The study of human attachment relations has traditionally focused on the offspring of parents who have been shown to be affectionate, warm, and supportive. However, recent research has suggested that attachment relationships are also influenced by the infant's own behavior, as well as by the characteristics of the caregiver. This study aimed to explore the relationship between attachment security and the infant's temperament, as measured by the Brazelton Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS).

Method

Participants consisted of 50 full-term infants, aged 2 to 6 months, recruited from a local hospital. Infants were assigned to the intervention group (n=25) or the control group (n=25) based on their scores on the NBAS. The intervention group received a 1-hour massage therapy session once a week, while the control group did not receive any treatment.

Results

Infants in the intervention group showed significantly higher levels of attachment security compared to the control group (p<0.05). The intervention also had a positive effect on the infant's overall development, as evidenced by higher scores on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development (p<0.01).

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that massage therapy may be a useful intervention for enhancing attachment security in infants. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of such interventions on child development.
METHOD

The development of a model of family function is essential to the concept of family orientation. The family environment is the setting in which the family functions, and it is here that family interactions and relationships are formed. The family environment is characterized by the interaction of family members, and it is through these interactions that family values and beliefs are transmitted. The family environment is also the setting in which family members develop their own identities, and it is through these developments that family members learn to understand and appreciate the family environment.

In order to develop a model of family function, it is necessary to understand the nature of family interactions and relationships. Family interactions are characterized by the interaction of family members, and it is through these interactions that family values and beliefs are transmitted. The family environment is also the setting in which family members develop their own identities, and it is through these developments that family members learn to understand and appreciate the family environment.

The development of a model of family function is essential to the concept of family orientation. The family environment is the setting in which the family functions, and it is here that family interactions and relationships are formed. The family environment is characterized by the interaction of family members, and it is through these interactions that family values and beliefs are transmitted. The family environment is also the setting in which family members develop their own identities, and it is through these developments that family members learn to understand and appreciate the family environment.
The full model of interest in the present study is represented in Figure 1. In the model, the influence of different factors and their respective impacts on the primary variable is assessed through a series of regression analyses. These analyses are conducted using a standardized approach that includes multiple regression techniques. The results of these models are used to provide insights into the factors that influence the primary variable of interest. The findings from these analyses are then used to inform the development of intervention strategies.

From the discussion, several key findings can be highlighted. The results suggest that the primary variable is influenced by a combination of demographic, socioeconomic, and psychological factors. These factors interact in complex ways to shape the outcomes observed in the study. The implications of these findings are discussed in the conclusion, where recommendations for future research and practice are made.

RESULTS

The model was estimated for 500 subjects. The results indicate that the primary variable is significantly influenced by the demographic factors, with a particular emphasis on age and education. The results also suggest that the socioeconomic status of the subjects plays a role in determining the outcomes. The psychological factors, such as stress and coping strategies, also show a significant impact on the primary variable. The findings highlight the importance of considering these factors in the design of intervention programs.

The mediating role of the secondary variable is also discussed. The results suggest that the secondary variable acts as a mediator in the relationship between the primary variable and the demographic factors. This highlights the importance of considering the mediating role of the secondary variable in future research.

CONCLUSION

The findings from this study provide valuable insights into the factors that influence the primary variable. The results suggest that a comprehensive approach is needed to address the issues related to the primary variable. The findings also highlight the importance of considering the mediating role of the secondary variable in future research. The results support the need for targeted interventions that address the underlying issues and help individuals develop effective coping strategies.
### TABLE 1
Correlations among Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenting Measures</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Trust</th>
<th>Paternal Style</th>
<th>Maternal Style</th>
<th>Paternal Control</th>
<th>Maternal Control</th>
<th>Ego Identity-1</th>
<th>Ego Identity-2</th>
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<td>.14</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.22&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>-.25&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-.20&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.41&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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1 p < .05
2 from Armasden and Greensberg (1985)
3 from Elder (1982, 1983)
4 from Benjamin (1979)
5 from Enright et al. (1983)
6 from Tan et al. (1977)
The essence of this essay is the measurement of outcomes. It is not about incremental improvements, although those are important, but rather about fundamental changes. The measurement framework is critical because it allows us to quantify the impact of our interventions. This approach is consistent with the broader trend of evidence-based decision-making in public policy.

One of the key challenges in measuring outcomes is the difficulty of attribution. It is not always clear what caused a particular outcome. For example, if a new policy leads to a reduction in crime, it is difficult to say with certainty that the policy is responsible. However, by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, we can begin to understand the factors that contribute to outcomes.

Another challenge is the complexity of the problems we are trying to solve. Social problems are often multifaceted, and it is difficult to isolate the effect of a single intervention. This is where the measurement framework is particularly useful. It allows us to consider multiple factors and to assess the relative importance of each.

In conclusion, the measurement framework is a powerful tool for understanding outcomes. It is not a panacea, but it is an essential part of the toolkit that we use to make informed decisions. By measuring outcomes, we can better understand the impact of our interventions and make improvements to our programs.
The main purpose of this study was to examine the contribution of parental control to the formation of adolescent attachment and identity. The results of Z-score analysis in Model 1 and Model 2 revealed the following:

**Model 1**

- Attachment 
  - Maternal Control < 0.05
  - Paternal Control < 0.05

- Identity
  - Attachment score < 0.05

**Model 2**

- Attachment 
  - Maternal Control < 0.05
  - Paternal Control < 0.05

- Identity 
  - Attachment score < 0.05

**Discussion**

The findings suggest that maternal and paternal control significantly contribute to the development of adolescent attachment and identity. Further research is needed to explore the complex interplay between these variables and their impact on adolescent development.
REFERENCES

name of reference

name of reference

name of reference

name of reference
Community of Practice

In the Community of Practice (CoP) model, the focus is on the collective learning and knowledge construction that occurs within a community. CoPs are characterized by shared expertise, common goals, and regular interactions among members. They provide a platform for knowledge sharing, problem-solving, and the development of new ideas. CoPs can be found in various contexts, such as professional associations, online forums, or workplace teams. The key elements of a CoP include:

- **Common Purpose**: Members share a common goal or interest.
- **Regular Interaction**: Members interact regularly to exchange knowledge and experiences.
- **Knowledge Construction**: Members collaborate to create new knowledge and improve existing practices.
- **Role of Leaders**: Experienced members often play a role in guiding the community's direction.
- **Formal and Informal Structures**: CoPs can be formal or informal, with or without explicit leadership.

CoPs are valuable for enhancing learning and innovation, as they facilitate the sharing of tacit knowledge and the development of a learning culture. They are particularly effective in complex, dynamic environments where traditional learning models may be less effective.