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CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIAGE MOTIVATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the problems associated with family and family relationships, the manifestation of marriage motivations in students and their perception of the causes of family divorce. Morshteyn's concept of "encouragement-value-role", which emphasizes that there are three stages in a row in all relations (in the period of choosing a spouse and preparing for marriage) in the period of marriage. Based on the practical work carried out in our research work, the motivations of marriage in the period before marriage were shown to change after marriage was established.

KEYWORDS: *Family, Motivation, Marriage Motivation, Family Divorce.*

INTRODUCTION

Family this is one of the most important social institutions and requires constant scientific research. In the period of economic, political and social changes in our country, it becomes necessary to study family problems and to develop methodological foundations for solving family problems.

The increase in the number of family divorces, especially in the early years of marriage, is due to the fact that young people form a solid basis for their attitude to family life, the ways of family stabilization izlash, in particular, the formation of an adequate image among young people, the ability to imagine the future spouse, and the provision of harmony between their

Family is the highest product of human thinking. After all, this small place not only benefits our lives, but also plays an important role in the development of the country, in the development of society.

A married couple is the basis for the formation of a family as a small group and a social unit. The family performs a number of vital functions, including economic, reproductive, educational, recreative, relaxation, management, etc.

In the course of research conducted by the researchers with different ages, it was found that the most serious mistakes were made by young people before they were married, during meetings. It was known that many young people in their spouses make decisions with carelessness, emphasizing insignificant, secondary features in family life.

The image of the future spouse is a sub - ideal representation of the psychophysical, psycho-physiological, psychological, socio-psychological and spiritual characteristics of the desired spouse, which is formed as a result of interiorization and demonstration of signs, structural features and relationships. The cleverly constructed image of a marriage partner is a real idea that reflects the physical, psychological and spiritual characteristics of the desired spouse of a man at a certain moment; it is formed without taking into account the laws of harmony of the spouses.

The results of psychological analysis of the theoretical material show that marriage motivations in young people have a specific feature and the predominance of some inappropriate marriage motivations can affect the formation of destructive behavior in their behavior after their marriage. The following models of partner selection are most often summarized and highlighted: (selection of a similar partner; selection of a partner of sympathy; selection of a partner in terms of value; selection of a partner in terms of psychological compatibility.) The partner is chosen depending on the possibility of repeating the accepted censor in the family with him.

The most widely structured and developed theory of choosing a marriage partner is Bernard Morshteyn's concept of "encouragement-value-role", which emphasizes that there are three stages in a row in all relations (in the period of choosing a spouse and preparing for marriage) in the period of marriage. According to his theory, only couples who have gone through all three stages have the opportunity to get married worthy. The first stage - stimulation-consists in separating a person from a large number of people. Based on this, the first choice of a partner, a pleasant activate appears. At this stage, the criteria for selection are external data, social status, the characteristics of the partner's self-presentation, the manifestation of his psychological qualities.

The stage of stimulation is not only the stage of assessing a partner, but also the stage of assessing his qualities. Guessing how much the person himself can interest the partner. At the incentive stage, it is important to approach the territorial closeness between partners and form the basis for mutual sympathy. Therefore, many people find their spouse among their neighbors, colleagues, acquaintances or classmates.

At the first stage of the relationship, the impact of external data on the choice of a spouse was also studied. Scientists have found out that both men and women prefer to have an attractive partner next to them. Men are more sensitive to the appearance of a partner in the early stages of their relationship, and for women, the attractive appearance of a partner is a factor that strengthens relationships in these mature stages.

In the study of the individual's attitude towards marriage building, marriage readiness and marriage building motivation are mainly used questionnaires and questionnaires. Included

sociologist S.I. The "marriage motivations" questionnaire, developed by Golod, is also aimed at studying exactly marriage motivations. According to the famous Russian sociologist Sergei Isaevich Golod, the leading reasons for getting married are: - Love, - common views and interest, - feeling lonely, - compassion,-waiting for a child, - casual, - material well - being; - possession of the shelter of my future husband.

According to the terms of this questionnaire, the respondent S.I. Of the 8 options offered by Golod, he should choose only one basic option that is acceptable to him. We conducted a research using the questionnaire "marriage building motivation" in order to investigate marriage motivations. The examiners were offered a series of 8 matrimonial motivations and were offered to choose one of them. 144 students participated in the research. The result was as follows:

«Indicators of respondents on the methodology of "marriage building motivation" (n=144)

TABLE 1

Marriage motives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Number of indicators</i>	42	12	3	5	12	8	33	19
<i>Percentage of indicators</i>	29%	8,3%	2%	3,5%	8,3%	5,5%	23%	20,5%

As can be seen from the Table 1 data, in our research group, the student took the highest place in the youth as the marriage motivations were Love, material provision, the shelter of my future spouse. In fact, in the eyes of many young people, love is imagined as the basis of this strong family. Of course, young people can see love as a priority. But the pleasure in family life can not be given from self-indulgence. To do this, it is necessary to fight, strive, be able to withstand in the family, successfully pass the tests and take care of it until the end of the given life and try to preserve it and at the end of the life to leave it as the most sacred heritage to the children, to the future generation.

And some young people build a family with the aim of wealth, career, material or social cohesion. "If I marry this young man, I will live richly "or" if I marry this girl, I will achieve a certain career, position with the help of her parents, " she imagines her socio-economic future life on the basis of her thoughts. And this in most cases generates a chippakkaka of the imagination and desire of young people. Young people in the family should first be taught to rely on their efforts and strength, along with the support of their parents.

Based on the practical work carried out in our research work, the motivations of marriage in the period before marriage were shown to change after marriage was established. During the conversation with the respondents, more in them, the misunderstanding of their perception about real family life before marriage, the lack of attention to the important aspects of choosing a spouse for himself, the educational upbringing of sharqana, has shown that the influence on the family's resilience.

Based on the research work carried out, the following can be recommended: - to create national methodologies that study the motivations of marriage building in young people; - to study and focus on the Coordination of the motivations of marriage builders in the pre - marital period yet; - to develop the national structure of marriage building motivations and to explain their content and essence in educational activities.

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