out in Gorgan in 2011. The sampling was available type and the volume of the sample was included 71 one. The tool of the research had been included the questionnaires of Rogers self-concept (1951), Abedi's creativity (1992) and Sherer general self-efficacy (1982). To analysis data, the structural equations modeling method was applied using Lisrel software. The results showed that the indirect effect of self-concept on self-efficacy was significant with mediation of creativity in dimensions of fluency, originality and flexibility, but the effect of self-concept on self-efficacy through mediation of creativity in dimension of elaboration was not significant. As a result, the fluency, originality and flexibility dimensions were mediators of self-concept with self-efficacy.

Key words: self-concept, creativity, self-efficacy, handicapped

INTRODUCTION

Girls and women with disabilities constitute a significant part of disabled population in a society. The life situation of woman with disabilities is complex and full of attitudinal, social and economical barriers at their social-psychological welfare [17]. Macines (2006) in a research on subjects with mental-physical problems showed that in compare to public population, they have got little self-esteem and distinct ability. The study of Nosek et al (2003) indicated that disabled women have lower self-esteem significantly from solitude socially having the lowest intimacy and high fear in this regard. Self-efficacy has been described as people's perceptions in terms of specific abilities fulfilling in their targets. The concept of self-efficacy has been given firstly by Albert Bandura (1977) in a struggle for giving a coherent theory in relation to behavior changes [8]. Since the most events of disabled people turn around their disability, their self-concept is really low decreasing their general motivation unnecessarily. In fact, self-concept is originated from the real self and personal self-idealism which the difference is very high in disabled people and for the reason they have high-potential negative self-concept is one of the basic concepts of Rogers including a seri of traits which a one can personally percepts them as an unique creature. people evaluates themselves based on what others imagined about them not on their own feelings [3]. Others evaluation about a disabled person is usually unfair leading to bring negative self-concept in this regard. In terms of humanism perspective, a close relationship is felt between a person's self-concept and his or her creativity. As Maslow (1993)

considers the creativity as some one’s self emergence and appearance of potentially skills in people. The creativity is one of those variables that it can be effective in increasing self-efficacy. Mathisen and Bronnick (2009) in a research on the effect of creativity training tested the efficacy of creativity as well. The results showed that the level of self-efficacy is significantly increased for both students and municipality employers. It seems that the existence of personality trait like creativity is a public trait [7] and any different degrees at somebody can be a great medium in the level of creativity recovery on self-efficacy of physical disabled girls ranging higher than 15 year-old in Gorgan in 2011.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research is a causative-comparative study carried out as field based study. The research community includes the whole 15 year-old disabled girls of Gorgan in 2011. The sampling method is of available type including 71 disabled girls higher than 15 year old who they were literate and without any brain retardation or psychological such as Mania. The data analysis was carried out by SEM modeling using Lisrel software.

Research tool

1)Rogers self-concept questionnaire:

This test include two “A” and “B” forms which the form “A” measures someone’s attitude towards self-reality and form “B” is subjected to self-idealism. This questionnaire includes 25 personality traits which there is an opposed trait against those mentioned traits and the gap between each personality traits to opposed one is a seven-degree scale.

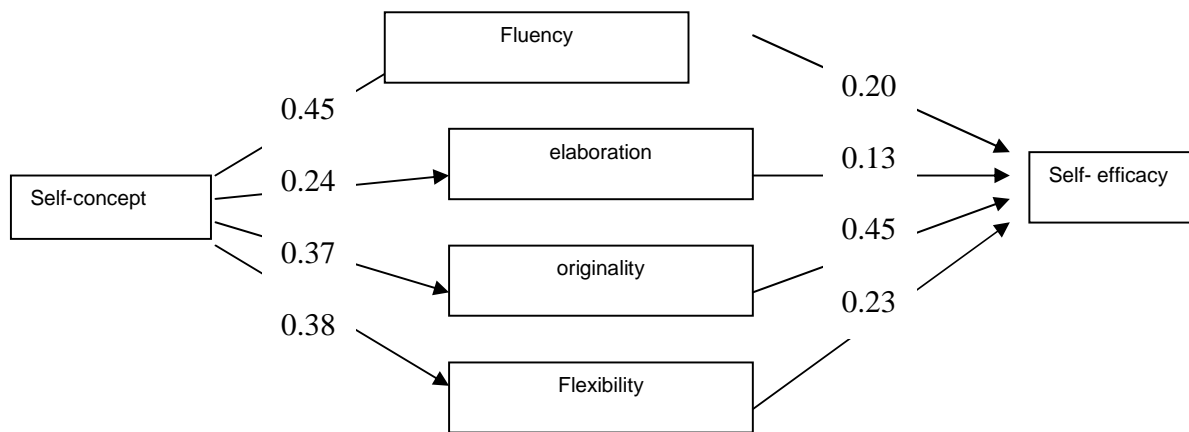
2)Abedi’s creativity test:

