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Active & Proactive Characteristics of Love and Belongingness Needs

Abdul Ghafoor Nasir

Abstract

With the expansion of knowledge, the Love and Belongingness Needs also open an ample page of characteristics which have their own standard, potency, intensity and efficiencies. It is also concluded that when anyone fills his needs, the foremost effects of those needs are called active characteristics, but after quenching those needs, the final or end effects/ results are called proactive characteristics of those needs.

So there is an urgent need to explore the characteristics of human needs which are the complete reflection of active & proactive characteristics of human behavior, attitude, aptitude and habits etc.

These traits also have their own active & proactive characteristics which cannot be measured or calculated so easily. It also seems impossible to make the lists of these characteristics of needs because Love and Belongingness Needs are the sum of hundreds and thousands of elements which have billions of characteristics and effectiveness. Their characteristics are so interrelated and interconnected, that they cannot be segregated from each other. This article will reveal the purity, entity, eternity, morality, stability, reliability, novelty, richness, freshness, aliveness, uniqueness, fairness and worth of the characteristics of the human needs. This will also clear that there should be equity, equality, accuracy, accountability and justice to fill the Love and Belongingness Needs.

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Thus the justice is also the urgent need of the independent estate for its survival in the world. This Article will also help to know the behaviors, attitudes, aptitudes, habits and ideas of the human beings as well as it will be helpful for the treatment of the ailing persons.

Introduction

It is concluded that when anyone fills his needs, the foremost effects of those needs are called active characteristics, but after quenching those needs, the final or end effects/ results are called proactive characteristics of those needs.

So there is an urgent need to explore the characteristics of human needs which are the complete reflection of active & proactive characteristics of human behavior, attitude, aptitude and habits, etc.

If there is no love and affection, there will be ruination. One thing must be kept in mind that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need only, but love and affection needs are chief among them. Love and belongingness is related to parental acceptance, affiliation, friendship, social and emotional affiliation.

These characteristics help to articulate the rights and duties. They also help to judge the spirit patriotism. Spirit of affection, patriotism, harmony, brotherhood, unity, discipline and love & belongingness for the fulfillment

Review of Related Literature

These needs emerge primarily, when the physiological and safety needs have been met. An individual motivated on this level longs for affectionate relationships with others, for a place in his or her family and, or reference groups. Group membership becomes a dominant goal for the individual. He also stated that Maslow (1970) rejected the Freudian notion that love and affection are derived from sublimated that mature love involves a healthy, loving relationship between two people, which includes mutual respect, admiration and trust. Maslow also stressed that a person's needs for love involve both giving and receiving love. Maslow (1970:176) cleared that, "the organism is so designed that it needs love, in the same way that automobiles are so designed that they need gas and oil". In school level belongingness and love have great values". Bryce, B. Hudgins (1983:296) explained that "school settings, attempts to satisfy affiliation need is translated into goals to make friends, to be included in group activities and to be accepted by others. When

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children's needs for love and affection are frustrated and they fail to develop friendship or aggressive toward others and the system, or they may withdraw".

Research has shown that when learning involves a co-operative effort, students develop more positive feelings toward each other and the class as a whole. In this manner, students can achieve affiliation goals while working toward learning goals Lindgren (1973:24) expressed that, "the need for love or attention appears at times as a need for maintenance and at other times as a need for enhancement. An individual is more competent and effective if he feels he belongs and if he is able to function as a group member". Hijelle, Larry A. (1981:371) pointed out that "accordingly, a person will feel keenly the pangs of loneliness, social ostracism, friendlessness, and rejection, especially when induced by absence of friends, relatives, a spouse, or children". George S. Morrison (1998:169) viewed that "professionals should have certain qualities to provide for children's total needs on all levels physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional. These traits include love of children caring about children, warmth, kindness, patience, good physical and mental health, compassion courtesy, enthusiasm, honesty and intelligence".

John, W. Santrock (2001:417) described that, "the need for affiliation involves the motive to be with other people, who consist of establishing, maintaining and restoring, warm, close, personal relationships". Deanna, J. Sands (2000:193) stated that, "affiliation refers to the need to connect and relate others". When children go to school they seek the appreciation of their teachers and fellow pupils. Donna Walker Tileston (2004:7) pointed out that "in order for the learner to pay attention, learners must believe that the knowledge or task is relevant to them and that it is important to know and, or able to do". In this way they will feel affiliation and love. Reid Hastie and his associates (2005:494) related another factor of effective of belongingness is that "Human societies rely on groups to make important decisions. The group association creates mutual love and understanding and then develops majority rules". This ability of teamwork or class work may create a closeness and readiness. Manas Ray (2006:37) relates that people's articulation in social units like family, marriage, kinship, and village administration is an essential communication process of the social system of any community. In cultural system people's articulation is happened to have been functioning at each cultural units or traits like different rites and rituals, fairs, festivals and language.

