

The Problem of Divorce in the Modern World

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Annotation: For several decades, the problem of divorce has been more relevant than ever. Every year the number of divorces is growing inexorably, and the number of couples entering into legal marriage, on the contrary, is declining. Nearly half of men and women who marry end up divorcing. The consequences of the current situation are reflected both in the subsequent life of the spouses already outside of marriage, and in modern society. The level of responsibility of the population is reduced, the number of incomplete families is growing.

Key words: family, societies, divorce, upbringing, marriage, marriageable age. Changing the family model, lack of understanding between spouses, economic independence, infidelity, addiction to alcohol, irresponsible attitude to the marital duties of one or both spouses, etc. - all these factors lead to numerous conflicts and tensions in the family. The apotheosis of the current situation is divorce.

Divorce is the formal termination (dissolution) of a valid marriage between living spouses. Divorce should be distinguished from the recognition of a marriage as invalid in a judicial proceeding and the termination of a marriage due to the death of one of the spouses. The main causes of divorces in modern society and the forms of their prevention, the impact of divorces on the psychological state of the student

The relevance of the problem of divorces in modern society is mainly due to the growth of their number not only in our country, but also abroad.

According to statistics, every second marriage breaks up around the world. Divorce is the formal termination of a valid marriage between spouses. Divorce should be distinguished from the recognition of marriage as invalid in the event of a court decision and the termination of marriage due to the death of one of the spouses.

The most common reasons for divorce, which in most cases are called divorcing spouses, should be highlighted:

1. Loss of love, mutual respect and trust. The foundation of the modern family

is love, so the loss of this feeling should be considered as good enough reason for divorce.

2. Adultery, which encroaches on love as the basis of marriage, destroying the integrity of the family. It affects most areas of the family

functioning, causing psychological damage to the individual, and poses a threat to self-esteem. The complex of feelings that arises as a reaction to adultery includes the experience of jealousy, loneliness, betrayal, loss of a sense of security.

3. Interference of relatives in family life. According to research, among the main reasons for divorce in the first three years

family life, this reason is indicated.

4. Alcoholism, as well as excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages. This motivation is mainly used by women. In recent years, the problem of alcoholism has been joined by the problem of drug addiction, which is becoming a common phenomenon in young families where the age of marriage does not exceed five years of married life.

5. Claims of the spouse for sole leadership, entailing a violation of the norms of family equality. Authoritarian style of behavior

spouse or a tendency to authoritarianism of both, manifested in the unwillingness of mutual concessions in solving significant family issues.

6. Unfair distribution of household responsibilities, overload of women due to difficulties in reconciling work and family responsibilities. This reason acquires a key problem in those families where both spouses work, and professional and career goals are significant for wives.

Often, family conflicts arise due to the lack of unity of the spouses on the degree of realization of a woman in the professional sphere.

From a psychological point of view, divorce is a change in the balance of power that sustains a marriage. Supporting factors are mutual moral, psychological and economic interest, satisfaction with marriage and family relations, social norms and values.

The factors that destroy marriage should also include the manifestation of mutual discontent and hostility, in particular, we are talking about antipathy, irritation, hatred.

External factors that stimulate the development and aggravation of intra-family conflicts include troubles at work, conflicts with relatives, which affects the strength of family relationships.

Despite significant socio-economic changes in the Uzbek society in recent years, nothing has changed in the causes of divorce. The traditional risk factors include raising a future spouse in an incomplete or disharmonious family.

Particular importance is given to emotional disturbances in marital and parent-child relationships. Here we are talking about coldness, rejection, detachment, hostility. A significant difference in age, as well as a distance in the educational and social status of future spouses, should be highlighted as significant risk factors for family life. Great importance is also given to the history of creating a family: the conditions of acquaintance, the features of the premarital period, the motivation for marriage, the primary compatibility of the couple.

