



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL
ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES

Nuralieva Dildora Mamurjonovna

FarDU Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology, (PhD).

e-mail: Bonu_dilya84@mail.ru

Annotation. *In this article the importance of family and marriage relations in the interaction of social processes of society is highlighted, special approaches to family relations and values, the functions of the family in society and family institutions are considered. Conclusions and recommendations are also presented.*

Key words: *Family, social institution, marriage, individualism, Sexual-erotic function, Educational function, Emotional function, Spiritual (cultural) communication function.*

One of the ultimate goals of the great reforms being carried out in our country is related to the family, its peace, well-being and happiness. If society is a set of social relations, then each family in it is created as a result of social unity based on natural, economic, legal, and spiritual relations. Family relations are determined by existing social, economic, ideological, and spiritual relations in the society. Social and economic relations in society play a decisive role in the strength and sustainable development of the family. In the same way, peace and tranquility in the society, the stability of the spiritual atmosphere in it, to a large extent, directly depends on mutual love, respect and harmony in the relations of each family.

All countries try to take a place among developed countries and create happy living conditions as they wish. Uzbekistan is also trying to take steps on this path. At the same time, it is appropriate to think on a scientific basis about what we will gain and what we will lose during these long years, that is, at what cost we will achieve material well-being. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated February 18, 2020 "On measures to improve the social and spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution and bring the system of work with family and women to a new level" Institute of values and family has entered a new stage of development.

One of the main tasks of the Family and Women's Committee, which was established at the initiative of our country's president, is to reveal the historical roots of the family institution and develop family values. In this sense, during the past period, many practical works are being carried out by our state for the stability of families in our country, especially young families who are now stepping on the threshold of great life, and for their independent formation as a part of society. In the conditions of today's globalization, it is reasonable to come to the conclusion that it is possible to prevent family divorces, which are an important problem for today, by forming the right idea about family relations in the young generation, by creating the skills to adequately respond to family traditions and values passed down from ancestors.

In this regard, President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said, "Family is sacred to me. The sanctity is that, first of all, no matter where he works, no matter who he is, if he does not pay special attention to education in the family, atmosphere in the family, honesty in the family, attitude, education, there will never be results. That's why I pay a lot of attention to the upbringing of my children. I have a special relationship with each of my children and grandchildren. I know the special character of each of my grandchildren, I know their dreams and desires. How much right does a person have to say he is happy? If you and your family are happy, you have the right to say that you are happy. It is not for nothing that he said, "I consider myself happy when not only my family, but also my people are happy."

Theoretical and empirical studies of the family are often related to the study of its effectiveness as a system. Among the studied modern problems, first of all, the incompatibility of family and marriage activities with social needs (decrease in birth rate, instability of marriage relations, decrease in prestige of legal marriage, decrease in marriage); changing sexuality, gender and intergenerational relationships, revising gender stereotypes in marriage and family relationships; trends in changing the family as a social institution, including changes in the functional image of the family; changes in family relationships; social potential, young families, exogamous and endogamous factors affecting it, etc. can be included. But ideas for research are often lacking. Therefore, today it seems relevant to refer to the history of psychological thinking about family and marriage, its important and meaningful content, heuristic potential, because in the works of our predecessors, recommendations for solving and understanding many modern methodological and empirical problems can be found. Based on this, great attention is being paid to the systematization of scientific approaches to the study of the historical past, individuals, and the family.

As a result of intensive research on the problems of ethnic identity in the past decades, a completely new theoretical and practical direction has appeared in psychology. It is possible to single out approaches that take into account the characteristics of the formation and development of identity, its functions, structure, elements that have a unique character.

In addition, due to the strengthening of the national self-awareness of ethnic groups, as well as migration processes and changes in the ethnic structure of administrative structures, regions and individual regions, the processes of ethnic self-identification of people and building relationships with other ethnic groups on the basis of it are becoming increasingly complicated, new taking forms. The speed of development of such processes and the forms of their manifestation are influenced by various factors of tolerance or intolerance. Moreover, these factors manifest themselves differently at different levels of society and in certain areas, which requires a special analysis to prevent their negative effects.¹⁹.

At the micro level of society's activity, it plays a special role in eliminating negative processes in inter-ethnic relations and forming ethnic tolerance. From this point of view, knowing the important trends of the development of ethnic identity in children in a family built with the participation of representatives of different nationalities serves as a

¹⁹ Топилин А.В. Межнациональные семьи и миграция: вопросы взаимодействия//Социологические исследования. 1995.№ 7. С.76–82.



guarantee of the prevention of various biased ethnic stereotypes and the prevention of ethnic conflicts at the time when ethnic diversity prevails.

