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Socio-psychological consequences of the impact of globalization on the role structure of the family and relationships

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Abstract

The family performs many important functions in the life of society as the main social unit of people, a social system with a complex structure, a small social group. The new realities that are forming in the modern globalized world have a strong influence on the way of life of individual peoples, including the family system. These effects are reflected in the role structure of the family, its functions, and the nature of intra-family relations. New trends in the development of the family gradually exacerbate the contradictions between traditional values based on nationality and newly emerging values and lead to deepening of the family crisis. The social and psychological effects caused by the influence of globalization on the role structure of the family and the nature of relationships are studied in the presented article. On the basis of various research methods and methodologies and on the basis of received empirical materials, the author investigated changes in family relations in Azerbaijani families in the context of the role structure of the family, analyzed the empirical results of changes in the role division of the family. husband and wife in the family and determined the relationship between role divisions. Conflicts arising in Azerbaijani families related to the performance of family roles, their determinants and resulting social-psychological consequences were investigated in the research work.

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Keywords

Globalization, family, role structure of the family, role division in the family, within the family relationships, family conflicts.

Introduction

The family performs many important functions in the life of society as the main social unit of people, a social system with a complex structure, a small social group. Material, social-political, economic and spiritual progress or decline in society affects primarily the family, which is a subsystem of society. Because the family is not isolated from society, but is an integral part of it, a microsystem closely connected with the political, economic and spiritual sphere. Social relations have a special psychological significance in the family. The organic unity and interaction of two social phenomena, such as society and family, ensures the development of human civilization through social evolution and acts as one of its main driving forces. The development of the family institution, structural and functional transitions occurring in the family system,

In the era of modern globalization, there are serious changes in the nature of interpersonal relations in the family: as a result of the collision of traditional values based on nationality with new realities created by global transformation, intra-family conflicts and contradictions are increasing. и статья sharp. These contradictions are manifested both in marital and family relationships.

Methods

In the process of research, they use observation, psychodiagnostics (interviews, questionnaires, tests, questionnaires), memories of family members, analysis of specific situations, biographical, mathematical-statistical and correlational analysis, modeling and interpretation (interpretation), as well as comparison, analysis, synthesis, generalization such logical cognitive methods were used. For this purpose, the following methodological tasks based on specified research methods were defined:

- The developed empirical method of revealing the influence of globalization and nationality on interpersonal relations in the family;
- Test "Marital relations", Test-survey "Satisfaction with marriage", Test "Stability of marriage", Test "Is your marriage successful?" Test "Jealous are you?" Empirical-psychological studies have been conducted in a number of villages and cities of the republic using test-survey methods, "Survey of married couples", "Survey of marriage choice and values of youth".

Therapeutic investigation

The history of the formation and development of the family proves that its existence can be ensured only in an institutional form. Social-economic and cultural-worldview changes positively or negatively affect the needs, functions, role structure of the family, traditions, norms, values and lifestyle. In addition, the stability of the family and the stability of the marriage also depend on the nature of intra-family relations, the psychological climate of the family, the value system, the level of well-being, etc. d. also depends. The character of emotional relations and communication network in the family directly determines the psychological features of the relations in the family. type and quantity of communication (interactions and relationships) between family members, there is a direct correlation between the frequency and intensity and the nature of family relations (sympathy or insensitivity). And this is determined by the purpose and motives of the activity: they coincide or they do not, the nature of the relationship changes.

Currently, there are a number of influential concepts related to globalization processes. "The end of history" by F. Fukuyama, "Big Chess Board" by Z. Brzezinski, "The end of the famous world" by

Wallerstein, Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations", R. Robertson's "Social theory and global culture", A. Panari's "Information war and geopolitics", and others. Practically, in each of the mentioned conceptualists, the negative consequences of globalization for humanity and the consequences it will cause are specifically mentioned, however, it is emphasized that this phenomenon has an objective and irreversible nature.

