

The Concept of Motive in Preparing Young People for Family Life

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Abstract. The preparation of young people for family life in the East has long been given serious importance, in many works the sanctity of the family and the need to protect it with various educational values were emphasized first of all.

Keywords: remarriage, family, separation, dysfunctional family, psychology.

Introduction

Many scientists and scholars were interested in the psychology of the peoples of Turkestan, the peculiarities of their way of life, the manners and customs of Uzbek women, their behavior in the family. For example, in the 70s of the 19th century, the French ethnographer, scientist, artist Madame Bourdon conducted research among the Turkestan lands. In the process of getting acquainted with the life of these peoples, he witnessed the customs of women, attitudes towards children and the relationship between husband and wife. He was surprised by the manners, manners and modesty of an Uzbek woman at home, at wedding ceremonies, in communication with neighbors. "We," he wrote, "we, cultured European women, must learn morality and chastity from Turkestan women, who are considered wild in our eyes ... these women, completely ignorant of the theory of Lesgart and Diderot, must write a manual on moral theory ..." [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. The works of the above thinkers analyze family and marriage relations, the duties of husband and wife in the family, the role of parents in raising children, their views on mutual respect and kindness in strengthening the family [14, 15].

Materials, Methods and Discussion

In particular, according to psychological research, the most important premarital factors are the motives for marriage, which are the basis for building a marriage. In the family encyclopedia, the term "motive" is a factor that determines the fulfillment of a certain goal in human activity, a reason [16, 17, 18]. A motive is an internal impulse that prompts a person to action and activity, which acts as the highest form of need. In modern psychology, the term motive is used to describe various events and situations that activate the subject. The complex of motives of behavior and activity is called motivation. The motive arises and is formed on the basis of need[26].

The analysis of one of the studies conducted by G.B. Shoumarov[24] is related to the premarital factor, and the author tried to identify among these criteria the criteria that have a negative impact on family life:

- marriage to a minor;
- a high level of responsibility of a woman in relation to her husband;
- social heterogeneity in the marital dyad, that is, when the wife is from the city, and the husband is from the village;
- the fact that the dating period before marriage is short;
- premarital pregnancy or sexual intercourse with a woman;
- non-support of marriage by important people (parents, new relatives, friends), negative opinion of parents about marriage;
- the presence of motives for marriage, more precisely, based on unpleasant, ugly, internal or external conditions (“escape” from the parental home, a difficult psychological situation in the family, pregnancy);
- the presence of certain diseases in the future spouse (neurosis, psychasthenia, hysteria, impotence, etc.);
- inadequacy of ideas about the future family and unpreparedness to perform family functions;
- imbalance of sexual behavior within the framework of sexual relations in a future couple;
- the fact that general politeness is at a lower (lower) level in the formation of interpersonal communication;
- differences in values and in the assessment of family values;
- some characteristics of the family of parents (only child, irresponsibility of parents, low culture of communication, unhappiness, etc.);
- economic poverty and lack of housing.

All of these premarital factors are primarily related to the parental family. The influence of the parental family on the young, emerging family is carried out indirectly and directly. The direct influence is to support parents in the lives of young people, and the indirect influence is expressed in the formation of personality, in particular, in the formation of family qualities. The above points serve as the basis for considering and studying the problems of family satisfaction of young students who are married.

According to GB Shoumarov[25] and others, marital motives are generally of three types. These are: creating a family for love, that is, before creating a family, young people fall in love with each other for a certain period of time, and then, as a result of this mutual love, they marry and create a family.

The second type of motives is the creation of a family at the expense of material or other interests. In this case, young people can start a family with something in mind, such as wealth, career, material or social gain: “If I marry this guy, I will live richly” or “If I marry this girl, her with the help of my parents, I will achieve a certain career, position”, get rid of my socio-

economic status, “get rid of loneliness” and others. Many such considerations could be listed [19, 20].

Another motive for marriage is stereotypically called the creation of a family. Both previous motives may not be observed in this category of young people. When they build a family, they look at stereotypes. When such young people are asked why they started a family, they usually answer: “All my peers got married, so I got married!” or “All my friends are getting married, and so am I!” they answer as follows.

The study of the doctoral dissertation of V. M. Karimova[27] is devoted to socio-psychological ideas about the family and its environment, that is, the formation of socio-psychological ideas, sexual socialization, gender differences, femininity and masculinity, child-parent interactions. The fact that it is associated with the analysis of psychological characteristics was added to science with the introduction of the concept of family social imagination (FSI) into Uzbek psychology.

In particular, V.M. Karimova shows several stages in the formation of ideas about the family and its values:

- the general sphere of the formation of family ideas;
- ethical and normative side of the family imagination;
- legal sphere of family roles;
- economic aspects of family roles;
- the reproductive side of family roles.

Family social imagination is a complex psychological system of a complex nature, which includes family relationships and all the knowledge and ideas formed about them [21, 22, 23].

In the scientific work of R.S. Samarov "Social and ethnopsychological features of marital disputes in the Tajik family", social and ethnopsychological features of the Tajik family, conflicts between spouses, "mutual understanding", "emotional closeness" of spouses in the Tajik family, the family and studied the degree of influence of "mutual respect" on family relationships, that is, on conflicts. [28].

Conclusion

Considering the need and all-round interest of Uzbek scientists in studying the problems of the modern family, we can talk about the formation of a national and international approach within the framework of social psychology and family psychology, which is its integral part.

Analyzing the above scientific research, we have defined the concept of "Motive" as follows. A motive is a person's inclination to a particular behavior, an internal motivation for action associated with the satisfaction of certain needs.

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