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## **STRATEGIC TRENDS OF CREATIVE WORK OF TEENAGERS WITH VISION DISORDERS UNDER THE CONDITION OF DIFFERENT STYLES OF FAMILY UPBRINGING**

The problem of upbringing and developing a creative person remains rather urgent nowadays as modern society needs more creative work under the condition of social progress. On the other hand the development of creative skills and creative work is largely determined by the peculiarities of family relations, by the way of a child and parents interaction as well as by parents' attitude towards their children creative work.

L. Bozhovych, G. Tsukerman, D. Feldshtein consider the regularities of teenagers mental development.

Creative work as well as talents is considered to be one of the mechanisms of human adaptation to changeable environmental conditions (N. Rogers, R. Sternberg, D. Bogoyavlenska, V. Druzhynin, A. Romenets). The factors of development of creative work may be divided into external such as creatively enriched environment as well as following the patterns of creative behaviour (V. Druzhynin, N. Khazratova, N. Portnytska) and internal such as imagination, fantasy (L. Vygotsky, V. Davydov). V. Molyako considered the strategies of creative work to be its main mechanism. The author also considers these strategies as the general programme of activity aimed at searching new ideas and their development [1]. Creative activity is regulated by

separate strategic tendencies based on the interventions in childhood and adolescence (N. Portnytska) [2].

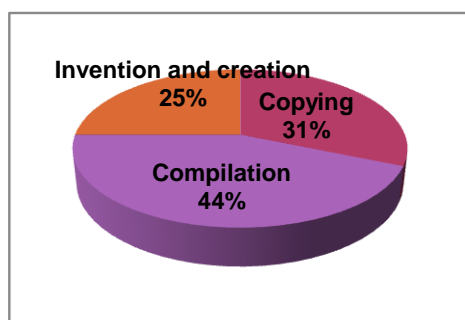
The tendency of person development is determined by the style of parents upbringing (A. Elizarov). The style of education may have both conservative and destructive influence on the child development, especially in adolescence (E. Eidmiller) [3].

The problems of creative work development of teenagers with vision disorders under the condition of different parents upbringing styles are not sufficiently investigated.

We assume that the style of family upbringing determines the peculiarities of strategic organization of creative activities of teenagers with vision disorders. Inventive and creative strategic tendency dominates at teenagers who are brought up in conditions of harmonious education style and minimal sanctions. Strategic tendencies of copying and compiling prevail at teenagers who are educated in disharmonious style of upbringing.

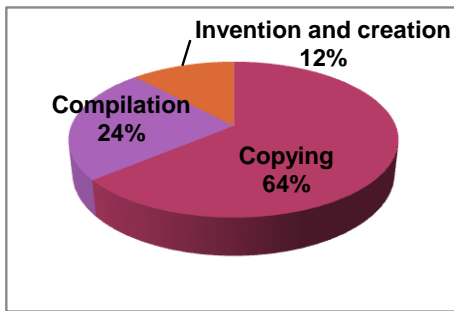
Such methods as experimental research and analysis of the results of one's activities for studying strategic tendencies of creative work as well as the questionnaire "Analysis of Family Relationship" (E. Eidemiller, V. Yustytskis) have been used for diagnosing the style of parents upbringing.

The total sample consists of 66 persons including 33 teenagers with vision disorders (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> year pupils) and 33 guardian parents (5 men and 28 women). The research was conducted on the basis of the KNZ "Zhytomyr Special Secondary Boarding School of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> level № 1".



The results of the research prove that the compiling strategic tendency prevails in creative work of teenagers under the conditions of the harmonious style of their upbringing. Both the tendency of copying and the one of invention and creation are used less by teenagers with vision disorders.

**Fig. 1. Frequency analysis of using the strategic tendencies of creative work of teenagers with vision disorders, in the harmonious style of upbringing.**

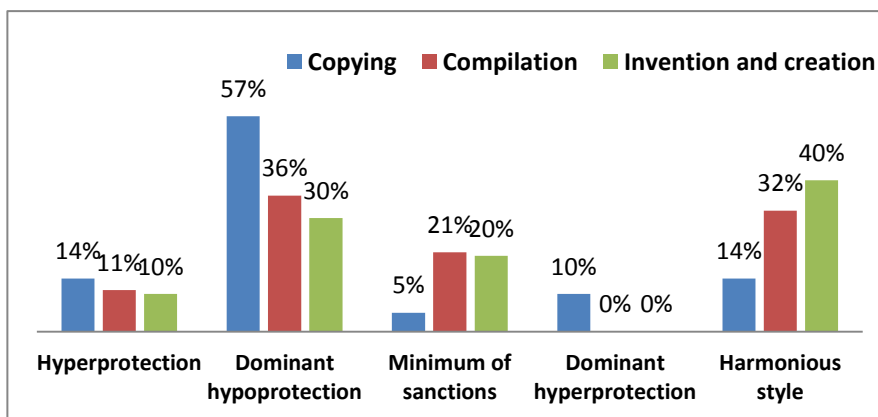


The strategic tendency of copying predominates in the creative work of adolescents with vision disorders under the condition of disharmonious education style (Fig. 2).

**Fig. 2. Frequency analysis of using the strategic tendencies of creative activities of adolescents with vision disorders under the conditions of disharmonious style of upbringing.**

These results prove that harmonious style of parents upbringing positively effects the level of the creative work of a child, especially his/her readiness to use complex mechanisms of creative activities.

To clarify the results obtained we conducted the comparative analysis of the frequency of using some individual strategic tendencies under the conditions of different styles of children and parents interaction (Fig. 3).



The highest rates of using the strategic tendency of copying are observed under hyperprotection and hypoprotection.

**Fig. 3 Frequency distribution of the strategic tendencies of creative activities of teenagers with vision disorders under the conditions of different styles of parents upbringing.**

At the same time the lowest rates of copying are observed while using harmonious style of education and minimum sanctions.

A compilative strategic trend is observed in all the styles of education except hypoprotection. The highest rates of its use were found in a harmonious style and with dominant hyperprotection. The highest indicators of using the inventive and creative strategic tendencies are observed in case of harmonious style of education,

dominant hyperprotection and minimum sanctions.

Thus, the style of family upbringing is one of the factors for choosing the strategic trends in creative work of teenagers with vision disorders. Harmonious style of education and dominant hyperprotection stimulate the use of inventions as an instrument for getting creative results. In disharmonious style adolescents follow simple strategic copying and compilation tendencies.

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