Psychological changes caused by the process of globalization are manifested in a more vivid form in the family, where the basic life principles of the personality are formed, especially in the behavior of persons belonging to the younger generation of the family. Unlike the older generation, youth is a social group that has not yet mastered traditional values and sociocultural stereotypes. Unlike children and teenagers who are formed during traditional family education, they are more independent and more connected to the social and cultural life of society than to the family. Therefore, globalization shows its effect more effectively in the formation of the mental image of the young generation, in their more active integration into a single global space.

The most important factor in the psychological characteristics of marriage partners are such personality traits that allow you to understand and perceive other people, evaluate their behavior, be attentive and benevolent towards them. Such character traits are aimed at taking into account the interests, desires, tastes and habits of another person, sensitivity to the slightest insults and grievances of a partner, the desire to help him, etc. can be attributed.

Results and discussion

It is characterized by a number of traits typical for families and other closed small groups. Here are individuals who are members of the group: «a) often interact with each other; b) perceive themselves as members of a small group; c) divide the general norms that apply to them; d) participates in the single system of distribution of roles; e) identify themselves with this or that object and ideal; f) cooperative interdependent; they feel like part of the whole; they coordinate their actions from the point of view of the environment" [Dontsov, 1984, 19-20]. "Role (in social psychology) comes from the French word "role" and means ways of behaving in accordance with accepted norms depending on the status and position of people in the system of interpersonal relations. relations in society" [Petrovskii, 1985, 305].

A role is a normative and approved form of behavior of an individual occupying a certain position in the system of public relations. According to Yu. Minukhina, the role structure of the family means how, when and in what order its members influence each other and what work they will perform. Roles vary by status. In social psychology, high- and low-status roles are distinguished. They manifest themselves in dichotomous dimensions in the "field" of life. Each of these dichotomies is distinguished by its own network of relations [Bairamov, Alizade, 2003, 279]. To the main parameters of the role structure of the family O.A. Karabanov refers to the nature of family management, that is, the hierarchical structure of the family, the division of family roles [Karabanova, 2005, 72].

The role structure of the family differs depending on its type, and the factors determining this variability are the number of married couples, children, generations and relatives in the family and their age. As a differentiated set of family roles, it consists of a number of subsystems (individual subsystem, marital subsystem, parental subsystem, sibling (brother-sister, brother-brother, sister-sister), as well as child-consists of a parental subsystem and reflects her topographical model. "Each person is not only a member of many groups throughout his life, but also depending on his attitude to the group, the degree of participation in its work, contribution to the general business, etc., there is a certain position"

[Petrovskii, 1978, 56]. It is expressed by such parameters as external and internal borders and role structure. Durability, continuity and spiritual and mental health of the family are determined by its ability to adequately coordinate its interests. His functions, such as obligations to provide certain life needs of family members, life and activities, which are conditioned by their satisfaction, are continuous in nature and organically connected with recurring needs. Each individual, who is a member of the family, has sexual characteristics, personal psychology, worldview, inclination to wealth, tastes and needs, orientation of his personality, subjective approach that forms a system of relations. Russian psychologist V.E. Kagan in his study of the formation of family and role gender stereotypes in teenagers notes that "the formation of knowledge about gender and the family in adolescent girls is more strongly influenced by the situation of democratization of the family and gender roles, and in boys – traditional stereotypes" [Kagan, 1987, 60]. Some modern married men and women spend most of their time not in real communication with their family, but in virtual communication, connecting to social networks. They conduct intimate correspondence with many virtual acquaintances, sharing with them the secrets of their personal and family life. According to modern statistics, every 5-6 families break up precisely because of suspicions of treason or jealousy caused by the private use of social networks. Some modern married men and women spend most of their time not in real communication with their family, but in virtual communication, connecting to social networks.

