

# A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF VALUES ON FAMILY AND MARITAL RELATIONSHIP

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**Abstract:** The trends shaping modern society are marked by shifts in family values, and the swift evolution of these values presents various challenges in evaluating their significance. To comprehend these challenges, one must focus on how family values evolve and their expressions. The foundational development of an individual's personality and social relationships occurs primarily within the family unit. New values lay the groundwork for the development of a new personality type. Emerging family models are influenced by both existing and evolving values that affect relationships between spouses. Recent evidence indicates that new trends are appearing not just within specific national or ethnic contexts, but also globally in terms of family-spouse relationships, family structure, and social functions. As a result of numerous alterations, family values are currently experiencing several transformations.

**Keywords:** values, family, marriage, psychology, influence.

## Introduction

It is crucial for the younger generation, who represent both the foundation and future of the country, to grasp the dynamics of family-marriage relationships and core life values. In recent years, the role of the family within the youth demographic has evolved. Contemporary girls and young individuals have perspectives that differ from those of their parents and grandparents.

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the country, to grasp the dynamics of family-marriage relationships and core life values. In recent years, the role of the family within the youth demographic has evolved. Contemporary girls and young individuals have perspectives that differ from those of their parents and grandparents. We are witnessing a growing trend among young individuals who focus more on personal and career growth than on starting a family. For instance, women seek to attain financial autonomy and to be self-sufficient. As a result, they delay the idea of beginning a family until they reach their professional goals. Modern youth often question the necessity of formalizing partnerships through marriage. As young individuals are hesitant to make commitments, traditional marriage values are increasingly overshadowed by casual cohabitation. These types of relationships indicate young people's reluctance to take on social responsibilities for one another, leading to a lack of trust in the authenticity of their emotions. Divorces and the internal breakdown of the family institution, which is essential to society, are frequently caused by a lack of social and personal responsibility (Jabbarov, et.al,2022; Jabbarov et.al, 2020)). It should be remembered that the family is a particular value for each individual, and that a decline in the significance of this value would inevitably impact societal development trends. The process of creating individuals that are beneficial to society is marginalized from this perspective. The directions of influence of new values pave the way for a fundamental change in the family, which is the main leading institution of society, and its marital relations. From this point of view, we believe that the study of the socio-psychological issues of the transformation of new values into family-marital relations will allow us to determine the nature of intra-family relations, to clarify the directions of transformation of family values, and to identify the manifestations of new family models. From this aspect, we considered it appropriate to choose its topic as the object of research. (Jabbarov and Ibrahimova, 2013).

## Literature review

The possibility of solving many problems related to the state of the family institution, in our



opinion, is determined by the need for a serious socio-psychological study of the transformation of the traditional national family.

There are various approaches to studying the functional nature of such a complex social phenomenon as a family (Aleshina, Y. (1989); Averina A. (2020); Boyko V. (1985); Batyrshina A. (2023); , Bobchenko T. (2020); Belyaeva A. (2008); Vasilets T. (2010). Volkov A. (1996); Klintsova M. (1997) etc.). These studies mainly reflect general issues such as the type, structure, historical functions of the family, etc.

The historical development of forms of marriage and family relations has been studied by many researchers (Bayramov A., Alizade A. (2003); B. Aliyev (2008); Andreeva T. (2004); Kalinina R. (2008); Klintsova M. (2015); Klimantova G. (2009); Leontiev D. (1998); Maslow A. (1997); Mukhina E. (2012); Matskovsky M. (1986); Nekrasov A. (2012); Obozov N. (1981); Osipova L. (2015); Burke, P. and Reitzes, D. (1991); Bitueva, A. (2000); Cella S. (2013); Cohen S. (2004); Carr, D. and Springer, K. (2010) etc.).

The study of the family as a socio-cultural phenomenon allows us to identify intra-family relations, including family-marital relations, in its structure (Dehqani, M., Johnson, K., Hoover, J., Saqi, E., Garten, J., Parmar, N. J., Vaisey S., Iliev, R., and Graham, J. (2016); Evans K. L., Millsted J., Richmond J., Falkmer M., Falkmer T., and Girdler S. (2016); Shimokata H. (2010); Hughes M. E. and Waite L. (2009); Musick K. and Bumpass L. (2012) and others).

There are also numerous studies on values and family values (Aliyeva K., Jabbarov R., Aliyeva T. And I Did Not.(2021); Mustafayev M. (2004); Calogero, R. Bardi A. and Sutton, R. (2009); Heaven, P. and Oxman, L. (2021); Jabbarov, et al. (2022); Maslow A., Vicker, F., Lambert, F. B., Richardson, F. and Kahler J. (1984); Rebecca K., Johannes K. (2021); Luszczynska A., Morrison V., Panagopoulou E., Vilchinsky N., and Hagedoorn (2016); Rokich, M. (1976); Schwartz S. and Surkiss, S.(2012); Schwartz S. (2006) and others). In these studies, the directions of transformation of values are indicated. However, it cannot be said that these studies cover all aspects of the topic we have chosen. In this regard, the problem is quite relevant.



