

MODERN PROBLEMS OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION IN THE PROCESS OF  
SOCIALIZATION

**Burkhanova Mavjuda Bekbutayeva**

Teacher of the Department of Psychology

Faculty of Pedagogy

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4697-9694>

E-mail: <mailto:burxanovamavjuda@gmail.com>

**Abstract:** This article scientifically and theoretically analyzes the modern problems of the family institution in the process of socialization. The study examines the transformations occurring in family relationships under the influence of globalization, urbanization, migration, digital technologies, and the growing tendency toward individualism.

**Keywords:** family institution, socialization, modern problems, globalization, communication problems, digital technologies, family values, psychological environment, personality development, moral upbringing.

**Introduction**

The family is one of the most important social institutions in society and plays a decisive role in the formation of personality. A person's moral values, emotional stability, communication culture, and social behavior are primarily formed within the family environment. Therefore, the family serves as the primary and most influential environment in the socialization process.

Socialization is the process through which an individual acquires social norms, values, behavior patterns, and cultural traditions accepted in society. The first stage of this process begins in the family. Through family interaction, children learn how to communicate, regulate emotions, respect others, and fulfill social responsibilities.

In modern society, rapid economic, cultural, and technological changes have significantly influenced the role of the family in socialization. Globalization, urbanization, migration, the development of information technologies, and the rise of individualistic attitudes have created new challenges within family relationships.

Today, weakened communication among family members, emotional distancing, parental busyness, and declining educational supervision negatively affect the socialization of young people. Consequently, the scientific analysis of modern family problems has become one of the urgent issues in psychology and pedagogy.

This research employed systematic analysis, comparative analysis, psychological and pedagogical observation, and content analysis of scientific literature. National and international scholarly sources related to family relationships and socialization processes were examined during the study.

The methodological basis of the research includes theories of family psychology, social psychology, and personality development. The influence of modern family problems on youth psychology and socialization was analyzed from a psychological perspective.

Globalization has significantly influenced modern family relationships. The integration of different cultures, lifestyles, and moral perspectives has led to the transformation of traditional family values.

In particular, the growing emphasis on individualism has weakened family solidarity and collective responsibility. As a result, some young people demonstrate indifference toward family obligations, misinterpretations of independence, and distancing from moral values.



Another consequence of globalization is the influence of mass culture on traditional educational systems and national values. This may weaken the moral and educational functions of the family institution.

Today, the internet, social media, and mobile technologies have become integral parts of human life. However, excessive use of digital technologies negatively affects family communication.

In many families, direct interpersonal communication has decreased, while family members spend more time in virtual environments. This situation weakens emotional closeness among relatives. In particular, the reduction of sincere conversations between parents and children may increase feelings of psychological loneliness and misunderstanding among young people.

Moreover, harmful online content, violence, and destructive ideas distributed through the internet may negatively influence the socialization process. Therefore, developing media literacy and information security within families has become increasingly important.

Migration is one of the most pressing social processes in modern society. Labor migration often forces parents to stay away from their families for long periods, which may negatively affect children's emotional and social development.

The absence of adequate emotional support and parental supervision may lead to anxiety, depression, aggression, and social adaptation difficulties among children and adolescents.

In addition, migration changes the traditional role structure within families, which sometimes intensifies family conflicts and psychological tensions.

The fast pace of modern life has significantly increased parental workload. As a result, many families experience a lack of quality communication between parents and children.

Children who spend excessive time under the influence of the internet, television, or external social environments may face difficulties in socialization. Weak parental supervision can contribute to juvenile delinquency, aggressive behavior, and moral emptiness among young people.

For this reason, strengthening psychological closeness and meaningful communication within families is considered one of the most important tasks of modern upbringing.

A conflict-ridden family atmosphere, divorce, violence, or emotional coldness negatively affects the psychological development of young people.

Children raised in unhealthy family environments may experience low self-esteem, depression, aggression, and difficulties in social adaptation. Such conditions can later contribute to broader social problems within society.

In contrast, a psychologically healthy family environment supports emotional stability, social activity, and successful personality development.

The findings of the study demonstrate that social and technological transformations in modern society significantly affect the family institution and its socializing functions.

In particular, weakened communication, emotional distancing, migration, and excessive dependence on digital technologies negatively influence the psychological development and social adaptation of young people.

The analysis also revealed that young people raised in healthy family environments tend to be more socially active, morally stable, and communicatively developed.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the family institution serves as the primary psychological foundation of the socialization process. However, under the influence of globalization, migration, urbanization, and digital technologies, certain problems have emerged in the educational and psychological functions of the family.



Therefore, creating a healthy communicative environment within families, improving parental psychological culture, strengthening national and moral values, and protecting young people from harmful information are of great importance.

To ensure social progress and moral stability, it is necessary to further improve psychological, pedagogical, and social mechanisms aimed at supporting the family institution.

### References:

1. Karimov, I.A. *High Spirituality is an Invincible Force*. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008.
2. Giddens, A. *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2013.
3. Bauman, Z. *Liquid Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2000.
4. Bandura, A. *Social Learning Theory*. New York: General Learning Press, 1977.
5. Shoumarov, G. *Family Psychology*. Tashkent: Sharq, 2019.
6. Goziev, E.G. *General Psychology*. Tashkent: O'qituvchi, 2010.
7. Andreeva, G.M. *Social Psychology*. Moscow: Aspekt Press, 2018.

