



The Stability Of Family As A Criterion Of Social Welfare

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the influence of family stability on the life of society, describes the factors that ensure the success of family relations, the mechanisms of influence on society. Proposals were made that should be implemented to ensure the stability of society.

KEYWORDS

Stability of marriage, divorce, success of family relations, socio-psychological climate, objective subjective factors, relationships between spouses, satisfaction with marriage, research, motivation, stability of society.

INTRODUCTION

The family plays an important role in the formation of a person and in his subsequent independent life. We consider the family as a positive factor in human life and development. Because with the help of family, a person overcomes difficulties, illnesses, supports and feels happy and protected. According to David Mayers, married people feel more satisfied with life than single people. In recent years, scientists have published many works dealing

with family crises, destructive changes - conflicts, educational disorders, pathologies of family members, the problem of divorce. The problem of the quality of marriage is one of the most important topics in the study of the family. In the works devoted to the study of this problem, concepts such as stability, well-being, marital satisfaction, compatibility, quality of marriage, socio-psychological climate of the family, success of marriage and

family relations can be found. Marital stability and marital satisfaction are similar concepts, but they must be distinguished, and the differences between them stem from sociological and psychological approaches.

According to the sociological approach, an indicator of the success of family relationships is the preservation of the marriage, i.e. the absence of divorce. This feature is called marriage stability and is widely used in various demographic, sociological and other studies. "Sustainability" is the most important fundamental concept.

This concept has many advantages — for example, in this case there is almost no measurement problem: it is enough to know whether the couple is divorced or not, as a result of which a sample of respondents of almost any size can be used. But there are also inherent shortcomings, such as how a couple evaluates their relationship, their happiness is not determined, which is very important for the purposes of psychological research.

T. G. Pospelova and T. M. Trapeznikova distinguish the following objective and subjective factors that affect the stability of the family.

Objective Factors:

1. The general instability of the whole socio-economic system in which the family is located.
2. Lack of even minimal conditions for government agencies to perform the basic functions of the family.
3. Inconsistency of the family budget with the subsistence level.
4. Problems of improving housing conditions.
5. Unemployment (especially of women).

Subjective factors of family stability are:

1. In the process of forming a new model of the family as a psychological community, the interaction between the couple, parents and children, and especially the biggest change, took place in the mind of the woman.
2. The needs and interests of men and women in the family, the change of roles.

T.G. Pospelova and T.M. Trapeznikova emphasizes that the stability of family relations depends to some extent on the level of readiness of young people for family life. At the same time, readiness for marriage is understood as a system of socio-psychological relations of the individual, which determines the emotionally positive attitude to the family lifestyle, the values of marriage.

Psychological research focuses on the study of marital satisfaction. Most experts define marital satisfaction as an internal subjective assessment, a couple's attitude toward their marriage. According to S. I. Golod, "satisfaction with marriage is formed as a result of adequate implementation of the idea (image) of the family developed in the human mind under the influence of encounters with various events that constitute his (real or symbolic) experience in this area".

A study by N. G. Yurkevich found a link between marriage satisfaction and job satisfaction. The study found that 44% of women who rated their marriages happy said they were very satisfied with their work, and only 14% said they were dissatisfied with their work. N. G. Yurkevich's research has shown that there is a definite link between marriage satisfaction and the division of labor in the household. Only 59% of families with a full-fledged household were assessed by respondents as having a happy marriage; in marriages where a man supports

his wife, the figure is 88%, and 94% when both couples carry the same burden.

The results of research by A. G. Harchev, N. G. Yurkevich and others have shown that there is a link between motivation to marry and satisfaction with marriage: marriages in families where couples are more morally motivated to marry have been found to be happier.

According to N. N. Obozov, the most favorable motive for marriage is love (only 6% of failed marriages), the most ineffective motive is financial well-being and frivolity (almost 73% of failed marriages).

Marriage Motives Ratio and Marriage Satisfaction Level was analyzed in detail by S. I. Golod. The author identified the following reasons for marriage: love, common views and interests, feelings of loneliness, feelings of compassion, the possibility of having a child, coincidence, the financial security of the future spouse, the availability of housing.

The following trends were identified in the research process: the effectiveness of psychological support for couples increases with family experience, but the effectiveness of psychological support for older couples decreases slightly. This phenomenon can be explained by the increase in psychological flexibility in mature marriages.

At the same time, psychological and sexual life problems increase with age, and older people obtain less satisfaction from the psychological environment and communication in the family. According to a study by O.A. Dobrynina, a stable marriage, according to women, requires a fair distribution of the burden of living between the couple, complete rest in the family, sexual harmony, interaction with children, psychological environment, friendship and care. The most important element of a stable marriage in the male ideal

is the integrity of interests but the center itself in the family. This indicator is associated, firstly, with the stimulation of personal aspirations, secondly, with a comfortable psychological environment and well-organized recreation, and thirdly, with sexual harmony.

