

THE STUDY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF DIVORCE: ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

Family as a separate psychological system is the main basis of social and economic development of society, since it is the foundation of society that brings a person into the world, grows, nurtures and re-forms. For this reason, a number of measures are being carried out in our republic aimed at ensuring the peace and harmony of each apartment, happy and harmonious growth of children in families. Opportunities for development of our country in political, social and economic spheres are growing day by day. The use of these opportunities depends in many respects on the human factor, and it depends on the strength of the family institution. The family will not leave its negative impact on the comprehensive development of the country unless it is solid. In this article, we will examine the psychological causes of family divorce, its negative impact on society.

Keywords: Family, family, socio-psychological causes, reproductive function, divorce, causes, pedagogical, psychological causes, tradition, social environment.

INTRODUCTION

Family as a separate psychological system is the main basis of social and economic development of society, since it is the foundation of society that brings a person into the world, grows, nurtures and re-forms. For this reason, a number of measures are being carried out in our republic aimed at ensuring the peace and harmony of each apartment, happy and harmonious growth of children in families. Opportunities for development of our country in political, social and economic spheres are growing day by day. The use of these opportunities depends in many respects on the human factor, and it depends on the strength of the family institution. The family will not leave its negative impact on the comprehensive development of the country unless it is solid.

Modern scientists describe the family as a clear historical system between spouses, parents and children. If we look at the meaning of this interpretation more broadly, the historicity of the family is that it changes over time, gets used to the change in social relations. At the same time, the family is also regarded as a small group, because it has a peculiar (extremely individual) United character, but it always needs society, in turn, the society also has the right to expect the family to perform certain tasks, these are two tasks related to each other: educational and reproductive. Referring to the educational task, our children come into society through the same family. In the family, the child takes his first step, realizing the world he is surrounded by. According to the results of the research of psychologists and educators, it is proved that no educational institution can give children a good, healthy family environment, sociable upbringing with parents. Now, when we come to the second important task, this is a reproductive task, the main thing here is the number of children in the family, what are the births, whether there are children's parents or a full-fledged family, etc.issues are seen [2].

Families to what extent this reproductive function is fulfilled, whether it is true or not, this is also a big problem.

How families perform these tasks will have their own individuality, depending on the traditions, social environment of each locality. For example: on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in its cities, districts, villages, in the performance of the above-mentioned tasks, no matter which nationalities live in the same territory, the way of living of this land, its own custom, influences.

If there are divorces in families, then both these functions are unconditionally broken, which means that the educational function is a big blow to the psyche of the children, because in the upbringing of the child there is a role of the father and mother, there are also very serious changes in the reproductive function, because of the divorces, a healthy lifestyle is, all this has its negative effect on the full performance of the reproductive and educational functions of the family. This means that such reasons will have a bad effect on the future of our country, the future of the harmonious generation in a healthy environment, its development.

Therefore, the identification of the causes of divorce in families and the development of measures for their prevention is a very important issue today.

At present, not only in our republic, but also in the whole world, one of the most serious problems of marital relations is the violation of the family, divorce.

MAIN PARTS

The problem of divorce is closely related to the change in the type of relationships in the modern family: new family models generate their own forms of breaking these relationships. If in a traditional marriage, divorce is understood as a break in relations in legal, economic, and psychological terms, which entails a reorganization of the life of both spouses, then modern forms of family relations assume that even after their termination, the psychological aspects of the consequences of separation not only remain, but also come to the fore.

Divorce, unfortunately, is a serious social problem that has a global character. Moreover, it appeared when humanity came up with the first, still imperfect in legal terms, formula that proclaims the conclusion of marriage as legal. Along with this, someone has already begun to think about how to break the legal ties between husband and wife. The first mention of divorce is found in the code of laws of the babylonian king Hammurapi, who lived in the XVIII century BC. Almost four millennia have passed since then. Divorce law changed many times, it happened that where divorce was extremely difficult, but somewhere on the contrary, became ridiculously simple procedure that does not take several seconds, i.e. in different parts of the world and in different historical periods have acted and continue to act with various provisions on divorce.

Divorce is a very controversial social and moral phenomenon, which is defined in the dictionary of family education as "a way to end a marriage during the life of the spouses." Divorce is just the finale of a family drama, the legal formalization of a broken marital relationship. There are several stages in the process leading up to the final dissolution of a marriage. It all starts with an emotional divorce, which is expressed in the emergence of a sense of alienation, indifference of the spouses to each other, in the loss of trust and love.

