

SOCIAL AND ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTIVATION FOR REMARRIAGE

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Abstract: current article discusses the social phenomena such as family, the value of marriage, ethno-psychological features of family, the consequences of divorce and the ethno-psychological characteristics of remarriage. The analyses of the researches of numerous scholars dedicated to marriage, remarriage and family are presented as scientific basis. Firstly, remarriage results in the reduction of some negative social aspects such as: sexual relationships without marriage, single parent families, and single parent children, people who feel themselves “lonely”, “unhappy” or “alienated”. Thus typical families illustrate the family oriented politics of the government.

Keywords: family, marriage, remarriage, ethno-psychology, temperament, communication, value, person, divorce, family institution.

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ И ЭТНОПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ МОТИВАЦИИ ДЛЯ ПОВТОРНОГО БРАКА Расулева Н.З. (Республика Узбекистан)

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Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются такие социальные явления, как семья, ценность брака, этнопсихологические особенности семьи, последствия развода и этнопсихологические характеристики повторного брака. Анализ научных исследований многочисленных ученых, посвященных браку, повторному браку и семье, представлен в качестве научной основы. Во-первых, повторный брак приводит к уменьшению некоторых негативных социальных аспектов, таких как: сексуальные отношения без брака, семьи с одним родителем и дети с одним родителем, люди, которые чувствуют себя «одинокими», «несчастливыми» или «отчужденными». Таким образом, типичные семьи иллюстрируют ориентированную на семью политику правительства.

Ключевые слова: семья, брак, повторный брак, этнопсихология, темперамент, общение, ценность, личность, развод, институт семьи.

Family is considered to be a significant social institution to keep the spiritual heritage, to deliver national customs and tradition to future generation, to bring up the youth as a proper personality of society and country and also shape young people as a complete person.

Currently the specialist dealing with family issues in the developed countries paying specific attention to the remarriage of the divorced as a vital factor of prosperity and development of the state. Due to the innovations on enhancement of families they are gaining significant positive changes. For instance, in the USA 50% of divorced men and 33% of divorced women are getting married in a year and this number exceed to 75% of females and 83% males in three years (T.V. Andreeva, 2004). What’s more, this index shows 5-7% in our country [1].

Although there have not been observed any extended research on the issue in the family psychology by Uzbek scholars so far, there can be mentioned some viewpoints on the topic. Particularly, remarriage is stated to be observed in the circumstances like break up of families, death of spouse and in order to complete the family for the sake of children having a complete family people decide to get married again.

In fact the phenomenon of remarriage occurs when a person decides to start a second marriage in the situations like the break-up decision of parts or the death of one of the couples and it is modeled as “marriage→death of spouse→remarriage (Ihinger–Tallman, Pasley, 1987) [2].

From psychological point of view people with different temperaments or physiologically diverse personalities can live together, however, if they are not suitable spiritually and morally they cannot find mutual understanding and it causes divorces. The worst of the issue is that to some youth and their parents the concepts “marriage” and “divorce” are becoming a typical situation and they are going for it without hesitation. They are not feeling their own responsibilities. In the industrially developed countries, it is common occurrence that 51% of the total marriages are being ended after certain period of time (V.M. Karimova, 2008).

According to the analysis there are socio-psychological and ethno-psychological characteristics of divorces, which cause the break-up of families such as: a) the process of divorce; b) consequences; c) pre-divorce d) and post-divorce mood of couples.

Numerous foreign researchers dedicated several investigations to tackle the current issue. For instance the researchers J.A. Lee, R.A. Sternberg, O. Weinenger, D. Delis and others have done significant researches on the

issues of remarriage.

The traditions of investigation of the concept of “the remarriage settings” content and their formation exist in both general psychology and social psychology. General setting is the occurrence indicating inner readiness of a person to particular activities in different circumstances, according to the requirements of the situation. In other words “the setting is- preparation or reliability of a subject to future occurrences and activities to certain directions”. The existence of such setting guarantees the adequate action of the person in different situations and event, also it hastens the adaptation to various conditions.

The setting of remarriage, in fact, can be considered as a form of social setting which is formed in central way, as every person is born in a family. Therefore a person’s life is shaped by the social setting which is naturally formed under the influence of the one’s life style, socially accepted values, customs and traditions, the ways of upbringing, the duties of parenting. All these will directly effect to child’s behavior and later on it is revealed as readiness to family relationships-social setting.

There should be investigated the interpretation of scholars to the term “the psychological readiness to marriage” and its role in the formation of family setting of divorced people. It should be mentioned that psychologists, when explaining “psychological readiness”, accept the system of values influencing on the relationship of married couple and the emotional-psychological relationships of life style in their socio-psychological setting.

While investigating the problem of preparation to remarriage the scholar introduces the term “ability to marriage” which is characterized by the capabilities of looking after the other person, to serve him/her with honesty and bring goodness to the other one all the time.

To conclude, according to the wide analysis of the sources one can assume that traditional remarriage process occurs when an ex-wife or an ex-husband decides to marry after the family is destroyed or one of the couples die. It is usually modeled like “marriage→the death of spouse→remarriage”. Moreover, as the result of the innovations to enhance family relationships, nowadays there is an occurrence of the motivation of remarriage of divorced couples which is modeled like marriage→divorce→remarriage.

Firstly, remarriage results in the reduction of some negative social aspects such as: sexual relationships without marriage, single parent families, and single parent children, people who feel themselves “lonely”, “unhappy” or “alienated”. Thus typical families illustrate the family oriented politics of the government.

Additionally, the identified rating of the motives for remarriage serves to clarify the meaning of the ethno-psychological characteristics of the couple.

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