

Divorce as a Socio-Psychological Problem of Modern Society

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Abstract

The problem of divorce is one of the most important social problem of modern society. Therefore, in a lot of foreign countries and in Uzbekistan, much attention is paid by a scientific community to the problem of divorce. This problem is being studied by experts in various fields: lawyers, demographers, economists, sociologists, psychologists and experts in other fields of science. Their attention is focused on studying the causes, factors, motives of this phenomenon, eliminating them, and reducing the negative complications of divorces.

Keywords: *single parent family, orphans, urbanization, murder, living orphan, demographers, apathy, psychotropic drugs, economists, sociologist.*

Introduction

Due to the breakdown of families suffers not only the divorced couple and their children, but also society. Divorce leads to many negative events: the increase in the number of dysfunctional families, the increase in delinquency among children and adolescents, the increase in the number of children left without pedagogical supervision, loneliness, deterioration of relations between ex-spouses and relatives. At this point, fairly may arise a question if divorces cause such negative consequences, shouldn't it be officially banned? Of course, it is possible, for instance, in some countries of the world, including Italy, the Netherlands, divorce was an extremely complicated legal process. However, this method also does not give the expected results in ensuring family stability.

Materials and methods.

Perhaps forbidding divorce, does not give the freedom, in turn may cause the increase in the

age of marriage, not starting a family, premarital and extramarital relationships, and the increase in the number of psychologically unhealthy families will lead to an increase in crimes, murder, treason, etc. All these may harm to the individuals, the human spirit, the upbringing of children in the family, and society. That is why the freedom of divorce is currently recorded in the marriage and family legislation of almost in all countries. What is important here is not to prohibit divorce and officially interfere with it, but to prevent divorces, to eliminate the causes and factors that lead to them. So is divorce a tragedy or an escape from tragedy?

For some people, if there are no children in the family, this is an escape from the tragedy, if the relationship between husband and wife is not formed in accordance with the purpose, they lack mutual understanding, mutual respect, emotional closeness and kindness towards each other. otherwise, if the family is not fulfilling its duties, such couples believe that it is better

to divorce. Divorces have their own socio-psychological and ethno-psychological features. These features are expressed in the reasons that lead to the breakdown of families, their implementation process, consequences, and the situation of couples before and after divorce. One of such features is manifested in who is the initiator of the divorce, who applies to the official organizations with the intention of divorce. In Eastern families, especially Uzbek and rural families, there are more men who initiate divorce, and on the contrary, in families of European nations, young families and urban families with a high degree of urbanization, there are more women who initiate divorce.

Results and discussion.

Before expressing thoughts about the causes and consequences of divorces, it would be necessary to focus on the specific nature of divorces in Uzbek families, aspects that differ from other (especially foreign) nations. This may be due to the following objective factors: firstly, a divorced woman in rural areas is discussed more critically by the public than a man. Secondly, after divorce in rural areas, the situation of women worsens compared to men, because the specific traditions of the Uzbek nation require that an Uzbek woman leave the house to her husband and go to her parents (her siblings are her own family, brothers who live with their wives and children and are forced to go and live in a place that makes the situation more worse for the divorced woman. Thirdly, it is extremely rare for rural women to start a family again after divorce. Taking into account these objective reasons, Uzbek women in rural areas get used to problematic marriages (relationships between husband and wife are extremely conflicted, and affection between them is not sufficiently expressed) marriages. Some women, even if they do not live with their husbands (even for many years), in order to take revenge on their husbands, to prevent him from marrying to someone else, do not agree to

divorce officially through the court. Divorced men in rural areas are in a somewhat privileged situation compared to women: they receive more support from their relatives after separation. In the absence of children, it is not a problem for a divorced man to marry an unmarried woman. In addition, in the previous circumstances after the divorce – a man will get his (parents') house and will have the opportunity to start a new family. Therefore, in rural areas, the initiators of divorces are more men. If divorce is considered as <<freedom>>, then according to the current marriage-family legislation, “How much does this freedom cost? And to Whom?”. If we count the main effects of divorce on women and men, they are as follows: For society - increases the number of dysfunctional families arises family or relative enmity, appears hatred of woman against man, the increasing number of prostitution, infectious diseases, the activity of a person in society decreases.

Increased feeling of loneliness for a man, addiction to drugs and alcohol, various diseases. For women - increased feeling of loneliness, limited possibility of starting a new family, neuroses, stress, various diseases, suicide. Along with the above, special features are also observed when Uzbek families separate. According to the results of a special study conducted by the psychologist Fakhridin Rozikulov on the complications of divorce, in most cases the victim of divorce is a woman.[3].

