

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMPACT OF FAMILY DISORDER ON WOMEN'S PSYCHE

Turdikulova Gulchekhra

Guliston State University,

Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Master

Email:guliaxmatova526@gmail.com

Annotation: *A family is a small group based on marriage or birth. Its members are connected by unity of livelihood, mutual support and moral responsibility.*

It is known that the more peaceful and harmonious families, which are an important part of society, the more peaceful and stable the state can develop. In this regard, the strength of the family fortress and the formation and implementation of spiritual aspects in it are important. Therefore, children mature and grow up in the sacred space called family. So, how strong are the families that are being built in the society, what about the foundation?

Today, family divorces are increasing. The problem of divorce remains one of the most urgent problems of society today. The presence of family divorces in our republic attracts the attention of the general public and encourages them to take the necessary measures to find a solution to this problem. These rulings have serious implications for both parties. Female psychology is a sensitive topic that is studied separately. The psyche of a woman who has experienced a family breakup, her worldview is a special area that should be paid attention to. Family disputes have a serious impact on the stability of our society.

In this article, the socio-psychological condition of families on the verge of divorce, and the psychological conditions of family members are covered. The article describes the causes of family disorders and their consequences. Research conducted in the world and in Uzbekistan was analyzed. The article provides psychological recommendations to prevent family breakdown.

Keywords: *family, conditions of marriage, divorce, reasons for divorce, types of divorce, causes of divorce, consequences of family divorce.*

Introduction

The fundamental basis and essence of the large-scale reforms being implemented in our country are rooted in the family, the upbringing and influence of its subjects. Because in our country, firstly, the family is a concept that has risen to the level of value, secondly, it is the main foundation of the state and society, and thirdly, the factors that make the results of reforms come into being and are formed primarily in the family. Each family has its own specific and relevant problems, which we call

sweet worries in the family. The transformation of these sweet worries into sad worries is a problem that depends on us and the members of this family.

As is known, the reasons for family separation are influenced by factors such as the geographical location of each country, culture, traditions, religion, morality, and the level of education and poverty of the population, as well as various economic, social, psychological, internal and external stresses.

Literature review and methods:

In 1989, scholars such as K. Trent and S. South conducted a thorough analysis of the impact of individual factors on divorce, as a result of which the reasons for the differences in divorce rates around the world were studied. In the course of this study, using a sample of 66 countries, the level of importance of women's participation in the labor market, age at marriage, religious beliefs, and gender ratio in the decision to divorce between spouses was determined.

Age, period and cohort. In the 1980s, scholars paid attention to the time-related aspects of family separations (age periods). Almost all studies focused on the strong influence of age at marriage on family separations, and on the formation of common views on marriage among people of different age periods. Scholars also emphasized the importance of analyzing the age of people at the time of divorce, as this approach is explained by the fact that older people's marriages are stronger than those of young people.

Children. Having children is one of the main goals of family life. Initially, scientists suggested that having children in a family, especially at a young age, reduces the risk of divorce. Later, it was found that while second and subsequent children strengthened the family in Italy and Spain, they increased the risk of divorce in Denmark. Thus, the effect of children on family stability may vary depending on the spiritual and cultural values formed in society. Employment and income. Early studies on this topic found that the risk of divorce is minimized when one spouse is engaged in gainful employment and the other is engaged in household chores. The increase in the risk of divorce as a result of the increase in women's financial resources is called the "freedom effect". The strengthening of the family at the expense of the wife's financial resources is called the "income effect". Most scientists believed that the "freedom effect" is higher than the "income effect", leading to a decrease in its positive aspects. However, current trends in many countries suggest that having both partners in a marriage work increases family income and increases marital stability. In addition, there is evidence that a higher salary for the husband reduces the likelihood of divorce, while a higher salary for the wife increases this risk. In fact, the employment and income level of the wife do not reduce the quality of the marriage, but only reduce the obstacles to leaving an unsuitable, problematic marriage. In order to empirically test this idea, scientists have included the concepts of marital

quality or happiness measures in their studies. Changes such as a sharp increase or decrease in income, a period of crisis, also increase the risk of divorce. Different religious views of spouses also negatively affect the strength of the family.

