



Research Article

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FAMILY VALUES IN ETHNO-CULTURAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

A person lives nowadays in a multicultural world, and transformations of the conditions of social life lead to the changes in the sphere of values and worldview of both the indigenous population and the representatives of national minorities. Family values of Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar youth living in mainland Ukraine after the occupation of the Crimea, were investigated.

The purpose of the research is a cross-cultural study of family values and parental attitudes of Ukrainian and Crimean youth.

Methodology. Sample: N=220 (110 Ukrainians (55 boys and 55 girls) and 110 Crimean Tatars (55 boys and 55 girls) aged 17-24.

Methods: Schwartz's value questionnaire, PARI questionnaire, "Family atom" by E. Eidemiller, "Role expectations and harassment in marriage" by A. Volkova, questionnaire "Development of a complete personality in the conditions of modern changes" by O. Vlasova, V. Shcherbina, "Scales of multicultural identification" by A. Mambetova, "Emotional self-awareness" test by O. Vlasova, M. Berezyuk.

Results. The majority of Ukrainian youth demonstrate the values of stimulation, which are pronouncedly expressed in the form of the desire for novelty, the need for changes and deep experience, the value of a life full of thrills, new impressions and complicated tasks, as well as universalism (tolerance, protection of human well-being and natural environment). Among the Crimean Tatar youth the values of safety, achievement, universalism and conformity are expressed at a high level (in ½ and more of the respondents).

In the course of this research common (nuclear) parental attitudes of the respondents were revealed, which serve as the basis for the formation of transcultural values. Both ethnic groups are characterized by avoiding conflict, developing the activity of a child, partnership relationship, suppression of aggressiveness, verbalization.

Keywords: *Family, family values, parental attitudes, ethnocultural youth, Ukrainian youth, Crimean Tatar youth.*

Relevance

Family is a social group based on blood kinship, the members of which are united by living together, giving birth to children and raising them. Family is the most important



connecting link of a person with the surrounding world, which promotes socialization and personality development. However, although family has long been considered the foundation on which social order is based, it still remains to be one of the insufficiently investigated institutions of human socialization.

Today the family is treated as a social institution that undergoes quite a serious transformation. Still, family remains the main source of the formation of personality, value orientations and criteria for assessing life's realities and challenges for young people entering their independent life. That is why recent research focusing on family issues is the most valuable for the development of society.

The Ukrainian society is multicultural and unites many different ethnic groups. After the occupation of the Crimea in 2014, a large number of Crimean Tatar youth were forced to move to the territory of mainland Ukraine. It should be noted that radical changes in economic, political, and spiritual spheres of Ukrainian society also affected family values of the population. Their transformation caused changes in family and marital relations as well. Today there are changes in the value perceptions of young people concerning marriage, which, as it is known, is increasingly ceasing to be the legal form of family relations. Such values as interpretation of the role of spouses and children also undergo transformations.

Adolescence is an important period for the formation of family values. Complexity of Ukrainian society and its polyethnicity requires systematic consideration of the multicultural components of modern family values, the disclosure of ethno-cultural features of the formation of family values and parental attitudes in a young age. It is especially interesting to investigate these issues at the example of Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar youth, whose socialization, as a result of migration processes, depended on a new multicultural environment.

The purpose of the research is to investigate family values and parental attitudes of Ukrainian and Crimean youth in an ethnocultural aspect on the empirical scale.

Methodology

In accordance with the goal set, the following tasks were identified: 1) to determine on the grounds of the analytical study of domestic and foreign research specific features of the formation of family values in youth; 2) to identify and carry out a cross-cultural comparison of family values and parental attitudes of Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar youth.

The sample consisted of 220 respondents: among them being 110 representatives of the Ukrainian people (55 men and 55 women) and 110 representatives of the Crimean Tatar youth (55 men and 55 women). All respondents were aged between 17 and 24 years, that corresponds to youth. The sample underwent a preliminary randomization procedure.

Methods: Schwartz's methodology (Schwartz's value questionnaire (TS) / Schwartz's value test); Methods of studying parental attitudes (Parental Attitude Research Instrument - PARI), etc.

