

MARRIAGE READINESS LEVEL OF STUDENTS AS A DIVORCE PREVENTION

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Ergashev Po‘lat Sobirovich

*doctor of psychological sciences (DSc), associate professor
scientific-research Institute “Family and Women”*

Eshov Xurshid Xurramovich

*Doctor of philosophy on political science (PhD), associate professor
scientific-research Institute “Family and Women”*

Annotation

Values and guidelines are actively changing in modern society. In recent years, the concept of “marriage” has become discredited, which contributes to the formation of a careless attitude towards sex. This is due to the inability or unwillingness of young people to take responsibility and carry out additional responsibilities. Each generation has its own characteristics of relationships to love and marriage, which reflect the characteristics of the era and the psychology of people, contain traces of living conditions and moral-aesthetic principles formed in a certain society.

Key words

family, marriage, youth, spiritual preparation, separation, prevention, legality.

In scientific literature, the concept of “marriage” is considered from the point of view of different approaches. Depending on the science (psychology, sociology, etc.) this concept has specific definitions. To a greater extent, the concept of “marriage” has a moral and psychological character, which requires predominant consideration from the point of view of psychology.

The concept of “marriage” in everyday consciousness is often identified with the concept of “family”. But in the context of psychology, from a scientific point of view, they are usually distinguished. Marriage is a social institution that regulates relations between the sexes. And under the concept of “family” a more complex system is considered, which consists not only of relations between the sexes, but also ties of multigenerational nature [1]. Synonymous concepts are “marriage unio” and “matrimony”.

Marriage as a psychological attitude, according to Jung, has a number of features:

1. The purpose and content of marriage appear as a realization of unconscious motives and influences.
2. The inevitability of creating a happy marriage through the transformation of unconscious motives into realized ones.
3. The possibility of establishing a psychological relationship in marriage only in the second half of life.

4. The view of a conflictual atmosphere as an indispensable precondition for realization [3].

M. Fuco, believed that the marital bond as the art of living in marriage defines a relationship that is dual in form, universal in meaning and specific in intensity and strength. The duality of marital relations can be viewed from two sides. On the one hand it is contained in sexual dimorphism, and on the other hand it has the duality of the purpose of marriage, that is, the continuation of the species and friendly joint family life. The universality of marriage has to do with the duty of every human being who wishes to live according to nature, and at the same time with the duty of the individual who intends to lead a life useful to others and to humanity as a whole. The matrimonial bond represents a universal law [2].

The uniqueness of marriages lies in their emotional and blood-bonding potential. Understood as the most important and intimate of all possible relationships, the marital bond defines an entire way of being that distinguishes a certain art of being together. Benefits can be of two kinds: psychological and material. The psychological benefit is the satisfaction of certain needs. For example, getting rid of loneliness, feeling cared for. Under the material benefit is understood the fulfillment of certain functions by the partner. For example, such as the introduction of everyday life, help in raising children, financial support [4].

M. James believes that the basis of such a union is romantic love. The peculiarity of such love is to some extent a certain idealization of feelings, it is close to the state of acute love and passion, which is fueled, as a rule, exciting erotic feelings. Sometimes passion grows into true love for life, but can remain just passion. The romance of love involves recognizing and treating the beloved as special and beautiful, but not as an adored or idealized person. Romance is necessary for the real daily life of the spouses, but it should also be in the intimate areas of the marital union [5].

Compared to romantic marriages, which are most often created on the basis of distracted dreams and tragic anguish, this type is closer to real life.

Marriage - companionship is observed between spouses for whom romantic relationships are not a priority and do not bring special joy and pleasure, and sexual urges have faded as a result of illness or other reasons. The reasoning behind this by the fact that people tend to choose their close environment and marry those who are equal to them in terms of intellectual level and attractiveness. Researchers have called this criterion the phenomenon of "peers". A marriage union based on companionship is characterized by common interests of both partners [6].

Young marriages are characterized by the tension of the time budget, significant restrictions on entertainment, leisure, recreation, increasing nervous and physical fatigue associated with the birth and upbringing of children. All this is superimposed on the aggravation of problems of professional advancement and achievement of social status, and from the side of marriage itself - on the change of love and the formation of marital friendship [7].