The belongingness and love needs constitute the third hierarchical level. These needs emerge

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primarily when the physiological and safety needs have been met. An individual motivated on this level longs for affectionate relationships with others, for a place in his or her family and/or reference groups. Group membership becomes a dominant goal for the individual. Students who attend college far from home fall prey to the effects of belongingness needs, striving with great intensity to be recognized within a group regardless of its size.

Despite the scarcity of empirical data concerning the belongingness and love needs, Maslow insisted that their behavioral effects are potentially disruptive in a highly mobile society such as the United States. America has become a land of nomads (approximately 45 million Americans, about one-fifth of the population, change their addresses at least once a year), a nation of people who are rootless, alienated, indifferent to community and home problems, and afflicted with shallowness in personal relationships. In Maslow's view, the widespread social mobility brought about by industrialization is a key factor in accounting for the phenomenal popularity of encounter groups and other forms of personal growth groups. Such groups, he writes, are

“motivated by this unsatisfied hunger for contact, for intimacy, for belongingness and by the need to overcome the widespread feelings of alienation, aloneness, strangeness and loneliness, which have been worsened by our mobility, by the break down of traditional groupings, the scattering of families, the generation gap, the steady urbanizations and disappearance of village face-to-face ness, and the resulting shallowness of American friendship (Maslow, 1970, P. 44)”

Maslow also held that rebellious youth groups are motivated to some extent by the profound need for “group ness,” for intimate contact, for real togetherness “in the face of a common enemy, any enemy that can serve to form an amity group simply by posing an external threat (Maslow, 1970, P. 44),” University administrators and political figures often serve as excellent “common enemies” in this respect.

Maslow rejected the Freudian notion that love and affection are derived from sublimated sexual instincts; to Maslow, love is not synonymous with sex. Rather, he contended that mature love involves a healthy, loving relationship between two people, which includes mutual respect, admiration, and trust. Maslow also stressed that a person's needs for love involve both giving and receiving love. Being loved and accepted is instrumental to healthy feelings of worth. Not being loved generates futility, emptiness and hostility.

In brief, it was Maslow's (Maslow, 1970, P. 176) contention that the belongingness and love needs are often frustrated in American society, resulting in maladjustment and pathology. Love and

affection are regarded with ambivalence, as if a taboo existed on tenderness. Many people are reluctant to disclose themselves in intimate relationships, since they fear rejection. Maslow concluded that there is mounting evidence to prove a substantial correlation between affectionate childhood experiences and a healthy adulthood. Such data, in his judgment, add up to the generalization that love is a basic prerequisite of healthy development of the human being: “We can say that the organism is so designed that it needs... love, in the same way that automobiles are so designed that they need gas and oil” (H. Larry, 1970: 371-372)

Active Characteristics of Love and Belongingness Needs

Creation of nature is the result of love and affection; and the existence of human beings is also the result of love and belongingness.

If there is no any love between the creator and the creatures, there will be destruction. This is the love which is the origin of the universe and the existence of life. So, if there is no love and affiliation between human beings, there will be ruination in the world. But the nature will remain as such. If there is hatred between creator and the creations, there will be also destruction. Therefore it is a fact that fulfillment of physiological needs is the result of love and affection that exist between the nature and the human beings.

The fulfillment of basic needs is different from country to country and area to area.

In the First World countries many people are able to satisfy their physiological needs during their lifetime but most people are partially able to satisfy their basic needs. The people who have satisfied their basic urges have strong motivation for love and affection. But the people who have partial satisfaction of basic needs have weak motivation for love and belongingness needs. The people who have strong affiliation have strong realization of love needs and native perfection. But the people who have not any affiliation have not any realization for love and affection.

The people who have full satisfaction of their basic needs have excellent motivation for love and belongingness. But the people who are strive, hungry, thirsty and the needy have not any claim for love and belongingness. Maslow said, “When the both physiological and safety or security needs are fulfilled, there will emerge love and belongingness needs”.