Then comes the physical divorce: the couple is already thinking about the possibility of a legal divorce, but do not consider it the only and best way out of the situation. Marital relations during this period are limited, and the marriage partners begin to live separately.

In a trial divorce, the issue is discussed openly. The spouses live separately (or, if this is not possible, keep separate households). Most often, such a "trial" divorce is tried (often unconsciously) to facilitate the transition to a breakup in a broken family. So a legal divorce is the end of a long process.

In the view of many specialists, divorce, forced or voluntary, no matter what external reasons it was caused by, and no matter what laws were regulated, in social terms, is not an event, but a process. This process begins when the spouses consider divorce as a real possibility, and ends when it comes to establishing an independent (individual for each) lifestyle. Divorce in the legal sense is only part of a broader process that consists of two main stages: the decision stage and the restructuring stage[6].

DISCUSSION

The well-known Russian sociologist N. M. Rimashevskaya believes that the problem of divorce and the fate of the family at a critical moment in the life of society becomes extremely serious.

French sociologist F. Priu described the so-called European model of family change. First, the number of families living without official marriage registration has significantly increased in European countries. Secondly, for an increasing number of couples, official recognition of marriage is not a prerequisite for the intention to have children. Third, couples who are married or live together without a formal relationship, with or without children, become less stable; the number of divorces and breakups increases significantly. Fourth, an increasing number of men and women are joining several successive unions.

The situation in Russia is quite complicated. On the one hand, the absence of final celibacy and early marriages speak in favor of the traditional family model, but on the other hand, early divorces and frequent remarriages bring it closer to the European one.

Researchers identify the reasons for divorce.

- * strengthening women's economic independence and social equality;
- * orientation when creating a family on personal happiness, first of all on mutual marital love, increased requirements for a partner chosen for love;
- * insufficient sense of duty in one of the partners;
- the destruction of the family in the case, when love is sacrificed to casual relationships.

According to Russian sociologists, the main conditions that determine divorce are the urbanization of lifestyle, migration of the population, industrialization of the country, and emancipation of women. These factors reduce the level of social control, make people's lives largely anonymous, they have atrophied feelings of responsibility, stable attachment, and mutual care for each other. But this is just the background: each divorce has its own main and accompanying reasons and motives [4].

Psychological studies of the motives of divorce give reason to talk about their fairly stable hierarchy. According to the research data of S. V. Chuiko, in a large city, the motives for divorce can be arranged in the following order:

1) drunkenness and alcoholism of one of spouses; 2) dissimilarity of character and lack of mutual understanding; 3) treason and suspicion of treason; 4) frequent quarrels; 5) the emergence of another family; 6) loss of love; 7) physical incompatibility; 8) jealousy; 9) intervention in family relationships parents or other relatives; 10) the illness of one of the spouses; 11) sham marriage; 12) the irresponsible attitude of the spouses to the family and family responsibilities; 13) forced separation of spouses; 14) the absence of children or the unwillingness of one of spouses to have them [6].

When studying divorce, four groups of factors are considered (U. GUD).

* The likelihood of a link between a person's social background and their attitude to divorce. As you know, the urban population is divorced more often than the residents of rural areas.

* Various types of social pressure on the individual in connection with divorce. For example, disapproval of marriage or divorce by relatives or significant others.

* Method of choosing marriage partners.

* The ease or difficulty of marital adjustment between people of different social backgrounds.

Divorce doesn't happen suddenly. It is usually preceded by a period of tension or conflict in the family. Thoughts about divorce reflect the degree of satisfaction with the relationship in the family. A study conducted by a Russian-American team of sociologists found that 45% (out of 706) of female respondents and 22 % (out of 696) of men are thinking about divorce. Thoughts about divorce, both in husbands and wives, correlate with age. Especially often they appear in 30-39 years, and in 20-29 years they are least concerned about this.

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The intention to divorce is not associated with the level of education and material income. However, there is an age-related pattern. More often think about divorce spouses who are married from 12 to 21 years, as well as women who have been married from 6 to 11 years, men who have been married for less than 5 years, as a rule, are not concerned about divorce (N. Rimashevskaya et al., 1999) [4].

