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FEATURES OF FAMILIES IN UNREGISTERED AND REGISTERED MARRIAGE

Annotation. The article discusses the assessment of the relationship of spouses in a registered and unregistered marriage using various research methods. The work put forward a hypothesis that an unregistered marriage is a factor in stabilizing the relationship between spouses in the first 5 years of a family's existence. The article assessed the scale of role expectations and claims, the degree of satisfaction with marriage, the general mental state of spouses in a registered and unregistered marriage.

Keywords. Family, unregistered marriage, registered marriage, spouses,

Introduction. The family is one of the most important values for any person in the modern world, but recently it has been classified as one of the most critical phenomena. The family in the 21st century for Russians acts as the most critical sphere of life, in the process of which there is a restructuring of values and attitudes in each person. It is noted that 70% of marriages in Russia during the first three years end in divorce. The main reason for divorce is the appearance of contradictions between spouses. In terms of stress, divorce is considered one of the most painful periods in a person's life. It is also worth noting that the number of dysfunctional families is increasing, in which unacceptable behavior is manifested (beatings, insults, etc.), a violation of the exchange of information between spouses (communication barriers), an increase in dissatisfaction with marriage (resentment, tension, a decrease in the level of love and respect for each other to a friend, violation of the processes of self-realization and the appearance of emotional and personality disorders). It is believed that it is the first years of family life (up to 5 years on average) that are considered the most difficult for a person, since spouses are in constant search of schemes for building long and high-quality relationships in which each of their spouses will feel comfortable. This is mainly due to the fact

that the newly-made spouses do not know the patterns of introducing family life, and difficulties are also caused by the fact that people are not always ready to take responsibility for another person. Therefore, often, having entered into a marriage, the newlyweds feel that they are trapped. Frustration is so great that it is impossible to save the family. It is for this reason that a detailed study of the characteristics of the relationship of spouses in conflict situations, as a decrease in tension, improvement of the conditions for preparing spouses for fundamental changes in life can reduce the divorce rate and increase the level of well-being of families in the Russian Federation. Also an important factor in the decline is civil marriage, as it consists in fewer duties and more freedom.

Method. The author of the article put forward a hypothesis that an unregistered marriage is a factor in stabilizing relations between spouses in the first 5 years of a family's existence. The survey method was chosen as the research method. Methods of comparison, generalization and structuring of the information obtained during the survey were also used. The sample was random, 40 people were selected from the respondents who met the requirements of the survey. The requirements of the author's survey include the presence of a registered or unregistered marriage from 6 months to 3 years, the age of respondents from 18 to 30 years, since it was young people who were considered who have more pronounced crisis phenomena in marriage. The study was conducted for 3 months in accordance with 2 stages: quantitative and qualitative. In the process of questioning, the experimenter interacted with the subjects. Both written responses to the surveys and oral responses from the subjects were assumed. Before the survey, the couples were divided into groups A and B. Group A includes couples with an unregistered marriage, and group B - with a registered one.

Methodology and equipment. For the purpose of qualitative research and confirmation of the hypothesis, 6 methods were used. These methods include:

- methodology for assessing role expectations and claims in marriage by A. N. Volkova;
- test to establish the degree of satisfaction with the marriage of V. V. Stolino, T. L. Romanova, G. P. Butenko;
- methodology for assessing the mental state of the subject A. G. Aizenk.

The choice of these methods is due, first of all, to the fact that they allow us to measure those variables that we need to prove the hypothesis put forward and achieve the goal. Secondly, the techniques allow minimizing both material and labor costs necessary for the study.

Results. Analysis of the results must be done in accordance with the use of the above methods. In the course of using the methodology for assessing role expectations and claims in marriage, the answers of groups A and B were compared. In the course of a survey using this method, the following areas of family life of couples were compared:

- intimate-sexual sphere;
- area of interest;
- household sphere;
- educational sphere;
- social sphere (activity in it);
- emotional and therapeutic sphere;
- external attractiveness factor (Ackerman, 2014).