Marriage stability can be reduced when the dating period was too short and insufficient to get to know each other and establish equal relationships through which partners learn mutual understanding in resolving family issues.

The risk factors for successful marriage include premarital pregnancy of the bride, especially when the spouses are very young and are financially dependent on their parents.

In this case, the courtship period is significantly reduced, in addition, the newlyweds are not psychologically and economically ready for family life.

Factors that increase readiness for divorce:

- urbanization;
- increase in the mobility of the able-bodied population;
- changes in the role of women in the professional employment of society;
- individualization of the life concept, where the autonomous personal growth is getting more and more attention. The liberalization of attitudes towards divorce, as well as the easing of the legal norms that govern divorce, are not the last factors that provoke the decision to dissolve a marriage. Together with the risk factors for divorce, we should also talk about tolerance factors that reduce the likelihood of family breakup in the face of family problems. The most significant factors include the presence of a child in the family. The child often acts as the "last argument" in deciding on a divorce in favor of preserving the family. The presence of children has a significant impact on the psychological desire and economic feasibility of divorce.

Attention should be paid to the fact that women tend to attribute to the causes of divorce, first of all, material difficulties - drunkenness, weakening family values, while men tend to talk about a new hobby, joint incompatibility and boredom. Young people often single out among the reasons incompatibility, new love, betrayal, monotony, older age groups - the weakening of the value of family life, alcoholism.

It can be concluded that these risk factors are not "fatal" in predicting marital relations, since there are well-off couples with a significant age difference, as well as a short period of premarital acquaintance.

These factors are of a "cumulative" nature, since with their accumulation, the probability of an uncomplicated marital relationship increases significantly.

So, for example, according to M. Yaffe and F. Fenwick, if there is a possibility that the relationship will be preserved under one psychological immature partner, then with two they are irrevocably doomed. As a rule, during the divorce process, the spouses do not seriously think about the consequences both for them person-

ally and for the child. Family breakdown is not only a personal but also a social problem. For society, this leads to a deterioration in the demographic situation, depreciation of the institution of the family, a decrease in the working capacity of citizens who are in a state of divorce, an increase in single people, the emergence of single-parent families, where raising children without a father is detrimental.

In incomplete families, they create a specific system of relations between mother and child, and often form patterns of behavior that represent alternative norms and values on which the institution of marriage is based.

Divorce also has a severe effect on the morale of children. Preschoolers feel fear, insecurity and consider themselves the reason for the divorce of their parents. Family breakdown is not only a personal problem of people, but also a public problem. Older children express their irritation more emotionally. Most children calm down within a year or two after a divorce, but some of them feel unhappy within 5 years after their parents divorce. The impact of divorce on the psyche of a child depends on a whole range of factors:

- subjective idea of family happiness immediately before divorce;

- age of mother and child;

- the degree of definition of negative norms in relation to divorce;

- the ability of the spouse left with the child to cope with personal anxiety and provide him with a safe environment. Before the age of 3, divorce has a much less serious impact on the child's psyche than at older ages. The observations of psychologists show that 5-7-year-old boys are especially seriously worried about the departure of their father. Girls most acutely endure separation between the ages of 2 and 5 years, when there is a period of intense emotional development. Life in an incomplete family leaves its mark on the formation of a child's personality. Children who grow up without a father are often the "difficult" category. Among them, a large number of those who lag behind in their studies, conflict with teachers, peers, commits offenses.

There are statistics that children of divorced parents, when they become adults, get divorced much more often than those who grew up in complete families. Divorce in modern society is the cause of the loss of cultural and family values.

Nowadays, people do not listen to public opinion. If a few decades ago, everyone wanted to give advice on preserving the family by any means, now society is absorbed exclusively in its own problems. No one pays attention to the problem of divorced citizens.

The desire for independence from responsibilities contributes to the causes for divorce. Many do not understand that the family is not only a union of lovers, but also people united by a common goal, striving for it, and together solving problems that arise during the formation of a family. Most believe that only divorce is the way out of this situation.