From the history of divorce, the research of the causes of divorce, it is known to us that the most first and powerful School in the study of the problem of divorce is the program of starting to investigate the cause of external social factors in its study.

P.A. Sorokin's work, it is written that patriarchal marriage begins to break up, like a social institution, only if it loses its religious integrity and as soon as it loses its socio-historical foundation, it begins to deteriorate like a social institution.

Later T. Parsons the reasons for the divorce, he will explain its instability by linking economic changes in society.

In European and American studies of divorce in general, two areas of research are observed: the first is the search for omillarni that leads to a divorce, and the second is the prediction of

the couple's relationship that causes the divorce sufficiently. D.Licher, S.Seos and K.According to statistics from Lloyds ' longity research, it is said that the degree of reproduction of the offspring living in a certain period of time is caused by the multiplicity of the alternatives of the couple [1].

A systematic study of the causes of the divorce was carried out by the American sociologist U. Gud. Later Dj Levinger the dynamics of the causes of this phenomenon, G.Kitsan and M.Sassman developed. In Russia, however, AG that this problem has been Kharchev, A.I.Antonov, V.A.Borisov, V.N.Y.Arkhangel'sky, V.V.We can see in the works of Elizarov and others [3].

As we see, in the whole world, the issue of divorce is an urgent problem, and as the number of divorces increases year by year, that is, marriage is increasingly becoming an unstable institution.

In recent years, a number of causes of divorce have been identified in the countries of Russia, Europe and the United States [5]. For example, in Europe, one of the main reasons for the divorce, scientists have established that the living situation of the people is much better, that is, husbands and wives are found to cope with their difficulties both in solitude and with their children themselves. Therefore, it has been reported that many couples live in a civil marriage without formalizing their relationship. Considering the extent to which the reasons for the divorce are found in each country, they are as follows: for example, the first reason for the divorce in Europe: people live under the slogan that it is very convenient, useful to be alone. This situation was observed mainly in more Belgium, where it was found that the maximum percentage, that is, 71% of the salary, was for this reason, as a result of the studies, here, highly educated people are surrounded by a lot of pressure, they can provide themselves. The second reason: treason and get away from each other, infect each other with venereal diseases, etc. The third reason: alcohol abuse and drug addiction. The fourth reason: homosexual relationships. The fifth reason: infertility or unwillingness to see a child. Sixth reason: dependence on the computer, this reason has appeared in the last decade and has encountered many. Today, the main reason why great attention is paid to the causes of divorce, and the research of its prevention from a psychological point of view, is the occurrence of a number of unpleasant socio-psychological phenomena associated with divorce, an increase in the number of unhealthy families, heavy Children of living orphans and upbringing, an increase in the number of children who grow up. The presence of unhealthy families and, in connection with them, the negative impact of the divorce of a husband and wife on the fullness, upbringing of children, crime among children, penetration into bad ways, the divorce caused by the disagreement between the ex-wife and their parents and relatives, the occurrence of conflicting relations, some murders committed as a result of family conflicts, the, in particular, the need to study the causes of divorce and the development of ways to prevent it as a subject of Social Psychology, the need to study as a subject of ethnopsychology has come out. At the same time, in order to prevent such trifles, we must first understand that the family is indispensable for the younger generation in due time. In order to solve these problems, our state is carrying out a number of works. In 2018, some articles of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been amended, including amendments to the relevant articles of Chapter 7, namely the divorce decree.

The amendments were applied in relation to exactly 40 and 128 articles of the family code. As long as these measures are being used by the court because of the fact that the time allocated for reconciliation is not used purposefully. In addition, the decision of the president of the

Republic of Uzbekistan" on approval of the concept of strengthening the Family Institute in the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 27, 2018 "further increased the responsibility of the scientific and practical research center" family". Currently, the Department of the scientific and practical Research Center "Family" operates in every region of the Republic, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Their activities consist in the study of the problems of families in a word, the identification of their causes, the Prevention of problems. Currently, work is underway to name and make changes to the activities of these centers.