100 unmarried young people (50 young men and 50 young women) took part in the survey of 33 questions compiled by us in 2019 "Survey of young people about the choice and values of marriage". We measured the results of the survey according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion from the point of view of compliance of the data with a normal distribution. The survey asked the questions "Qualities that are considered the highest in a future marriage partner", "Reasons that can be considered grounds for divorce", "If you were faced with treason in your married life in the future, would you forgive the other party?", "Would you marry a foreigner?", "What is the most valuable thing in life for you?", "What do you think are the moments of life that are fateful for a person?", "What is included in your future life plans?", "Why do your parents criticize you the most?", "What aspects are important to you in the person you choose to marry?", "What are the main causes of conflicts between parents and children in the family?", "How to deal with marital infidelity in the family", "If you were faced with such a situation, would you forgive the other party?" and "Is there someone you want to marry in the future?" From the answers to the questions, it is clear that the observed and expected numbers differ from each other, and the observed and expected results of women and men on 15 questions differ significantly from each other and, probably, this will also be the case in the general population (<0.05). What are the main causes of conflicts between parents and children in the family?", "How do you feel about marital infidelity in the family?". "If you faced such a situation, would you forgive the other side?" and "Is there someone you want to marry in the future?". It is clear from the answers to the questions that the observed and expected numbers differ from each other, and the observed and expected results of women and men on 15 questions differ significantly from each other and, probably, this will also be the case in the general population (<0.05). "What are the main causes of conflicts between parents and children in the family?", "How do you feel about marital infidelity in the family?", "If you faced such a situation, would you forgive the other side?" and "Is there someone you want to marry in the future?". It is clear from the answers to the questions that the observed and expected numbers differ from each other, and the observed and expected results of women and men on 15 questions differ significantly from each other and, probably, this will also be the case in the general population (<0.05).

The answers of women and men to the rest of the questionnaire questions do not differ significantly from each other. After identifying the differences, we conducted the Spearman test to check whether there is a correlation between the questions that showed significant differences. Some questions were weakly correlated, for example: "What do your plans for your future life include?" and the answers to the question "What aspects are important to you in the person whom you will choose (choose) to start a family?". A weak positive correlation was revealed between the answers to the question (0.252^* ; < 0.05).

As the level of education of women increases, the exchange of ideas between married couples in the family increases. For this reason, the load on women at home decreases or there is not enough time. The high status of a person in the team in which he works affects his status in the family. When they treat him with great respect, it has a significant impact on the neighbors' attitude" [Bairamov, Alizade, 1986, 138]. Such situations arising in the sphere of division of labor between men and women affect the role structure of the family and create the need for redistribution of power. A woman with a high and stable income, without financial dependence, behaves independently and confidently in the family, which does not affect family relations. Women with income have more opportunities to make decisions in family matters. The dominance of the mother in the family and the misunderstanding between the husband and the wife, neurotic models in the relationship between the husband and the wife lead to permanent disruption of the family's vitality and chaos. Self-sacrifice in the role of a parent, self-acceptance and dissatisfaction with marriage create an imbalance in the family.

In psychological literature (V.V. Gagai, E.V. Efremova, T.S. Yassenko, O.A. Karabanova, S. Minukhin, Yu. Fishman, E.A. Kondrashova, E. Eidemiller, V. Yustiskis, E. Aleshina, O.E. Baklanova and others) the role structure of the family is a factor that determines the existence and well-being of the modern family, intra-family relations are presented as "The role structure of family relations has a large meaning for the successful development of marriage". A certain level of coordination of the role expectations of the spouses guarantees conflict-free relationships and positively affects the satisfaction of the marriage [Gagai, 2019]. Family functions are dynamic in our time. Among them, the role of psychological functions gradually increases. Psychological functions of the family are realized through interpersonal relations.

The political, socio-economic and technological changes taking place in the world have created serious problems in family relations both in the Azerbaijani society and in many countries. The family, as a human society, formed on the basis of marital and kinship relations, naturally preserving population growth, family traditions in society, succession between generations, is based on the feeling of a single "we" and way of life. life as a whole, together, has entered a period of crisis in the new time. The intra-family factors causing this include the tendency to individualism in the life values of married couples, the strengthening of their individual needs and motives, the weakening of the differentiation of the roles of men and women in the family and the extra-family environment, the adoption of partnership relations in marriage as a new value.

Since the 1990s, as a result of the growing trend of nuclearization of urban and rural areas in Azerbaijan, the birth rate of the population in cities and rural areas has practically leveled off. The number of families with 2-3 children is increasing both in urban and rural families. Compared to 1960, the birth rate in families in rural areas decreased by more than 2 times.