The main means of preventing divorce and its severe consequences is an effective system for preparing citizens for marriage.

Proceeding from this, the republic's departments of the registry office pay special attention to explanatory work among the general population. For example, "Prevention of early marriages", "The strength of the family is the peace of the country", "Underage marriage and its negative consequences", "An unhealthy family is a space that negatively affects the upbringing of a child", "Mother is the morality of the family". "In educational institutions and districts of the region. Spiritual Mirror", "Rights of Women and Children", "Socio-Psychological Factors of Family Stability" and round talks and meetings. The film "Betrayal", aimed at preventing the spread of HIV infection, was shown to students of vocational colleges and academic lyceums.

An analysis of existing marriage and family relations convincingly shows that most specialists who deal with the problems of family education refer to the main conditions for the sustainable existence of marriage - the moral level, which includes, first of all, awareness of moral norms.

The level of development of a person's moral consciousness largely influences his activities and behavior in any area of social relations, of which family relations are an integral part.

The preparation of young people for entry into family life should be considered an integral part of the general system of education. Until recently, it was believed that a young man, upon reaching a certain age, is completely ready to create his own family.

However, most sociological, pedagogical and psychological studies convince that this is not the case, therefore the readiness of the younger generation to marry and create a family is the main goal of pedagogical and social work. In turn, favorable factors that contribute to the strengthening of relations include:

- similarity in education, social status, in views on most key issues;
- the same physical attractiveness of partners;
- common interests and activities;
- personality traits, such as the ability to create and receive emotional closeness, emotional stability.

Of particular importance is the readiness for marriage at the present stage of development of society, when the number of civil marriages increases compared to the number of prisoners.

Here we can observe the features of social attitudes and motives that have been formed among young people relatively recently under the influence of changed social conditions and norms.

Divorce prevention is a set of measures that contributes to the full functioning of the family, and is also aimed at preventing possible problems. One of the ways of prevention is the development of specially trained and educational programs.

As an example, we can cite a study of the problems of the family and family education, which convincingly shows that spouses are now increasingly in need of the help of qualified specialists in acquiring all the necessary knowledge and skills in the field of relationship management. Prevention of divorces of young families can be divided into the following areas:

1. Family counseling, it includes:

- psychological counseling: prevention and resolution of family conflicts, psychology of family relationships in different periods of life, crises in the family;
- legal advice: housing programs for young families, drawing up a marriage contract, the implementation of a certificate for maternity capital;
- medical consultation: planning the birth of children, methods of providing medical care to a sick child;
- pedagogical consultation (education of family life without conflicts, work with divorcing couples, assistance in resolving family conflicts).

2. Courses for young parents (organized on the basis of the registry office, family planning center). Here we are talking primarily about:

- role-playing games, trainings on family planning, the basics of family education, preparation for the birth of a child;
- lectures, conversations, which are devoted to the issues of joint preparation for childbirth, the peculiarities of the perception of the world by a pregnant woman, help to a young mother;
- mini-trainings, emotional infection, suggestion, persuasion aimed at determining the psychological characteristics of young spouses, value orientations, aspirations, interests;
- development of booklets, memos for future spouses.

Considering social prevention, a consistent number of key stages should be distinguished:

- The prevention stage, where the main task is to take measures that form a certain system of values, which will allow avoiding forms of behavior and activities that can complicate family life.

- The prevention stage, which aims to make timely and

effective measures to prevent the occurrence of a situation fraught with complication of the life process of the subject.

- The stage of suppression, for this socially acceptable methods are used, aimed at blocking the form of activity and behavior,

leading to negative consequences both for him and for society as a whole.

Thus, we can conclude that the study of the value orientations of young people over the past years shows that the family remains a core value for young people. At the same time, both the family of the parents, in which they are included, and their own future family are considered.

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