

The problems and consequences of divorces in Karakalpak family

M. Utepbergenov

The Institute of retraining and qualification upgrading of public education staff, Nukus 230100, Uzbekistan.
mutepbergenov@mail.ru

Abstract. In article the problem of divorces actual for the present, their reasons and consequences is covered, some static data on number of divorces are given in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole and separately in Karakalpakstan. Among negative consequences of divorces are called: formation of incomplete families that health effects on upbringing of children, their moral and physical; material difficulties of these families; psychological instability of parents, informal polygamy and illegitimate relations. One of the main reasons for the gap of the family in the article as migration (mostly young men), that creates the problem of imbalances. The author designated the most widespread factors promoting disorder of a family, and need of a message preparation at the state level of youth to family life is proved. Along with it a number of the objective motives conducting to disintegration of a family are called also, a number of the positive moments which are reached thanks to divorce are noted.

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The decision of divorce - is an important event in the life of a man and a woman. This is preceded by a long, racking and difficult process of motivation, i.e. full reasons for the decision from the point of view of personal needs interests, views and valuable orientation.

The problems of divorce are of great importance in all countries including the Republic of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

Divorces lead to such negative consequences as an increase of single-parent families, single mothers, children with parental deprivation, the rise of juvenile delinquency, increasing the trend of feminization in men and masculinization in women, weakened stability of marriage, increasing the psychological tension in the family, promotes to the further devaluation of family values, reduction of parental authority with teenage youth, the weakening of moral basis and national traditions, the growth of suicide cases in children and women, the growth of alcoholism, drug addiction and suicide, and also the deterioration of psychological health condition in the population, an increase of various forms of sexual violence in society, especially pedophilia, increase of sexually transmitted diseases, the growth of AIDS statistics and etc.

Children growing up in a single-parent families are often repeat the fate of their parents.

According to official data (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan # CD (court decision)-19-12 dated May 2, 2012), of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2011 31720 divorce cases were examined by the courts of the country on the places. 24,328 (76.7 %) cases of them were accepted the

final decisions (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan #CD (court decision) -19- 12 dated May 2, 2012).

Divorced by the courts 17031 cases, marital period up to one year totaled 957 families (5.6%), up to three years 3575 (21%), up to five years 4569 (27 %), up to ten years 3461 (20%). Thus 74 % of divorces had young families i.e. the first 10 years of married life, which once again shows the relevance and problematic of the given period in the development of the family in forming of the marital relationship.

The relevance and problematic case of divorce in a young family lie in the fact, that's exactly in many cases, in these families a child grows in preschool or elementary school age, especially when he is in need of parental affection, care and love of a mother and father.

This age is especially important in the formation of the emotional sphere, emotions and feelings, feelings of love, sympathy, empathy, compassion.

Deprivation of one of the parents (often the father) may negatively affect on the formation of abovementioned significant features in the personality of the child, which has a negative impact in the formation of children personality in the adulthood.

The main causes of divorces according to the official document of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an alcoholism and drug addiction, financial difficulties, the mismatch of characters, infertility, imprisonment of a spouse, family conflicts, the intervention of relatives in marital relationships, infidelity of a spouse, the

migration of one of the spouses in unknown direction, the presence of other family in men, severe illness of one of the spouses (mental illness, AIDS, etc.)

The analysis of the above mentioned reasons shows that they can be conventionally divided into two groups:

1. Socio-economic.
2. Socio-psychological.

Noteworthy, it is the fact that among the reasons the most prevailed socio -economic, which often increase the importance and relevance of socio-psychological factors, i.e. the basis of divorces is socioeconomic changes in society. It should be noted that 15 years ago, among the leading causes of divorces were not cases such as financial problems, drug addiction, incarceration of a spouse, the migration (i.e. guest working) one of the spouses in an unknown direction, the presence of other family in men.

They were on the list, but were not leading.

For a new and quite problematic country is very stably expressed guest working youth, preferential part of which is a young man of 20-30 years.

Migration of young men to the neighboring countries for a not fixed period, in our view, can affect negatively on marriage and family relations in the country. In addition, more than half of the migrants are married (Marital life: harmony and conflicts, 1990).

According to our observations, part of a married migrant workers providing financially their family are indifferent to the realization of all other important family functions (husband -sex partner, father-educator and therapist, the organizer of leisure activities, etc.) This is of course a negative impact on the sexual behavior of married women in their psychosomatic condition of health, to the formulation of the personality in children.

The prolonged absence of husband in the family creates favorable conditions for the increase of non- marital relationships, the number of second families' informal polygamy.

Part of migrants creates new families in their countries of residence. A certain part of them don't return to the first family at all or they divorce.