The psychological level is compared with the intimate-confessional form of friendship and love relationships. Its characteristics are vividly presented especially in premarital relations of newlyweds. The main function of this level of interpersonal relations is selective contact, which realizes the most complete self-expression of the personality [8]. The concept of "marriage" in the ordinary consciousness is often identified with the concept of "family". But in the context of psychology, from a scientific point of view, they are usually distinguished. In foreign psychology, marriage is understood as a long-term relationship between a man and a woman. Types of marital unions are classified as follows: marriage of convenience, romantic marriage, marriage - companionship, open marriage, marriage for love. In the framework of domestic psychology, marriage is understood as a special social institution, historically conditioned, socially regulated form of relations between a man and a woman, establishing their rights and obligations in relation to each other and to their children.

Psychologically, divorce is the result of a change in the balance of forces supporting and destroying a marriage. Divorce is the termination of marriage during the lifetime of the spouses. The problem of divorce is in close connection with the change in the type of relationships in the family. If in traditional marriage under divorce is understood the breakdown of relations in legal, economic, psychological terms, which entails the reorganization of the lives of both spouses, then modern forms of family relations suggest that even after their termination, the psychological aspects of the consequences of separation not only persist, but also come to the fore. Divorce is a non-normative crisis in the life cycle of the family.

For spouses and children, divorce is a source of the emergence of psychological trauma. Marriage is characterized by the non-institutional nature of the bond, equality and symmetry of moral duties and privileges of both spouses. The construction of marital relations takes place at 4 levels: psychophysiological, psychological, socio-psychological and socio-cultural.

After the end of secondary general education the leading type of activity changes. In students, the leading activity becomes educational and professional or labor activity. The formation of self-awareness in the profession takes place, which allows the student to move to a new social level, aimed at the development of himself/herself in the profession. The complex intellectual potential of a young person, as well as personal characteristics, which include adaptability, motivation, plasticity of personality, determine the success of learning different types of activities, especially educational. This is the time of sports records, the beginning of artistic, technical and scientific achievements.

Student age activity presupposes the presence and use of abilities that allow successfully mastering the system of knowledge and skills. Here the dependence of abilities on the development of mental abilities, in particular attention, memory, imagination and thinking is characteristic.

A.V. Tolstykh emphasizes that in youth a person is maximally efficient, withstands the greatest physical and mental stress, is most capable of mastering complex ways of intellectual activity.

With psychological, which is a unity of psychological processes, states and properties of personality. The main thing in the psychological side is mental properties (orientation, temperament, character, abilities), on which the course of mental processes, the emergence of mental states, and the manifestation of mental formations depend.

The study of these sides reveals the qualities and capabilities of the student, his age and personality characteristics. If we approach a student as a person of a certain age, he or she will be characterized by the smallest values of the latent period of reactions to simple, combined and verbal signals, the optimum of absolute and value sensitivity. values of the latent period of reactions to simple, combined and verbal signals, the optimum of absolute and difference sensitivity of analyzers, the greatest plasticity in the formation of complex psychomotor and other skills. Compared to other ages, the highest speed of working memory and switching attention, solving verbal and logical tasks is observed in adolescence. Consequently, the student age is characterized by the achievement of the highest, "peak" results, based on all previous processes of biological, psychological, social development. With social, which embodies social relations, qualities generated by the student's belonging to a certain social group, nationality.

Considering the personality of a student at the age of 18 - 20 years, we can emphasize that this period is a point of active development of moral and aesthetic feelings. There is a formation and stabilization of the character of a young person, which, of course, contributes to the mastery of the full range of social roles of an adult. For example, such as civil, professional and labor and others. Demographers associate this age with the beginning of "economic activity", which implies the inclusion of a person in independent production activities, the beginning of labor biography and the creation of a family of their own.

The following reasons for divorce have been identified: strengthening of women's economic independence and social equality; absence of negative stereotypes among divorcees; liberation from class, religious and national prejudices; growth of life expectancy; strengthening of migration processes; decreasing influence of parents in choosing a spouse; orientation in creating a family not personal happiness, religious and national prejudices; growth of life expectancy; intensification of migration processes; reduction of parents' influence on the choice of a spouse; orientation in creating a family not to personal happiness, first of all to mutual conjugal love, increased requirements to the partner chosen for love. K.Whitaker notes that if there is one factor predetermining divorces, it is, most likely, insufficiently formed before marriage sense of self as an independent personality. The causes of divorce can be more than just the strain and anxiety

during certain times of crisis, but also. many other problems, both psychological and otherwise [9].

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