ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY VALUES FORMING THE AFFILIATION MOTIVE AMONG UZBEKISTAN'S YOUNG STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the present situation of the affiliation motive among Uzbekistan's youth, in particularly, affiliation and the healthy family relationships. Using the information of the psychological research and the opinions of the foreign and national researchers the author states the vital importance to develop this motive among the youth. Opportunities forming the affiliation motive are demonstrated to promote the successful communications and professional skills of the young people. This article reasons the necessity to develop the motive as one of the factors forming moral values and regulating the youth's social conduct. Empirical evidences for study and analysis of the affiliation motive among the Uzbekistan's students of the various institutions are available. Importance of the social orientation targeted to the affiliation motive for the contacts with other people, trustful relations, friendly and same qualities assisting the student's social position and personal image are noted. *Importance and urgency of the moral development of the young people are reasoned. These matters are conditioned within some events of the wider* negative social conduct include the self-isolation, egoistic values, emotional and social disorientation and so on. Therefore, the social affiliation as the primary motive to elaborate the youth's active civil position and to form the moral qualities of the follow-up specialists is discussed. This article pays the special attention in forming of the affiliation motive to the family since the affiliation motive by its nature is social and psychological factor originating from the different events of the family environment especially happened in the early childhood. Gender and ethno psychological factors forming the motive within the family environment are noted. New diagnostics detects the components of the affiliation motive. This article provides the methodology describing the factors forming the moral personality as the social regulator of the individual conduct. Experiments disclosed the characteristics of the affiliation motive and recommended to transform the affiliation motive among the young students.

Keywords: affiliation motive, aspiration to accept, fear of ignorance, social conduct, family values.

INTRODUCTION

Any prudent person desires to be loved and respected otherwise emptiness and hostility come [8]. Therefore, one of the important psychological aspects is the affiliation concerned with the human essential in love and friendship. D. Myer, famous social psychologist thinks: «Close affections to other humans are the axle of the individual life from fist day till dying day. These affections feed the human powers and living pleasures»[7].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Shapar modern psychological dictionary explains this motive: "Affiliation motive is human aspiration to exist among other people. This aspiration reduces the anxiety and relaxes the

effects of the physiological and psychological stress essentially. Characteristics of the affiliation are easiness, confidence, comprehension and emotional attractiveness»[12, 5]. Stopped affiliation motive causes loneliness, segregation, frustration [6]. H. A. Murray described the motive (necessity) of the affiliation: "Make the friendship and feel the affection. Enjoy other people and live with them. Cooperate and talk to them. Love them. Join the community" [13, p. 83; 3].

Our study of the affiliation motive demonstrates that the conducts are mainly characterized with the family environment from the first years of the life. This environment educates the child and afterwards forms the social relationships with the outer society (expression of the feels, style of behaviour, comfort to associate). We studied the nature of the social affiliation as the motive forming the active civil position and individual qualities of the follow-up specialists.

METHODOLOGY

In order to study the psychological characteristics of the affiliation motive we examined the young students of five Tashkent institutions and compared the conduct data with the orientations. We used the social and psychological inquirer to compare the student's opinions with other diagnostic data including A. Megrabyan test data revised by M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov. This methodology diagnosed two generalized stable factors of the affiliation motive consist of the aspiration to accept (AA) and fear of ignorance (FI). There were methodology to reveal the affiliation motive of Mary Edwards [10;59-62], MAC methodology (human motivation to achievement, aspiration to excitement and aspiration to social prestige) M. Kubishkina [4; 415-417], "Diagnostics of the social values of the personality [1; 49-52], Scale of the reactive and individual anxiety of Ch.D. Spilberg and Yu.L. Khanin [2; 32-34]. This studies had 285 respondents included 73 girls and 212 boys. Ages of the respondents were 18 to 32. Average age was 21.

RESULTS

Figures of the methodology of A. Megrabyan test data revised by M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov in the table 1 demonstrate that fear of ignorance compared with the aspiration to accept is higher for the village students (p<0,004). These students are feared to ignore by the new communities where they are living. It means that that not only the emotional contacts with the close people but feelings "be a part of the some community" as Blair noted, sense of the unity or group dominate.