The physiological needs, safety or security needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, aesthetic needs and self-actualization needs are continuously running side by side in an

individual. When an individual is in need of physiological needs, also requires safety needs, love and belongingness needs and so on aesthetic needs. They cannot be limited and cannot be segregated. It is against the reality that one need emerges in one time or when the one need is quenched, then other rung of needs springs out.

When an individual is in need of physiological needs, the other needs also may press for our attention at the same time. Every measure of physiological needs, safety needs, and love needs esteem needs, knowledge needs, aesthetic needs and self-realization needs shows that these needs are interrelated and interconnected in such a way, that they can be separated from each other.

It seems one need emerges with all the other needs. As fulfilling of psychological needs require their measure, good and evil clarification, lawful and unlawful justification, thinking of diet taking and purity etc., a person who has experienced just a little love and affection will be strongly motivated to meet these needs. The children need love to grow psychologically well.

A DERIVED LIST OF HIERARCHICAL HUMAN NEEDS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Belonging ness or Love Needs:

1. Parental love or family love
2. Acceptance, affiliation or relatedness
3. Social or global affiliation
4. Gregariousness
5. Schooling
6. Emotional

1. Parental Love or Family Affection:

i. To be loved to feed, to help to study to be accepted and to be praised,

ii. Acceptance of family statues

Equality and brotherhood

Affection and association with family members

Due recognition

Admiration of doing work

Closeness and prestige

2. Acceptance and Affiliation or Relatedness:

i. Cultural awareness

ii. Acceptance for self and others

Better and reliable association

Co-operation to taking turns or sharing

Talking or listening freely

Communication

Support and offering help for others

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Encouragement
To be a leader
To follow a leader, to imitate others
To control others
To protect others, to remain loyal, to the friends
To please others, to win the friendship

3. Social or Global Affiliation:

i. To understand the society needs
To understand the global requirement
To get information about society and universe
Ideological thinking which leads to international relationships and brotherhood
Respect for all
Fairness and balance in interaction with others, values and recognition
Participation in group work, teams, committee, clubs, boards
Social competence
Socially responsible behavior
Utilizing human resources
Producing, distributing, consuming goods and services for communicating

4. Gregariousness (Friendship):

i. High degree of conformity and loyalty to peer groups
ii. Having involvement with peer group
Achieving new and more natural relations
Equal participation and equal power
To be popular with peer group
Caring for understanding and friendship
To develop relatedness to organize project method, group discussion, seminars and other co-curricular activities
To die for other sake

5. Schooling Affiliation:

i. Teachers affection and love
ii. Attractive boundary and building
Own Uniform and logo
Own national flag
Morale of school and popularity of school
Good discipline and order
Regularity in daily activities
Sports and games participation
Approval and appraisal of daily work
Reinforcement for new born experiences
Stimulation for learning of innovation

6. Emotional Affiliation:

i. To take part in sports and game
ii. To satisfy one's curiosity and achieve a goal
To get spiritual pleasure

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To develop a sense of helping others
To admire the friends or to be admired
To accepted others or to be accepted by others
To be recognized or recognize other
To love for beauty and to be attracted
To take part in social activities

Active Characteristics of Love and Belongingness Needs are as under;

1. Successful Relationship:
With love and belongingness, successful and fast relationships are developed between the men and the nations.
2. Rage of intimacy:
These needs develops good intimacy and help to come closer
3. Compassion:
Love creates compassion and sympathy for other. These needs empower us to accept the reality.
4. Property:
Personal property also creates love and affection.
5. Wealth:
Wealth also develops love with the men and the nations. It also creates hatred.
6. Health:
Health is the healthy relationship of affiliation and understanding of love & belongingness.
7. Acceptance:
Acceptance enhances the need of love and belongingness.
8. Approval:
Approval of work, job and performance creates love. Love also creates approval of work.
9. Appreciation:
Appreciation of work creates love; affection .Appreciation also creates love and relatedness.
10. Respect:
Respect is the source of love and which stresses to be respected.
11. Satisfaction:
Satisfaction develops the attitude of love and belongingness.
12. Gratification:
Gratification also creates confidence and affiliation. Love also creates gratification of work.

