

## THE YOUNG SCHOLARS

**Bidzhiev A. S.-M.**

### Formation of the value attitude of senior schoolboys in the Karachai family

*The article is devoted to studying of psychological features of the Karachai family. Questions of ethnic problematics are examined within the limits of family space. In the article there are presented the results of empirical research of formation of the value attitude of senior schoolboys in the Karachai family.*

**Key words:** *ethnos, value attitudes, Karachai family, model, program, formation, education, senior schoolboys, tolerance, conflictness, aggression.*

Now it is more precisely designated the break between national cultures and the person, forced "to absorb" more vigorously into himself elements of international culture. On a background of gradual deleting of distinctions between ethnoses and nationalities there is a destruction of the major components transferring ethnic values, saved during centuries and enriched by each new generation.

In result of loss of national and cultural knowledge and skills, the person loses social orientation points allowing him to be formed in ethnic environment in valuable way, to establish effective communications and to achieve a due level of personal and professional development. The more strongly he departs from the national sources, the less opportunities for life questions decision he has for using of the potential incorporated in them.

Features of the Karachai family act as the precondition of personal development of children brought up in it. The analysis of scientific sources (R.G. Abdulatipov, N.G. Aivarova, A.S. Badmaev, A.K. Baiburina, J.V. Baronin, Z.P. Bromlei, K.V. Berdnikov, S.V. Valtsev, L.N. Gumilev, A.F. Dashdamirov, V.G. Krysko, N.M. Lebedeva, V.S. Mukhina, E.I. Meshcheryakova, O.V. Mitin, A.A. Nalchadzhyan, R.G. Podolnii, Y.P. Platonov, T.G. Stefanenko, E.A. Sarakuev, G.G. Shpet, V.Y. Khotinets, K.V. Chistov, F.S. Efendiev, etc.) has shown, that the ethnic problematics, being new enough for a research field of psychological science, now is considered as one of priority. Available data confirm that the national factor renders multilateral influence on development of the person, his cognitive, emotional and willed, motivational, communicative sphere. Thus, the greatest influence it renders on the growing person opened for plural influences.

The analysis of data on Karachai ethnos has shown that it possesses a number of features caused by objective influence of historical circumstances and nature and climate conditions on its development. Among them the greatest role is played by customs of alatichestvo, joint no-charge work (mammat), sensitive attitude to parents (herontimy), hospitality (kyonakbailik), tolerance (tezumluk), traditions of nation-



al holidays carrying out, games, competitions. As the most desirable for formation among Karachai children there are considered such human qualities as polite attitude to seniors and visitors, modesty, tolerance, mutual aid, honesty, diligence, etc.

At construction of the model and the program of formation of the value attitude of senior schoolboys to national family we started with the results received on the basis of ascertaining experiment carrying out. As the research has shown, there is a low level of tolerance, growth of conflictness and aggression among senior schoolboys.

The model of formation of the value attitude of senior schoolboys to the Karachai family developed by us includes two basic blocks: developing and adapting (fig. 1).

The developing block is directed on development in of value ideas about various aspects of national Karachai culture among senior pupils, its customs and traditions; national significant for Karachai people personal features of tolerance, absence of conflict, restraint, the respectful attitude to associates. The adapting block provides the carrying of value ideas and personal features generated among Karachai senior pupils into the practice of construction of their family interaction.

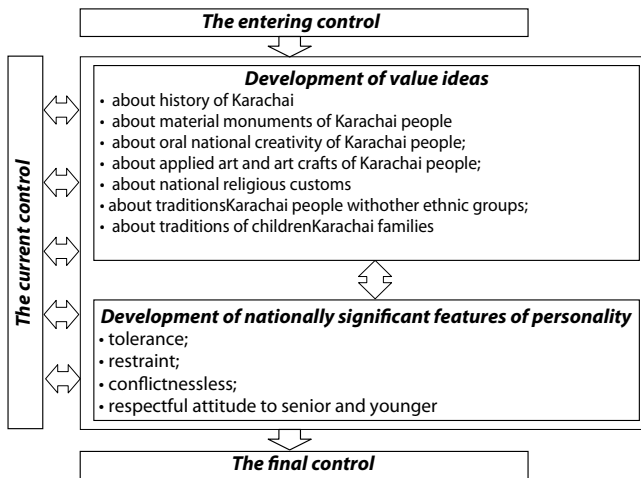
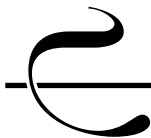