Unfortunately some migrants return to their homeland in the form of #200 and the other part of migrants are missing.

Migration of young males may eventually create a problem of disproportion of sex can strengthen the imbalance between the number of men and women of fertile age. This may eventually have an impact on the demography of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

All above-related connected with the guest working negatively affects marital and family relationships, significantly reducing the strength and the increasing number of divorces with all negative consequences (Uzbekistan: in numerals: Statistic yearbook, 2011).

The formation of inadequate representation of family life in the youth, especially with consumption direction it is, in our opinion, the main factor of the growth of divorce among today's youth, family life is actually responsibility for themselves and other family members, it is difficult and not always painless the formation of " we " on the basis "I", it is partly infringement of their rights and interests in the interest of becoming a family, frequent mobilization of willpower and thinking in solving unexpected and unusual situations in family life, especially in communicating with family members, it's moments of frustration with marital partner, it is an intense experience and sleepless night in child care and other very unpleasant days of life, experiencing a human being in strength and reliability.

Unfortunately, some young people are not ready for such tests not because they do not have the appropriate personality characteristics but they were not warned this test make them surprised and they perform a number of fatal or remediable with difficulty mistakes, one of the wide spread consequences of such mistakes is divorce.

Thus divorce promotes the following factors:

1. Not idealization of a spouse.
2. Unrealized «heavenly bliss», «pink» ideas about family life.
3. Inconsistency of statutes and scenarios of two parent families.
4. The intervention of others in the period of forming marital relationship.
5. Frequently occurred temporal failures in the professional or administrative activities.
6. Testing the youth with a common way of life as child care and intensive communication - the psychological processes of satiety.

In our view, the abovementioned six factors are quite correctable and remediable by the work of professional psychologist with the family.

Statistics taken from official sources (reports of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan) shows the growth of divorce, considered by the courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In 2010, there was considered by the courts and divorced 339 families (except the termination in registry office). By 2011 year the divorced by the courts marriages totaled 384 families.

After four months of 2011 there have been

completed and entered into force 112 divorce cases but for the same period of 2012 134 families were divorced.

In this case the numbers of divorced families are increased among early marriage (married before 17 years).

If in 2010 there were divorced 3 families but in 2011 seven families were divorced where at a marriage one of the spouses was under 17 years old.

The number of divorced families in 2010 was 21 where the woman at marriage was between 17 and 18 years old and in 2011 there were 25 families.

If you pay attention to the divorces considered by the courts in the Republic of Karakalpakstan from 2007 to 2011 we can see a stable trend from 348 (100 %) in 2007 till 495 (142 %) in 2011, with a slight increase (113%) the number of married.

The analysis results of the causes of divorce from considered cases in the inter-district court in Nukus city for three months of 2012 show that 33.6 % of families have broken up because of alcoholism and drug addiction. The leading factor among the reasons is the biggest social problem closely related socio-economic changes in the country. It should be noted that this group of families in the socio-economic plan consists of two social strata (Utepbergenov M. A., Social and ethno psychological characteristics of karakalpak families: Monograph, 2011).

Spouses who suffer from alcoholism mainly consist of poor, unemployed and indigent strata of population. A small part of spouses are wealthy young people. Spouses who use drugs are from rich families.

If the firsts are addicted to alcohol because of financial difficulties, poor living conditions, problems with work, occupational dissatisfaction and the latter in most cases are addicted to drug from excessive provision, permissiveness, from the inability of wisely managing the benefits of life, without organizing a healthy lifestyle.

If the firsts trying to escape through alcohol (at least temporarily) from the family home and life problems, and the latter due to drugs wish to have

more intense feelings of bliss and happiness, but unfortunately they are quickly turned out to be drug addicts and get into more serious conditions than alcoholic. The second line of divorces life with small difference (1.9%) from the first is the classic psychological reason - "misunderstanding between the couple, mismatched characters, life values, inconsiderate attitude to marriage partner (31.7 %).

It can be supposed that the actualization of these reasons, in some degree provoked the intervention of parents' marriage partners, especially the relationship between the bride and her mother in law. The second leading position of social and psychological causes of divorce indicates a great potential in improving the family, especially the marital relationship, strengthening marriage and family. This shows how necessary to organize a family counseling service, training family personnel, improving curriculum, textbooks and teaching methods aids on the psychology of the family, scientific and popular literature on current events in psychology, the marital relationship, the choice of a marriage partner, to form an objective idea of family life, the dynamics of love feelings, communication psychology in general and in the family in particular, the intimate life, developing a healthy lifestyle, taking into account the social and ethno-psychological characteristics of the person, and also folk traditions and socio-economic reorganizations.

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