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Naima Ziautdinovna Rasuleva
Tashkent State Institute of Stomatology
The lecturer of the department
of “Pedagogy and psychology” in
rasuleva_naima@mail.ru

SOCIAL AND ETHNO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTIVATION FOR REMARRIAGE

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.

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

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Introduction

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.

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).

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). In the foreign mass media resources one of the most attractive and readable news is considered to be marriage or divorce of some prominent people in 3-4 years. Definitely it will affect to the outlook of the young generation, who

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are reading the news. It should be mentioned that in most cases the initiators of the divorces are considered to be women and it results in the growing number of innocent children to be brought up in single parent families.

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.

Thanks to the renovations which are established to enhance long-lasting families, the motivation of ex-couples going for remarriage after divorce is frequently occurring and it is modeled in the sequence based on “marriage→divorce→remarriage” (Hinger–Tallman, Pasley, 1987).

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.

On the topic of family and marriage the scholars of Russia also have done noticeable amount of investigation. In particular, J. Lofas investigated the issue of children and parents in re-marriage (1996), L.B. Shneyder the family relationship of spouses in remarriage (2000) and A.I. Antonov and V.M. Medkov looked into the relationship of children from the first marriages in the family of remarried couples. Moreover, several scholars mentioned the issue of motivation to start a marriage in their researches: S. Kratokhvil (1991), I.A. Trofimova (2001), T.V. Andreeva and L.V. Tolstova (2001), G. Kraig (2002), L.N. Sobchak (2002), V.M. Seluyko (2004), S. Kurovskaya (2005) and others.

There have been numerous Uzbek researchers who researched family institution including G.B. Shoumarov, I.O. Haydarov, E.N. Sattorov, N.A. Soginov, F.A. Akramova, 2007. It should be mentioned that the scholars mentioned above classified the motives to start a marriage into three: 1) love; 2) financial or other dependence; 3) stereotypical reason.

In the scholarly works the researchers M.G. Davletshin, E.G. Goziyev, V.M. Karimova, M.M.Mamatov, N.S. Safayev, I.I. Mahmudov, M.Y. Otajonov deeply learned the problems directly related to genesis of ethnic characteristics, its functions and structure. For instance, M.G. Davletshin and E.G. Goziyev learned the problems related to the development of ethno-psychology in the country, V.M. Karimova focused on the social imagination of young boys and girls on Uzbek families, M.M. Mamatova and N.S. Safayeva addressed to the topic of perception of national and ethnic identity, F.S. Tatibayeva investigated the influence of ethnic stereotypes to a person in the period of socializing, I.I. Mahmudov looked into ethnic stereotypes of behavior, N. Salayeva explored the regional and

ethno-psychological distinctions of Uzbek families and O.B. Muhammadberdiyev dedicated a work to the issues of national identity of Central Asian nations in the current developed world. However in none of the above mentioned investigations the motivation of remarriage and its ethno-psychological features are mentioned as a separate object of research.

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.

According to American scholar David Mayers, setting is – an attitude or adequate or inadequate reaction of a person, which is explained in the form of viewpoint, feeling or targeted behavior towards something or someone. F. Zimbardo and M. Lyaypel state that “the setting is significant attitude towards an object with certain value”. In order to identify such setting it should be learned the imaginations of remarrying people about an ideal family, whether it is positive, negative or neutral.

By contrast to general settings there is “social setting” in social psychology. It is characterized like a category related to change of outlook of a person by perceiving social situations, objects and social groups happening around in certain way, accepting them and being ready to build a relationship with them. Scholars investigate setting because of its importance in person’s life and acquiring life experience.

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.

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The researcher I.B. Grebennikov suggested the following aspects to form the motivation for remarriage:

1. Social aspects which includes the revelation of the state policy on family and marriage and demography and the role of every family, family values, the social role of parents and married people.
2. Moral aspect, being well-mannered includes the following behaviours: being friendly to the opposite gender, respect and attention to adults, discipline in upbringing children, responsibility, trust, honesty, mutual understanding, responsibility in front of spouse and children, being delicate in terms of love affairs.
3. Legal aspect, to get acquainted with state legislation on marriage and family; based on family circumstances being knowledgeable about the rights and responsibilities in front of spouse, children and society.
4. Psychological aspects, to form the experience on communication about marriage and family-life through psychological bases.
5. Physiological-hygenic aspects, physiological features of the organisms of man and woman; sexual intercourse, questions on personal hygiene and etc.
6. Pedagogical aspects: the role of family in child upbringing, its psychological capability, specific features of family upbringing, educative functions of parents, the methods of raising pedagogical ability of parents.
7. Acquisition of the knowledge about household-economy, family budget, social culture, household duties and etc.

A.G. Kharchev and M.S. Maskovskiy stated that future marriage behavior is indicated according to the behavior before marriage. The author of numerous researches on this issue L.I. Savinov offers the following system of the pre-marriage behavior.

Additionally, V.S. Trokhtiy counts the characteristics necessary for psychological readiness for remarriage:

- 1) to be ready to the new feeling of responsibility for the well-being of spouse and the future offspring;
- 2) to understand the rights and values of the other members of the family and to recognize the equality principle in human relationships;

3) to try to fulfill cooperative and daily promises and to support the spouse's activities, as it is considered to be highly valued behavior.

4) the adaptation to the characteristic features and habits of the other person and understanding his/her psychological situation.

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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