

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF VALUE CHANGES IN MIGRANT FAMILIES

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Abstract

This article scientifically analyzes the impact of migration processes on family values and the psychological changes occurring within migrant families. As a result of modern migration processes, the transformation of traditional family values, changes in family roles, intergenerational differences in views, and problems of cultural adaptation are highlighted. In addition, the psychological foundations of decreased emotional closeness, identity issues, and communicative conflicts in migrant families are revealed. The study also examines the positive and negative aspects of migration, as well as the socio-psychological factors that ensure family stability.

Keywords: Migration, family values, psychological adaptation, migrant families, cultural transformation, identity, intergenerational conflict, social environment.

Introduction

MIGRANT OILALARIDA QADRIYATLAR O'ZGARISHINING IJTIMOIY -PSIXOLOGIK DETERMINANTLARI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada migratsiya jarayonining oilaviy qadriyatlarga ta'siri hamda migrant oilalarda yuzaga keladigan psixologik o'zgarishlar ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy migratsiya jarayonlari natijasida oilalarda an'anaviy qadriyatlarning transformatsiyaga uchrashi, oilaviy rollarning almashishi, avlodlararo qarashlar tafovuti va madaniy moslashuv muammolari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, migrant oilalarda emotsional yaqinlikning susayishi, identifikatsiya muammolari va kommunikativ ziddiyatlarning psixologik asoslari ochib berilgan. Tadqiqotda migratsiyaning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari hamda oilaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlashning ijtimoiy-psixologik omillari tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: migratsiya, oilaviy qadriyatlar, psixologik moslashuv, migrant oilalar, madaniy transformatsiya, identifikatsiya, avlodlararo konflikt, ijtimoiy muhit.

Аннотация. В данной статье научно анализируется влияние миграционных процессов на семейные ценности и психологические изменения, происходящие в семьях мигрантов. В результате современных миграционных процессов рассматриваются трансформация традиционных семейных ценностей, изменение семейных ролей, межпоколенческие различия во взглядах и проблемы культурной адаптации. Кроме того, раскрываются психологические основы снижения эмоциональной близости, проблем идентичности и коммуникативных конфликтов в семьях мигрантов. В исследовании также анализируются положительные и отрицательные стороны миграции, а также социально-психологические факторы, обеспечивающие стабильность семьи.

Ключевые слова: миграция, семейные ценности, психологическая адаптация, семьи мигрантов, культурная трансформация, идентичность, межпоколенческий конфликт, социальная среда.

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization, migration has become one of the most important social phenomena in human development. Millions of people around the world are leaving their places of residence for economic, political, educational and social reasons and moving to other countries or regions. This process has a significant impact not only on economic life, but also on the system of family

relations and values. The family is considered the most important social institution in society and plays a decisive role in the formation of the human personality. The values formed in the family serve as the basis for the spiritual views, behavior, social activity and psychological development of a person. In the context of migration, the social environment, lifestyle and cultural orientations of the family change.

This leads to the transformation of family values. During the migration process, migrant families are forced to live between two different cultures. On the one hand, they try to preserve national values, and on the other hand, they adapt to the rules and culture of the new society. This situation can lead to an increase in internal psychological conflicts in the family.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a comprehensive methodological approach to scientifically study the socio-psychological determinants of value change in migrant families. The methodological basis of the study was formed by social psychology, family psychology, migration psychology, and theories of intercultural communication. During the study, the impact of the migration process on family relationships, value systems, and personality psychology was analyzed based on scientific sources. The study used theoretical and empirical methods. Through the method of theoretical analysis, local and foreign scientific literature on migration, family values, psychological adaptation, and cultural transformation was studied.

In particular, the main factors of value change in migrant families, intergenerational relationships, and identification problems were scientifically analyzed. Also, psychological and sociological concepts on the topic were summarized. The methods of observation, interview, questionnaire, and comparative analysis were used in the empirical research process. Using the observation method, the social life of migrant families, psychological changes in the family environment, and communicative relations were studied. The interview method was used to determine the psychological state of the respondents during the migration process, their attitude to family values, and the level of adaptation.