Figure 1. The presented model has laid in a basis of development of the program of formation of the value attitude to the Karachai family among senior pupils which included theoretical and practical, training and developing parts

In the Karachai family there prevails a historically developed position of parents' acceptance of the children. Among declared types of parental attitude "authoritative hypersocialization", "social desirability", "symbiosis" and "invalidization" prevail in it. Thus, educational positions of Karachai fathers and mothers differ. If among Karachai fathers without dependence on a place of residing the most comprehensible type of education is authoritative hypersocialization, among mothers this position varies depending on a place of residing of the family – whether city or village.



Residing at countryside strengthens orientation of Karachai mothers on the national orientation points of education accepted in social environment, in the city district – on symbiosis with the child. It testifies that Karachai mothers at a choice of educational positions are more influenced by social and cultural environment, than Karachai fathers. Being in the environment saving features of national ethnos, they build style of attitudes with the child aside his rapprochements with title ethnos.

According to the received empirical data, educational positions of rural parents are estimated by senior pupils more highly, than parents living in cities. Application of test-questionnaire ORO of Varg-Stolin has allowed to establish, that in Karachai families without dependence from a place of residing acceptance of the child is a priority position in relation to children (in rural families – 82/91,1 %, in city families – 78/86,7 %). Among Karachai fathers there dominates an “authoritative hypersocialization” position. It is more shown among Karachai fathers living in a countryside, than among fathers living in city district (accordingly, 69 person / 76,7 % and 55 person / 61,1 %).

Among Karachai mothers living in a countryside, the parental position of “social desirability” (49 person / 54,4 %) was more expressed, and among living in a city district that was a position of “symbiosis” (56 person / 62,2 %).

It is revealed, that senior pupils perceive educational influence of parents differently, depending on a sexual belonging and a place of the residing. Both in city, and in rural subselections of senior pupils, girls show more positive attitude to parents. Without dependence from a sexual belonging, rural senior pupils concern to the parents more loyally (adequately and inadequately), than city senior pupils. City senior pupils show decrease in tolerance towards parents, first of all, to the father.

Many national traditions of family interaction are not accepted by senior pupils at a semantic level. It is shown in occurrence of aggressive and ignoring reactions towards parents, conflict attitude to them, in decrease of tolerance level, in increase of importance of mother’s role in family interaction, in comparison with the father.

Formation of the value attitude to the Karachai family among senior pupils should be based on expansion of ideas about national culture and their translation into personal and semantic level in combination with development of personal qualities significant for Karachai ethnos: tolerance, restraint, absence of conflict and respectful attitude to senior and younger ones.

### **The Literature**

1. Abdulatipov R.G. National relations and politics of the public consent // the Ethnopolitical bulletin. – 1995. – № 2. – P. 15-35.
2. Krisko V.G. Ethnopsychology and interethnic relations. – M., 2002.
3. Miziev I.M., Dzhurtubaev M.C. History and spiritual culture of Karachai and Balkar people // Mingi Tau: Elbrus. – 1994. – №1 (53). – P. 216.
4. Nalchadzhyan A.A. Ethnopsychology. 2nd edition. – St Petersburg: “Peter” press, 2004. – 381 p.
5. Nevskaya V.P., etc. Karachai people: historical and ethnographic sketch / V.P. Nevskaya, I.M. Shamanov, E.P. Alexeev, etc. – Cherkessk, 1978.