The modern Azerbaijani family has some characteristic features from the point of view of its development and dynamics of relationships. Most working women face serious problems in fulfilling their roles as wives and mothers. This is the main reason for the feeling of inferiority among these

women. The main factors causing this feeling among working women are the following:

- objective difficulties connected with the successful fulfillment of family and professional roles (for example, the impossibility of running a household with a low salary);
- character defects and personal qualities;
- problems with health;
- bad relations between husband and wife and children;
- lack of time.

Personal relationships in the family are connected with the world of feelings of family members and reflect relationships formed on the basis of mutual influence. In this system of relationships, a special place is occupied by marriage, kinship (parent-child, daughter-in-law, daughter-in-law, etc.) and intimate relationships. "In the system of human relations, the relationship between husband and wife always stands out as special relationships. "Unlike other human relationships, the relationship between a husband and a wife sounds like the greatest discovery in the history of culture" [Alizade, 2015, 286].

In the family, the problem of communication between husband and wife or children and parents, as well as children, is the main problem of family relations. Usually, the inability to listen to a partner, correctly express one's emotions and feelings, dissatisfaction with interpersonal attraction, the need for affiliation leads to deep resentment, psychological trauma, conflicts, and in some cases to divorce. Calling factors that threaten normal life and family activities, "acute and chronic irritants", E. Eidemiller writes: "Death of a family member, information about marital infidelity, drastic changes in fate and social situation (for example, the arrest of a family member), sudden and acute illness, acute irritant, excessive physical and mental stress at home and at work, difficulties in solving housing issue, long sharp conflicts between family members and others. can be attributed to chronic irritants [Eidemiller, 2009, 48].

The creation of a favorable psychological climate in the family depends on the psychological dullness between the husband and the wife, the compatibility of moral ideas, taste preferences, demand and wealth, values, etc. d. Differently. In families where an unfavorable psychological climate prevails, psychophysiological disorders in the health of family members, communication deficits, and negative situations in marital and family relationships are inevitable. Unfavorable psychological climate in the family causes depression, quarrels, mental tension, lack of positive emotions. "If the members of the family do not try to change their behavior in a positive direction, the existence of the family becomes a problematic issue" [Grebennikov, 1991, 27]. Egoistic interests, manifestations of pressure and violence, rudeness, incompetence, pettiness, laziness, addiction to fashion, inability to reckon with the real possibilities of the family, suspiciousness, socio-negative habits, betrayal, etc. creates cracks in the pillars of the family. Long-term separation, frequent insults and insults affect the psyche of the married couple and cause damage to their spiritual health. One of the factors that cause the breakdown of marital relations in the family are gender stereotypes. Analyzing gender stereotypes in the context of the relationship between husband and wife, E. Eidemiller and V. Yustishkis call them "family-role postulates" and note that "postulates play a significant role in the formation and functioning of the image of the family." They are interconnected. Representations of the family determine the content of the postulate [Eidemiller, 2009, 120] harms mental health. One of the factors that cause the breakdown of marital relations in the family are gender stereotypes.

In modern times, as in many countries, due to its structure, the nuclear type of family is more common in Azerbaijan, reproductive-oriented families consisting of a husband, wife and children are

more common. Currently, in Western-oriented societies, the nuclear family is valued as a type of "modern family". Although the modern family is considered primarily as a type of family based on love, emotional sympathy and mutual support, this does not mean that the family is created only on the basis of these criteria. The character of relationships in modern families changes dramatically against the background of global transformation and integration of life conditions. The existence of each society and family depends on the level of physical, mental and spiritual health of its women. Therefore, the role of a woman in the family is not reproductive, it should be appreciated as a mutual productive social activity. [Mammadov, 2017, 320]. New tendencies, technological innovations, and the upgrading of the level of education of people, which occurred in the last 50 years, have released changes in their role structure, social status and position both in the family and in society. All this does not affect the nature of relationships in Azerbaijani families, which were previously based on patriarchal traditions. Most educated women in urban families occupy high social and professional positions. They suffer from the syndrome of "double pregnancy", they do not have enough time for household chores and issues related to raising children. The root of conflicts in some families is the lack of housekeeping skills of young women and their reluctance to have children. A husband and wife can expect a lot from marriage, and each of them presents married life differently. The more different these ideas are, the less stable the family is and the risk of marriage increases [Kovalev, 1988, 151-152].