There are also some gender differences among the factors influencing marital satisfaction. Satisfaction of women with marriage depends on a personal trait such as introversion. Introvert women are more satisfied with the family than extrovert women. No such linear contrast was found in men. But their marital satisfaction is related to their spouse's marital motivation: if a woman's main reason for getting married is love, often a man will agree to a marriage. In addition, introverted women with high neuroticism (e.g., melancholics) may be more satisfied with marriage than women with other temperaments.

A study of military families has shown that marital satisfaction is high among male officers who are prone to cooperation and compromise in conflict situations. It can often be concluded that marriages with responsible, mature men are subjectively more convenient for women.

Statistics show that men's satisfaction from marriage is significantly related to family income. This may be due to the fact that the role of family breadwinner belongs more to them.

A study among young families showed that excessive meticulousness, cleanliness, rapid mood swings, and excessive attention to certain event-related factors can lead to a decrease in satisfaction.

In women (with secondary special education), family satisfaction is associated with job satisfaction. It can be assumed that it allows one to achieve success at work through a harmonious relationship with close people.

The more women are happy with their families, the more they value love, knowledge, and creativity.

Thus, it has been proved that marital satisfaction is related to family life experience, marital motives, distribution of responsibilities between spouses, job satisfaction, value orientations of partners, and so on. Of course, all these factors play a special role in each family.

A.Y. Tavit analyzed the self-assessment characteristics of 200 family members with five years of family experience to identify factors influencing marital satisfaction. As it turns out, factors of marital satisfaction can be conditionally divided into two groups: those that arose before marriage and those that emerged during marriage.

The following premarital factors often affect family satisfaction:

1. Origin (here, first of all, the predominance of relationships between family members, in the example of parents).
2. Personal qualities (character traits, tastes, habits, etc.).
3. Ideals of family and spouse.

Attempts were made by T.A. Gurko to systematize the factors of family satisfaction into 4 groups:

1. Socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the family. This includes indicators such as total family income, age of the couple, number of children in the family, and so on.
2. Features of the couple's sphere of life outside the family - the professional sphere, the couple's relationship with the closest social environment, etc.
3. Attitudes and behaviors of couples in the main areas of family life - the division of household responsibilities and

compatibility of attitudes, the organization of leisure time.

4. Features of family relationships - emotional and moral values (love and respect for the partner, appropriate worldviews and interests, family loyalty, etc.).

First of all, it is necessary to understand the definition of a successful family. Nowadays, the concept of "Healthy Family" is widely used. A "healthy family" also faces challenges, but in it, communication is effective because spouses have the opportunity to discuss and plan the prospects of the relationship.

A "healthy family" knows how to solve family problems and will continue to learn it on a regular basis. All members of the family are involved in the search for a solution.

The ideal family, like other families, faces both expected and unexpected crises. However, it can respond to them quickly and appropriately by implementing its own restructuring.

So, the most important thing to create an ideal, healthy, prosperous family is the parental family structure. It has the greatest impact on young people and they take it as a model of parental relationships. In this sense, even divorce, the break-up of the family can be accepted as the norm, i.e. the creation of a new family as a natural stage. Accordingly, such norms make it difficult to create a more harmonious functioning family.

The ideal family also guarantees a comfortable experience for the formation of children's personality. It serves as a safe laboratory for experiments involving communication, responsibility, and autonomy. In an ideal family, the boundaries between subsystems are clearly defined, so the child has the ability to communicate effectively with influential people. In an ideal family, all interactions are moderate and the change in structures occurs

smoothly. In a troubled family, the opposite is true. The success of family life lies in the ability to change, improve, rebuild the family structure, taking into account the conditions and maturity of family members.

In the field of family psychotherapy, there are the concepts of functional and dysfunctional relationships, functional and dysfunctional families. "Functional family is a family that solves external and internal tasks assigned to it.

The question of the interdependence of concepts and ideas used in the practical work of psychotherapists, on the one hand, leads to uncertainty in the views of social workers and sociologists on dysfunctional families, on the other.

For example, in sociology, families that are considered conflicted or even in crisis can sometimes be brought closer to the concept of "functional". Thus, there is a lack of clarity in the interpretation of the concept of a successful, happy, "successful" marriage. For example, the concept of a socially vulnerable family is often used without clearly defining the criteria for a prosperous, stable family, or only functional / dysfunctional families under the supervision of a psychotherapist or psychiatrist are studied, leaving many other families in such a situation.

Summarizing the views of various authors, the success of marriage and family relationships can be described as follows:

1. Stability - the strength of the marital relationship, the prevention of divorce.
2. The couple's satisfaction with the marriage is not below average.
3. The family fulfills its responsibilities, including the successful upbringing of children (these negative appearances can be noted through the neglect of children, the absence of deviant deviations).
4. The ability of the family to move to each subsequent stage and to move to levels that are manifested in the absence of problems with children in need of professional help.
5. The creation of conditions for the harmonious development of each member of the family.
6. Open communication in the family.
7. Good psychological and physical condition of family members.

The notion of success in relation to the family can be viewed not as a contextual character (more or less successful) but as a specific point on a scale. The first three characteristics typically determine a family's success: stability, the satisfaction of its members, and the family's ability to fulfill its responsibilities. In turn, satisfaction from marriage and family relationships is the most important determinant of overall life satisfaction.

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