RESULTS

According to the information given on the main causes of divorce in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the general indicators of the cases of divorce by are -31930 units, the indicator of a year ago - 29647 units, most of which are indicated as the cause of mutual disagreement in the family. In our republic, the reasons for the mentioned divorces in 2018 year have been identified as follows:

1. mutual disagreement -67, 4 %
2. other family-built -6 %
3. childlessness -4,7 %
4. One of the members of the family, his departure to a foreign country -3,8%
5. The fact that he did not live together for a long time -2,9 %
6. Betrayal and bosl reasons and 2.8%, but it was also said that these indicators have declined in some regions.

Alternatively, according to the data provided by the Center for scientific and practical research "family", in April-September 2018, 18.521 families who are on the eve of divorce, as a result of a violation of living conditions, the following factors are indicated:

- 48,4 percent-household disagreement between the couplechiliklar;
- 17,4 percent — mother-in-law, mother-in-law or third person, in general, someone else's interference in Family Affairs;
- 5,3% - infertility;
- 6,3 % - material shortage, spouse unemployment and economic problems;
- 5,5 % - the consequence of drinking and other harmful habits;
- 3,5 % - internal and external migration;
- 11,3 % - other various reasons.

Therefore, the issue of territorial study of the causes of divorces has been raised, and in order to do this, a scientific research work is being carried out in the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the topic of socio-psychological causes and profiling of divorces. Before we started work, we needed information about the divorce in this area.

As a result of the research, we had the following demographic indicators on the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Table 1.

	Number of people (thousand)		Those who passed through marriage		The divorced	
	2017-y.	2018-y.	2017-y.	2018-y.	2017-y.	2018-y.
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1842,3	1869.7	14109	14450	1309	1340

(*) Statistical Bulletin of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

To further delve into the causes of the hang of these figures, the research work began with the study of the Nukus city and District Civil Affairs in the sudi archive, the work of the

finding in the year-round. There he studied the documents of 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 years, documents on divorce cases more than from 100.

In the papers, we mainly focused our attention on Who (husband or wife) is demanding divorce, their family experience, information, whether they work or are unemployed, what are the ages of the spouses, and finally what are the main reasons for the divorce of the families, and we got the following results.

Indicator of applicants for divorce

Table 2.

2016		2017		2018		2019	
husband	wife	husband	wife	husband	wife	husband	wife
47%	53%	50%	50%	40%	60%	33%	66%

Age indicators of divorcees (highest percentage)

Table 3.

2016		2017		2018		2019	
Age	%	Age	%	Age	%	Age	%
24-26	27%	30-32	27%	27-29	67%	33-35	30%

Family internships of divorcees (the highest percentage)

Table 4.

2016		2017		2018		2019	
Experience	%	Experience	%	Experience	%	Experience	%
1-2 year	37%	5-6 year	33%	3-4 year	30%	7-8 year	20%

Causes of divorce (contained in the documents of divorce cases)

Table 5.

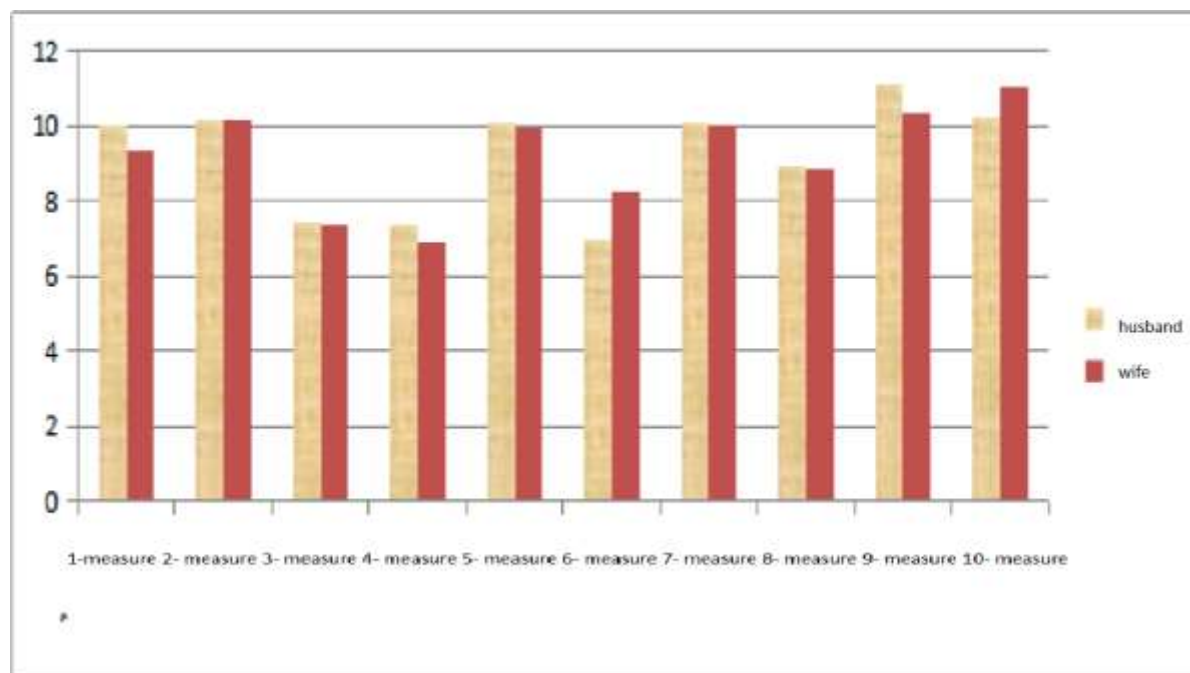
№	Causes of divorce	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	mutual disagreement	64%	40%	36%	30%
2	financial failure	3%	10%	7%	7%
3	labor migration	10%	13%	23%	23%
4	drinking addiction	3%	7%	7%	7%
5	the fact of being a criminal	3%	7%	6%	7%
6	because of treason	14%	20%	20%	25%
7	presence of an infectious disease	3%	3%	1%	1%

