

<u>ISSN: 2249-5894</u>

# EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM WITH CREATIVITY OF TEACHERS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ISFAHAN

# FatemehMousavi<sup>1</sup>

#### **Abstract**

Study to investigate the relationship between self-esteem and creativity of teachers Isfahan academic high school students in the academic year has been 93-92. For this purpose, a sample of 265 high school students from randomly selected cluster. The data collection tool was a self-study. Cronbach alpha reliability of the study was 0/936respectively. The results showed that students who have higher self-esteem, school teachers are creative teaching and expression.

Keywords: creativity, self-esteem, education, Esfahan.

1Department of Curriculum development, Meymeh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Meymeh, Iran



Volume 5, Issue 8

ISSN: 2249-5894

#### Introduction

Different factors of the present process and learning of the students and their educational progress influence. Most of the shortcomings of the test method and the evaluation and performance of very weak students what other factors interfere? The goal, Program, methods, tool or the evaluation? With regard to the fact that teachers are among the most important factors in the growth and development of quality teaching and training and starting point every change are educational with the hope that the experts and the people involved education efforts for a new improvement Shiv started but the innovation in skill of teaching teachers.

Education and human viewpoint self-part separation of learning and student development and knows that the self with positive learning and educational performance is teacher and work to provide the ground for access to self and positive performance suitable for the students he knows (Miller 1982).

In recent years the theory that each individual talent as one of the factors in independent study has role has been questioned and the locus effect of which on education and educational progress motivation, relying on. Self education one of the factors on performance of education and the general attitude of the individual to the school learning with self-is the amount of the value that an individual for its own connection with source and control (Pernasver, 2005). Think about positive people to not only can study His to let but this positive factor to reach the ideal education is also contrary students who feel good about their ability to do not even without paying attention to the race and color of skin rarely is the educational are successful (Prky 1970; translated Mirkamali, 1378).

The most important feature of the case study is that self-esteem is the result of interactions and experiences with others, identifies and confirms the fact the self-esteem of students and teachers during learning and the acquisition of an important

<u>IJPSS</u>

Volume 5, Issue 8

ISSN: 2249-5894

role in the formation of their self-esteem and self-esteem are children (Mndaglyv and Pyrt, 2003).

Moshabaki quoted Norbert Elias believes that creativity is a mysterious gift that is granted to a number of people, but the quality that all the structure of social institutions (where people live in and work) is dependent. Therefore, the lack of creativity of among people mainly in the social structures of the organization found. (Vafaii, moshabaki, 1385, p. 9).

On the other hand country needs creative talents and the elimination of the existing bottlenecks in the society especially in innovation and technological methods and that self-sufficiency and being free from dependence to. This is important as well as need for suitable conditions and environment through knowing and providing new methods.

Creativity one of the main aspects of the thinking is thinking. I think creativity and presenting new and plan to improve and enhance the quantity or quality of organizational activities is (Sydjvadyn, Karami, 1386, p. 15).

Several studies have been done on the subject of study is typically referred to some of them:

Feizi (1386) examined the effect of participative management styles and traditional craft editors: A Case Study of Sanandaj and receive high correlation between management styles raditional, balanced and participatory) and creativity payments data show that the relationship between the three teachers with innovative management style is positive and significant difference between male and female managers are creative style.

Alizadeh (1386) teaching creativity of to increase the entrepreneurial attitude of the unemployed in Tehran and semi-experimental research design with comfort and

<u>IJPSS</u>

Volume 5, Issue 8

ISSN: 2249-5894

control groups receive to increase the effectiveness of entrepreneurial attitude unemployed there is a significant relationship.

#### Research method

This research is applicable in aim and method in the kind of solidarity because the status of each of the variables and research deals with the study. The kind of performance you know. In time of the kind of temporary. In terms of the type of data a little and the method of collecting information and transmit the data to a field and through questionnaire.

# Target population

The population consisted of all students from all grade secondary school theoretical and academic high schools in Isfahan is 93-1392They reported that the total number of undergraduate education (high school), city management education, equivalent to 9510 people.

# Sample size

Since the study was unknown the target population variance of a preliminary study on a group of people to determine the variance was needed. To this end, a group of 30 people was randomly selected from the target population and a questionnaire distributed among them and extracted data on the response of the group, The sample was evaluated using Cochran formula. For a limited population and a small number of variables used in the formula (Hosseini, 1382).