Level of study of the problem. The topic of ethnic identity as a subject of scientific research was considered an urgent problem in psychology at the beginning of the 20th century, and until now it has been studied in the social psychology of our country and the world and foreign countries within the framework of various psychological theories and concepts. The problem of formation of ethnic identity is one of the urgent issues of modern pedagogy and psychology. For a long time it remained in a corner of scientific analysis in psychology, but in recent years it found its place in cognitive and ethnopsychology.

In modern science, the problems of ethnic identity are studied on the basis of a very deep scientific analysis. However, research in this area is characterized by diversity. Researchers are faced with the problem of choosing which tradition to follow when solving identity problems. In this area of psychological knowledge, there are many areas that deal with issues of ethnic identity based on different assumptions.

The ethnic factor began to be actively used not only by the political and economic elite of various national states for their own interests and to achieve their goals. For this, not only existing myths and stereotypes about the characteristics of certain ethnic groups and their role in the country's development are used, but new ones have appeared that lead to hidden ethnic conflict, nationalism, ethnocentrism, and in extreme cases, xenophobia, etc.

The first studies on this problem abroad are the psychological characteristics of a marriage built with representatives of different nationalities (Berry J.W., Phinney J.S., Sam D.L., Vedder P), the formation of ethnic identity in children of a multi-ethnic family (Binning K.R., Unzueta M.M., Huo Y.J., Molina L.E.), Europe and characteristics of children of Indian families (Farver J.M., Hu Y., Bhadha B.R., Narang S., Lieber E.). Later, the problem of ethnic identity was studied in the works of E. Erikson in relation to age periods.

O.N.Bezrukova, L.A.Golovey, L.M.Drobijeva, V.A.Ivanyushina, S.V.Rijina, M.M.Mishina, A.A.Skorobogatova, K.V.Kim, T.G.Stefanenko from the CIS scientists revealed the socio-psychological nature of ethnic identity formation in the family.

Family relations have been one of the most important problems of society since time immemorial and have not lost their importance even now. The topic of the formation of family relationships in the individual was considered as a topical problem in the science of psychology at the beginning of the 20th century as a subject of scientific research and analyzed as a subject of scientific research. Until now, our country and the world and foreign countries have used various psychological teachings in social psychology, family psychology, and youth psychology. is being studied within the framework of concepts

In different eras of society, the issue of family has been the focus of attention of scientists. For example, Eastern thinkers and statesmen - Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raihan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Shal (Tilyeuke) Kulkeoglu, Ahmad Donish, Abay Konanbayev, Rezauddin ibn Fakhruddin, Fakhr-ul In the works of Banot Sibgatullah's daughter, Abdurauf Fitrat and others, there are very instructive advices and teachings about family-marriage relations, interpersonal relations in the family, duties of parents, duties of children.

Among the psychologists of our country are M.G. Davletshin, E.G. Goziev, G.B. Shoumarov, V.M. Karimova, Sh.R. Barotov, N.S. Safaev, B.M. Umarov, M.M. Mamatov, Kh.M. Alimov, N.A. Soginov, N.M. Salayeva, R.S. Samarov. . .A.Qurbonova, Z.A.Rasulova, Z.E.Abdurahmonova, H.U.Abdusamatov, D.M.Nuraliyeva and others in their researches on providing psychological services to the family, the modern national family and its psychological characteristics, the formation of ideas about family status and roles, the ethnic conflicts between spouses that arise in young families characteristics, preparation of young people for family life, and some aspects of Uzbek ethnopsychology related to marriage.

In psychology, the family problem has always been one of the most relevant socio-psychological issues. In social psychology, the family is mainly studied on the basis of the primary group in some studies of Russian psychologists G.M. Andreeva, N.N. Bogomolova, Ye.V. Shorokhova. Also B.D. Parigin, A.I. Antonov, N.N. Obozov, Yu.E. Aleshina, S.I. Golod, O.A. Karabanova, Western scientists G. Roland, D. Wagen, Ye. Burgess, L. Terman, M. Odema , P. Boennen, R. Weiss, E. Tiydlar tried to reveal family-marriage issues, family relationships and motives for divorce in their scientific works.

Despite the fact that our scientists have conducted a number of scientific studies on the family problem, the perceptions of individuals, especially schoolchildren, about family relations have not been sufficiently studied psychologically, socially psychologically, and ethnopsychologically.

All of the above made it possible to define the research problem and created the need to study the ethnopsychological characteristics of ethnic identity in individuals born in heteroethnic families.

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