Group A, according to the results of the answers, was distributed as follows:

- an important factor for those tested in marriage is the attractiveness of a partner and their own attractiveness (9 people chose this area);
- the emotional and therapeutic sphere was chosen by 3 subjects, that is, they believe that it is important for spouses to organize a favorable psychological climate that will reduce tension in the family;
- 4 people chose the important social activity of the spouses, that is, the desire of both people to build a successful professional career, meet their professional needs;
- 4 people noted the importance of meeting the sphere of interests of each of the spouses (the opportunity to do what they love, the presence of common interests).

The remaining spheres (scales) were not chosen by the subjects of group A.

In group B, the results were as follows:

- the factor of external attractiveness was chosen by 4 people;
- emotional and therapeutic sphere - 6 people;
- social sphere - 4 people;

- household sphere (separation of duties of spouses in the process of doing housework) - 1 person;
- educational sphere (upbringing of children, etc.) – 1 person;
- area of interest - 3 people;
- intimate-sexual sphere - 1 person.

In an unregistered marriage (group A), preference is given to the factor of external attractiveness, while in group B only 4 people noted it. The sphere of interest according to the answers is almost identical, and the social activity is identical. According to the answers, it can be seen that there are more claims in a registered marriage, since all the proposed areas were selected by the subjects.

If you look at the size of the sexual structure of the subjects, the answers showed that in the first place:

- for women of group A - the emotional and therapeutic sphere and the factor of external attractiveness;
- for women of group B - the emotional and therapeutic sphere and the factor of external attractiveness;
- for men of group A - social activity and the factor of external attractiveness;
- for men of group B - the emotional and therapeutic sphere and the factor of external attractiveness.

It is worth noting that it is the lack of psychological support that is the main reason for divorces in Russia, so this is important for spouses, regardless of the type of marriage (Aleshina, 2020).

The Marriage Satisfaction Test assumed the subjects' answers to the question "How satisfied are you with your marriage?". The responses were as follows:

- absolutely unfavorable;
- disadvantaged;
- rather disadvantaged;
- transitional;
- rather prosperous;

- prosperous;
- absolutely prosperous (Anastasi, 2016).

Most couples in an unregistered marriage consider themselves prosperous.

Figure 3 shows the responses of group B.

Figure 3. Answers of the subjects who are in a registered marriage

In this group, a transitional answer appeared, that is, families that are moving from dysfunctional to prosperous or vice versa. There were no significant differences between the groups. The test also included scores for well-being criteria. The average score for group A was 36.45 points, for group B - 37.2 points. According to the average scores, the groups fell into the zone of prosperous families. The maximum score in the test is 48 points (Hunger, 2018).

In the course of using the methodology for assessing the mental state, such indicators as anxiety, frustration, aggressiveness, and rigidity were assessed (Brown, 2016).

Table 1 presents the scoring of the mental state of the subjects

In points from 0 to 7 - low level, from 8 to 14 - average level, from 15 to 20 - high level (Druzhinin, 2015).

In terms of anxiety and frustration, the subjects are at a low level. By aggressiveness and rigidity at the average level. Figure 3 shows the results by groups and sex structure.

Group A women are more rigid than group B women, but the latter are more aggressive, anxious and frustrated.

Men in group A are more aggressive and rigid than men in group B, but they are also more anxious and frustrated.

Overall indicators show that couples in an unregistered marriage are less aggressive, anxious and less frustrated, but they are more rigid. The subjects in a registered marriage are the opposite.

The discussion of the results. Based on the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- subjects in an unregistered marriage pay more attention to the emotional-therapeutic sphere and the social sphere (social activities), that is, there are no restrictions on professional preferences in a couple, etc.;

- the degree of satisfaction of couples in an unregistered marriage is higher than in a registered one, since the latter has transitional couples;

- subjects who are in an unregistered marriage are less anxious and aggressive if the presence of frustration, but not strongly expressed.

Thus, the hypothesis was confirmed, since couples living in an unregistered marriage are more prosperous and have less aggressiveness and anxiety.

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