In connection with the study, 50 of the participants in the survey conducted among 100 married couples on the topic "Distribution of the roles of husband and wife in the family" were men and 50 were women. Correspondence of the answers to the role distribution questionnaire to the normal distribution according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion was measured.

Table 1 - Criteria of normal distribution

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova		Criterion Shapiro-Wilks			
	Statistics	small	Statistics	small	Statistics	small
Food purchase	,239	93	,000	,884	93	,000
Keep them in reserve	,515	93	,000	,405	93	,000
He was cooking	,449	93	,000	,562	93	,000
Diary of the apartment neatness	,411	93	,000	,635	93	,000
"Small" cleaning jobs	,472	93	,000	,487	93	,000
"Big" cleaning jobs	,226	93	,000	,913	93	,000
Repair of household appliances	,404	93	,000	,645	93	,000
Taking children to kindergarten or school	,259	93	,000	,877	93	,000
To participate in the parents' meeting at the school	,298	93	,000	,843	93	,000
Help children prepare lessons	,407	93	,000	,682	93	,000
Entertain children	,434	93	,000	,655	93	,000
Children's Day Control Mode.	,266	93	,000	,799	93	,000

a. Correlation significance of Lilliefors

As can be seen from table 1, the observed and expected results of women and men in 5 divisions of tasks (preparation of food, daily cleaning of the apartment, repair of household appliances, delivery of children to kindergarten or school and vice versa, control of children's daily schedule) are significantly different from each other. , and it is unlikely that this will have a place in the general population. (< 0.05).

Table 2 presents the analysis of the results of processing according to the criterion of multiplicity of answers in the periodic distribution of roles.

Table 2 - Periodicity Распределение ролей

Gender of the subject			Answers		Percentage of observations
			N	Interests	
woman	division of roles	only woman	199	33.4%	398.0%
		woman with the help of a man	48	8.1%	96.0%
		a woman at the request of a man	15	2.5%	30.0%
		men and women equally	223	37.5%	446.0%
		a man with the help of a woman	49	8.2%	98.0%
		a man at the request of a woman	9	1.5%	18.0%
		only husband	52	8.7%	104.0%
Total			595	100.0%	1190.0%
men	division of roles	only woman	247	41.4%	494.0%
		woman with the help of a man	50	8.4%	100.0%
		a woman at the request of a man	28	4.7%	56.0%
		men and women equally	146	24.5%	292.0%
		a man with the help of a woman	45	7.5%	90.0%
		a man at the request of a woman	15	2.5%	30.0%
		only husband	66	11.1%	132.0%
Total			597	100.0%	1194.0%

a. Group

As can be seen from table 2, in the distribution of roles, 37.5% are women and 24.5% are men preferring "equality between men and women". 41.4% of men choose "only a woman" in the role category, while this percentage is 8.7% of women in the role category "only a man". To verify the presence of correlation between distributions, we conducted an analysis using Spearman's criterion. It turned out that there is a weak and strong positive correlation between some role divisions.

As you can see from Table 2, there is a moderate positive correlation ($0.604^{**}; < 0.01$) between the distribution of roles, such as participation in parent meetings at school and helping children prepare lessons. In other words, parents who help children in preparing lessons, often simultaneously participate in parent meetings.

The analysis of the results of the survey shows that the norms related to the traditional roles of men and women in Azerbaijani families have the highest indicators for men in repairing household appliances, entertaining children, buying food, and for women in storing food in reserve, cooking, daily cleaning of the apartment, small has higher indicators in such areas of activity as cleaning work, participation in parent meetings at school, control of children's daily routine, helping children in the preparation of lessons, has a balanced distribution in areas such as buying food, transportation children at school or kindergarten. Since such areas of activity as cooking, daily cleaning of the apartment, minor cleaning are considered exclusively women's work, participation of men in this area is at zero level. The activity related to the repair of household appliances was evaluated by the respondents as purely "male work", the participation of women in this work was not registered.