## Methodology

Many studies have focused on the family as one of the earliest types of society and human cohesion, including examining its structure, functions, and social importance. These studies primarily focus on demography, sociology, philosophy, psychology, and various human sciences. Although this kind of research is significant, we believe it falls short in establishing a cohesive and dynamic understanding of conflicting perspectives on family values and their evolution, and from a methodological standpoint, studies in the socio-psychological realm lack systematic approach.

The methodological and theoretical basis of the study is the socio-psychological principles of development and activity related to family relations and values (M. Rokic, A. Maslow, A. Leontyev, N. Obozov and others). Here, the provisions on values and family values form the main methodological basis of the study.

Several methods were used in the study:

- Measurement of the type of mentality (Pshyk Vlada Igorevna). Here, in order to measure the types of mentality (traditional, innovative, transitional, post-innovative), 4 questions were presented to the respondents, each of which had 31 answer options.
- Methodology for measuring values (M.Rokich's measurement of values). Here, 18 ideas were presented separately concerning terminal values and instrumental values, and respondents were asked to rate their preferred ideas in the range of 18-1 points.
- Questionnaire for studying family relationships (in this survey, respondents were first asked to evaluate their real family on 20 given variables, and then evaluate the ideal family). Methodology D.X. It is based on Olson's "circular model" ("circular model"). This model includes three important parameters of family behavior: cohesion, adaptation and communication. In the "circular model", the FACES scale series is given, designed to



assess the two main dimensions of the family structure, represented graphically – family cohesion and family adaptation.

- Methodology “differential of cultural values” (here the respondents evaluated the social environment on 24 given cultural characteristics. It is divided by the mentioned feature into two separate parts (12+12), and naturally in the first part the characteristics opposite to the cultural features in the second part are given.
- Personal data questionnaire (basically refers to the measurement of demographic characteristics and 12 characteristics are measured through this questionnaire);

125 respondents were involved in the study and each respondent answered questions related to the set of methods. The obtained data (data) was analyzed in SPSS program and descriptive statistical analysis, “t-test” analysis and correlation analysis were used for this purpose.

## Results

The personal data questionnaire was mainly presented to respondents in the form of 12 Variable open, closed and semi-closed questions. Tables and diagrams for statistical analysis of data on the questions posed in the personal data questionnaire are given below.

A total of 125 people participated in the survey. Of the participants (respondents), 63 were women and 62 were men. 125 people indicated that they were married. In response to the question “Who do you live with?”, the vast majority of respondents, more precisely 120 people, indicated that they lived with their family, and 3 respondents indicated that they lived with their parents.

As for living conditions, 110 people noted their personal place of residence, and 15-temporary residence. According to this information, none of the respondents mentioned dormitories, relatives ‘ homes and government offices as their place of residence.

Looking at the composition of the respondents according to the gender variable, it is clear



that 50.4 percent of the participants were women and 49.6 percent were men. As can be seen from this, most of its participants live in their own private homes, and therefore one of the factors that will negatively affect family relations is losing its influence. On the other hand, we should note that two people settled in government offices based on their demographics.

Table 1. Demographics of participants

Variable	Answer options	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Female	63	50.4
	Male	62	49.6
	Total	125	100.0
Marital status	Married	125	100.0
	Single	0	0.0
	Unanswered	0	0.0
	Total	125	100.0
Who does he live with	With my parent	2	1.6
	Live alone	0	0.0
	With family	123	98.4
	Other	0	0.0
	Unanswered	0	0.0
	Total	125	100.0
Living conditions	Private residence	110	88.0
	Hostel	10	8.0
	Temporary residence	3	2.4
	Relatives' house	0	0.0
	Settlement in government offices	2	1.6
	Total	125	100.0

The respondents' social standing was one of the factors assessed by the personal information questionnaire. Thirty-five respondents said they were instructors, despite the fact that four did not answer this question at all. There were fifteen students, twenty doctors and medical professionals, for agriculturalists, five businesspeople, thirteen law enforcement officers, and sixteen unemployed people. In addition, 13 respondents selected "other" in place of the occupations listed in the poll. One of them stated that they were employed in the executive branch, while the other two said they



were housewives. Despite selecting the alternative and the fact that the question was semi-closed, the remaining ten respondents did not specify their occupation.

As of the level of education, only 25 of the respondents had secondary education. 56 people have incomplete higher education and 44 people have higher education.

One of the variables related to demographic characteristics was the living conditions of the respondents. According to the information obtained, 110 people registered their personal place of residence, and 15-their temporary place of residence.