This test includes 60 three-options article based on Torrans theory which has been made for creativity. It measures the creativity in four fluency, flexibility, elaboration and originality dimensions. The test has been scored in Likert’s three options scale between 1-3.

3)Sherer public self-efficacy scale:

This questionnaire has 17 articles which a respond based on Likerts five-degree scale (from completely disagree to completely agree). The high scores representing the feeling of self-efficacy in a person [8].

Figure 1: The research model with standard regression coefficient



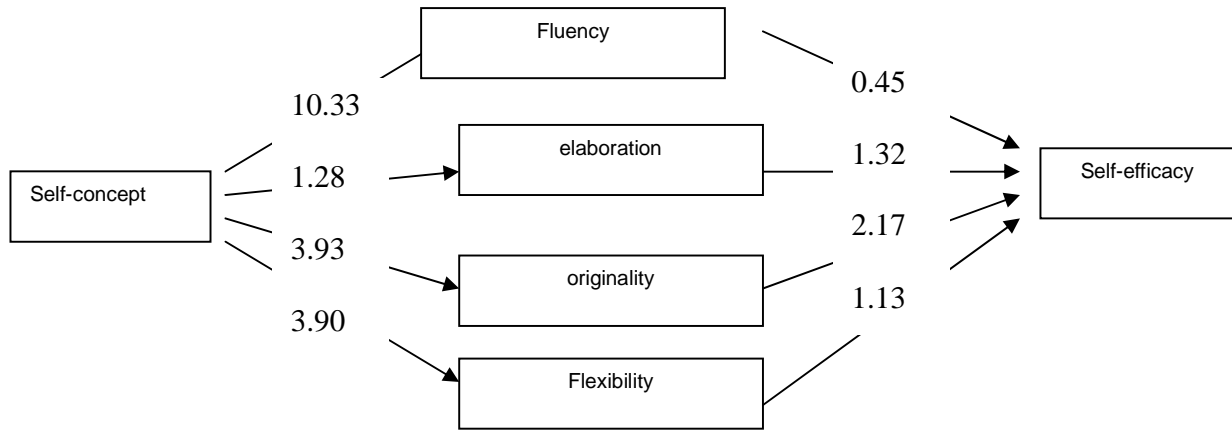
RESULTS

To testify the accuracy of research theoretical model and the calculation of effectiveness coefficient, the structural equation modeling was applied by using Lisrel software. In the present study, olobati criteria was carried out for the efficiency indices (2006).

In figure 2, the significance of model paths coefficient was shown. To estimate the model, the maximum probability method was applied and for studying the co efficiency, X² square indices, the index of X² freedom degree, CFI,

NEI, NNFI, RMSEA and SRMR were also used efficiently. According to the results, the degree of X^2 on freedom degree=2.52, CFI=0.96, NFI=0.91, MNFI=0.96, RMSEA=0.043 and SRMR= 0.057 were obtained.

Figure 2. The research model with non-standard regression coefficient



If the square X^2 is not statistically significant, it shows a suitable efficiency but since the model has a high degree of freedom, the reduction of X^2 is not practically possible. But it can be stated that if the index of square X^2 smaller than 3 against degree of freedom, it will show suitable efficiency. This proportion is 2.52 for the model which is acceptable at threshold showing convenient efficiency. In the other hand, if the indices of CFI, NFI and NNFI are larger than 0.90, the efficiency of the model is being convenient in this regard. In addition, if the indices of SRMR is lower than 0.052, it shows a suitable efficiency. The degree smaller than 0.08 is devoted to a suitable efficiency.

As shown before, the indices of CFI, NFI and NNFI are 0.96, 0.91 and 0.96, respectively.