Migration. Another process that seriously affects the stability of marriage is migration. The family is subjected to additional tests in unfamiliar conditions and may become less resilient to external influences. It has been found that sometimes the head of the family, and sometimes the spouse, takes a new job in order to earn money, which puts marriage at risk. Here is an example from history: During the caliphate of Umar ibn Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him), he used to go around the city at night without informing anyone, reporting on the situation of the people. One day, he heard a woman reciting a verse about migration in a courtyard. When he inquired, he found out that the woman's husband had gone to a military fort. Hazrat Umar sent someone to ask his daughter, Hafsa, "How long can a woman endure without her husband?" She replied, "Four months." After that, Hazrat Umar ordered that no one should be kept in the army for more than four months. Nowadays, some people leave their families and go abroad for months or even years to earn money, which is causing the breakdown of families.

Biological and health-related factors. Most of the research on health and divorce is devoted to the negative effects that divorce can have on the health of spouses and children. At the same time, there are also scientific studies on the fact that health itself is a cause of divorce. For example, a number of scientists have found that the risk of divorce increases due to the addiction to alcohol and illegal psychotropic drugs, and the birth of a child with a mental illness or disability in the family. For example, in Russia, alcoholism is causing an increase in the divorce rate, a decrease in the birth rate, and an increase in the mortality rate. The monotony of everyday life. At the beginning of a relationship, everything seems unusual, passionate and full of intense emotions. It seems as if they are meeting each other for the first time. No one can harm them, because they still enjoy communicating with each other. Later, worries and problems begin to arise. This is mainly due to the same lifestyle and work routine. Long-term monotony is the initial cause of the crisis. For some, this situation is joyful, for others it is unpleasant. If the life of a couple in the family does not consist of diverse and unexpected small events, they get bored with each other. Then they begin to look for something interesting in the circle of friends, outside the home and in other environments. Misunderstandings and betrayals arise. Women mainly suffer from these phenomena, because men exercise their actions somewhat freely. A woman's responsibility to her children does not allow this.

Financial difficulties. Not every family is ready to overcome financial problems together. If a woman in the family is not used to spending money correctly and purposefully, if she does not know how to save, she will be scolded by her husband for the money she has wasted. Excessive expenses harm the family economy. In such

cases, the spouses are not satisfied with each other, and a family crisis begins. Today, it has become common for young families to take out mortgage loans. This takes a large part of the family income, but also forces them to pay for it over a long period of time. A woman is always eager to look beautiful, buy new things, jewelry. And money is not enough because of the loan. Scoldings begin, conflicts and quarrels arise. A woman demands that her husband earn more.

Cooling of feelings. Sexual relations are of decisive importance in the development of family relationships. Sexual intercourse is increasingly becoming a marital duty. A woman is often busy with household chores and various other issues, unable to pay attention to the needs of her husband. Sometimes women ignore her. The husband does not like this situation and starts looking for "another woman". This is where another crisis in family relationships begins.

Many measures are being taken throughout our republic to prevent family breakups. In particular, in our Syrdarya region, many methodologies and questionnaires are being developed to reduce family breakups. I also wanted to know the opinions of our young people on this issue and developed a questionnaire on the issue of marriageable age in starting a family. This questionnaire asks whether it is necessary to change the marriageable age in the Family Code and whether it will help reduce family breakups. Based on these questions, I addressed our young men and women aged 16-17-18 in our region.

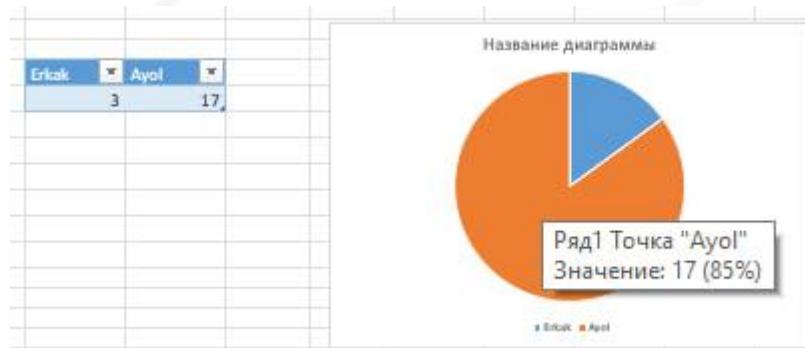
Results.