The questionnaire method played an important role in determining the transformation of values, changes in family roles, and differences in intergenerational views in migrant families. Respondents of different ages and

social strata participated in the study. The data obtained were statistically and analytically processed and summarized. Comparison, percentages, and scientific generalization methods were used to analyze the results. This methodological approach made it possible to identify the main socio-psychological determinants of value changes in migrant families and to shed light on their impact on family stability on a scientific basis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study showed that the value system in migrant families is undergoing a significant transformation. In particular, it was found that economic, cultural, and psychological factors have a strong impact on family relations during the migration process. During the study, most respondents noted that after migration, certain changes occurred in traditional views and social roles in the family. In particular, new approaches have been observed in the social status and distribution of responsibilities between men and women in the family.

The results showed that the values of the younger generation in migrant families differ significantly from the views of the older generation. Under the influence of the new cultural environment, young people are more likely to adopt modern values such as free thinking, individualism and personal independence. The older generation, on the other hand, seeks to preserve national traditions and family values. As a result, intergenerational conflicts and communication problems arise in families. The study found that the level of psychological adaptation in migrant families directly affects the emotional environment in the family. It was observed that families that successfully adapted to the new social environment have a high level of mutual understanding, emotional closeness and family support.

On the contrary, it was found that stress, anxiety, depression and family conflicts are more common in families where the adaptation process was difficult. The results of the study also showed that the problem of identity is relevant in migrant families. Some respondents said that they felt trapped between two different cultures. This situation was especially pronounced among adolescents and young people. On the one hand, they try to remain loyal to national values, and on the other hand, they strive to adopt the values of the new society. As a result, internal psychological conflicts are formed.

During the discussion, it was revealed that migration has not only negative, but also positive aspects. In particular, migrant families develop qualities such as new social experience, intercultural tolerance, independent thinking and flexibility. In some families, a combination of modern and national values is observed, which serves to strengthen family stability. The results of the study show that the transformation of values in migrant families is a complex socio-psychological process, which is directly influenced by economic conditions, cultural environment, family communication and the level of psychological adaptation. Therefore, improving social programs aimed at psychological support for migrant families, developing family communication and preserving national values is of great importance.

CONCLUSION

Migration, as one of the most complex and multifaceted social phenomena of today's era of globalization, has a strong impact on all aspects of human life, especially the system of family values. The results of the study showed that the transformation of values in migrant families is not an accidental phenomenon, but a complex socio-psychological process that is inextricably linked with economic, cultural, communicative and psychological determinants. As a result of migration, significant changes occur in the lifestyle, social status, worldview and spiritual orientations of families.

During the analysis, the formation of certain contradictions between traditional and modern values in migrant families was observed. In particular, the desire of the older generation to preserve national values and the adoption of modern views by the younger generation under the influence of the new cultural environment creates conflicts in family relations. This situation is especially evident among adolescents and young people and can negatively affect their psychological adaptation. During the study, it was noted that there are also positive aspects of migration. In particular, intercultural tolerance, social adaptability, independent thinking, and new life experiences are being formed in migrant families. In some families, a combination of national and modern values is observed, which has a positive impact on family stability and personal development. Thus, migration can serve not only to alleviate the crisis of values, but also to form new social and cultural opportunities. In this regard, one of the urgent tasks is to create a healthy psychological environment in migrant families, strengthen family

communication, preserve national values, and support psychological adaptation processes. In particular, it is necessary to further improve the activities of psychologists, educators, social workers, and neighborhood institutions working with migrant families. Organization of psychological counseling for families, social adaptation training, and cultural integration programs is of great importance in reducing socio-psychological problems in migrant families. In general, an in-depth scientific study of the transformation of values in migrant families is of significant theoretical and practical importance in ensuring social stability in society, supporting the spiritual maturity of the younger generation, and maintaining the strength of the family institution.

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