Results

For the qualitative analysis of empirical data and obtaining significant indicators in the researched field, a check of the normality of the distribution of the obtained sample indicators was carried out, which demonstrated that the correspondence to the norm of the data distribution of the range of respondents' answers is substantiated by the indicator of normality of the sample distribution. The result obtained enables the empirical data being taken as suitable for further consideration, statistical analysis and appropriate interpretation.

To examine the values in compliance with ethnicity and to compare groups according to gender parameters, correlation tables and Cramer's Phi-V statistical test were applied. The values of the representatives of the two designated ethnic groups are obvious in the diagrams (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

Among the Crimean Tatar youth such values as safety, achievement, universalism and conformity are highly expressed - all of them demonstrated at a high level by a half or even more of the respondents and belong to the values, which are historically formed. Since the time of deportation (1944), it was important for the representatives of the Crimean Tatar people to preserve their own lives and the lives of their loved ones, thus, the value of safety becoming the most important for them. Moreover, the values of universalism and conformity also helped this ethnic group to preserve itself during the Soviet times. The reason for the intensification of the value of achievement among the Crimean Tatars is unspoken systematic restrictions on the national bias on the part of the Soviet authorities towards the the Crimean Tatar ethnic group and the prejudice formed in public opinion of the Soviet times regarding their dubious loyalty.

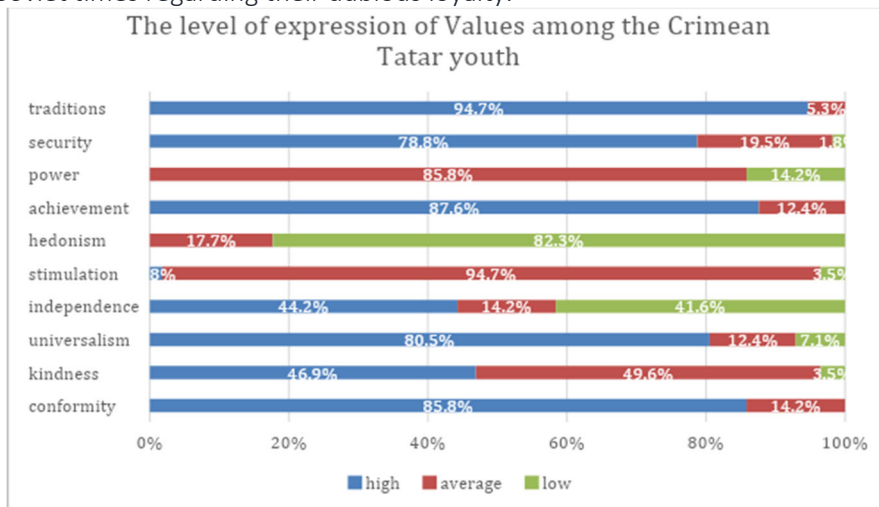


Fig. 1. The levels of the values of the Crimean Tatar youth



The value of hedonism is expressed at a low level in the majority of young people interviewed. It is likely that the difficulties of deportation at first and the return to the Crimea after that contributed to the formation of the attitude of the Tatar population to the rest and pleasure constantly postponed for later periods of time. Thus, both hedonism and pleasure turned out to be under condemnation and criticism of the Crimean public opinion. This attitude is relevant for young Tatars even today. Furthermore, such values as power, stimulation and kindness are expressed in them at the average level mainly.

Value stimulation of the Ukrainian youth demonstrates a high level of significance, which is observed in the majority of respondents (91.6%). It shows that for young Ukrainians the desire for novelty, the need for changes and deep experience are important. Such a value attitude corresponds logically to the peculiarities of the organization of up-to-date Ukrainian postmodern society, where life rich in sharp sensations, complex tasks and new impressions is specific. Almost half of the Ukrainian respondents (48.6%) rated the significance of the value of universalism the same high. The latter presupposes, first of all, the priority of tolerance in relation to other values, as well as to the general human well-being and safe nature environment. The values of safety, achievement, hedonism, independence and kindness were found at a low level of expression demonstrated by the majority of the interviewees - in the vast majority of the values are represented insignificantly. It is noteworthy that the value of safety, that is specified by the security of loved ones, national security as well as public order, is revealed at a low level among the respondents. It can be explained by the fact of carrying out the research of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, when such value lacked relevance for the Ukrainian youth. It is interesting that, though Ukrainians belong to the postmodern cultural system, the value of hedonism is at rather a low level, that causes the impossibility of living in the moment, sensual satisfaction and enjoyment of life.

