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ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON FAMILY AND MARRIAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation:

This article analyzes the materials collected from a number of scientific studies conducted by Uzbek psychologists on the study of ethnoculture and ethnopsychological features of the Uzbek family and different nationalities. Socio-psychological and ethnopsychological problems of family and marriage in modern psychology are also covered in detail.

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INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of development of society, the study of the family, family-marriage relations, its ethnopsychological features is one of the urgent problems. Because after the independence of Uzbekistan, every nation and people living in our republic has restored its national traditions, customs and traditions. Normative documents of the state, including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PF-3808 of June 27, 2018 "On approval of the concept of strengthening the family in the Republic of Uzbekistan" , No. PQ-4602 of February 18, 2020 Resolutions on the organization of the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the current research in the field of social psychology to some extent serve in the implementation of the tasks set out in other regulations related to this system of activities.

In recent years, extensive research has been conducted in Uzbekistan on family and marriage relations. It provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-psychological and ethnopsychological problems of the modern family in our country, family and marriage. The research conducted in Uzbekistan in this regard includes MG Davletshin, GB Shoumarov, EG Goziev, VM Karimova, HK Karimov, Sh.Sh. Juraeva, RS Samarov, N .Salaeva et al.

MAIN PART. In our country, in the 80s and 90s of the twentieth century, serious attention was paid to research to determine the specific ethnopsychological features of the Uzbek family. So far, psychologists of our country have conducted a number of scientific studies on the study of ethnoculture and ethnopsychological features of the Uzbek family and different nationalities.

In particular, in the doctoral dissertation of VM Karimova, a scientist who created a unique school of family psychology in Uzbekistan on "Social perceptions of the Uzbek family in youth" (1994), marriage

and family, age of marriage, national values of the Uzbek family, personality traits, socio-psychological mechanisms related to the formation of perceptions of gender-related qualities and conditions of their manifestation, the status and role of men and women in the family, the number of children, their upbringing and ways to involve them in family work [4, 18].

Also, any researcher who has studied reproductive imagery in the study should take into account that they have a complex psychological system and structure and, accordingly, the mechanisms of imagining fatherhood and motherhood among the motives of marriage before studying the relationship of children and parents in the family relationship system. It is necessary to scientifically analyze the objective social conditions of image formation, attitudes to being a boy or a girl, the nature of general perceptions about the number and sex of children and the dynamics of general family social perceptions that change under their influence [4, 253-254].

H.K. Karimov's dissertation "Socio-psychological features of couple conflicts in Uzbek families" (1994) for the first time in the field of social psychology scientifically studied the ethnopsychological features and causes of couple conflicts in Uzbek families [3,8]. According to the study, one of the reasons for marital discord is the inability of women and men to evaluate themselves properly when performing family roles, i.e. in the assumption that they perform family roles well and excellently, even though they are not evaluated by spouses. It is observed in both women and men. In particular, the difference between the assessments was observed between the self-assessment of men and the assessment given to them by women. This is explained by the fact that men generally do not pay much attention to family life, family life is not very important for men compared to women, and on the other hand, women are very critical of family roles in relation to men [3,122]. One of the factors that plays an important role in the origin of marital conflict is that differences in the performance of family roles by spouses are observed differences between spouses [3,122]. The results and psychological analysis show that among some groups where conflict between couples is observed, it is concluded that the couple themselves do not adequately understand the root cause of the conflict, and suggestions are made in this regard.

In the dissertation of Sh.Sh. Also, for the first time in social psychology, the socio-psychological characteristics of marital satisfaction in a young Tajik family are described in the national psychological features of the relationship between spouses [2,6].

Young Tajik families are strongly influenced by the older generation, close relatives, dependence of a man or woman on the parents' family, the nature of the relationship with relatives affects the level of satisfaction of young people with their marriage. Reconciliation is explained by the fact that families have a good relationship between spouses and relatives [2,105].

RS Samarov's dissertation "Social and ethnopsychological features of couple conflicts in the Tajik family" (1997) is the first scientific study of the social and ethnopsychological features, causes and forms of conflicts in Tajik families. Including:

- Women's emotional intimacy with their spouses is relatively low, despite the high level of mutual respect for their husbands;
- One of the ethnopsychological features of the Tajik family conflict is the discrepancy between the desire of men to keep the family in the traditional, patriarchal form and the sharp expression of the tendency of women to lead the family [7,8-9].

N.Salaeva's dissertation research work "Ethnopsychological features of Khorezm families" (2002) emphasizes that choosing a bride and groom from close relatives is a territorial feature, wanting the harmony of the family members and the psychological environment in the family. According to the results, it was found that in-law marriages resulted in the birth of unhealthy children, infant mortality, and quantitatively more than marriages with strangers [6,140].

The most notable of the economic problems of marriage is the thick phenomenon. The appearance of the thick, its original essence was distinguished by its originality in the periods. The study highlights how each group's perception of psychological, social, and economic issues affects the interpersonal relationships, family, and ethnic lifestyle, and how these approaches are approached [6,141].

In the dissertation of TB Norimbetov "Socio-psychological features of Kazakh families living in Uzbekistan" (2008) the distribution of roles in Kazakh families in both traditional and modern forms applies to territorial features, ie the head of the family is a man and his word is the key in solving any problem. reported. Satisfaction with a marriage between a couple in the family depends on the spouse's parents and close relatives, and many conflict situations arise at this time. On this basis, conflicts in Kazakh families were distinguished [5,14]. It seems that mainly if the family conflict is constructive and resolved by the couple, the conflicts in the Kazakh families are destructive and in most cases are not limited to the couple's conflict, but also involve other members of the family.

CONCLUSION. Based on the analysis of the above research, it should be noted that, first of all, the study of the extent to which Uzbek psychologists fit into the ideas of society, universal values of marriage, family, personality and interpersonal relationships.

Secondly, based on our national values and traditions, the Uzbek family, as well as issues of marriage of different nationalities as a social and ethnopsychological problem are studied more thoroughly, and based on the results of research serve to create practical recommendations and methodological developments. The results of the study and the developed practical recommendations can be used in preventive, psychological counseling and psycho-correctional work for young married people, "problematic" and divorced families. The developed recommendations will help to increase the effectiveness of family psychological services in the country.

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