Family relationships are a complex system with a multifaceted hierarchical structure. These relationships are characterized by relationships between husband and wife, parents and children, other relatives. Sexual, conjugal and reproductive behavior in modern Azerbaijani society and the families that make up its basis do not always correspond to a single model of behavior that ensures the organization and existence of a family, as a result of which situations of conflict behavior gradually increase. "Among interpersonal role conflicts, the most common types of conflicts are conflicts related to professional and family roles. In a certain sense, an inevitable conflict arises between them. (the more you are focused on work, the more the family suffers and vice versa). In such cases, the search for a

compromise option, which can turn into an acute conflict, is quite typical [Grishina, 2006, 85]. Marital conflicts are the most common type of conflicts among family conflicts. The main reason for conflicts in young families is jealousy and selfishness of one of the spouses. Young couples see a way to resolve the conflict in a joint discussion of its cause or in a quick reconciliation. "The cause of conflicts in the families of middle-aged people is selfishness and everyday mistrust" [Mal'tseva, 2012]. Family conflicts arise when fulfilling family roles. If the requirements presented to the representative of any role do not correspond to his role, serious difficulties arise in his performance. Difficulties arise when a person is required to perform several different roles at the same time. It is inevitable that if a woman is required to perform "two female roles" at the same time, the contradictions will be exacerbated. This situation is more noticeable in the process of fulfilling the role of a mother – both in her work and in the process of fulfilling the functions of parenthood and femininity in the family. In such cases, excessive stress on a family member during the implementation of a conflict role disrupts family life and negatively affects mental health. Compared to men in our time, women also suffer from role conflict. In particular, there are more problems of choosing between the liberal female roles of "mother-wives" and the achievement of career or other goals. They regularly say: "Either career or family!" they face demand [Amrahli, 2007, 87]. This situation is more noticeable in the process of fulfilling the role of the mother – both in her work and in the process of fulfilling the functions of parenthood and femininity in the family. In such cases, excessive stress on a family member during the implementation of a conflict role disrupts family life and negatively affects mental health.

Intergenerational conflicts are one of the types of conflicts related to family roles that often arise in Azerbaijani families. Intergenerational conflicts are one of the social phenomena that arise as a result of conflicts and conflicts of interests between generations representing different age groups. The main source of these contradictions are socio-economic interests, living conditions of different generations, contradictions in the ideological and political views of people belonging to different subcultures. The conflict between generations in the family in terms of the specific individual characteristics of subjects who are members of the family are intrapersonal, interpersonal, between the person and the group, (with the family of the eldest family member and the son or daughter), social-psychological (between small social-psychological groups) and social (between family generations in society). Due to the family situation and family roles, conflicts between parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, the mentioned 3 generations (grandparents, parents and children), parents and young spouses (daughter-in-law, daughter-in-law, daughter-in-law, etc.) and they can meet between other related lines. Complex factors operate here – sharp differences in the age of family members, claims regarding the division of property, the struggle for leadership in the family, the clash of characters of family members, as well as gender, material, status, etc. factors play an effective role. The conflict between generations can be assessed as both a cause and a consequence of the disruption of family relations. daughter-in-law etc. and it can happen between other related generations.

Conclusion

In our view, since any social problem is connected with the human factor, as in many events and processes, the occurrence of conflicts is determined by the factor of interaction between people and acquires a psychological essence.

A frivolous attitude to marriage, differences in welfare trends and psychological problems have a special influence on the occurrence of intra-family conflicts. Among family conflicts, "husband-wife" and "daughter-in-law" conflicts differ in severity and serious consequences, as the types of conflicts

that lead to serious consequences if they cannot be eliminated constructively. Speaking about typical conflicts between husband and wife in the family, it is necessary to stop at the problem of divorce as a radical way of solving them in society. Divorce is a legal expression of dissatisfaction with a marriage based on mutual love, trust and the expectation of happiness. Russian psychologist Yu.S. Gromova explains the essence of the concept of "marriage satisfaction" as follows: "Spouse's satisfaction with marriage is their subjective perception and assessment of their individual requirements from the standpoint of sociocultural norms in terms of effective family functioning" [Gromova, 2014, 46].