E. Melibruda, psychologist thinks that «interpersonal attitudes are our necessity as the air we breath in». Many psychological researches demonstrate that basic affiliation begins among the close people through the mutual but positive ideas, feelings, actions[6], [8], [11]. Note that the aspiration to accept of the village students is higher too than the town students. These students target to become somebody. Not covered people are focused stronger to be successful, make the better carrier than other people (please, see the table 1).

Table 1. Comparative analysis of the affiliation motive among the village and town students
(U Mann-Whitney criterion)

Indications	Average ranks		U	P
	Town (N=157)	Village (N=115)		
Aspiration to accept	132,7	141,6	8437	0,355
Fear of ignorance	122,9	150,4	6965,5	0,004

Answers to the question: «How often your parents left you alone when you were a child?» helped us evaluate the affiliation. Children who were left by their parents have lower affiliation than the children who were not left by their parents. Researches demonstrated that alone children are not affiliated (please, see the table 2). Note that the affiliation binds the human with the environment and provides the emotional confidence that very important not only for the higher effects among the staff and better relations between the people of the same ages but and for each participants in separate. Using communications the human is able to know own nature deeper and feels less alone in this world permanent to change [6, p. 48].

Table 2. Statistical analysis of Mary Edwards methodology figures and question
«How often your parents left you alone when you were a child?»
(U Mann-Whitney criterion)

Indications	Average ranks		U	P
	«Yes» (N=28)	«No» (N=87)		
Affiliation level	47,1	61,5	911,5	0,043

Foreign scientists confirm these figures. They think that one of the conditions to develop the affiliation motive is the regular emotional contacts between mother and baby include the verbal and tactile as caresses, kisses, embraces. These contacts are the child's necessity in love to develop the basic affiliation motive. Note the attitudes of B. White, American scientist of the child's early development: «Keep your contact with your child as often as you can. Pay your attention to your child's screams as quick as you can»; «Not refuse to have your baby in your hand you fear indulging your baby and not let your baby screams long» (B. White, 1982). B. White thinks that if the parents pay their attention quickly to their child's screams the child has positive emotions. Otherwise, the child has negative emotions. This child has the doubts of the parents love and care [4].

DISCUSSION

Ethnic and cultural references are interesting. M. Mid describes the arapeshi natives (New Guinea) to understand how the arapeshi baby transforms into kind, gentle, sensitive adult. Scientist thinks the ground is «regular and friendly sense of the safety» which the child feels since the first day of life. Interesting that in first months of life the baby is never alone. Child's scream is the tragedy to avoid anyway. This position exists the child's period. Baby is in the adult hands regularly. Baby is fed by breast if the baby cries. Baby is around some woman who feeds by breast if necessary (Mid M., 1988) [Same edition]. Other researchers confirm our figures. Note if the children have no the emotional contacts by some reasons include indifferent or even hostile environment these children loose the abilities to create these these contacts in future. Insufficient contacts with the adults degrade the child's mental

and health state. Good proof of the affiliation necessities is hospitalism as "our cultural advantages" and some experiments (G. Harlow monkey experiments, Tronic "stoned face" experiments, J. Bowlby experiments, M. Einswort experiments and so on.)[9]. Many specialists think that if the child is isolated longer than 5-6 months the effects are irrevocable as usually (Spitz, 1956, Olechowicz 1957). Noted that the emotional contacts may be restored in this period but four efforts are most. Afterwards the child avoids the contacts.

Statistical analysis of the answers to the question "Who is your company to spend your leisure?" demonstrates the obvious gender distinctions in the answers (please, see the table 3).

**Table 3. Statistical analysis of the gender distinctions to the question
"Who is your company to spend your leisure?" (χ^2 criterion)**

	Boys		Girls		Total	
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%
University friends	15	16,5	5	16,1	20	16,4
Classmates and home friends	23	25,3	2	6,5	25	20,5
Private friend	3	3,3	2	6,5	5	4,1
Family	36	39,6	22	71,0	58	47,5
Other	14	15,4	0	0,0	14	11,5
Total	**91**	**100,0**	**31**	**100,0**	**122**	**100,0**

(χ^2=14,1; p<0,01)