At the same time, it was found that almost 90% of those who divorced were middle-aged and unemployed.

In addition, in our research work, we conducted questionnaires of Yu. E. Aleshina, L. Ya. Gozman, E. M. Dubovskaya's "measuring family couples 'ustanovki'" and "measuring the level of satisfaction from marriage" from 26 pairs of idyllic families with the aim of a more in-depth analysis of the socio-psychological causes of divorce in families and achieved the following results.

Table 6.

	1- measure	2- measure	3- measure	4- measure	5- measure	6- measure	7- measure	8- measure	9- measure	10- measure
husband	10	10,15385	7,423077	7,384615	10,07692	6,961538	10,11538	8,961538	11,11538	10,23077
wife	9,346154	10,15385	7,346154	6,884615	9,923077	8,269231	10	8,884615	10,34615	11,03846



If we comment on the first questionnaire, here, the husband- wife couple's ustanovki are determined by 10 units of scale. The explanation of the units here is as follows:

1-scale – attitude towards people (positive attitude towards people);

2-scale an alternative between a sense of debt and enjoyment;

3-scale-attitude to children (the role of children in human life);

4-scale - mainly directed to joint or separate activities, independence of spouses or subordination to each other;

5-scale- attitude to divorce;

6-scale- relationship to romantic love;

7-scale- evaluation of the importance of sex in family life;

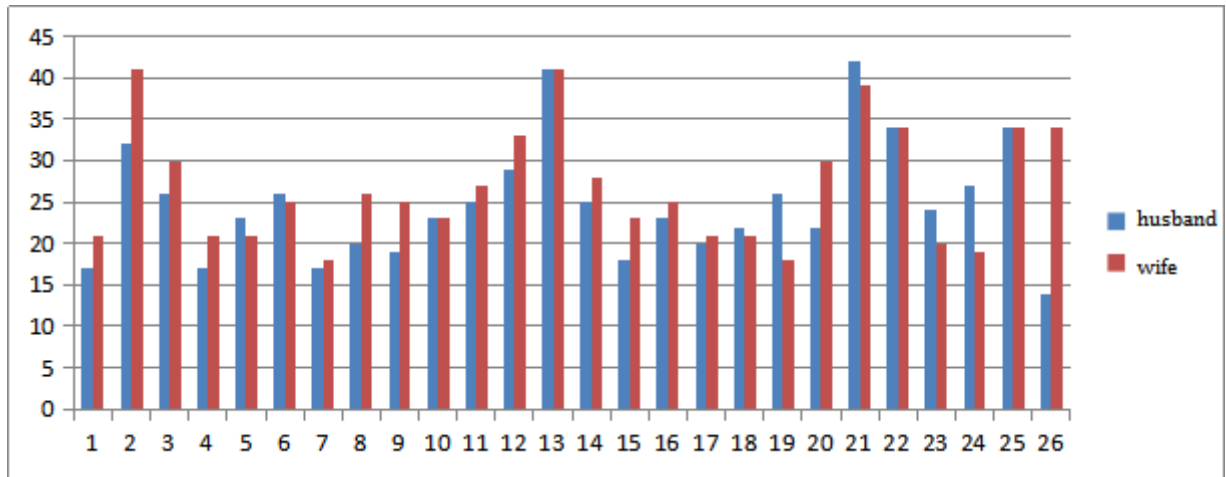
8-scale- attitude to the "Prohibition of sexual intercourse" (views on the Prohibition of topics related to sexual intercourse);