Usually, children who have lost one of their parents as a result of a family breakup are more often exposed to violent peer pressure, which can be considered a factor that causes neurotic disorders in children and adolescents. As a result of each divorce, a new single-parent family enters the society, the number of teenagers with antisocial behavior and destructive actions, and the number of committed crimes increases. This, in turn, creates additional difficulties for society's life.

During the research, 3 out of 30 test questionnaires, which we sent to 100 married couples, were related to the problem of divorce. 36% of married people who answered the questions of the test answered: "Who do you think is most to blame for the breakdown of family relations and the occurrence of divorces?" 36% of respondents answered "both couples", 39% - "husband", 25% - "wife". "What factor do you consider sufficient for divorce?" 83% of respondents noted the role of the factor "betrayal". 35% of the respondents indicated "character incompatibility", 24% "infertility", 19% "lack of livelihood and housing", 61% "violence". "Have you ever thought about divorce during married life?" 69% of the respondents answered that "such a thought has not occurred to me yet", 14% answered "many times", and 17% answered "only once". "How do you think the increasing number of divorces can be prevented?" to the question, 46% of the respondents said "it is impossible to buy", 32% said "a woman should not divorce because of her children", and 22% said "it is better to divorce and remarry with a normal person or live alone than to spend your life with an unworthy person." it's good" they answered. We measured the correspondence of the data of the 30-question questionnaire for married couples to the normal distribution according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion. Accordingly, we calculated the chi-square test to see if there were significant differences between the responses to the 30-question questionnaire by gender. Poll questions: "What do you think is a reasonable factor to take into account when getting a divorce?", "Does modern globalization lead to the loss of national values in the family?", "Whose family budget is formed at your expense?" ", "How many children do you think should be born in a family?" and "What is your biggest problem in life?" from the answers given to the questions, it seems that the answers differ from each other. In modern times, the increase in family problems and the syndrome of "marriage fatigue" can be considered one of the main reasons for divorce. Divorce is one of the serious socio-demographic problems that have a negative impact on Birth rate and population growth.

The result

The analysis of the obtained results shows that your right to your husband should not be chewed up by those who do not like you, it is a source of drug addiction, violence against children and women, mental trauma. The results of our research show that the number of people from disadvantaged, disadvantaged and single-parent families is the main reason for social instability and the growth of crime in society. The presence of harmony in the family allows each member of the family to work productively at work, to concentrate on his work, to free his head from the burden of unnecessary information of a scandalous nature,

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Социально-психологические последствия влияния глобализации на ролевую структуру семьи и отношений

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Аннотация

Новые реалии, формирующиеся в современном глобализированном мире, оказывают сильное влияние на образ жизни отдельных народов, в том числе на семейную систему. Эти эффекты отражаются на ролевой структуре семьи, ее функциях, характере внутрисемейных отношений. Новые тенденции в развитии семьи постепенно обостряют противоречия между традиционными ценностями, основанными на национальности, и вновь возникающими ценностями и ведут к углублению семейного кризиса. В представленной статье исследуются социально-психологические эффекты, вызванные влиянием глобализации на ролевую

структуру семьи и характер взаимоотношений. На основе различных методов и методологий исследования и на основе полученных эмпирических материалов автор исследовал изменения семейных отношений в азербайджанских семьях в контексте ролевой структуры семьи, проанализировал эмпирические результаты изменения ролевого разделения семья. мужа и жены в семье и определили отношения между ролевыми разделениями. В исследовательской работе исследованы конфликты, возникающие в азербайджанских семьях, связанные с исполнением семейных ролей, их детерминанты и вытекающие из них социально-психологические последствия.

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Ключевые слова

Глобализация, семья, ролевая структура семьи, распределение ролей в семье, внутрисемейные отношения, семейные конфликты.

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