

Methodological Support for Studying the Socio-Psychological Determinants of Intergenerational Value Transformation in Karakalpak Families

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Received: 23 January 2025; **Accepted:** 25 February 2025; **Published:** 13 March 2025

Abstract: Intergenerational value transformation is a multifaceted socio-psychological process influenced by numerous factors. In Karakalpak families, this transformation is particularly significant due to the interplay between deep-rooted cultural traditions and modern influences such as globalization and socio-economic shifts. Therefore, this article aims to provide a comprehensive methodological framework for studying the socio-psychological determinants of this transformation. Specifically, it explores theoretical approaches, research methods, and practical implications. Moreover, the study highlights the importance of a well-structured methodological approach to ensure accurate and meaningful findings.

Keywords: Intergenerational value transformation, Karakalpak families, socio-psychological determinants, cultural transmission, modernization, globalization, family traditions, social identity.

Introduction: To begin with, it is essential to define the concept of intergenerational value transformation, which refers to the changes in values, beliefs, and traditions passed down from one generation to another. In other words, this transformation occurs when younger generations adopt, modify, or reject certain values inherited from their predecessors. Furthermore, in the context of Karakalpak families, this process is shaped by both internal and external factors.

On the one hand, traditional values such as respect for elders, collectivism, and family unity continue to play a significant role in shaping the younger generation's worldview. On the other hand, external influences, including technological advancements, educational opportunities, and exposure to global cultures, contribute to shifts in value systems. As a result, the transformation of values is an inevitable phenomenon that requires thorough academic investigation [5, 2060-2067].

At the same time, it is important to recognize that value transformation does not occur in isolation. Rather, it is a dynamic process influenced by various socio-psychological determinants. These determinants include family upbringing, social interactions, economic conditions, and media influence. Consequently,

understanding these factors is crucial for developing a methodological approach that effectively captures the complexities of intergenerational value shifts [2, 65-74].

Theoretical Framework. First and foremost, the study is based on several theoretical perspectives that provide valuable insights into intergenerational value transmission. Specifically, three key theories form the foundation of this research:

1. **Cultural Transmission Theory** – This theory explains how cultural values, norms, and traditions are passed down from one generation to another. Moreover, it highlights the mechanisms through which younger generations adopt or reject inherited values.
2. **Socio-Cultural Development Theory** – This approach emphasizes the role of social interactions in shaping individual and collective identities. In particular, it examines how communication within families and communities influences the development of values.
3. **Modernization Theory** – This theory sheds light on how modernization, urbanization, and technological progress affect traditional value systems. More specifically, it explores the tension between traditional and modern values in the context of societal change.

Taken together, these theories provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing intergenerational value transformation in Karakalpak families. Furthermore, they help explain the complex interactions between tradition and modernity, continuity and change.

Research Methodology. In order to gain a deep understanding of the socio-psychological determinants of value transformation, this study employs a mixed-methods approach. That is to say, both qualitative and quantitative methods are utilized to ensure a holistic and balanced analysis. More specifically, the research includes the following methods:

1. **Surveys and Questionnaires** – These tools are used to collect statistical data on generational differences in values. Additionally, they help identify patterns and trends in value shifts over time.
2. **In-depth Interviews** – By conducting interviews with individuals from different generations, the study gains valuable insights into personal experiences and perceptions. More importantly, this method allows researchers to explore the reasons behind value transformation.
3. **Focus Group Discussions** – Through interactive discussions, participants express their viewpoints on changing values. As a result, researchers can observe common themes, conflicts, and generational differences in real-time.
4. **Case Studies** – Examining specific family cases provides a deeper understanding of how values are transmitted and transformed within households. In particular, this method highlights the role of parenting styles, education, and societal expectations.

By combining these methods, the study ensures a well-rounded and data-driven analysis. Moreover, the integration of both qualitative and quantitative approaches enhances the reliability and validity of the findings.

DISCUSSION

It is worth noting that the transformation of values in Karakalpak families is influenced by multiple interrelated factors. For instance, globalization has introduced new ideas, lifestyles, and aspirations that often challenge traditional norms. At the same time, economic changes have reshaped family structures, leading to shifts in parental roles and generational expectations.

Equally important is the influence of digital technology and social media, which expose younger generations to diverse perspectives from around the world. As a consequence, traditional values such as collectivism and familial obligations may be questioned or

reinterpreted in the modern context. Nevertheless, despite these changes, cultural identity and heritage continue to play a crucial role in shaping individual and collective values.

Furthermore, education serves as a key determinant of value transformation. On the one hand, formal education promotes critical thinking and encourages individuals to question traditional beliefs. On the other hand, informal education within families reinforces cultural traditions and moral principles. Therefore, the interaction between these two forms of education determines the extent to which values evolve over time.

Another important factor to consider is the role of migration and urbanization. As more families move from rural to urban areas, their exposure to different social and economic environments increases. Consequently, younger generations may adopt new values that differ from those upheld by their ancestors. Nevertheless, many families strive to maintain a balance between modernization and cultural heritage, ensuring that core values remain intact.

To summarize, the study of intergenerational value transformation in Karakalpak families requires a multidimensional approach that takes into account cultural, social, and economic influences. Given the complexity of this process, a well-structured methodological framework is essential for capturing the nuances of value transmission and transformation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, future research should further explore the long-term effects of globalization and digitalization on traditional values in Karakalpak society. Moreover, comparative studies involving different cultural contexts could provide additional insights into the universal and culture-specific aspects of intergenerational value change. Ultimately, by understanding the socio-psychological determinants of value transformation, researchers can contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage while facilitating adaptation to contemporary societal changes.

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