4 people did not answer the question about the duration of marriage (how many years have you been married). Of the 125 people who answered the question, 25 noted that the marriage period was less than 1 year (1 year of marriage has not yet been completed). Overall, the respondents' average marriage duration was 10.3 years.

Table 2. Indicators of the duration of marriage of participants

Duration of marriage	Frequency	Percentage	
<1	6	4.8	10.3
1	10	8.00	
2	18	14.4	
3	20	16.00	
4	22	17.6	
5	5	4.00	
6	2	1.6	
7	1	0.8	
8	2	1.6	
9	1	0.8	
10	1	0.8	
11	1	0.8	
12	1	0.8	
14	1	0.8	
31	1	0.8	
32	1	0.8	
33	1	0.8	
34	1	0.8	
35	1	0.8	



Unanswered	4	3.2	
Total	125	100.0	

One of the demographic variables we learned was who the respondents live with, where 90 percent live with my family, 3.3 percent live with my parents, 5 percent chose the “other” option, and 1.7 percent did not answer this question.

Table 3. Indicators of the respondents ‘answer to the question of the participants’ who do you live with

Who do you live with	Frequency	Percentage
Other	3	2.4
With my parents	2	1.6
With my family	120	96.0
Total	125	100.0

Through the methodology for measuring the type of mentality, it was found out which type of mentality is the main one among the respondents. In order to determine which of the traditional, innovative, keshid and post-innovative types of mentality is more dominant, 31 questions were given and 4 answer options were provided for each question, each of which expressed one of the above-mentioned types of mentality.

Table 4. Indicators of the assessment of the type of mentality

	Frequency	Percentage
Traditional	18	14.40
Innovative	47	37.60
Transition	17	13.60
Post-innovativ	43	34.40
Total	125	100

Based on the statistical analysis of the data and the results obtained, the innovative type of mentality prevails among the respondents (37.60%). This type of menatlitet vertical reflects the



ability to give less closed relationships based on the values of individualism, an active position in life, rational nationality, orientation towards personal achievements. It contains in itself the relationship of instability (on the example of the world), individuality (lifestyle) and independence of the concept of “I”.

The postinnovative type of mentality ranks second (34.40%). Based on the values of this type of stability, the horizontal contains individual values in itself, is characterized by a stable image of the world, traditional values. Here the tendency towards independence, and therefore, individuality, prevails. The combination of independence, passivity and stability is manifested.

The traditional type of mentality is 14.40%, it has been. This type of mentality is a mentality based on the values of horizontal collectivism, which involves the observance of traditions, relations between people are more honest and friendly. The combination of stability (in the example of the world), collectivism (in the example of life) and dependence on the concept of “i” is the main indicator of this type of mentality.

The transitional type of mentality was 13.60%. The transitional mentality is based on the values of vertical collectivism. It does not have clear value orientations, the image of the world is more chaotic and threatening. The combination of dependence (in communication), readiness for change and instability (on the way to the world) is characteristic of this type of mentality.

## **Discussion and Conclusion**

According to the analysis of the studies that have been done, there is a tendency to broaden the definition of the modern monogamous family and take into consideration the most recent alternative aspects of family life when examining modern family values and the conventional indicators of comprehending the family phenomenon. According to the socio-historical examination of the family institution’s history, the prevalent type of monogamous marriage that exists today has a dominant role in the establishment of this social institution. It has been established that the changes occurring



in the structure, composition, and functions of the family in contemporary society are considered natural and inevitable in historical development.(Jabbarov, 2012). These changes are the result of all the social changes occurring in society in connection with the decline and reduction of the socio-cultural functions of the family under the influence of industrial-urban civilization (Jabbarov, 2021).

According to research, the continuous shifts in marital and family relationships are, on the one hand, described as a “family crisis” linked to the adoption of a new system of relationships. According to a different perspective, this process is seen as a logical progression within the larger framework of civilization’s shift from the traditional family model to the postmodern model, which is manifested in the dismantling of the nuclear minimum and the introduction of the idea of family well-being.

The study showed that priority terminal values include” happiness of others, acceptance by society, feeling the beauty of nature and art, creativity, entertainment.” And in the system of Instrumental values, the inability to accept the shortcomings in oneself and others, firmly remain in one’s opinion, sensitivity (caring), high assertiveness, literacy” are priorities. Based on the statistical analysis of the data and the results obtained, it can be said that the innovative type of mentality prevails among the participants. This type of mentality reflects the ability to give less closed relationships based on the values of individualism, an active position in life, rational nationality, orientation towards personal achievements. The study showed that the postinnovative type of mentality ranks second. Based on the values of this type of stability, the horizontal contains individual values in itself, is characterized by a stable image of the world, traditional values. This fact shows that the predominance of the innovative type of mentality and the transitional type of mentality is legitimate and resonates with the development of society. Therefore, changes and transformations of values are legitimate.



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