Table 1

| Savollar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Столбец1 | Столбец2 | Столбец3 | Столбец4 | Столбец5 | Столбец6 | Столбец7 | Столбец8 | Столбец9 | Столбец10 | Столбец11 | Столбец12 | Столбец13 | Столбец14 | Столбец15 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Familya va ismingiz | | Yosh | | Tins | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 26 | qiziquvchanligi yugori | |
| 6 | 18 | Ayol | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 23 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtा | |
| 7 | 17 | Ayol | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 8 | 18 | 16 | Ertak | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 9 | 1 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 26 | qiziquvchanligi yugori |
| 10 | 2 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 22 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 11 | 3 | 16 | Ayol | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 | qiziquvchanligi past | |
| 12 | 4 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 24 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 13 | 5 | 18 | Ayol | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 23 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 14 | 6 | 17 | Ayol | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 20 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 15 | 16 | Ayol | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 | qiziquvchanligi past | |
| 16 | 18 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 | qiziquvchanligi yugori | |
| 17 | 7 | 16 | Ayol | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 18 | 16 | Ayol | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 19 | 8 | 18 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 20 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 20 | 9 | 17 | Ayol | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 | qiziquvchanligi past | |
| 21 | 10 | 16 | Ertak | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 22 | 11 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 25 | qiziquvchanligi yugori | |
| 23 | 12 | 16 | Ertak | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 24 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |
| 24 | 13 | 16 | Ayol | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 17 | qiziquvchanligi past | |
| 25 | 14 | 17 | Ayol | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 23 | qiziquvchanligi o'rtа | |

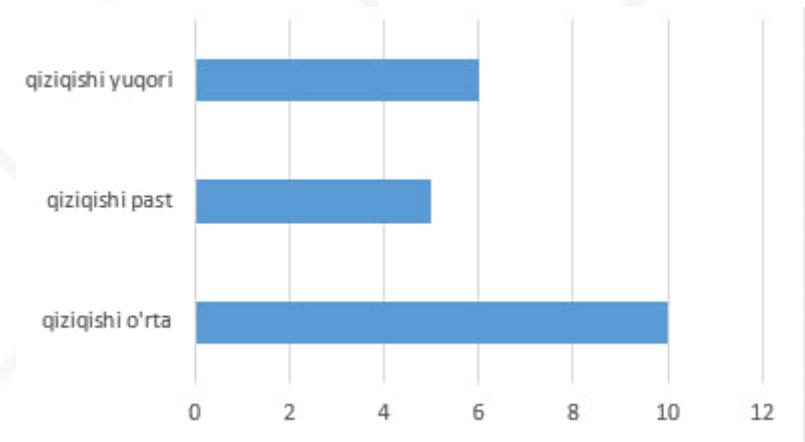
Our young men and women aged 16-17-18 gave their answers in this questionnaire. According to the results, the majority of the participants did not express indifference.

Table 2



3 men and 17 women participated in this questionnaire and gave their opinions. So, women actively expressed their opinions on the issue of family age.

Table 3



20 participants participated in this questionnaire. The results of our questionnaire showed that the majority of the participants in our questionnaire expressed moderate interest. This confirms that the majority of our young people are not indifferent to the issue of marriage age and have their own opinions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the number of divorces in Uzbek families is two times lower than in other nationalities, for example, Russian families. However, the number of "living orphans" per divorced family is 2-2.5 times higher in Uzbek families. At the same time, the low level of the "divorce culture" and its manifestation with its own national characteristics leads to many negative consequences in Uzbek families. Therefore, the

negative consequences of divorce are more pronounced in Uzbek families than in families of other nationalities.

Therefore, special attention is currently being paid to the issues of studying the problem of divorce on a scientific basis. In this regard, it is important to identify the factors and causes of divorce. Because in most cases, in court cases held in localities for the annulment of marriage, simple mistakes are made in determining the root cause of the family breakdown that led to the divorce, and in annulment cases. Adequate measures must be developed to prevent these mistakes.

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