That is, divorce has a strong negative impact on the future family happiness of women compared to men, the education of children, the family budget, the health of a woman, the relationship between parents and children, and the psyche of a divorced woman. At the same time, it raises major life problems for a woman - the problem of re-family formation and loneliness. It is expressed almost equally in rural and urban women. But urban women suffer from loneliness less than rural women

due to the fact that they are somewhat free in terms of relationship in the urban lifestyle and are actively engaged in their professional activities.[5]

In order to study the psychological and social problems arising from divorces, have been carried out the tasks of the research by taking a survey, a questionnaire and a Rop test. There are 15 questions in the questionnaire. There have participated 25 people in the research. 13 of them are women and 12 are men. The age groups of the respondents are as follows:

18-25 years old - 0 people;

26-35 years old - 12 people;

36-50 years old - 10 people;

51 years and older - 1 person.

Compared to other topics, covering this topic, especially giving advice and guidance, causes some difficulties. The reason is that everyone knows what they have experienced, but based on the obtained results and analysis, some conclusions can be made. Look at this, women are given more responsibility in this matter as well.

Reasons for separation of urban and rural families (percentage)

№	CONTENT OF CAUSES	Rural		City	
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
1	Spouse's rude attitude, lack of respect.	80%	62%	65%	60%
2	Parents interfere into the life of husband and wife	48%	50%	40%	2,5%
3	Spouse's indifference to family life issues	48%	48%	75%	78%
4	Marriage without love	43%	48%	0%	62%
5	Reckless marriage	28%	8%	48%	22, 5%
6	Falling in love with someone else	20%	17%	23%	13%
7	Drinking alcohol	40%	6%	60%	15%
8	Financial difficulties in family	40%	33%	25%	16%
9	Age and sexual disparity	7,5%	3,5%	17,5%	15%
10	Infertility	27%	35%	0%	2,5%
11	Infidelity	7,5%	7,5%	10%	10%
12	Spouse's neglect of children's upbringing, or incompatibility of upbringing methods	12%	10%	14%	7,5%
13	Intervention of a third party to the family environment	7,5%	12%	5%	15%
14	building relationships on lies	10%	5,4%	26%	30%

15.	Consumption of psychotropic drugs, narcotics	10%	1%	65%	48%
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According to the data of the table, a large percentage of the main reasons for divorce arise from the rudeness of the spouse, the interference of parents and other relatives in the life of young people, and the unpreparedness of the spouse for family life. Among young people, the lack of feelings of love and careless family building is only a small percentage. If we analyze the above psychologically, most of the divorces are due to the fact that young people do not pay attention to the problem culture or they do not have a problem culture, adults interfere in the family life of young people, they do not consider the feelings of young people who are building a family, parents decide the fate of young people in their own way. solution, stems from the fact that young people are not ready for life. Parents, educators, teachers should pay special attention to these factors.

According to the results of the research, it can be concluded that divorce has a bad effect on the education and upbringing of the child. At the same time, divorce has a negative effect on the psyche of the bride and groom's parents, on their health, on the relationship between in-laws, on their reputation among relatives and the community, and on the family budget. Especially the bride's parents, suffer more spiritually. It is known that the number of divorces in Uzbek families is twice less than that of other nationalities, for example, Russian families. But the number of <<living orphans>> children per divorced family is 2-2.5 times higher in Uzbek families. At the same time, the fact that <<separation culture>> is at a lower level and is expressed by its own national characteristics leads to more negative consequences in Uzbek families. Consequently, the negative complications of divorce are expressed more strongly in Uzbek families than in families of other nationalities. That is why special attention is paid to studying

the problem of divorce on a scientific basis. Here it is important to determine the factors and reasons for divorce.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be noted that:

1. When choosing a spouse, one should not rush and make mistakes. It is important to draw appropriate conclusions from <<pre-marriage factors>> and other topics.
2. If divorce is inevitable due to the demands of life and according to the advice of experienced people, it is necessary not to prolong the time and avoid having children.
3. It is necessary to prevent the negative consequences of separation on the psyche of the couple, children (if a couple has) and parents, negatively affects on relationships.
4. A couple should make sure to maintain a positive relationship with their estranged-spouse.
5. One should remember that children's, parents and his/her own interests are primarily. Spouse divorce should not be a cause of children to grow up without a father or mother.
6. Rising and formation negative opinion about estranged spouse in a child's mind can negatively affects on the future life, personal family relationships, mother-in-law and child-parent relationships.
7. Divorce is the last resort! A couple should not forget that it will have a negative impact not only on them, but also on the fate of their loved ones. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid making light decisions. In this regard, consulting with good people who have a lot of life experience, if possible, with a psychologist who is an expert in this field, no matter with whom to consult

with, it is important to take responsibility for a well-thought-out decision.

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