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13. Friendship:
Friendship develops belongingness and insists to do more work. Love creates friendship and relatedness.
14. Engagement:
Engagement is the source of love and relatedness.
15. Participation:
Participation in social, national and international literary activities develops love and belongingness. Love also develops participation and awareness.
16. Co-operation:
Co-operation develops with the affiliation and affection.
17. Innovation:
Love and affiliation insist to do an innovation and to invent a thing.
18. Freshness:
Love creates freshness and freshness also creates fairness and richness.
19. Freedom of Work:
Freedom of doing job or work creates love.
20. Freedom of Selection & Election:
Freedom to select or elect in the election or in the selection, creates love.
21. Enhancement:
Love and affiliation create enhancement.
22. Goodness:
Goodness creates love and the love also stress to do well and have well.
23. Unity:
Unity develops love and belongingness. Therefore, the love also develops unity, faith and order.
24. Honesty:
Honesty of work develops love and affection.
25. Order and Discipline:
Order and discipline create love and love also creates the sense of order and discipline.
26. Confidence and Mutual Understanding:
Confidence and mutual understanding are the source of love and belongingness. But love also creates confidence and mutual understanding between men and the nations.

Proactive Characteristics of Love & Belongingness Needs

The love, affection and belongingness needs are the urgent needs of the humanity. The person feels keen in this realm of needs. The person feels comfort and love. The needs for love and belongingness are sometimes called “affiliation needs”. If one has ever felt lonely or isolated, he has experienced a need to affiliate. Affiliation is not limited to romantic or parental love. You also need friends who accept you. There are immense differences in affiliation needs. At this level of the hierarchy, people look for ways to please others and win their approval. Most are selective, seeking acceptance from only certain friends and associates.

At school level, at Govt. level or at national or international level, love and belongingness needs are the valuable incentives. People feel kinship. They work hard, suffer long and die for the family, nation, humanity and international cause. They accept the reality and truth. They develop harmony and brotherhood among themselves. All the differences are forgotten. All the disputes are settled. Love and belongingness needs are the collection of number of sub-needs which are inter-related and interconnected in such a way they cannot be understood so easily.

Parental acceptance, affiliation or relatedness, affection, global relatedness gregariousness, school affiliation and emotional affiliation develop the spirits of unity, faith and discipline which are the urgent need of the family, society, nation and of the global peace.

i) Parental Acceptance:

Needs insist to be loved, to be fed, to be helped, to accept and to be praised

Needs want to accept the favorable and beneficial acceptance

Needs urge to maintain equality and harmony

Needs insist to have love and affection

Needs like association with the other people

Needs want due recognition

Needs desire to get admiration of doing work

Needs urge to maintain closeness and prestige.

i) Affiliation or Relatedness:

Needs refer to recognize the cultural, natural and global awareness.

Needs refer to accept for self-ego and others existence.

Needs stress to build better and reliable association.

Needs stress to maintain co-operation.

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Needs require support and encouragement.

Needs refer to be a leader, to be a follower and to be a advisor or to be praised

Needs dominate others

Needs control the senses and also the body.

Needs compel to protect others.

Needs stress to remain loyal.

Needs urge to become a friend or to develop friendship.

Needs urge to please others or to be praised.

ii) Social & Global Affiliation:

Needs insist to understand the society needs.

Needs motivate to understand the global requirements.

Needs create ideological thinking which leads to international relationships and brotherhood.

Needs create respect for all.

Needs cause fairness in relations

Needs compel to respect the values and traditions

Needs produce balance interaction with each other

Needs force to do team work.

Needs cause social competence.

Needs compel to show responsible behavior at international level.

Needs teach the ways of producing, distributing, consuming goods and services for communicating at global levels.

iii) Gregariousness (Friendship):

Needs compose high degree of conformity and loyalty.

Needs develop new and more natural relation.

Needs articulate equal participation and equal power of action and reaction.

Needs compare popularity, understanding and knowledge and piety.

Needs compel to die for other's sake.

iv) Institutional Affiliation:

Needs comport to have own uniform, logo, national flag, affection and ideal love.

Needs develop morale and popularity of institution

Needs compare good discipline and order

- Needs insert regularly in daily activities
- Needs insist to take part in sports and games
- Needs want approval and appraisal of daily work
- Needs stimulate to know the innovation and reinforcement for new born experiences
- v) Emotional Affiliation:
 - Needs satisfy one's curiosity to achieve a goal
 - Needs derive spiritual pleasure
 - Needs develop a sense of helping others
 - Needs create the sense to admire the friends or to be admired
 - Needs create insight to recognize or to be recognized
 - Needs create love for beauty
 - Needs insist to take part in social activities.

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