9-scale- attitude of the family to possessive of the family device (orientation towards software views);

10-scale- attitude to money (easy to spend or spend cautiously).

According to the results of the study, there is a significant difference in the ustanovka of couples on the same 1-4-6-9-10 scales in these pairs.

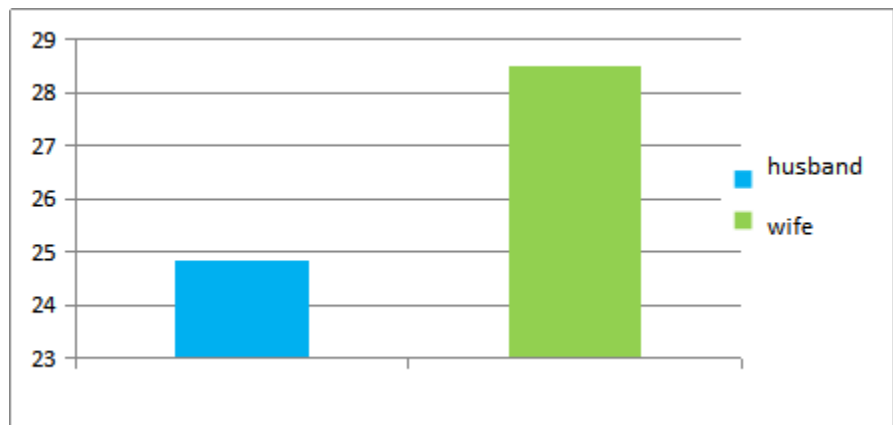
According to the second survey, the level of satisfaction of the spouses from their marriage was determined and we got the following result:



Judging by the indicators here, it can be seen that in the majority of quiet family couples the same women have a high level of satisfaction from marriage.

From the results of the pairs here we find the average kiymat, this is as follows:

Husband	wife
24,84615	28,5



CONCLUSION

So, from the partial result of the research work carried out on the example of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, we can conclude that, despite the high level of satisfaction of women in the families with their marriage, we can see that they are a leader in calling for a divorce by making hasty decisions without resisting the slightest difficulties.

Alternatively, according to the indicators of the last year on the reasons for the divorce in families, the very first reason is that the couple, like most other foreign countries, do not understand each other or do not have mutual disagreements, the next place was occupied by treason, and then the reasons associated with labor migration.

If we interpret these reasons from a psychological point of view, then from the results of the tests, to the above-mentioned reasons for the divorce can be said that exactly the couple's ustanovki, dignity, views do not coincide with each other, because, this from the Yu.E. Aleshina, L.Ya. Gozman, E.M. Dubovskaya's significant differences in the ustanovka of the spouses on the scales 1-4-6-9-10, the results obtained from the questionnaire "measuring the ustanovka of family couples" of the same we can see. Here it is precisely the attitude or distrust of the first to the people, the orientation to joint or separate activities, the relationship of the romantic type to love, that is, the fact that one of the couple is romantic, the relationship of the family to the patriarchal or possessive device, that is, the husband of one of the spouses

is hardened in the opinion that the husband should prevail, or vice versa, and the endgisi this is the attitude to money, to waste money in vain, or excessive savings in costs. We can say that the fact that these ustanovkas do not bump into each other can serve as a sufficient basis for the reasons for the divorce of spouses.

Therefore, a more in-depth study of what the majority of these indicators are for some reason is our first-line task, after which it will be worthwhile to develop measures for the Prevention of problems that are exactly the same as the causes of the detachment. Such measures help to restore strong families, to bring a harmonious generation into the world, to grow up, to perfection, to build an independent, free-thinking society, the most advanced developed country in a healthy family.

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