ISSN: 2249-5894

P=Mean observed÷ Number of questions× Maximum score questions

P=0/56

Q = 0/24

t=1/96

d = 0/05

$$\frac{d^{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{t^{2}p}{0} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{1.96^{2}.57 \times .43}{0.05^{2}} = 265$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9510}} \left( \frac{1.96^{2} \times .57 \times .43}{0.05^{2}} - 1 \right)$$

# Sampling method

Sampling is multistage random cluster sampling. This means that the city's high school class of high school and the high school classes, more classes were selected randomly and then the classes selected students were randomly selected and sampling method to separate male and female students were selected through random.

# Data gathering tool

In this study, according to research topics and methods of self-esteem questionnaire was used.



#### **Results**

Examine the relationship between self-esteem and creativity of teachers of academic high school

Table (1)

Creativity		Dependent variable
0/197	Pearson correlation	
265	Count	
0/001	Confidence level	Self esteem

#### Results

Table 1 shows the significant positive relationship between Self esteem academic creativity p < 0.01). This relationship suggests that teachers who are creative, Self esteem of students from higher education. The overall Self esteem and academic performance is negatively correlated. Although this relationship is not significant.

#### Resources

- Austin EJ, Saklofske DH, Egan V. Personality, well-being and health correlates of trait emotional intelligence. Personality and Individual differences, 2005; 38:547-558.
- Bar-On, R.(2002). The emotional quotient inventory (EQ-i): Techicalmanual.Toronto, Canada: Multi- Health Systems ,Inc.

# <u>IJPSS</u>

#### Volume 5, Issue 8

- Bar-On, R.(2005). The Bar-On model of emotional-social intelligence (ESI).
   Retrieved August 15, 2005, from consortium for Research on Emotional Intelligence in Organizations.
- Bond, B. J and Hogan, M. J.(2004). Academic academic achievement in high school:does emotional intelligence matter? Personality& Individual Differenes,37(7), 1321-1331.
- Boussiakou, L. G;.Boussiakou, I, K and Kalkani, E, C (2006). Student development using emotional intelligence. World Transactions on Engineering and Technology Education, 5
- Caruso, D. R and Salovey, P. (2004). The emotionally intelligent manager:

  How to develop use the four key emotional skills of leadership. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Cavins. B. J. (2005). The Relationship between Emotional Social intelligence and leadership practices among College Student LeadersBowling Green state University, Leadership Studies 2005. In doctoral of educatiom to Bowling Green.
- ChiniPardaz Z, Ghafourian M, Pasalar P, Keshvarz A. The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence & Academic Achievement in Medical Student of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Journal of Education Development Center. 2001;8(2):167-172. [In Persian]
- Chen, H., Wang Q and chen, I. (2002). School achievement and social behaviors: Across. Lagged regression analysis. Acta Psychological Sincia, 33 (6), 532-534.
- cherniss, C. (2002). Emotional intelligence: what it is and why it matters. Journal of Applied Psychology, 30 (2), 131-135.

- Cox, Judith and Nelson, D.(2004). The relationship of emotional intelligence skills and constructive thinking patterns. Unpublished raw data, Texas: A&M University-Kingsville.
- Drago, J, M. (2004). The relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement in nontraditional college students. WALDEN UNIVERSITY. P213.
- Elksnin, L. K and Elksnin, N. (2003) Fostering social- emotional learning in the classroom. Academic search Primier. Education, 124, (1) 162-69.
- Enright, K. M.(2001). Family familyfactordabd self-esteem in gifted versus nongifted children: Dissertation abstracts international section, Humanities & Social Sciences, 62, (2-A), 79.
- Gary, R,L. (2004). Emotional Intelligence Effectively Bridging the Gap between High School and College. Texas: Association of Secondary School Prinipals (TASSP) for publication in the TEXAS STUDY magazine for secondary education. Spring 2004 edition.361-93.
- Gardner H.(1983) Frames of mind: the theory of multiple, intelligences.

  New York: Basic Books. 1983: 86-91, 155
- Gunner, E. S. (2003). A comparison of intrinsic and extrinsic classroom motivational orientation of gifted and learning – Disabled students, Reper Review. 26 (1), 53.
- Leachey T, H and Harris, R, J. (2000). Learning and cogntion. Prentice Hell upper saddleriver, Newjersey, 74-58.
- Mayer, J. D. (2001) Emotional intelligence and giftedeness. Roeper Review, 23 (3), 131-137.
- Navidi, Ahad (2003); "The Significant Study of Common and Special of Former Academic Function Variables Academic Self concept and General

http://www.ijmra.us



Intelligence in Academic Achievement Prediction of Students;" The Quarterly Journal of Education, No. 76, pp. 97-129 (in Persian).

- Nelson, D. Low, G. (2003). Emotional intelligence: Achieving academic and career excellence. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice- Hall.
- Nelson, D. Nelson, K. (2003). Emotional intelligence: skills: Significant factors in freshman achievement and retention. (ERIC Document