71% of the girls spend their leisure in family, 16.1% do the university friends and 6.5% do the classmates and home friends or the private friends. Noted, that the girls have stronger affiliation with their families because of the family supervision over these girls. Boys have the higher figures too. 39.6% of the boys spend their leisure in family but this figure is not so high like the girl's. 25.3% of the boys spend their leisure with the classmates and home friends, 16.5% do the university friends and 15.4 % do the new friends and 3.3% do the girl friend. We have the conclusion that the boys keep their relationships with the old friends. Their contacts are long. Nevertheless, the boys try to have the new friends and relationships. May be this proves that the boys have more social freedoms than the girls do. Since the affiliation motive is concerned with the interpersonal attitudes of the group members we intersected questions from SPI (social and psychological inquirer) with the figures of the group social values.

Methodological study of the social values and the question (SPI) "Who is your company to spend your leisure?" demonstrated that the students prefer the intellectual values spend their leisure in their families firstly, the university friends secondly discussing the learning matters, the new friends and the girl friend thirdly and the classmates and home friends lastly. Main point is the link between the intellectual and family values. Young people focused on the family values pays more their attention to the development of the intellectual qualities and abilities. So, we have the conclusion that development of the student's moral values is the diligent work of the educators, family and society (please, see the table 4).

Table 4. Statistical analysis of the question "Who is your company to spend your leisure?" and the measuring methodologies of the social values (Cruscal Wallis criterion)

Indications	Average ranks					Xi-Square	P
	«University friends» (N=18)	«Classmates and home friends» (N=22)	«Private friend» (N=4)	«Family» (N=52)	Other (N=14)		
Professional	61,81	45,48	72,13	56,01	56,50	4,04	0,401
Financial	60,89	60,45	67,13	51,54	52,18	2,60	0,628
Family	59,56	48,34	48,25	55,78	62,57	3,15	0,533
Social	63,11	47,50	54,13	53,12	67,54	4,75	0,313
Collective	65,69	44,86	32,38	56,71	61,21	6,96	0,138
Moral	56,69	46,93	30,00	62,06	50,36	6,76	0,149
Physical	67,67	58,75	62,50	50,78	50,29	4,57	0,334
Intellectual	59,36	37,43	46,00	61,72	58,54	9,90	0,042

Our experiments revealed the relationships the family with other criterions (please, see the table5).

Table 5. Statistical analysis of MAC methodologies and question «How often your parents left you alone when you were a child?» (Student t - criterion)

Indications	«Yes» (n=29)		«No» (n=89)		t	p
	Average	Deviation	Average	Deviation		
Aspiration to the social prestige	18,97	3,87	18,53	4,06	0,51	**0,61**
Aspiration to the rivalry (excitement)	6,69	3,33	8,45	3,14	-2,58	**0,01**
Aspiration to the achievement	19,34	3,84	19,70	4,29	-0,39	**0,69**

Table 5 demonstrates that the children who were not left by their parents have the stronger positions in future. Their aspiration to rival is higher than the children were left by their parents. Our explanations are sense of the safety assist the child prevents the negative impacts. This child is more challengeable. Generally known that the positive attitudes, confidence, comfort and safety open the human abilities to love, express, approve, widen the social contacts. Adult family members have the same values for the child by the same limitations, restrictions and encouragements. Contacts make the presentations of the "inner world" of one human to another.[8]

CONCLUSIONS

So, our research has confirmed that the human needs the sustainable love, friendship, comfort, confidence. Close people especially the parents are able to relax the child's anxiety and strengthen the personal attitudes through the social assistance.

Our opinion is that the positive formation of the affiliation motive at the early age is able to assist and improve the education of the professional specialists if the follow-up psychological and pedagogical requirements are met:

(1)   Expansion of the enlightenment though the educational institutions and MCM (mass communication media) to form the affiliation motive of the young people from the small years and to improve the family values;

(2)   Formation of the motive affiliation of the young people in the educational periods is one of the professional purposes of the teachers of all the educational institutions;

(3)   Purposes of the formation are the student's positive attitudes to cooperate actively and the positive selfish idea oriented to achieve the successes;

(4)   Educator forms the motives together with the student's self-making motives through the self-evaluation of the psychological states and educational effects;

(5)   Formation of the motive affiliation uses the psychological and educational instruments to develop the motives duly;

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