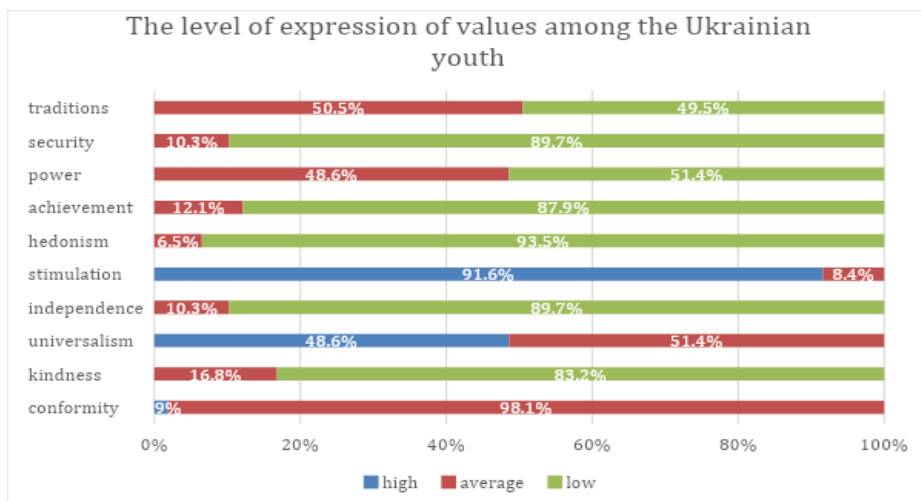


Fig. 2. The levels of the values of the Ukrainian youth

The comparison of the values of the representatives of the two ethnic groups according to gender principle demonstrated that among the Crimean Tatar young people surveyed, such values as traditions, kindness and power are statistically much more pronounced. In addition, among the young men interviewed, the values of universalism and stimulation prevail.

In the representatives of the Crimean Tatar ethnic group surveyed, parental attitudes of excessive care, dependence on the family, excessive strictness, exclusion of extra-family influence, hyper-authority of parents, avoidance of conflict, suppression of libido, dominance of mother, desire to accelerate the development of the child, lack of independence of mother, partner relations and verbalization are significantly expressed and statistically proved.

The analysis of parental attitudes also revealed that their specificity depends on the respondents' gender. Thus, among the Ukrainian young women surveyed, such values as the sense of sacrifice, fear of offence, irritability, suppression of will, mother's dominance, and the desire to accelerate the child's development are significantly expressed according to the statistics. On the other hand, the men interviewed have more pronounced attitudes of dependence on the family, partnership relations, conflict avoidance and libido suppression.

Finally, as a result of cross-cultural research, the common (nuclear) parental attitudes of the subjects were revealed, which became the basis for the formation of transcultural values. For both ethnic groups conflict avoidance, development of child's activity, partnership relations, suppression of aggressiveness and verbalization are characteristic.

Conclusions

The change of the restricted place of residence of the Crimean Tatar youth caused the changes in the social, psychological and cultural spheres of their lives, which led to the processes of their acculturation and transformation of their ethnic identity. As a result of acculturation, the Crimean Tatar youth adapted to the newly-formed cultural environment, became an active part of a new society, respects the cultural traditions of the Ukrainian people, and at the same time preserves their own ethnic values and traditions. In this way interethnic cultural exchange takes place.

The study demonstrated that despite the fact of the Ukrainian and the Crimean Tatar youth interacting in the same society, each of these ethnic groups preserves its own values and at the same time harmoniously coexists with the other.

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