The indices of RMSEA and SRMR are 0.043 and 0.057 respectively which both showing suitable efficiencies. The indirect effect of self-concept on self-efficacy has shown in Table 1. The only effects significant which have been obtained from two significant paths multiple

Table 1: the indirect effects of independent variable through mediator variables

Independent variable	Mediator variables	the indirect effect of variables	Sig
Self-concept	Fluency	0.0900	Sig
	Elaboration	0.0312	Insig
	Originality	0.0777	Sig
	Flexibility	0.0228	Sig

According to the above-mentioned Table, the indirect effect of self-concept on self-efficacy with creativity mediatory is 0.0900 significant in fluency dimension. Also, the effect of self-concept on self-efficacy with creativity mediatory is 0.0777 in originality dimension. The process has been carried out for both effects of flexibility and elaboration as 0.0228 and 0.0312, respectively. Generally, the results indicate that the fluency, originality and flexibility dimensions are mediator in relation to self-concept with self-efficacy.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Although there is no found any similar research in relation to the present study, we will evaluate the obtained results from the present study. The findings showed that positive self-concept having creativity with fluency dimension in handicapped people can predict the increased level of self-efficacy. The findings can be homogenous with the following researches in this section. The results of Ahmadzade research showed that (1995) the training of problem-

solving skill can increase social abilities and optimize self-efficacy concept boosting social interrelations as well. Gohari (1998) in his research on the relationship between self-concept and controlling source of creativity in guidance school students showed that the main effect of self-concept in creativity is significant. As it is deduced from the mentioned studies, there is a significant relationship between research variables. Also, it is determined that positive self-concept having creativity originality dimension in disabled people can predict the increased level of self-efficacy. Gohari (1998) and Chirenezhad (2010) also found similar results in their studies. In other words, there is a significant relationship between positive self-concept and creative thinking way. Mathisen and Bronik (2009) evaluated the effect of creativity training on self-efficacy in their research. The results showed that the level of self-efficacy significantly was increased for both students and municipality employers. One of the most important features assisting disabled people in risky settings to overcome their problems is the positive self-concept. In one hand, the studies showed that having high self-concept is subjected to these people's ability. A creative person tries to solve the problems in a specific path never being dismal. This is the same point that the present study tries to reach to its purpose. It seems that in despite of many restrictions and physical weaknesses of disabled people, they try to make an ideal atmosphere for their living conditions. The direct effect of self-concept on self-efficacy with creativity mediatory is significantly 0.0228 in flexibility dimension. In other words, positive self-concept and having creativity in flexibility dimension can predict people self-efficacy level. Flexibility means producing various ideas. That is, if there can be found ideal a solution for problems, the one is able to step into new paths. In other words, this side of creativity releases a person from any restrictions. The man who think in a determined framework can get into a flexible direction as well because he or she does not have enough thinking capacity in different orientations and one or two ways can be sufficiently conducted for the same person. Other obtained results showed that the indirect effect of self-concept on self-efficacy through creativity variable in elaboration dimension is not significant. In other words, positive self-concept in elaboration dimension of creativity dose not predicts the increase of self-efficacy at disabled people. According to the mentioned topics, it is better focus on the growth of positive self-concept and creativity in disabled people. Physical disabled people are part of a society being dependent on others due to their disabilities and suffering from self-esteem and negative self-concept. Therefore, they abandon themselves to live around others and let others decide for their life. It's natural that having positive self-concept and high creativity can influence on disabled people although they are handicapped. Creative people have high-potential motivation to grow and progress at their daily issues having highest satisfaction of their successes. Although they are confronting with lots of problems, creative people value themselves leading to live comfortably. These people feel little needs to others. As a result, they try to find their autonomous at any time and increase their self-efficacy in this regard.

Since the whole participants of the study are disabled girls of Gorgan, thus, other geographical areas are needed to recover the results. Also, the present study has been carried out just on girls, the recovery of the results is not subjected to boys. According to the mentioned topics, it is suggested to compare a similar research on disabled boys or both genders. Also, in future studies, other probable variables can be effective in increasing the self-efficacy of disabled people and vice-versa. The studies represent the trainability of creativity. Hence, training the skill of disabled people, it is suggested to apply flexible educational systems in schools and rehabilitation centers (child-based affairs) to nurture high-confident students and children. To nurture creativity, it must be let children think freely and prevent them achieving any cliché affairs.

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